# Model Test (English)
## GRAMMAR BASED SENTENCE COMPLETION

**01. ....., though she carefully kept it from me.**
A. I'm surprised to hear about the problems she faced there
B. I've tried to make my daughter talk to me
C. I was expecting her to tell me all her secrets
D. Kim tells me almost everything that happens at school
E. She mentioned to Roberta about her new boyfriend

**02. ....., which has a wonderful view of the harbour**
A. The restaurant on Galata Tower serves specialities of Turkish cuisine
B. My friend, Jason, lived in the same house for more than ten years
C. I'll show you Molly's new car as we drive past it on our way home
D. Whenever I have a little time, I love climbing up Shooter Hill
E. Most of the flats in this block are a little cold as they face north

**03. Despite abundant rain throughout the winter, .....**
A. the city is still suffering from a shortage of water this summer
B. when there were severe floods destroying a large part of the region
C. the local fruit growers no longer complain about the drought
D. it was after a long period, without a drop of rain for many months
E. irrigation is only necessary for a few farms where they grow vegetables

**04. Are you aware that we will have been waiting here for four straight hours .....?**
A. if we had toured around the city instead of coming here so early
B. what time exactly is the plane going to take off
C. since they last made an announcement about the fate of our flight
D. as soon as they arrived in Spain at 3p.m
E. by the time the plane leaves at eight, after a two-hour delay

**05. ....., Barbara was appointed to district manager.**
A. Unless she displayed considerable talent in her job
B. Due to her dedication to her work
C. As she has just been promised by the director
D. No wonder she just couldn't believe her eyes
E. In spite of her managerial skills she gained at university

**06. ....., but I'd guess he must be about sixty.**
A. My husband will phone the tour company and ask the price of the trip to Egypt
B. I don't remember how much the shop assistant told us those jeans cost
C. I don't know exactly how old Tim's father is
D. Frank weighed himself and was horrified to see he is eight kilos
E. Tom may be heavier than you, but don't forget that he is also taller

**07. ....., most citizens of the sultanate actually live in poverty.**
A. Since the Sultan of Brunei is one of the wealthiest people in the world
B. Considering that the largest concentration of urban population is in Brunei's capital
C. Because Brunei earns billions of dollars a year from petroleum exports
D. When Queen Elizabeth paid an official visit to the Sultan of Brunei in early 1998
E. Although the average income in Brunei is among the world's highest

**08. The cost of living in Alaska is extremely high, ..... .**
A. as the price of petrol there is surprisingly low
B. whereas Eskimos live in ice houses called igloos
C. due to the fact that only about 500,000 people live there
D. unless you really enjoy extremely cold weather and snow
E. because nearly everything has to be imported

**09. In Africa, summer starts in the middle of December, ..... .**
A. however the inhabitants don't have much opportunity to take advantage of this
B. while in Europe, the season begins in the middle of June
C. when vast stretches of land were frequently covered in snow

D. but they're going to change this system so as to be like the rest of the world
E. though the modern twelve-month calendar is of little use to them

**10. ....., so the family of the victim were outraged**
A. They won their case and the burglar had to go to jail
B. The girl completely recovered from the brutal attack
C. They were relieved to see the murderer locked up in prison
D. The murderer was only given a two and a half year prison sentence
E. The judge had given the robber a harsh punishment

***Answer***

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | E | 2 | D | 3 | A | 4 | E | 5 | B | 6 | C | 7 | E | 8 | E | 9 | B | 10 | D |

## VOCABULARY BASED SENTENCE COMPLETION

**1. Many experts emphasize that the positive effects of declining inflation will ..... expectations.**
A) overcome B) surpass C) undermine D) rectify E) succeed

**2. Dentists strongly suggest brushing teeth using toothpaste to ..... them from decaying.**
A) defer B) protect C) guard D) waste E) condemn

**3. He has recently ..... drawing to make himself relaxed.**
A) adopted B) relinquished C) adjusted D) benefited E) progressed

**4. Lots of ..... crafts like weaving are slowly being revived.**
A) habitual B) vivid C) hard D) proportional E) traditional

**5. I ..... whether our opponent company will make any profit at all.**
A) expect B) claim C) doubt D) admit E) recommend

**6. The rise in the prices ..... her to sell her share for a nice profit.**
A) achieved B) annoyed C) meditated D) advised E) facilitated

**7. Should that company wish to attract workers, it ought to ..... the pay.**
A) lower B) raise C) spread D) rise E) accrue

**8. The kidney transplant operation was ..... complicated, so the operating team had to take special care to ensure its success.**
A) slightly B) nearly C) immediately D) extremely E) probably

**9. Before the invention of refrigeration, the ..... of fish and meat must have been a problem.**
A) treatment B) maintenance C) addition D) presentation E) preservation

**10. The police finally arrested the ..... criminal.**
A) famous B) renowned C) respectable D) notorious E) temporary

**11. I had to brake suddenly when the other driver didn't signal to show his ..... to turn left.**
A) plan B) intention C) idea D) promise E) precaution

**12. The board of managers defined a date to ..... the question of payment.**
A) discard B) promote C) control D) debate E) confer

**13. We are not sure that he will be able to ..... the shock of going bankrupt.**
A) get over B) rely on C) put through D) take up E) depend upon

**14. He should spend nearly two years working in Asia so that he can discover how things ..... overseas.**
A) manage B) execute C) operate D) propose E) connect

**15. Do you realize that it takes years to ..... as a teacher.**
A) practice B) complete C) accept D) regard E) qualify

**16. During the long period of ....., the farmers had to irrigate their crops.**
A) famine B) drought C) chaos D) turmoil E) calamity

**17. Because the water there is ....., the area has been evacuated based on an official decree.**
A) purified B) diverted C) predicted D) contaminated E) reimbursed

**18. The accident would not have occurred but the truck driver had been ..... .**
A) alert B) negligent C) resolute D) discrete E) careful

**19. I am confused by the fact that it is ..... impossible to differentiate between these twins.**
A) virtually B) definitely C) closely D) proportionally E) realistically

# Model Test (English)

**20. The ship was ..... to be unsinkable; that's why we didn't see any lifeboats on it.**
A) defeated B) appraised C) alleged D) considered E) referred

**21. At present, the rate of economic growth is very satisfactory, but ..... when foreign competition makes itself felt, this will not be the case.**
a) enthusiastically b) eventually c) considerably d) effectively e) preferably

**22. The study of the situation covers a great deal of relevant material, but does not tackle the real issues ..... enough.**
a) disturbingly b) outrageously c) vaguely d) currently e) adequately

**23. As the new field worker will be working in close ..... with several others, make sure you select someone with agreeable personality.**
a) productivity b) discretion c) collaboration d) suspicion e) uniformity

**24. Serbian ..... in Bosnia has been strongly condemned by the civilized world, but little serious action has been taken against it**
a) settlement b) conduct c) treaty d) investment e) compliment

**25. Many of the pictures sent from outer space are presently on ..... in the public library.**
a) account b) duty c) exchange d) reinforcement e) display

**26 I am not ..... that the proposal actually will lead to an improvement in the situation.**
a) deterred b) refrained c) convinced d) intrusive e) impressed

**27. In a child, curiosity normally suggests intelligence and is welcomed; but an ..... adult is best avoided.**
a) inquisitive b) impartial c) indecisive d) indulgent e) indefinite

**28. In view of the severe economic recession, his appointment to this office was regarded as highly ..... .**
a) persuasive b) refutable c) appropriate d) considerable e) compulsory

**29. Sponsorship is being increasingly allowed in schools provided it is regarded as being ..... with educational curricula.**
a) predictable b) decisive c) considerate d) provocative e) compatible

**30. Organizations are often said to be theatres in which people ..... roles in dramas, and psychic prisons, or political arenas.**
a) perform b) allege c) reinforce d) betray e) presume

**31. Visibility depends ..... upon the concentration of water or dust particles in the air.**
a) rapidly b) obstinately c) instantly d) suitably e) chiefly

**32. This magazine is designed to help satellite equipment buyers make more ..... purchasing decisions and keep ahead of new developments.**
a) representative b) obscure c) foreseen d) informed e) indifferen

**33. For the chemists of the 18th and 19th centuries, an understanding of the chemical nature of food was a major ..... .**
a) objective b) agreement c) submission d) significance e) estimation

**34. You should have attended that lecture on durability testing of fibers; it really was most ..... .**
a) irrelevant b) stimulating c) dull d) reluctant e) feasible

**35. His forecast turned out to be ..... accurate considering how little information he had to work on.**
a) surprisingly b) effortlessly c) intentionally d) lately e) heavily

**36. Air pollution is obviously one of the major ..... of city life.**
a) references b) disadvantages c) attempts d) definitions e) expressions

**37. The lawyer submitted to the court several documents to ..... his point of view**
a) support b) overcome c) refrain d) improve e) alienate

**38. The latest figures concerning the company's sales are certainly very ..... .**
a) determined b) intensive c) emphatic d) reluctant e) disturbing

**39. On Tuesday, I'll be able to let you know ..... how many people will be attending the conference.**
a) mostly b) fortunately c) comparatively d) precisely e) immensely

**40. From the evidence, it seems pretty obvious that someone ..... the office sometime during the night.**
a) found out b) took after c) broke into d) made out e) ran up

**41. _____ of the rainbow were _____ against the bright blue sky.**
A. Textures, Clear B. Hues, Vivid C. Alabaster, Bright D. Line, Dark E. Hues, Dark

**42. The president has a _____ of _____ around him when he makes public appearances.**
A. Catalyst, Individuals B. Barrier, Contrast

C. Hedge, Protection D. Derrick, Protection E. Derrick, Limits

**43. A small selection of terms was found at the back of the textbook. It was a _____.**

A. Glossary B. Preface C. Diction D. Kefir E. Prefece

**44. The horror movie frightened the children. It was _____.**

A. Melancholy B. Dramatic C. Ghastly D. Tragedy E. Comedic

**45. The books subject matter was _____ to the _____, and it did not sell.**

A. Attractive, Masses B. Limited, People

C. Loathsome, Masses D. Colorful, Individual E. Colorful, Massess

**46. The kitten was soaked to the _____ from the ____.**

A. Skin, Abyss B. Skin, Craven C. Skin, Storm D. Hide, Abyss E. Hide, Storm

***Answer***

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | B | 2 | B | 3 | A | 4 | E | 5 | C | 6 | E | 7 | B | 8 | D | 9 | E | 10 | D |
| 11 | B | 12 | D | 13 | A | 14 | C | 15 | E | 16 | B | 17 | D | 18 | B | 19 | A | 20 | D |
| 21 | B | 22 | E | 23 | C | 24 | B | 25 | E | 26 | C | 27 | A | 28 | C | 29 | E | 30 | A |
| 31 | E | 32 | D | 33 | D | 34 | B | 35 | A | 36 | B | 37 | A | 38 | E | 39 | D | 40 | D |
| 41 | B | 42 | C | 43 | A | 44 | C | 45 | C | 46 | C | | | | | | | | |

## MISCELLANEOUS

**01. In the late 1970's and early 1980's, the United States developed the reusable space shuttle _____ to space cheaper and easier.**

A) to make access B) and making access

C) which made accessible D) and made accessible

**02. Genetically, the chimpanzee is more similar to humans _____.**

A) are than any other animal B) than is any other animal

C) any other animal is D) and any other animal is

**03. _____ more than 65,000 described species of protozoa, of which more than half are fossils.**

A) Being that there are B) There being C) Are there D) There are

**04. The Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 __ nearly unanimously through the United States congress.**

A) passed B) in passage C) having passed D) passing

**05. Modern skyscrapers have a steel skeleton of beams and columns ___a three-dimensional grid.**

A) forms B) from which forming C) and forming D) that forms

**06. The average level of United States prices grew very little from 1953 until the mid-1960's when _____.**

A) did inflation begin B) inflation began

C) the beginning of inflation D) did the beginning of inflation

**07. The basis premise behind all agricultural production is _____ available the riches of the soil for human consumption.**

A) to be made B) the making C) making is D) to make

**08. ___to the united states House of Representatives in 1791, Nathaniel Macon remained in office until 1815.**

A) Election B) Why he was elected C) Elected D) Who was elected

**09. _____ of classical ballet in the united states began around 1830.**

A) To teach B) Is teaching C) It was taught D) The teaching

**10. The universe is estimated ___between 10 billion and 20 billion years old.**

A) being B) to be C) which is D) is.

**11. Some scientists ..... us that the thermal blanket around the globe ..... the average temperature of the earth to rise.**

a) were warning / has caused b) had warned / caused

c) warn / will have caused d) have been warning / was causing

e) have warned / may cause

# Model Test (English)

**12. If transport costs ..... into consideration at the outset, the plant ..... far from its present site.**
a) will be taken / are being built b) were taken / had been built
c) have been taken / have been built d) were being taken / will be built
e) had been taken / would have been built

**13. The first laser ..... in 1960 by Maiman almost half a century after the publication in 1916 of Einstein's theory of radiation which ..... the possibility of laser operation.**
a) has been demonstrated / had shown b) had been demonstrated / showed
c) was demonstrated / showed d) demonstrates / was shown
e) was being demonstrated / shows

**14. Researchers disagree ..... whether a large ocean existed on Mars, but one thing is certain: Martian geology is turning ..... to be strange and complex.**
a) of / round b) in / over c) for / up d) on / out e) about / in

**15. Species become endangered and even extinct ..... a variety of reasons, many of which are related ..... human activities.**
a) over / through b) for / to c) within / of d) with / for e) in / with

**16. The essays tell the story of how China became an economic power ..... a scale unprecedented ..... history.**
a) for / with b) at / by c) with / from d) through / at e) on / in

**17. He did ..... better in the interview ..... any of the other applicants.**
a) rather / than b) much / as c) far / from d) still / with e) as / for

**18.Photosynthesis is the process ..... green plants manufacture carbohydrates, using the energy of sunlight.**
a) as when b) on which c) where d) by which e) since

**19. The writers of this article seem to assume that nuclear plants conform with safety requirements ..... the fact that violations are constantly being reported.**
a) in case b) although c) against d) concerning e) despite

**20. Heat is transferred from ..... object ..... by conduction, convection and radiation.**
a) either / to others b) each / from the rest
c) any / with another d) some / through others e) one / to another

**21. I will be at my friend's house in ___ call me.**
a. case you should need to b. case you should need
c. which you should need to d. that you should need to

**22. _____ enough time, I exercise every day.**
a. Had I b. Whereas I have c. If have I d. If I have

**23. In the event that you should fail the first writing assignment for this class, I ___ you one more week to revise.**
a. would give b. will give c. will have given d. give

**24. John would exercise more ___ time.**
a. have he more b. because he more had c. if he had more d. if he had many]

**25. Even_____, I'm going to Newport Beach.**
a. the weather is cold b. if the weather cold is
c. if the weather is cold d. if the cold weather is

**26. If John had had more time, he _____ the report.**
a. will have finished b. would have finished
c. would finish d. would have finish

**27. I will go swimming tomorrow _____.**
a. because it is too cold b. unless it is too cold
c. unless too cold it is d. unless it too is cold

**28. _____, I always get a headache in the afternoon.**
a. If I skip breakfast and lunch b. If I breakfast and lunch skip
c. Skip I breakfast and lunch d. If to skip breakfast and lunch

**29. Only if it rains continuously for three hours _____ the baseball game.**
a. the officials will cancel b. will cancel the officials
c. will the officials cancel d. the officials cancel

# Model Test (English)

**30. _____, I wouldn't give so many tests.**
a. Was I teaching this class b. If I were this class teaching
c. If I were teaching this class d. If I was teaching this class

**31. f anyone shoplifts in Wal-Mart, _____ to the fullest extent of the law.**
a. they will be prosecuted b. he/she will prosecuted
c. he/she will be prosecute d. he/she will be prosecuted

**32. I would have helped John _____ me about his problem.**
a. if had he told b. if he had tell c. had he told d. told he

**33. _____, I will post all urgent phone numbers on the refrigerator.**
a. In which case you have an emergency while I am gone
b. In that you have an emergency while I am gone
c. In case you have an emergency while I am gone
d. You have an emergency while I am gone In case

**34. _____ right now, I would go out for a walk.**
a. Were it not raining b. Was it not raining
c. If it was not raining d. Were it not rain

**35. The police officers are ready to come to your house in the event that your ex-husband should violate the restraining order ___ you have filed against him.**
a. in which b. who c. that d. what

**36. If she had not been in the liquor store at approximately 3:50 pm, ___ been murdered.**
a. she will not have b. she would not have
c. in which case she would not have d. she would not

**37. You cannot study at this university _____ you have an F-1 Visa.**
a. unless b. despite c. which. d. that

**38. If I _____ truth about his ex-wife, he would not be so angry now.**
a. initially told Jim the b. have initially told Jim the
c. had initially told Jim d. had initially told Jim the

**39. I will exercise whether _____.**
a. it rain or not b. rains or not c. it rains or not d. it rains

**40. She studied all night to prepare; _____ the test.**
a. otherwise; she would have failed b. otherwise, she would fail
c. otherwise, she will have failed d. otherwise, she would have failed

***Answer***

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A | 2 | B | 3 | D | 4 | A | 5 | D | 6 | B | 7 | D | 8 | C | 9 | D | 10 | B |
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| 31 | D | 32 | D | 33 | C | 34 | C | 35 | A | 36 | B | 37 | A | 38 | D | 39 | C | 40 | D |

## TEXTUAL INFORMATION:

## Under the greenwood tree

**Important sample question**

1. The greenwood tree means – **forest.**
**2.** In the forest the only enemies (disadvantage) are - **cold winter & rough weather.**
**3.** By saying 'come hither the poet invites to come in- **the forest.**
**4.** The sweet bird's throat means - **the song of the birds.**
**5.** Who can "turn his merry note unto the sweet birds' throat"? - **one who lives in the forest.**
**6.** "Merry note" means- **sweet song.**
**7.** The life under the greenwood tree is - **very simple.**
**8.** Shun means **- avoid, give up.**
**9.** "Who loves to lie with me" means - **lie with the poet under the greenwood tree.**
**10**."The sweet bird's throat" in under the greenwood tree, refers are - **the melodious song of bird.**

**11.** Whom does Shakespeare invite to live in the forest?

**one who shuns ambition**
**one who seeks on's food.**
**one who loves to live in the sun.**
**one who is pleased with what he gets**

## Under the Banyan tree

**R K Narayan**
**(Rasipuram Krishnaswamy Narayan)**
**India (1906 - 2001)**

**Important Questions:**

**1.** What was the name of the village? – **Somal.**
**2.** What was the population of the village?- **less than tree hundred** .
**3.** Where was the nearest bus-stop? **10 miles away.**
**4.** How old was Nambi? - **about 60 or 70.**
**5.** What was his special ability? - **making a story in his head.**
**6.** How did he start his story? - **with a question.**
**7.** What was the name of the forest'? – **Mempi.**
**8.** Who was the friend of Nambi? – **Mari.**
**9.** What was his last story? - **It is the Goddess who gives the gift and it is she who takes them way.**
**10**. How did Nambi count his age?
– **He referred to an ancient famine on an invasion or the building of a bridge.**
**11**. How long were Nambi's stories? - **10-day long.**
**12**. What happened to Nambi suddenly? - **he could no longer make or tell stories.**

## JERRY

**Fill in the blanks**

Jerry had **grey blue eyes. Integrity** is embedded on courage **but it is more than brave. It is honest, but it is more than honesty.** Jerry was a **freewill agent** and chose to do **careful work**. He put fire materials ready for the author. He was wordless when **presented any gift** (apples and candies) by the author. **He only looked at the gift** and **said nothing.** His eyes were **full of gratitude and affection** soft over the firm granite of his character. Jerry thought **he had brought the axe down careless and so he wanted to pay** for the repair of the axe handle. Jerry **agreed to take the money** for the repair of the axe handle when the writer told him that none could hit. Accurately everything and the fault was in the handle. Jerry was an **orphan boy.**

**A list of five qualities of Jerry is given below**

- A freewill agent.
–Caring mind.
–Honesty
–Tendency of taking responsibility of fault without subterfuge.
–Integrity (fixed on courage)

## To DAFFODILS

**Important sample question**

**1.** Fair Daffodils means- **beautiful daffodils**
**2.** Seeing 'Fair Daffodils' we**- weep**
**3.** 'Haste away' means**-goes away**
**4.** 'Even song means**-evening song**
**5.** The poet requests daffodils to stay till evening**- to pray together**
**6.** The poet wants to leave the world-**after evening**
**7.** How much time does a human being get to stay? **short time**

**8.** The time that a human being gets to compared with-**spring / summers rain daffodils**
**9**. Human being grows quickly-**to meet decay 5eath**
**10.** The words related to sorrow are-**weep, decay / die & dry away**
**11**. Robert Herrick gets from the daffodils-**negative inspiration**
**12.** Human life is not compared with-**early rising sun**
**13.** According to Robert Herrick the daffodils haste away before-**noon**

## I Wandered Lonely As a Cloud

**Important sample question**

**1.** "Wander" mans-**Walk aimlessly**
**2.** Which were flattering and dancing in the breeze? **The Daffodils**
**3.** The poet wandered-**lonely as a cloud**
**4.** In this poem "Lonely" has been used as-**an adverb**
**5.** Cloud floats on lonely-**over vales and hills**
**6.** All at once the poet saw-**a crowd**
**7.** Here "Crowd" refers to-**daffodils**
**8.** The daffodils were-**golden in color**
**9.** The daffodils were seen-**beside the lake beneath the trees**
**10.** The daffodils were dancing like-**the stars**
**11.** The daffodils were dancing-**In the breeze / sprightly**
**12.** The stars shine and twinkle-**in the milky way**
**13.** The daffodils stretched-**along the margin of a bay**
**14.** The margin of a bay is like-**in never-ending line**
**15.** The poet saw at glance-**ten thousand Daffodils**

**METAPHORS :**

A) saw a crowd
B) A host of golden daffodils
C) They flash upon that inward eye.
D) Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.
E) Tossing their heads in sprightly dance, the waves danced.
E) And then my heart ---- dances with the daffodils;

**NOTE**:
If ***As, like, as-as, so - as, resemble, as if*** is used in a sentence, it will be an example of ***SIMILE.*** If not, it will be an example of ***METAPHOR.***

## The Gift of Magi

**O' Henry'**

**1. What is the main them of this story? Answer.** Love
**2. Who were the magi in this story? Answer**. Both
**3. Who do you mean by 'Mendicancy squad'?**-A group of people engaged to remove beggars from the sets.
**4. 0 'Henry's famous story- Answer.** the gift of magi.
**5. 'Sixes & seven' is written by-Answer.** O ' Henry
**6. 0' Henry real name is-Answer.** William Sidney porter.
**7. Henry was- Answer**. an American
**8. 0' Henry was- Answer.** a short story writer.

# Model Test (English)
## SAT SENTENCE COMPLETION

**SAT sentence completion practice test-01**

1. **Today Wagener's theory is _____ ; however, he died an outsider treated with _____ by the scientific establishment.**
   A. unsupported - approval B. dismissed - contempt
   C. accepted - approbation D. unchallenged - disdain
   E. unrivalled - reverence
2. **The revolution in art has not lost its steam; it _____ on as fiercely as ever.**
   A. trudges B. meanders C. edges D. ambles E. rages
3. **Each occupation has its own ____ ; bankers, lawyers and computer professionals, for example, all use among themselves language which outsiders have difficulty following.**
   A. merits B. disadvantages C. rewards D. jargon E. problems
4. **_____ by nature, Jones spoke very little even to his own family members.**
   A. garrulous B. equivocal C. taciturn D. arrogant E. gregarious
5. **Biological clocks are of such _____ adaptive value to living organisms, that we would expect most organisms to _____ them.**
   A. clear - avoid B. meager - evolve C. significant - eschew
   D. obvious - possess E. ambivalent - develop
6. **The peasants were the least _____ of all people, bound by tradition and _____ by superstitions.**
   A. free - fettered B. enfranchised - rejected C. enthralled - tied
   D. pinioned - limited E. conventional - encumbered
7. **Many people at that time believed that spices help preserve food; however, Hall found that many marketed spices were _____ bacteria, moulds and yeasts.**
   A. devoid of B. teeming with C. improved by D. destroyed by E. active against
8. **If there is nothing to absorb the energy of sound waves, they travel on _____ , but their intensity ____ as they travel further from their source.**
   A. erratically - mitigates B. eternally - alleviates C. forever - increases
   D. steadily - stabilizes E. indefinitely - diminishes
9. **The two artists differed markedly in their temperaments; Palmer was reserved and courteous, Frazer ____ and boastful.**
   A. phlegmatic B. choleric C. constrained D. tractable E. stoic
10. **The intellectual flexibility inherent in a multicultural nation has been ____ in classrooms where emphasis on British-American literature has not reflected the cultural ____ of our country.**
    A. eradicated - unanimity B. encouraged - aspirations
    C. stifled - diversity D. thwarted - uniformity E. inculcated - divide
11. **The conclusion of his argument, while ____ , is far from ____ .**
    A. stimulating - interesting B. worthwhile - valueless
    C. esoteric - obscure D. germane - relevant
    E. abstruse - incomprehensible
12. **In the Middle Ages, the ____ of the great cathedrals did not enter into the architects' plans; almost invariably a cathedral was positioned haphazardly in ____ surroundings.**
    A. situation - incongruous B. location - apt
    C. ambience - salubrious D. durability - convenient
    E. majesty - grandiose
13. Unwilling to admit that they had been in error, the researchers tried to ____ their case with more data obtained from dubious sources.
    A. ascertain B. buttress C. refute D. absolve E. dispute
14. **Archaeology is a poor profession; only ____ sums are available for excavating sites and even more ____ amounts for preserving the excavations.**
    A. paltry - meager B. miniscule - substantial C. average - augmented
    D. judicious - penurious E. modest - generous

15. **The student was extremely foolhardy; he had the ____ to question the senior professor's judgment.**
A. wisdom B. temerity C. interest D. trepidation E. condescension

16. **The formerly ____ waters of the lake have been polluted so that the fish are no longer visible from the surface.**
A. muddy B. tranquil C. stagnant D. pellucid E. rancid

17. **After the accident, the nerves to her arm were damaged and so the muscles ____ through disuse.**
A. atrophied B. contracted C. elongated D. invigorated E. dwindled

18. **Some critics maintain that Tennyson's poetry is uneven, ranging from the ____ to the ____.**
A. sublime - elevated B. trite - inspired C. vacuous - inane D. succinct - laconic E. sonorous - voluble

19. **After grafting there is a ____ of lymphocytes in the lymph glands; the newly produced lymphocytes then move in to attack the foreign tissue.**
A. diminution B. proliferation C. obliteration D. paucity E. attraction

20. **One ____ the new scheme is that it might actually ____ just those applicants that it was intended to encourage.**
A. highlight of - stimulate B. feature of - attract
C. problem with - induce D. attraction of - intimidate E. drawback of - daunt

21. **Corruption is ____ in our society; the integrity of even senior officials is ____ .**
A. growing - unquestioned B. endangered - disputed C. pervasive - intact
D. rare - corrupted E. rife - suspect

22. **In their day to day decision making, many senior managers do not follow the rational model favored by orthodox management experts, but rather rely on intuitive processes that often appear ____ and ____.**
A. cerebral - considered B. heretical - judgmental
C. conscientious - logical D. irrational - iconoclastic E. capricious-deliberate

23. **His characteristically ____ views on examination methods at university level have aroused ____ in those who want to introduce innovative and flexible patterns of assessment.**
A. hidebound - antagonism B. moderate - anger
C. reactionary - admiration D. rigid - support E. accommodating - annoyance

24. **Our grandfather was an entertaining ____; he used to ____ us with marvelous anecdotes that we, in our childlike simplicity, accepted unquestioningly.**
A. rascal - bore B. orator - intimidate C. raconteur - regale
D. curmudgeon - surprise E. tyrant - stupefy

25. **He was treated like a ____ and cast out from his community.**
A. ascetic B. prodigy C. prodigal D. pariah E. tyro

26. **The teacher accused me of ____ because my essay was so similar to that of another student.**
A. procrastination B. plagiarism C. celerity D. confusion E. decorum

27. **We live in a ____ age; everyone thinks that maximizing pleasure is the point of life.**
A. ubiquitous B. propitious C. sporadic D. corrupt E. hedonistic

28. **Thankfully the disease has gone into ____ ; it may not recur for many years.**
A. treatment B. sequestration C. quarantine D. remission E. oblivion

29. **People from all over the world are sent by their doctors to breathe the pure, ____ air in this mountain region.**
A. invigorating B. soporific C. debilitating D. insalubrious E. aromatic

30. **As were many colonial administrators, Gregory was ____ in his knowledge of the grammar of the local language, though his accent was ____ .**
A. deficient - poor B. competent - adequate C. faultless - awful
D. well-versed - effective E. erratic - eccentric

31. **Though Adam Bede is presented to us by the author as ____ fiction, there are none of the life-like meanderings of the story of Amos Barton.**
A. realistic B. romantic C. imaginative D. educational E. entertaining

32. **There is a general ____ in the United States that our ethics are declining and that out moral standards are ____ .**
A. feeling - normalizing B. idea - futile C. optimism - improving
D. complaint - deteriorating E. outlook - escalating

# Model Test (English)

**33. *Homo sapiens*, the proud splitter of the atom, inventor of the electronic computer, ____ of the genetic code may be humbled by a lowly ____ of the sewers and soils - the microbe.**

A. designer - inhabitant B. discoverer - rodent C. writer - organism
D. decipherer - denizen E. author - purifier

**34. After centuries of obscurity, this philosopher's thesis is enjoying a surprising ____ .**

A. dismissal B. remission C. decimation D. longevity E. renaissance

**35. The threat of war, far from ____ , lay heavily in the air, and the villagers, while ____ going about their normal activities, were unable to shake off the feeling of impending catastrophe.**

A. receding - ostensibly B. diminishing - contentedly
C. increasing - apparently D. escalating - joyfully E. subsiding - felicitously

**36. Although alarmed by the ____ , Professor Symes had no reason to doubt the ____ of his student's results, for this student was nothing if not reliable.**

A. conclusions - folly B. deductions - impudence
C. implications - veracity D. errors - truth E. inferences - invalidity

**37. Scrooge, in the famous novel by Dickens, was a ____ ; he hated the rest of mankind.**

A. misanthrope B. hypochondriac C. philanthropist D. hedonist E. sybarite

**38. A businessman must widen his horizons; a _____ attitude will get you nowhere in this age of global communications.**

A. moderate B. petrified C. parochial D. diversified E. comprehensive

**39. Our bookshelves at home display a range of books on wide-ranging subjects and in many languages, reflecting the ____ tastes of our family members.**

A. anomalous B. limited C. arcane D. furtive E. eclectic

**40. Plastic bags are ____ symbols of consumer society; they are found wherever you travel.**

A. rare B. ephemeral C. ubiquitous D. fleeting E. covert

**41. Dr. Stuart needs to ____ his argument with more experimental data; as it stands his thesis is ____ .**

A. support - profound B. bolster - acceptable C. refine - satisfactory
D. buttress - inadequate E. define - succinct

**42. After an initially warm reception by most reviewers and continued ____ by conservative thinkers, Bloom's work came under heavy fire.**

A. criticism B. endorsement C. denigration D. counterattack E. refutation

**43. Through the 19th Century, the classics of Western Civilization were considered to be the ____ of wisdom and culture, and an ____ person - by definition- knew them well.**

A. foundation - average B. epitome - uneducated C. cornerstone - obtuse
D. font - ecclesiastical E. repository - educated

**44. In this biography we are given a glimpse of the young man ____ pursuing the path of the poet despite ____ and rejection slips.**

A. doggedly - disappointment B. tirelessly - encouragement
C. sporadically - awards D. successfully - acclaim
E. unsuccessfully - failure

**45. All European countries are seeking to diminish the check upon individual ____ which state examinations with their ____ growth have bought in their train.**

A. rights - liberating B. liberties - empowering C. spontaneity - tyrannous
D. foibles - inevitable E. creativity - soporific

**46. In keeping with his own ____ in international diplomacy, Churchill proposed a personal meeting of heads of government, but the effort was doomed to failure, as the temper of the times was ____ .**

A. ideas - pluralistic B. predilections - inimical C. aversions - hostile
D. impulses - amicable E. maxims - salacious

**47. The wall and floor decorations created by Indian housewives are usually ____ , remaining hours, days, or at most, weeks before being worn off by human activity or weather and replaced by new ____ .**

A. perennial - drawings B. ephemeral - designs C. trivial - purchases
D. impermanent - furnishings E. innovative - pictures

**48. The subtle shades of meaning, and still subtler echoes of association, make language an instrument which scarcely anything short of genius can wield with ____ and ____ .**
A. confidence – aloofness B. definiteness - certainty
C. sincerity - hope D. conservatism - alacrity E. eloquence - ruthlessness

**49. To reach Simonville, the traveler needs to drive with extreme caution along the ____ curves of the mountain road that climbs ____ to the summit.**
A. serpentine - steeply B. jagged - steadily C. gentle - precipitously
D. shady - steadily E. hair-raising - languidly

**50. The cricket match seemed ____ to our guests; they were used to watching sports in which the action is over in a couple of hours at the most.**
A. unintelligible B. inconsequential C. interminable D. implausible E. evanescent

**51. Our present accountant is most ____ ; unlike the previous _____ incumbent, he has never made a mistake in all the years that he has worked for the firm.**
A. unorthodox - heretical B. dependable - assiduous
C. punctilious - painstaking D. asinine - diligent E. meticulous - unreliable

**52. The refugee's poor grasp of English is hardly an _____ problem; she can attend classes and improve within a matter of months.**
A. implausible B. insuperable C. inconsequential D. evocative E. injudicious

**53. We appreciated his ____ summary of the situation; he wasted no words yet delineated his position most ____ .**
A. comprehensive : inadequately B. succinct : direfully
C. cogent : persuasively D. verbose : concisely
E. grandiloquent : eloquently

**54. His musical tastes are certainly ____ ; he has recordings ranging from classical piano performances to rock concerts, jazz and even Chinese opera.**
A. antediluvian B. eclectic C. harmonious D. sonorous E. dazzling

**55. I cannot conclude this preface without ____ that an early and untimely death should have prevented Persius from giving a more finished appearance to his works.**
A. rejoicing B. lamenting C. affirming D. commenting E. mentioning

**56. Before his marriage the Duke had led an austere existence and now regarded the affectionate, somewhat ____ behavior of his young wife as simply ____ .**
A. restrained - despicable B. childish - elevating
C. playful - sublime D. frivolous - puerile
E. unpleasant - delightful

**57. Wilson ____ that human beings inherit a tendency to feel an affinity and awe for other living things, in the same way that we are ____ to be inquisitive or to protect our young at all costs.**
A. argues - encouraged B. maintains - trained C. contends - predisposed
D. fears - taught E. demurs - genetically programmed

**58. The pond was a place of reek and corruption, of ____ smells and of oxygen-starved fish breathing through laboring gills.**
A. fragrant B. evocative C. dolorous D. resonant E. fetid

**59. There have been great ____ since his time, but few others have felt so strongly the ____ of human existence.**
A. pessimists - futility B. skeptics - exaltation C. heretics - sagacity
D. optimists - tremulousness E. cynics - joy

**60. While war has never been absent from the ____ of man, there have been periods in History which appear remarkably ____.**
A. archives – ambivalent B. posterity - serene
C. mind - desultory D. annals - pacific E. life – belligerent

**61. The crew of the air balloon ____ the sand bags to help the balloon rise over the hill.**
A. capsized B. jettisoned C. salvaged D. augmented E. enumerated

**62. We were not fooled by his ____ arguments; his plan was obviously ____ .**
A. cogent - brilliant B. hackneyed - banal C. convoluted - labyrinthine
D. specious - untenable E. lucid - intelligible

# Model Test (English)

63. **Hawkins is ____ in his field; no other contemporary scientist commands the same respect.**
A. disparaged B. ignominious C. obsolete D. anachronistic E. preeminent

**64. The model paraded in front of the celebrities with ____ ; it was impossible to tell that this was her first assignment.**
A. panache B. opprobrium C. shame D. trepidation E. terror

**65. The term lead pencil is a ____ ; pencils are filled with graphite not lead.**
A. misnomer B. misdemeanor C. peccadillo D. euphemism E. metaphor

**66. The ____ weather forced us to stay indoors.**
A. enticing B. glorious C. restorative D. inclement E. congenial

**67. It will be hard to ____ Leonid now that you have so ____ him.**
A. pacify - soothed B. mollify - incensed C. antagonize - irritated
D. anger - ruffled E. subdue - subjugated

**68. The lectures on quantum physics were invariably ____ ; the lecturer ____ his ill-prepared material in a manner guaranteed to send even the most ardent student to sleep.**
A. stimulating - delivered B. pedestrian - enthused about
C. soporific - droned D. scintillating - intoned
E. stimulating - delivered

**69. Edward was understandably upset that he had lost the position, but he was ____ by the conviction that he had done nothing to ____ the dismissal.**
A. consoled - merit B. warmed - avoid C. comforted - mar D. miffed - delay E. saddened - earn

**70. Elinor ____ to counteract her negative feelings, but only succeeded in ____ them.**
A. tried - allaying B. hoped - mitigating C. desired - ameliorating
D. hesitated - deprecating E. endeavored - intensifying

**71. She was roundly condemned for her ____ ; she betrayed the woman to whom she owed her success.**
A. truculence B. perfidy C. serendipity D. pragmatism E. discernment

**72. The progress of the disease is ____ ; it spreads stealthily without any symptoms in the early stages.**
A. dramatic B. acute C. blatant D. insidious E. inexorable

**73. The candidate _____ when asked why he had left his last job; he did not want to admit that he had been ____ .**
A. demurred - promoted B. confided - banned
C. dissembled - dismissed D. rejoiced - wrong E. hesitated - lauded

**74. Tennyson was a well-loved poet; no other poet since has been so ____ .**
A. lionized B. attacked C. decried D. poetical E. abhorred

**75. The parliamentary session degenerated into ____ with politicians hurling ____ at each other and refusing to come to order.**
A. mayhem - banter B. disarray – pleasantries C. tranquility - invectives
D. chaos - aphorisms E. anarchy - insults

**76. The admiral ____ his order to attack when he saw the white flag raised by the enemy sailors; he was relieved that he could bring an end to the ____ .**
A. reiterated - hostilities B. countermanded - fighting
C. commandeered - truce D. renounced - hiatus
E. confirmed - aggression

**77. In a fit of ____ she threw out the valuable statue simply because it had belonged to her ex-husband.**
A. pique B. goodwill C. contrition D. pedantry E. prudence

**78. Many 17th century buildings that are still in existence have been so ____ by successive owners that the original layout is no longer ____ .**
A. preserved - visible B. modified - apparent C. decimated - enshrouded
D. salvaged - required E. neglected - appropriate

**79. Since ancient times sculpture has been considered the ____ of men; women sculptors have, until recently, consistently met with ____.**
A. right - acceptance B. domain - approbation C. domicile - ridicule
D. realm - condolence E. prerogative - opposition

**80. ____ action at this time would be inadvisable; we have not yet accumulated sufficient expertise to warrant anything other than a ____ approach.**
A. precipitate - cautious B. hesitant - wary
C. vacillating - circuitous D. decisive - firm
E. ponderous - direct

**81. Many biologists have attempted to ____ the conditions on earth before life evolved in order to answer questions about the ____ of biological molecules.**
A. mimic - fitness B. standardize - shapes C. replicate – reactions
D. simulate - origin E. ameliorate - evolution

**82. Harding was unable to ____ the results of the survey; although entirely unexpected, the figures were obtained by a market research firm with an ____ reputation.**
A. accept - peerless B. discount – impeccable C. fault - mediocre
D. counter - unenviable E. believe - fine

**83. The quantum theory was initially regarded as absurd, unnatural and ____ with common sense.**
A. consanguineous B. discernible C. incompatible
D. decipherable E. consistent

**84. Do not be fooled by her ____ manner; her superficial ____ belies her worldliness.**
A. ingenuous - proficiency B. worldly - simplicity
C. unsophisticated - naiveté D. gregarious - isolation E. off-hand - serious

**85. The success of the business venture ____ his expectations; he never thought that the firm would prosper.**
A. confirmed B. belied C. nullified D. fulfilled E. ratified

**86.** For centuries there was no ___ between their descendents; in fact ____ strife continued until modern times.
A. peace - internecine B. hostility - intermittent C. malevolence - intense
D. amity - contrived E. difference - feudal

**87. The journalist ____ the efforts of the drug squad to control drug peddling, claiming that they had actually ____ the problem.**
A. commended - increased B. lauded - intensified
C. decried - solved D. deprecated - exacerbated E. noted - caused

**88. Since the Romans failed to ____ the tribes in Northern Britain, they built a wall to ____ the tribes.**
A. conquer - alienate B. impress - intimidate C. subjugate - exclude
D. pacify - enrage E. neutralize - barricade

**89. The professor became increasingly ____ in later years, flying into a rage whenever he was opposed.**
A. taciturn B. voluble C. subdued D. contrite E. irascible

**90. Although the deep sea has a typically ____ fauna, near vents in the sea bed where warm water emerges live remarkable densities of invertebrates and fish.**
A. verdant B. unique C. lush D. pallid E. sparse

**91. Their bantering talk seemed ____, but in fact it masked an underlying ____ .**
A. hostile - antipathy B. amicable - antagonism C. jovial - assumptions
D. exasperating - frustrations E. friendly - geniality

**92. The new nomenclature was so ____ that many chemists preferred to revert to the older trivial names that were at least shorter.**
A. succinct B. cumbersome C. irrational D. facile E. systematic

**93. Even though the auditors ____ the accountant, his reputation was ____ by the allegations of fraud.**
A. vindicated - enhanced B. indicted - blemished C. betrayed - ruined
D. exonerated - tarnished E. cleared - condoned

**94. Many so-called social playwrights are distinctly ____ ; rather than allowing the members of the audience to form their own opinions, these writers force a viewpoint on the viewer.**
A. conciliatory B. prolific C. iconoclastic D. didactic E. contumacious

**95. The archaeologist, viewing the fragmentary remains of the ancient city, reflected on the ____ of human ____ .**
A. impermanence - endeavour B. transience - thought C. dearth - aspirations
D. futility - humility E. durability - constructs

**96. He was normally entirely ____ , but in the embarrassing situation in which he found himself he felt compelled to ____.**
A. equable - evade B. considerate - concede C. forthright - prevaricate
D. mendacious - equivocate E. amenable - capitulate

**97. His one vice was gluttony and so it is not surprising that as he aged he became increasingly ____ .**
A. emaciated B. despondent C. corpulent D. carping E. lithe

**98. Our once thriving High School Nature Club is now ____ ; the programs have had to be cancelled due to lack of support.**
A. defunct B. extant C. resurgent D. burgeoning E. renovated

**99. Having been chief accountant for so many years, Ms. George felt herself to be ____ and was unwilling to ____ control of the department after the merger.**
A. slighted - truncate B. irreplaceable - assume C. insubordinate - retain
D. decisive - continue E. indispensable - relinquish

**100. Because Elaine's father was a field entomologist who trekked over the continent studying insect infestations, and insisted on taking his young family with him, Elaine and her brother had a(n) ____ childhood.**
A. idyllic B. itinerant C. sedentary D. propitious E. equable

**101. Frederica was ____ when her supervisor took only a ___ look at her essay over which she had taken so much care.**
A. exultant - superficial B. vexed - studious C. disappointed - cursory
D. pleased - patronizing E. relieved - perfunctory

**102. When he was young he ____ ideas of becoming a doctor; however, he was ____ by his father who wanted him to join the family business.**
A. harbored - backed B. entertained - dissuaded C. produced - critical
D. repudiated - deterred E. eschewed - encouraged

**103. Literary criticism has in recent years become increasingly ____ ; it is almost impossible for the non-literary person to understand its analyses.**
A. abstruse B. accessible C. colloquial D. wide-ranging E. professional

**104. The alchemists, though they are often supposed to have been ____ or confidence tricksters, were actually skilful technologists.**
A. empiricists B. polemicists C. pragmatists D. theorists E. charlatans

**105. Bullock carts and hand pumps seem ____ in a village whose skyline is dominated by telephone cables and satellite dishes.**
A. anachronisms B. exigencies C. diversions D. provocations E. portents

**106. A ____ child, she was soon bored in class; she already knew more mathematics than her junior school teachers.**
A. obdurate B. querulous C. precocious D. recalcitrant E. contemporary

**107. Stuart reveled in ____; he would never seek ____ until all possibilities for debate had been exhausted.**
A. altercation - clarification B. polemics - conciliation
C. ambiguities - consolation D. asceticism - indulgence
E. digressions - direction

**108. Turner claimed to paint what he saw; yet no painter ever departed further from close ____ or took more ____ with subjects.**
A. imitation - liberties B. observation - care C. definition - vagaries
D. imagination - pains E. resemblance - trouble

**109. The explorer was unable to ____ his thirst at the stream since an enraged Grizzly bear barred the way.**
A. assuage B. parch C. savor D. describe E. attenuate

**110. Iodine deficiency is ____ in these remote mountain regions; however, it is no longer ____ in the lowlands where iodized salt is available.**
A. recorded - unusual B. rare - sporadic C. eradicated - common
D. endemic - prevalent E. diagnosed - controlled

**111. Unlike the ancient Greeks, we are interested in a person's ____ , the things that make each person different from the general.**
A. qualities B. idiosyncrasies C. failures D. stereotypes E. humanity

# Model Test (English)

**112. Johnson was such an outstanding orator, that his contemporaries were too dazzled by his ____ to question his fundamental philosophy.**

A. persona B. guile C. enthusiasm D. thinking E. rhetoric

**113. Moths are nocturnal pollinators, visiting scented flower during the hours of darkness, whereas the butterflies are ____ , attracted to bright flowers in the daytime.**

A. diurnal B. quotidian C. colorful D. ephemeral E. brilliant

**114. The Victorian middle class woman was ____ by restraints, obligations and ____ that prevented her from achieving economic independence.**

A. hampered - aspirations B. emancipated - strictures
C. fettered - responsibilities D. ensnared - possibilities
E. surrounded - freedoms

**115. Even after a century of ____ investigation, the relation of the solar cycle to terrestrial weather remains ____ .**

A. meticulous - apparent B. cursory - clear
C. sedulous - pertinent D. extensive - enigmatic
E. scientific – un obscured

**116. There is great unevenness in his later plays; there are moments of the greatest _ in the midst of great __.**

A. lucidity - enlightenment B. frivolity - triteness
C. insight - banality D. obscurity - ambivalence E. profundity - wisdom

**117. According to Hume, it is not logic that determines what we say and do; if we decide to help a person in need, we do so because of our ____ not our ____**

A. consciousness - emotions B. duty - rights C. feelings - reason
D. beliefs - convictions E. concern - kindness

**118. In the earliest moments of the Universe conditions of almost inconceivable ____ raged through the swelling cosmos; yet this great ____ managed to produce only the simplest of atoms.**

A. tumult - cataclysm B. tranquility - upheaval
C. violence - complexity D. turbulence - conglomeration E. chaos - inertia

**119. The assumption that chlorofluorocarbons would be ____ in the environment because they were chemically inert, was challenged by the demonstration of a potential threat to the ozone layer.**

A. deleterious B. innocuous C. persistent D. noxious E. durable

**120. The Rio Gila is part of a ____ of rivers and cultures as significant as the ____ of the Tigris and the Euphrates.**

A. disparity - conjunction B. intermingling - dichotomy
C. juxtaposition - divergence D. conglomeration - diaspora
E. convergence - confluence

**121. There are some people who think that only the poor and less educated people use slang, but this idea is _____.**

(A) accurate (B) popular (C) erroneous (D) widespread (E) ineffectual

***Answer***

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | D | 2 | E | 3 | D | 4 | C | 5 | D | 6 | A | 7 | B | 8 | E | 9 | B | 10 | C |
| 11 | E | 12 | A | 13 | B | 14 | A | 15 | B | 16 | D | 17 | A | 18 | B | 19 | B | 20 | E |
| 21 | E | 22 | D | 23 | A | 24 | C | 25 | D | 26 | B | 27 | E | 28 | D | 29 | A | 30 | C |
| 31 | A | 32 | D | 33 | D | 34 | E | 35 | A | 36 | C | 37 | A | 38 | C | 39 | E | 40 | C |
| 41 | D | 42 | B | 43 | E | 44 | A | 45 | C | 46 | B | 47 | B | 48 | B | 49 | A | 50 | C |
| 51 | E | 52 | B | 53 | C | 54 | B | 55 | B | 56 | D | 57 | C | 58 | E | 59 | A | 60 | D |
| 61 | B | 62 | D | 63 | E | 64 | A | 65 | A | 66 | D | 67 | B | 68 | C | 69 | A | 70 | E |
| 71 | B | 72 | D | 73 | C | 74 | A | 75 | E | 76 | B | 77 | A | 78 | B | 79 | E | 80 | A |
| 81 | D | 72 | B | 83 | C | 84 | C | 85 | B | 86 | A | 87 | D | 88 | C | 89 | E | 90 | E |
| 91 | B | 92 | B | 92 | D | 94 | D | 95 | A | 96 | C | 97 | C | 98 | A | 99 | E | 100 | B |
| 101 | C | 102 | B | 103 | A | 104 | E | 105 | A | 106 | C | 107 | B | 108 | A | 109 | A | 110 | D |
| 111 | B | 112 | E | 113 | A | 114 | C | 115 | D | 116 | C | 117 | C | 118 | A | 119 | B | 120 | E |
| 121 | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# Model Test (English)
## READING VOCABULARY

## Test-1

1. **After practice, the girl's softball team stated,** "We're famished!" **Famished** means-
   A. Fatigued B. Hungry C. Excited D. Ready
2. **The newborn baby was enamored with the rattle. Enamored** means
   A. Fascinated B. Happy C. Unsure what to do D. Aggravated
3. **When having a problem, it is best to dissect the situation then act. Dissect** means-
   A. Control B. Discuss C. Ignore D. Analyze
4. **The bouncer's countenance discouraged brawls. Countenance** means-
   A. Message B. Presence C. Expression D. Strength
5. **The child apprized her father's authority and behaved herself in church. Apprized** means-
   A. Appreciated B. Compromised C. Defied D. Noted
6. **The aural component of balance is critical for postural control during ambulation. Aural** means related to the
   A. Eyes B. Ears C. Nose D. Hands
7. **The wound exhibited signs of copious drainage requiring medical intervention. Copious** means-
   A. Minimal B. Clear C. Maximal D. Foul
8. **The scientist was able to evoke powerful emotions from her audience. Evoke** means
   A. Sell B. Calm C. Call forth D. Exaggerate
9. **The official exhibited a heedless attitude when dealing with the dignitaries. Heedless** mean
   A. Thoughtless B. Pleasant C. Friendly D. Bitter
10. **The general tried to instill in his troops the hope of victory. Instill** means
    A. Infuse B. Delay C. Inscribe D. Indict
11. **The winning team of the World Series often has a jovial attitude. Jovial** means
    A. Merry B. Sad C. Somber D. Laborious
12. **A lyre was played in ancient Rome.** The **lyre** is a
    A. Stringed instrument in the harp class B. Percussion instrument
    C. Wind instrument in the wind class D. Rhythmical percussion device

***Answer***

| 1 | B | 2 | A | 3 | D | 4 | C | 5 | A | 6 | B | 7 | C | 8 | C | 9 | A | 10 | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | A | 12 | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Test-2

1. **The prince abdicated the crown and returned to his castle. ABDICATED** means-
   A. Gave up B. Sold C. Reinvested into D. Auctioned
2. **The convicted criminal absconded prior to the sentencing phase of the trial. ABSCONDED** means-
   A. Touched the jury B. Reported immediately C. Left after discussion D. Departed suddenly
3. **The aural component of balance is critical for postural control during ambulation. AURAL** means related to the-
   A. Eye B. Ear C. Nose D. Mouth
4. **The old man was benevolent with his fortune. BENEVOLENT** means-
   A. Secretive B. Stingy C. Kind D. Careful
5. **The extra dirt was a key buttress to the foundation. BUTTRESS** means-
   A. Limiting factor B. Support
   C. Overwhelming condition D. Obstacle
6. **The cathode of a battery was removed. CATHODE** means-
   A. Positive pole B. Negative pole C. Neutral pole D. Opposite pole
7. **The doctor was known as a charlatan over the years of his practice. CHARLATAN** means-
   A. Quack B. Knowledgeable physician C. Procedural physician D. Medical examiner

# Model Test (English)

8. **The wound exhibited signs of copious drainage requiring medical intervention. COPIOUS** means
   A. Minimal B. Clear C. Maximal D. Foul
9. **The attorney accused the witness of defaming the defendant. DEFAMING** means-
   A. Killing B. Badgering C. Suffocating D. Slandering
10. The detective was able to derive the facts of the case. **DERIVE** means-
   A. Desist B. Deter C. Devise D. Deduce
11. **The scientist was able to evoke powerful emotions from her audience. EVOKE** means-
   A. Sell B. Calm C. Call forth D. Exaggerate
12. **The judge was fallible during deliberation. FALLIBLE** means
   A. Careful not to err. B. Falsely accused C. Loyal to his supporters D. Capable of mistakes
13. **The chemist collected the germane data during the experiment. GERMANE** means-
   A. Relevant B. Obscure C. Limited D. Usual
14. **The desperados held up in a grotto in New Mexico during the escape. GROTTO** means
   A. Large cave B. Small cavern C. Hotel D. Motel
15. **The official exhibited a heedless attitude when dealing with the dignitaries. HEEDLESS** means
   A. Thoughtless B. Pleasant C. Friendly D. Bitter
16. **The Sherman tank commander noted innumerable troops moving forward against his position. INNUMERABLE** means
   A. Limited B. Weary C. Countless D. Harmless
17. **The general tried to instill in his troops the hope of victory. INSTILL** means
   A. Infuse B. Delay C. Inscribe D. Indict
18. **The winning team of the World Series often has a jovial attitude. JOVIAL** means
   A. Merry B. Sad C. Somber D. Laborious
19. **The plant entered the latent phase of development in the fall. LATENT** means
   A. First B. Growth C. Last D. Dormant
20. **The yacht club members were excited about conditions on the loch. LOCH** means
   A. Water B. Lake C. Gulf D. Ocean

***Answer***

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A | 2 | D | 3 | B | 4 | C | 5 | B | 6 | B | 7 | A | 8 | C | 9 | D | 10 | D |
| 11 | C | 12 | D | 13 | A | 14 | B | 15 | A | 16 | C | 17 | A | 18 | A | 19 | D | 20 | B |

# Test-3

1. **A lyre was played in ancient Rome. LYRE means**
   A. Stringed instrument in the harp class B. Percussion instrument
   C. Wind instrument in the wind class D. Rhythmical percussion device
2. **The labyrinth caused confusion to the attacking troops. LABYRINTH means**
   A. Sound B. Noise C. Maze D. Bulwarks
3. **The wound was necrotic when examined. NECROTIC means**
   A. Healing B. Dying tissue C. Nauseating D. Infinite
4. **The defendant exhibited a peevish appearance. PEEVISH means**
   A. Immovable B. Guilty C. Not guilty D. Irritable
5. **The band director was an expert a playing the piccolo. PICCOLO means**
   A. Small flute B. Large flute C. Small drum D. Small triangle
6. **The renter was remiss about the rent. REMISS means**
   A. Timely B. Negligent C. Irritable D. Impoverished
7. **The old man was known for sapient knowledge. SAPIENT means**
   A. Useless B. Possessing wisdom C. Perceptual D. Limited
8. **The inventor created several specious ideas to solve the problem. SPECIOUS means**
   A. Inspired B. Insufficient C. Limited D. Falsely plausible
9. **The tolerant attitude of the audience was appreciated. TOLERANT means**
   A. Tireless B. Calm C. Indulgent D. Laborious

**10. The verbose language used by the English teacher was tiresome to the class. VERBOSE means**
A. Wordy B. Expressive C. Limited D. Punitive

**11. Susan's abhorrence of darkness prevents her from leaving her house at night. ABHORRENCE means**
A. Rationale B. Hatred C. Tremor D. Belief

**12. The girl displayed distraught behavior when she found out her puppy was injured. DISTRAUGHT means.**
A. Reckless B. Shifty C. Distressed D. Unreasonable

**13. The somber crowd mourned the loss of their leader. SOMBER means**
A. Angry B. Bitter C. Melancholy D. Excited

**14. At age 65, the CEO of the company was retiring. He felt he had reached the acme of his profession. ACME means**
A. Highest point B. End C. Bottom D. Entrance

**15. The genteel southern girl was known for her behavior. GENTEEL means**
A. Refined B. Ambiguous C. Smug D. Loathsome

**16. The mother attempted to mollify her son with toys. MOLLIFY means**
A. Teach B. Threatening C. Soothe D. Distract

**17. Some people accused John of thinking too much. He would sometimes ponder on a subject for months at a time. PONDER means**
A. Resolve B. Meditate C. Discuss D. Fret

**18. The young artist had an unbridled passion for watercolors. UNBRIDLED means**
A. Unrestrained B. Unequaled C. Underachieved D. Distressed

**19. The zephyr kept the students cool while they sat outside studying. ZEPHYR means**
A. Cloud B. Tree C. Shade D. Wind

**20. The pianist played his rendition of a sonata. SONATA means**
A. Instrumental composition B. Piano C. Play D. Vocal score

***Answer***

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A | 2 | C | 3 | B | 4 | D | 5 | A | 6 | B | 7 | B | 8 | D | 9 | C | 10 | A |
| 11 | B | 12 | C | 13 | C | 14 | A | 15 | A | 16 | C | 17 | B | 18 | A | 19 | D | 20 | A |

## SENTENCE CORRECTION

### Practice Test – 01

**01. Trying to keep her balance on the icy surface, the last competitor's ski-tip caught the pole and somersaulted into the soft snow.**
A. the last competitor's ski-tip caught the pole and somersaulted into the soft snow.
B. the ski-tip of the last competitor caught the pole and somersaulted in the soft snow.
C. the last competitor caught the pole with the tip of her ski, and somersaulted into the soft snow.
D. the last competitor caught the pole with her ski-tip, which made her somersault into the soft snow.
E. the last competitor somersaulted into the soft snow when the tip of her ski was caught by the pole.

**02. The temperature dropped suddenly last night, which will mean that the shoots emerging from the soil will be killed by the frost.**
A. which will mean that the shoots emerging from the soil will be killed by the frost.
B. which will mean that the frost will kill the shoots emerging from the soil.
C. and this will mean that the shoots emerging from the soil will be killed by the frost.
D. and the resulting frost will kill the shoots that are emerging from the soil.
E. and as a result, the shoots will be killed by the frost, emerging from the soil.

**03. The impostor eluded detection for so long because she conducted herself as though she were a licensed practitioner.**
A. as though she were a licensed practitioner. B. as though she was a licensed practitioner.
C. like she was a licensed practitioner. D. like as if she was a licensed practitioner.
E. as if she was a practitioner with a license.

**4. Being abandoned by our friends is the cause of great sorrow for us.**
A. Being abandoned by our friends is the cause of great sorrow for us.
B. Our being abandoned by our friends is the cause of great sorrow.
C. Being abandoned by our friends, we feel great sorrow.
D. Abandoned by our friends, sorrow is the result.
E. We feel great sorrow when our friends abandon us.

**5. Among the many reasons for his defeat in the election was his arrogant assumption that his constituents were incapable of understanding economic conditions, and his unwarranted attack on his chief opponent.**
A. was his arrogant assumption that his constituents were incapable of understanding economic conditions
B. were his arrogant assumption that his constituents were incapable of understanding economic conditions
C. were his arrogant assumptions that his constituents were incapable of understanding economical conditions
D. were his arrogant assumption that his constituents would be incapable of understanding economics
E. was the arrogant assumption that his constituents was incapable of understanding economic conditions

**6. More and more holidaymakers are choosing to fly to remote islands in search of the perfect beach; seeking sand, sun and palm trees, rather than centers of entertainment.**
A. ; seeking sand, sun and palm trees, rather than centers of entertainment.
B. ; seeking sad, sun, palm trees and not entertainment.
C. , with sand, sun, palm trees and no entertainment.
D. , they seek sand, sun and palm trees, rather than entertainment centers.
E. ; they seek sand, sun and palm trees, rather than centers of entertainment.

**7. The government requires that these forms should be submitted before the end of the financial year.**
A. that these forms should be submitted
B. that these forms be submitted
C. for these forms to be submitted
D. these forms submission
E. these forms should be submitted

**8. After arduous months of fighting, the sight of the white flag being raised generated as much relief on the victor's side than it did on the vanquished.**
A. as much relief on the victor's side than it did on the vanquished.
B. as much relief among the victors as among the vanquished.
C. as much relief on the victor's side as it did on the vanquisher's.
D. relief both on the victor's side as well as on the vanquisher's.
E. relief both for the victor and the vanquished side.

**9. The best way to encourage innovative thinking is not to promise financial rewards for ideas, but to ensure that the person making the suggestion receives recognition for his contribution.**
A. but to ensure that the person making the suggestion receives recognition for his contribution.
B. but to ensure that the person who makes the suggestion will be receiving recognition for his contribution.
C. but rather by ensuring that the person making the suggestion receives recognition for his contribution.
D. but rather ensure that suggestion-maker receives recognition for his contribution.
E. but instead make sure that the suggestion-maker will receive recognition.

**10. It ought to be her with whom you share your secrets, not me.**
A. her with whom you share your secrets, not me
B. her with whom you share your secrets, not I.
C. she with whom you share your secrets, not me.
D. she with whom you share your secrets, not I.
E. her with who you share your secrets, not me.

***Answer***

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | C | 2 | D | 3 | A | 4 | E | 5 | B | 6 | E | 7 | B | 8 | B | 9 | A | 10 | A |

## Practice Test – 02

**1. A conjunction is used to connect words and sentences together.**
A. words and sentences together.
B. words or sentences together.
C. words and sentences.
D. words or sentences.
E. words to sentences.

**2. Antony, coming alongside Cleopatra's ship, climbed aboard without seeing or being seen by her.**
A. climbed aboard without seeing or being seen by her.
B. climbed aboard without seeing Cleopatra or being seen by her.
C. climbs aboard without Cleopatra seeing him.

D. boarded without being seen by her.
E. boarded without seeing Cleopatra.

3. **Bombast <u>is when high sounding words for effect, not suitability, are used</u>.**
   A. is when high sounding words for effect, not suitability, are used.
   B. is the use of high-sounding words for effect rather than for suitability.
   C. is where high-sounding words are used for effect not suitability.
   D. is the using of high-sounding words for effect only.
   E. is when you use high-sounding words for effect rather than for suitability.
4. **<u>I would like to thank whoever it was that wrote that piece of music:</u> it has given me so much pleasure.**
   A. I would like to thank whoever it was that wrote that piece of music:
   B. I would like to thank whomever it was that has written that piece of music:
   C. I would like to thank whomever it might be that wrote that piece of music:
   D. Whoever it was that wrote that piece of music, I would like to thank because
   E. I would like to thank whoever it was that wrote that piece of music,
5. **<u>Your taking a loan to buy a car annoyed Father</u>.**
   A. Your taking a loan to buy a car annoyed Father.
   B. Your taking a loan to buy a car aggravated Father.
   C. You taking a loan to buy a car irritated Father.
   D. You taking a loan to buy a car annoyed Father.
   E. Father was annoyed by you taking a loan to buy a car.
6. **In the initial stages of learning a new language we learn more through listening <u>and attempting to copy speech patterns and not through reading grammar books.</u>**
   A. and attempting to copy speech patterns and not through reading grammar books.
   B. and attempting to copy speech patterns than through reading grammar books.
   C. and attempts to copy speech patterns than through reading grammar books.
   D. and attempts at copying speech patterns than through reading grammar books.
   E. and attempts at copying speech patterns and not grammar books.
7. **Between you <u>and I, I doubt that he will come</u>.**
   A. and I, I doubt that he will come.
   B. and I, I doubt that he would come.
   C. and me, I doubt that he will come.
   D. and me, I doubt that he would come.
   E. and me, I doubt whether he will be coming.
8. **Work that is not finished is not work at <u>all, it is merely a botch, a failure</u>.**
   A. all, it is merely a botch, a failure.
   B. all, it is a botch merely, and a failure.
   C. all; it is merely a botch, a failure.
   D. all; the work merely is a botch and a failure.
   E. all; the work being merely a botch, a failure.
9. **Pollution and degradation of the environment <u>is, according to the commission's report, a matter of universal concern.</u>**
   A. is, according to the commission's report, a matter of universal concern.
   B. is, according to the report by the commission, a matter of universal concern.
   C. is, according to the report of the commission, matters of universal concern.
   D. are, according to the commission's report, universally a matter of concern.
   E. are, according to the commission's report, a matter of universal concern.
10. **<u>Denim jeans were originally worn not so much as a fashion statement as for their being practical work clothes.</u>**
    A. Denim jeans were originally worn not so much as a fashion statement as for their being practical work clothes.
    B. Denim jeans were originally worn not so much as a fashion statement but for their being practical work clothes.
    C. Denim jeans were originally worn not so much as a fashion statement but for being practical work clothes
    D. Denim jeans were originally worn not as a fashion statement as for them being practical work clothes.
    E. Denim jeans were originally worn not as a fashion statement but as for them being practical work clothes.

***Answer***

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | D | 2 | B | 3 | B | 4 | A | 5 | A | 6 | B | 7 | C | 8 | C | 9 | E | 10 | A |

# Model Test (English)

## Practice Test – 03

1. **It is highly desirable that you furnish evidence of your expenses before you submit your final accounts.**
   A. It is highly desirable that you furnish evidence of your expenses
   B. It is highly desirable that you should furnish evidence of your expenses
   C. It is highly to be desired that you furnish evidences of your expenses
   D. You must furnish evidence of your expenses
   E. You should have to supply evidence of your expenses
2. **The population of tigers in the National Park is increasing steadily, and this is a source of encouragement to those who have worked so hard to fund the conservation effort.**
   A. steadily, and this B. steadily: which C. steadily; this trend
   D. steadily, this increase E. steady, and this
3. **In the fine print at the end of the document lies the clauses that make us liable for any expenses that result from civil unrest.**
   A. lies the clauses that make us liable for any expenses that
   B. lies the clauses that make us liable for any expenses which
   C. lies the clause that make us liable for any expenses that
   D. lie the clauses that makes us liable for any expenses which
   E. lie the clauses that make us liable for any expenses that
4. **The administration discussed whether the number of students studying European languages was likely to decline when the senior lecturer retired.**
   A. whether the number of students studying European languages was likely
   B. whether the number of students studying European languages were likely
   C. if the students studying European languages were likely
   D. if the number of European language students were likely
   E. whether the number of students studying European languages was liable
5. **If the gardener would sow the seeds in the greenhouse rather than the garden, he might get a better display of flowers.**
   A. If the gardener would sow the seeds in the greenhouse rather than the garden
   B. If the gardener sowed the seeds in the greenhouse rather than the garden
   C. If the gardener would sow the seeds in the greenhouse rather than in the garden
   D. If the gardener were to sow the seeds in the greenhouse rather than in the garden
   E. If the gardener would sow the seeds in the greenhouse instead of the garden

**Answer: 1.A, 2.C, 3.E, 4.A, 5.D**

## Practice Test – 04

1. **Everyone in the bank-including the manager and the tellers, ran to the door when the fire alarm rang.**
   A. tellers, ran B. tellers, ran C. tellers, had run D. tellers, ran E. tellers, ran
2. **To no ones surprise, Joe didn't have his homework ready.**
   A. no ones surprise B. noones surprise C. no-ones surprise D. no ones' surprise E. no one's surprise
3. **If he would have read "The White Birds," he might have liked William Butler Yeats's poetry.**
   A. would have read B. could have read C. would of read D. could of read E. had read
4. **After the hurricane, uprooted trees were laying all over the ground.**
   A. were laying B. lying C. were lying D. were laid E. was laid
5. **Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882), the great Transcendentalist philosopher, wrote in his essay "Self-Reliance" of the need for an individual to develop his capacities.**
   A. essay "Self–Reliance" B. essay, "Self-Reliance"
   C. essay: Self-Reliance D. essay, Self-Reliance
   E. essay; "Self-Reliance"
6. **The recently built children's amusement park has been called " a boon to the community " by its supporters and "an eyesore" by its harshest critics.**
   A. and "an eyesore" by its harshest B. and, " an eyesore," by its harshest
   C. and, an eyesore; by its harshest D. and-an eyesore- by its' harshest
   E. and-"an eyesore"- by its' harshest

# Model Test (English)

**8. My class just finished <u>reading- " The Fall of the House of Usher ",</u> a short story by Edgar Allen Poe.**

A. reading- " The Fall of the House of Usher", B. reading, The Fall of the House of Usher,
C. reading "The Fall of the House of Usher, " D. reading, The Fall of the house of Usher, "
E. reading: The Fall of the House of Usher-

**9. After it was repaired it <u>ran perfect</u> again.**

A. ran perfect B. ran perfectly C. could run perfect
D. could of run perfect E. would run perfectly

**10. "Are <u>there two e's in beetle," asked Margo?</u>**

A. there two e's in beetle," asked Margo? B. their two e's in beetle?" asked Margo.
C. there two e's in beetle," asked Margo? D. there two e's in beetle?" asked Margo.
E. there two e's in beetle, asked Margo?

**11. The circus <u>audience received a well-deserved</u> round of applause for the perfectly timed acrobatic stunt.**

A. audience received a well-deserved B. audience gave a well deserved
C. audience did receive a well deserved D. audience gave a well-deserved
E. audience did get a well-deserved

**12. Looking directly at me, my <u>Mother said, " These are your options: the</u> choice is yours."**

A. Mother said, " These are your options: the choice is
B. Mother said- these are your options, the choice is
C. Mother had said, These are your options; the choice is
D. Mother had said, "These are your options; the choice is
E. Mother said, "These are your options; the choice is

**13. *Porcupine* is from Latin *porcus,* "pig," and *spina,* "spine."**

A. *porcu*s, "pig," and *spina,* "spine." B. *Porcus-pig and spina, "spine."*
C. *Porcus-pig, and Spina, "spine."* D. *Porcus-Pig-,Spina-spine.*
E. *Porcus, "pig," and spina "spine".*

**14. Seeing the dolphins, some sharks, <u>a killer whale, and a Moray eel made the visit</u> to the marine park worthwhile.**

A. a killer whale, and a Moray eel made the visit B. a killer whale, and a moray eel made the visit
C. a killer whale and a moray eel makes the visit D. a killer whale and a Moray eel makes the visit
E. a killer whale and a moray eel made the visit

**15. Still, the fact <u>that a planet exists outside our solar system encourages hope that other solar systems exist, and</u> in them, perhaps, a planet that does support life.**

A. that a planet exists outside our solar system encourages hope that other solar systems exist, and
B. that a Planet exists out side our solar system encourages hope that other solar systems exist and
C. could be that a planet exists outside our solar system encourages hope that other solar systems exist, and
D. that a planet exist outside our solar systems encourage hope that other solar systems exist, and
E. that a planet does exists out side our solar system encourages hope that other solar systems exist, and

**16. Mail-order shopping <u>can be convenient and timesaving</u> with appropriate precautions, it is safe as well.**

A. can be convenient and timesaving B. can be convenient and timesaving;
C. should be convenient and time saving; D. could be convenient and time saving;
E. can be convenient and time-saving;

**17. Among the many fields of <u>science, no matter what turns you on,</u> there are several fields of study.**

A. science, no matter what turns you on, B. Science, no matter what turns you on,
C. Science, no matter which you chose, D. Science, no matter which of these you chose-
E. science, no matter which you choose,

**18. The fact that boxing is known to cause head injuries and brain damage <u>should lead us to inform</u> the public and push for a ban on boxing.**

A. should lead us to inform B. could lead us to inform
C. should of led us to inform D. will lead us to inform
E. should have led us to inform,

**19. The first part of the test was on chemistry, the second <u>on mathematics, and the third on english.</u>**

A. on mathematics, and the third on english. B. on mathematics; and the third on English.
C. on Mathematics; and the third on English. D. on mathematics, and the third on English.
E. on mathematics: and the third on English.

# Model Test (English)

**20. *The Diary of Anne Frank* showed a young girl's courage during two years of hiding.**
A. showed a young girl's courage B. shows a young girl's courage
C. did show a young girls courage D. has shown a young girl's courage
E. showed a young girl's courage

**21. In August my parents will be married for twenty-five years.**
A. will be married for twenty-five years. B. shall have been married for twenty-five years.
C. will have been married for twenty-five years. D. will be married for twenty five years.
E. will have married for twenty-five years.

***Answer***

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | D | 2 | E | 3 | E | 4 | C | 5 | A | 6 | A | | | 8 | C | 9 | B | 10 | D |
| 11 | D | 12 | E | 13 | A | 14 | B | 15 | A | 16 | E | 17 | E | 18 | A | 19 | D | 20 | B |
| 21 | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Practice Test – 05

**1. If the books have been cataloged last week, why haven't they been placed on the shelf?**
A. have been cataloged B. would have been cataloged C. was cataloged
D. were cataloged E. had been cataloged

**2. Jessica Mitford wrote *The American Way of Death,* a best-selling book, that led eventually to an official investigation of the funeral industry.**
A. that led eventually B. that had led eventually C. that eventually led
D. which led eventually E. who eventually led

**3. *Sabotage* came from the French *saboter,* which means "to clatter with wooden shoes (sabots)."**
A. which means " to B. which means, " to C. that means "to D. that means- "to E. that means, "to

**4. In studying an assignment it is wise to read it over quickly at first, than see the major points, and finally outline the material.**
A. first, than B. first: then C. first-then D. first, then E. first-than

**5. To judge the Tidy City contest, we picked an uninterested party.**
A. picked an uninterested party. B. picked an interested party!
C. picked a disinterested party. D. are in the process of picking an uninterested party.
E. picked an disinterested party.

**6. Linda decides they had better scram before the killers find them.**
A. had better scram B. had better leave C. should hurry and scram
D. could hurry and leave E. had better get out

**7. I really dug the character of Brutus.**
A. dug B. thought about C. thought of D. admired E. gazed at

**8. Once upon a point a time, a small person named Little Red Riding Hood initiated plans for the preparation, delivery and transportation of foodstuffs to her Grandmother.**
A. and transportation of foodstuffs to her Grandmother.
B. and transportation of food stuffs to her Grandmother.
C. and transportation of food supplies to her Grandmother.
D. and transportation of foodstuffs to her grandmother.
E. and, transportation of food supplies to her grand mother.

**9. The setting of a story effects the story's plot.**
A. effects the story's plot B. effects the stories plot
C. affect the story's plot D. affects the story's plot E. affects the story's plots

**10. Arctic trees are scrubbiest than trees in milder climates.**
A. scrubbiest than trees B. scrubbier then trees C. scrubbiest than are trees
D. scrubbier than are trees E. scrubbier than trees

# Model Test (English)

**11. Quebec rises in a magnificent way above the St. Lawrence River.**
A. rises in a magnificent way above
B. rises in a magnificent way, way above
C. rises magnificently above
D. rises magnificently way above
E. is raised in a magnificent way above

**12. Someone gives the school gerbils every year.**
A. Someone gives the school gerbils
B. Some one gives the school gerbils
C. Some one gives the School gerbils
D. There is a person that gives the school gerbils
E. An individual gave gerbils

**13. During colonial days, a school room looked rather empty.**
A. colonial days, a school room looked
B. colonial days, a schoolroom looked
C. colonial days; a schoolroom looked
D. colonial days; a school room looked
E. colonial days- a schoolroom looked

**14. The helium- filled balloon rose in the air.**
A. rose in the air.
B. was rising in the air.
C. was in the air.
D. rose into the air.
E. would rise in the air.

**15. If I had the address, I would have delivered the package myself.**
A. had the address,
B. had the address;
C. had the address-
D. had had the address;
E. had had the address,

**16. Do you know that these gloves have lay on the bureau all week?**
A. have lay on
B. have laid on
C. would lie on
D. had laid on
E. have lain on

**17. If I would have known about the team tryouts, I would have signed up for them.**
A. would have known
B. would had known
C. could of known
D. had been told
E. could have been told

**18. If he would have revised his first draft, he would have received a better grade.**
A. would have revised
B. had revised
C. could of revised
D. had of revised
E. would revise

**19. Valarie claims that cats made the best pets.**
A. made the best pets.
B. could be the best pets.
C. are the best pets.
D. make of the best pets
E. make the best pets.

**20. By next month Ms. Jones will be Mayor of Tallahassee for two years.**
A. will be Mayor of Tallahassee
B. will have been Mayor of Tallahassee
C. will be mayor of Tallahassee
D. will have been mayor of Tallahassee
E. could have been mayor of Tallahassee

***Answer***

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | D | 2 | D | 3 | A | 4 | D | 5 | C | 6 | B | 7 | D | 8 | D | 9 | D | 10 | E |
| 11 | C | 12 | A | 13 | B | 14 | D | 15 | E | 16 | E | 17 | A | 18 | B | 19 | E | 20 | D |

## Practice Test – 06

1. The word *boycott* derives from the name of Charles C. Boycott, an English land agent in Ireland that was ostracized for refusing to reduce rent.
A. that was ostracized for refusing
B. who was ostracized for refusing
C. which was ostracized for refusing
D. that had been ostracized for refusing
E. who had been ostracized for refusing

2. **As a result of his method for early music education, Shinichi Suzuki has been known as one of the world's great violin teachers.**
A. has been known as one
B. had been known as one
C. is seen as one
D. is being seen as one
E. has been one

3. **Last night the weather forecaster announced that this is the most rainy season the area has had in the past decade.**
A. this is the most rainy season the
B. this has been the most rainy season the
C. this was the most rainy season the
D. this is noted as the most rainy season the
E. this is the rainiest season the

4. **Although Mandy is younger than her sister, Mandy is the tallest of the two.**
A. is the tallest of the
B. is the taller of the
C. has been the taller of the
D. is the most tall of the
E. is the more taller of the

# Model Test (English)

**5. When Katherine Hepburn's play came to town, all the tickets <u>had sold out far</u> in advance.**
A. had sold out far B. have sold out far C. were sold out far
D. had been sold out far E. had been sold out for

**6. The origins of most <u>sports is unknown.</u>**
A. sports is unknown B. sports have been unknown C. sports are unknown
D. sports has been unknown E. sports are now unknown

**7. Neither of the Smith brothers <u>expect to be drafted</u> by a major league team this year.**
A. expect to be drafted B. expects to be drafted C. has expected to be drafted
D. is expecting to be drafted E. was expecting to be drafted

**8. <u>Has any of the</u> witnesses been sworn in yet?**
A. Has any of the B. Is any of the C. Will any of the
D. Are any of the E. Have any of the

**9. The *Lusitania* <u>sunk</u> on May 7, 1915.**
A. sunk B. did sink C. was sunk D. did sank E. sank

**10. <u>Whos in</u> the office now?**
A. Whos in B. Whose in C. Who is in D. Who's in E. Whose' in

**11. There are now many kinds of dictionaries, such as a dictionary of synonyms and antonyms, a biographical dictionary, and a geographical dictionary <u>with pronunciations given.</u>**
A. with pronunciations given B. that has pronunciations given
C. with pronunciations' given D. that have pronunciations given
E. that do have pronunciations given

**12. Towering seven hundred feet above the valley floor, Mount Rushmore National Memorial <u>was an impressive site.</u>**
A. was an impressive site B. is a impressive sight
C. is an impressive sight D. was an impressive sight E. is an impressive site

**13. San Francisco <u>lays southwest</u> of Sacramento.**
A. lays southwest B. has laid southwest C. is lying southwest
D. lain southwest E. lies southwest

**14. Did they know that Labor Day always <u>came on</u> the first Monday in September?**
A. came on B. comes on C. has come on D. had come on E. has came on

**15. Eating, drinking, and <u>to stay up late</u> at night were among her pleasures.**
A. to stay up late B. to remain up late C. staying up late
D. she liked staying up late E. trying to stay up late

**16. Each night when night came <u>and the temperature fell,</u> my parents lit the fire in the bedroom.**
A. and the temperature fell, B. and that the temperature did fall
C. and that the temperature fell D. and because the temperature fell
E. and when the temperature fell

**17. Francis promised to bring the Papago basket that she <u>bought in</u> Arizona.**
A. bought in B. had bought in C. has bought in D. did buy in E. purchased in

**18. He <u>has lain</u> his racquetball glove on the beach.**
A. has lain B. has laid C. have lain D. have laid E. is lying

**19. I would have lent you my notes if you <u>would have asked</u> me.**
A. would have asked me B. could of asked C. could ask D. had asked E. had of asked

**20. Many scientists are still hoping <u>to have found</u> life on another planet.**
A. to have found B. to find C. two find D. to have been found E. too have found

**21. Because she <u>had an</u> astounding memory, Sue has never forgotten an important equation.**
A. had an B. could have had C. has D. did have E. has had

***Answer***

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | B | 2 | C | 3 | E | 4 | B | 5 | D | 6 | C | 7 | B | 8 | E | 9 | E | 10 | D |
| 11 | A | 12 | C | 13 | E | 14 | B | 15 | C | 16 | E | 17 | B | 18 | B | 19 | D | 20 | B |
| 21 | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# Model Test (English)

## Practice Test – 07

1. **Hours of driving <u>laid</u> ahead of us.**
   A. laid B. have lain C. lay D. has lay E. lie
2. **By the time we get to the picnic area, the rain <u>will stop.</u>**
   A. will stop B. shall stop C. will has stopped
   D. shall have stopped E. will have stopped
3. **If Judy <u>would not have missed</u> the deadline, the yearbook delivery would have been on time.**
   A. would not have missed B. should have not missed
   C. wouldn't have missed D. had not missed E. would have not missed
4. **We spent Sunday afternoon <u>wandering aimless</u> in the park.**
   A. wandering aimless B. wandering aimlessly C. wandering without purpose
   D. wandering in an aimless manner E. wandering almost aimlessly
5. **Only after I <u>went home</u> did I remember my dental appointment.**
   A. went home B. had went home C. had gone home D. gone home E. should go home
6. **The book <u>lay open</u> at page 77.**
   A. lay open B. laid open C. lied open D. lain open E. was laid open
7. **By this time next year Johanna <u>will begin classes</u> at the University of Colorado.**
   A. will begin classes B. will have begun classes C. has began classes
   D. should begin classes E. should have begun classes
8. **After comparing my air conditioner with the one on sale, I decided that mine <u>was the most efficient.</u>**
   A. was the most efficient. B. should be the most efficient.
   C. was the more efficient. D. was, by far the most efficient
   E. should be considered the most efficient.
9. **I would have liked <u>to have gone swimming</u> yesterday.**
   A. to have gone swimming B. to go swimming C. to had gone swimming
   D. to go to swim E. to of gone swimming
10. **I wish I <u>read the chapter</u> before I tried to answer the questions.**
    A. read the chapter B. would read the chapter C. should of read the chapter
    D. could have read the chapter E. had read the chapter
11. **Nathanael West said that he'd never <u>have written</u> his satirical novel if he had not visited Hollywood.**
    A. have written his B. would have written his C. could of written his
    D. could have written his E. should of written his
12. **The smell from the paper mill <u>laid</u> over the town like a blanket.**
    A. laid B. has lain C. will lie D. lay E. has laid
13. **When I was halfway down the stairs, I suddenly knew what I had wanted <u>to have said.</u>**
    A. to have said B. too say C. to have been said
    D. to had say E. to say
14. **I would be more careful if I <u>had been</u> you.**
    A. had been B. could have been C. was D. were E. could have been
15. **They read <u>where</u> the governor has appointed a special committee to improve the school calendar.**
    A. where B. how C. were D. of where E. wear
16. **In study hall I <u>sit besides</u> Paul Smith, who is captain of the swim team and one of the best swimmers in the state.**
    A. sit besides B. sat beside C. have set beside D. sit beside E. have sit beside
17. **This classic <u>has been read</u> with enjoyment for nearly two hundred years.**
    A. has been read B. will have been read C. shall have been read
    D. is being read E. was read
18. **Many nineteenth-century biographers <u>rely on their imagination,</u> not on real facts.**
    A. rely on their imagination, B. relied on their imagination,
    C. have relied on their imagination D. could have relied on their imagination,
    E. could rely on their imaginations:
19. **The private lives of politicians, generals, and other notables <u>fascinates the reading</u> public.**
    A. fascinates the reading B. have fascinated the reading
    C. will fascinate the reading D. fascinate the reading E. has fascinate the reading

**20. That small man chose a seat near the door and carefully <u>sat</u> down.**
A. sat B. will sit C. could of sat D. have sit down E. set down

**21. Last summer I worked in the chemical laboratory at the Brass Company; most the work came into the lab for testing marked with the <u>words top priority.</u>**
A. words top priority. B. words - top priority. C. words: Top priority.
D. words, "Top Priority." E. Words "top priority."

***Answer***

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | C | 2 | E | 3 | D | 4 | B | 5 | C | 6 | A | 7 | B | 8 | C | 9 | A | 10 | E |
| 11 | A | 12 | D | 13 | E | 14 | D | 15 | A | 16 | D | 17 | A | 18 | B | 19 | D | 20 | A |
| 21 | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## ANALOGY

### TEST-1

**1. DRIP : GUSH**
A. cry : laugh B. curl : roll C. stream : tributary D. dent : destroy E. bend : angle

**2. WALK : LEGS**
A. blink : eyes B. chew : mouth C. dress : hem D. cover : book E. grind : nose

**3. ENFRANCHISE : SLAVERY**
A. equation : mathematics B. liberate : confine
C. bondage : subjugation D. appeasement : unreasonable E. anatomy : physiology

**4. UNION JACK : VEXILLOLOGY**
A. toad : ornithology B. turtle : microbiology C. gymnosperms : botany
D. friend : home economics E. algae : zoology

**5. TOPAZ : YELLOW**
A. diamond : carat B. jeweler : clarity C. sapphire : red D. amethyst : purple E. amber : blue

**6. LUMEN : BRIGHTNESS**
A. candle : light B. density : darkness C. nickel : metal D. inches : length E. color : hue

**7. MACERATION : LIQUID**
A. sublimation : gas B. evaporation : humidity C. trail : path
D. erosion : weather E. decision : distraction

**8. CLUMSY : BOTCH**
A. wicked :insinuate B. strict:pamper C. willful:heed D. clever:eradicate E. lazy:shirk

**9. FUGITIVE : FLEE**
A. parasite:foster B. braggart:boast C. sage:stifle
D. bystander:procure E. firebrand:quibble

**10. CHRONOLOGICAL : TIME**
A. virtual:truth B. abnormal:value C. marginal:knowledge
D. ordinal:place E. coincidental:health

**11. SOOT : GRIMY**
A. frost:transparent B. sunshine:fruitless C. rain:sodden D. pall:gaudy E. dust:radiant

**12. MORBID : UNFAVORABLE**
A. reputable:favorable B. maternal:unfavorable C. disputatious:favorable
D. vigilant:unfavorable E. lax:favorable

**13. SULLEN : BROOD**
A. lethargic:cavort B. regal:cringe C. docile: obey D. poised:blunder
E. despondent:laugh

**14. AUTHOR : LITERATE**
A. cynic:guillible B. hothead:prudent C. saint:notorious D. judge:impartial E. doctor:fallible

**15. MASSIVE : BULK**
A. ultimate:magnitude B. trival:importance C. anonymous:luster
D. interminable:legacy E. gigantic:size

**16. ENTICE : REPEL**
A. germinate:sprout B. flourish:fade C. officiate:preside D. lubricate:grease E. implore:entreat

**17. HUMDRUM : BORE**
A. grim : amuse B. nutritious:sicken C. stodgy:excite D. heartrending:move E. pending:worry

**18. HOSPITABLE : COURTESY**
A. morbid:cheerfulness B. vindictive:spite C. leisurely:haste D. infamous:honor E. despondent:glee

**19. REINFORCE : STRONGER**
A. abound: lesser B. dismantle: longer C. wilt: higher D. shirk: greater E. erode: weaker

**20. BRAGGART : MODESTY**
A. fledgling:experience B. embezzler: greed C. wallflower: timidity
D. invalid: malady E. candidate:ambititon

***Answer***

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | C | 2 | E | 3 | D | 4 | B | 5 | C | 6 | A | 7 | B | 8 | C | 9 | A | 10 | E |
| 11 | A | 12 | D | 13 | E | 14 | D | 15 | A | 16 | D | 17 | A | 18 | B | 19 | D | 20 | A |

## TEST-2

**1. HAVOC : DEVASTATION**
A. clarification:mystification B. surplus: shortage C. farce: sham
D. turmoil:order E. timidity:audacity

**2. INFAMOUS : UNFAVORABLE**
A. mellow:favorable B. hospitable:unfavorable C. vindictive: favorable
D. gigantic: unfavorable E. lax:favorable

**3. LETHARGIC : ENERGY**
A. despondent: melancholy B. leisurely: relaxation C. notorious:infamy
D. mellow: wrath E. lavish: extravagance

**4. BELLOW : FURY**
A. snicker: hatred B. hiss:joy C. giggle:dread D. yawn: excitement E. gasp: surprise

**5. DISMANTLE : ASSEMBLE**
A. shirk: malinger B. pamper: mistreat C. mar: disfigure D. rant: rave E. abound:teem

**6. DIALOGUE : PLAYWRIGHT**
A. farce:buffoon B. narrative: character C. overture:composer
D. pact: humorist E. clarification: beneficiary

**7. FLU : MALADY**
A. finale:overture B. felony: misdemeanor C. fun: farce
D. flea: parasite E. fire: hearth

**8. MEDLEY : MISCELLANEOUS**
A. truce: hostile B. luster: dull C. fledging: experienced
D. remnant: partial E. malady: fatal

**9. BASKETBALL : HOOP**
A. pool: cue B. croquet:wicket C. hockey: puck D. tennis: net E. baseball: bat

**10. PLAGUE : MALADY**
A. bystander: participant B. timidity: coward C. anecdote: narrative
D. emblem: dialogue E. perjury: homicide

**11. SHERIFF : POSSE**
A. painter: easel B. teacher: student C. mascot: team D. sergeant: regimen E. foreman: jury

**12. GIGANTIC : SIZE**
A. substantial: mass B. marginal: volume C. bankrupt: money
D. despondent: cheerfulness E. heartrending:humor

**13. DRUGGIST : PHARMACY**
A. ballerina: tutu B. hand: glove C. waiter: restaurant
D. coach: team E. child: father

# Model Test (English)

**14. SKI : SNOW**
A. drive: car B. gold: putt C. dance: step D. skate: ice E. ride: horse

**15. VERIFY : TRUE**
A. signify: cheap B. purify: clean C. terrify: confident
D. ratify: angry E. mortify: relaxed

**16. TARANTULA : SPIDER**
A. mare: stallion B. milk: cow C. fly: parasite D. sheep: grass E. drone: bee

**17. RATIFY : YES**
A. loom : no B. eradicate: yes C. veto: no D. stifle: yes E. goad: no

**18. GAUDY : TASTEFUL**
A. massive: volume B. meager: abundance C. impartial: objectivity
D. chronological: time E. nutritious : health

**19. RITE : CEREMONY**
A. magnitude: size B. affliction: blessing C. clamor : silence D. pall: clarity E. agitation: calm

**20. INFLATE : BIGGER**
A. revere: lower B. elongate: shorter C. fluctuate: longer D. meditate: higher E. diminish : smaller

***Answer***

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | C | 2 | A | 3 | D | 4 | E | 5 | B | 6 | C | 7 | D | 8 | E | 9 | B | 10 | C |
| 11 | E | 12 | A | 13 | C | 14 | D | 15 | B | 16 | E | 17 | C | 18 | B | 19 | A | 20 | E |

## REVISION TEST-1

**1. I have quit smoking. I know ..... I smoke, ..... my health will get.**
A) more / the most B) so much / that C) until / much
D) the more / the worse E) the less / the fewer

2. Osman finally finished typing the report, and he wishes he ..... how long it ..... .
A) knew / had taken B) knows / have taken C) has known / will take
D) had known / would take E) could know / might take

**3. The girls ..... us, otherwise they would have greeted us.**
A) didn't see B) couldn't see C) hadn't seen
D) would rather not see E) must not have seen

**4. Mike is in great difficulty now as everybody heard him ..... the boss' conduct.**
A) to criticize B) criticizing C) was criticizing
D) criticized E) had criticized

**5. Ian knows the truth, because he ..... Ed to tell about everything.**
A) made B) forces C) got D) had E) has made

**6. Because my parents are very protective ..... me, they won't allow me to come.**
A) of B) for C) at D) with E) on

**7. You have violated our deal, you ..... painting the house long ago.**
A) could have finished B) have had to finish C) must have finished
D) had better finish E) should have finished

**8. China is known ..... greatly in terms of its cultural values over the past five years.**
A) to change B) to be changing C) changing D) to have changed
E) having changed

**9. I didn't buy the car ..... it completed all the performance tests successfully.**
A) however B) despite C) therefore
D) besides E) even though

**10. The aviation influenza is ..... all countries are trying to find a cure for it.**
A) a so deadly disease B) so deadly a disease C) so a deadly disease
D) a more deadly disease than E) such deadly that

# Model Test (English)

**11. Joe and Ack are much alike. I can't ..... them.**
A) separate from B) agree with C) discern among D) differentiate from E) differentiate between

**12. Adam got a-an ..... . He was appointed as associate manager.**
A) r1ise B) promotion C) decrease D) salary E) praise

**13. If you are satisfied ..... your job, you are more likely to succeed ..... it.**
A) by / of B) with / of C) in / in D) with – in E) of / in

**14. The house we saw yesterday ..... until now.**
A) wasn't sold B) hadn't sold C) was selling D) haven't sold E) hasn't been sold

**15. It is vital that he ..... there on time.**
A) was B) were C) be D) is E) will be

16. Hesitating what to do, ..... .
A) so let's not go windsurfing B) as it was yesterday
C) but we should still take the tour D) we decided to stay home E) everything was on the way

**17. Internet is the greatest revolution we have witnessed in this century. The world seems to have got smaller through it. Internet was first used to transmit information and connect military institutions. --------. You can send emails and faxes, chat as well as making business.**
A) Today it has a vast field of usage and easiness B) But I don't like it as it is very complex
C) It also has commercial benefits
D) Many people use it while they are working in the office
E) No matter how far you are to your computer

18. A) Last night, I saw a beautiful village in my dream.
B) In it there was a river surrounded by a valley.
C) What was terrifying was that while I was passing across the river, I noticed somebody watching me.
D) I dislike that kind of persons.
E) Then, he was approaching me with a knife in his hand.

***Answer***

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | D | 2 | D | 3 | E | 4 | B | 5 | C | 6 | A | 7 | E | 8 | D | 9 | E | 10 | B |
| 11 | E | 12 | B | 13 | D | 14 | E | 15 | C | 16 | D | 17 | A | 18 | D | | | | |

## REVISION TEST-2

**1. Juan_____ in the library this morning.**
A. is study B. studying C. is studying D. are studying

**2. Alicia, _____ the windows please. It's too hot in here.**
A. opens B. open C. opened D. will opened

**3. The movie was _____ the book.**
A. as B. as good C. good as D. as good as

**4. Eli's hobbies include jogging, swimming, and _____.**
A. to climb mountains B. climb mountains C. to climb D. climbing mountains

**5. Mr. Hawkins requests that someone _____ the data by fax immediately.**
A. sent B. sends C. send D. to send

**6. Who is _____ , Marina or Sachiko?**
A. tallest B. tall C. taller D. the tallest

**7. The concert will begin _____ fifteen minutes.**
A. in B. on C. with D. about

**8. I have only a _____ Christmas cards left to write.**
A. few B. fewer C. less D. little

**9. Each of the Olympic athletes _____ for months, even years.**
A. have been training B. were training
C. has been training D. been training

**10. Maria _____ never late for work.**
A. am B. are C. were D. is

# Model Test (English)

**11. The company will upgrade _____ computer information systems next month.**
A. there B. their C. it's D. its

**12. Cheryl likes apples, _____ she does not like oranges.**
A. so B. for C. but D. or

**13. You were _____ the New York office before 2 p.m.**
A. suppose call B. supposed to call C. supposed calling D. supposed call

**14. When I graduate from college next June, I _____a student here for five years.**
A. will have been B. have been C. has been D. will have

**15. Ms. Guth _____ rather not invest that money in the stock market.**
A. has to B. could C. would D. must

***Answer***

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | C | 2 | B | 3 | D | 4 | D | 5 | C | 6 | C | 7 | A | 8 | A | 9 | C | 10 | D |
| 11 | D | 12 | C | 13 | B | 14 | A | 15 | C | | | | | | | | | | |

## REVISION TEST-3

**1. The rate of _____ has been fluctuating wildly this week.**
A. money B. bills C. coins D. exchange

**2. The bus _____ arrives late during bad weather.**
A. every week B. later C. yesterday D. always

**3. Do you _____ where the nearest grocery store is?**
A. know B. no C. now D. not

**4. Jerry Seinfeld, the popular American comedian, has his audiences _____.**
A. putting too many irons in the fire B. keeping their noses out of someone's business
C. rolling in the aisles D. going to bat for someone

**5. The chairperson will _____ members to the subcommittee.**
A. appoint B. disappoint C. appointment D. disappointed

**6. The critics had to admit that the ballet _____was superb.**
A. procrastinate B. performance C. pathology D. psychosomatic

**7. Peter says he can't _____ our invitation to dinner tonight.**
A. angel B. across C. accept D. almost

**8. We were _____ friends in that strange but magical country.**
A. upon B. among C. toward D. in addition to

**9. The hurricane caused _____ damage to the city.**
A. extend B. extended C. extensive D. extension

**10. Many cultures have special ceremonies to celebrate a person's _____ of passage into adulthood.**
A. right B. rite C. writ D. write

***Answer***

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | D | 2 | D | 3 | A | 4 | C | 5 | A | 6 | B | 7 | C | 8 | B | 9 | C | 10 | B |

## IMPORTANT PHRASES & IDIOMS

**01. For a long time he <u>kept his father in the dark</u> (অবজ্ঞা করা/এড়িয়ে চলা) affairs.**
A. quarrelling with B. made him quite vain C. in the ascendant
D. fortune favours him E. in ignorance

**02. Success has <u>turned his head</u> (ব্যর্থ করা)**
A. quarrelling with B. fortune favours him
C. made him quite vain D. at first sight E. faithful to their employers

**03. His star is <u>in the ascendant</u> (সৌভাগ্যের অধিকারী হওয়া)**
A. at first star B. at first sight C. fortune favours him
D. quarrelling with E. faithful to their employers

# Model Test (English)

**04.** **The scheme appears worthless at <u>the first blush</u> (১ম প্রদর্শনে)**
A. quarrelling with B. continue to the last in his business or profession
C. at first sight D. fortune favors him E. faithful to their employers

**05.** **It was his constant prayer that he might <u>die in harness</u> (শেষ পর্যন্ড় চালিয়ে যাওয়া)**
A. consulted one another B. die first C. quarrelling with
D. continue to the last in his business or profession E. doing first

**06.** **He <u>has too many irons in the fire</u> (একাধিক কজে জড়িত থাকা)**
A. doing unique work B. quarrelling with. C. faithful to their employers
D. consulted one another E. he is engaged in too many enterprises at the same time.

**07.** **The Sikh soldiers <u>were true to their salt</u> (মনিবের বিশ্বস্থ)**
A. under control B. faithful to their emplo C. blameworthy
D. consulted one another E. quarrelling with.

**08.** **The latest police report says that the situation is now <u>well in hand</u> (নিয়ন্ত্রণে থাকা)**
A. strong hand B. big hand C. consulted one another
D. quarrelling with. E. under control

**09.** **Lie was at <u>his wits end</u> (হতভম্ব)**
A. exactly for B. consulted one another C. quarrelling with
D. small hand E. quite puzzled, at a complete loss how to act.

**10.** **What' the matter with him? He is <u>falling foul of</u> (ঝগড়া করা) to formulate a new scheme.**
A. lessen B. exactly for C. quarrelling with
D. be smaller E. consulted one another

**11.** **I am sure he won't <u>go back on</u> (ধরে রাখতে ব্যর্থ হওয়া) his word.**
A. listen to B. fail to keep C. consulted one another
D. going quickly E. return

**12.** **The directors of the company <u>put their heads together</u> (পারস্পরিক পরামর্শ) to formulate a new scheme.**
A. listen on B. made him quite vain. C. listen to
D. exactly E. prevalent, found everywhere

**13.** **Do not <u>give ear to</u> (শোনা) a tale-bearer.**
A. exactly B. cut the ear C. listen to
D. ill-feeling, bitterness E. prevalent, found everywhere

**14.** **So far as I could see there was <u>nothing out of the way</u> (অদ্ভুত) in the behavior of that stranger.**
A. strange eccentric B. exactly
C. prevalent, found everywhere D. ill-feeling, bitterness E. in writing

**15.** **A spirit of unrest is <u>in the air</u> (প্রচলিত)**
A. ill-feeling, bitterness B. prevalent, found everywhere
C. exactly D. empty place F. ran away

**16.** **The controversy is likely to create <u>bad blood</u> (মনোমালিন্য) between the two communities.**
A. ran away B. ill-feeling, bitterness C. exactly
D. prevalent, found everywhere E. in writing

**17.** **The rebels surrendered <u>at discretion</u>**
A. unconditionally B. exactly C. ill-feeling, bitterness)
D. ran away E. in writing

**18.** **The letter is meant to be <u>read between the lines</u> (লুকায়িত অর্থ খুঁজে পেতে মোনযোগ দিয়ে পড়া)**
A. constantly in thoughts sort monomania. B. prevalent, found everywhere
C. constantly in his thoughts, as a sort monomania. D. ill-feeling, bitterness
E. it has a hidden or unexpressed meaning, not apparent on the surface.

**19.** **He was <u>murdered in cold blood</u> (ঠান্ডা মাথায় আঘাত করা)**
A. exactly B. in writing C. constantly in his thoughts, as a sort monomania.
D. not in the heat of passion or excitement, but deliberately. E. ran away

**20.** **Let us have your terms <u>in black and white</u> (লিখিত ভাবে)**
A. constantly in his B. ran away C. win reading
D. in writing E. exactly

**21.** **On the approach of a policeman the bully <u>showed a clean pair of heels</u> (পালিয়ে য়াওয়া)**
A. exactly B. constantly in his
C. ran away D. in writing E. quite satisfactory.

**22.** **He has politics <u>on the brain</u> (চিন্ড়া চেতনায়)**
A. quite satisfactory. B. exactly C. constantly in his thoughts, as a sort monomania.
D. writing to E. satisfactory in quite.

# Model Test (English)

**23. Don't try to <u>beat about the bush</u> (অপ্রাসংঙ্গিক বিষয় আলোচনা করা).**
A. discuss irrelevant matters B. exactly C. quite satisfactory
D. have reason to suspect something. E. a constant source of annoyance to him

**24. His eldest son, a spendthrift, is <u>a thorn in his side</u> (ক্রোধের কারণ)**
A. exactly B. quite satisfactory C. have reason to suspect something
D. a constant source of annoyance to him E. made it fail before it could mature

**25. I <u>smell a rat</u> (সন্দেহ করা)**
A. a constant source of annoyance to him B. have reason to suspect something
C. made it fail before it could mature D. quite satisfactory.
E. not to be thought of, impossible.

**26. I nipped his scheme in the bud (অঙ্কুরেই বিনষ্ট করা)**
A. not to be thought of impossible B. have reason to suspect something
C. made it fail before it could mature
D. quite satisfactory E. a constant source of annoyance to him

**27 That you propose is <u>out of the question</u> (অসম্ভব)**
A. the simple fact, the whole matter in a few words B. not to be thought of, impossible
C. he has good prospects in the competition D. adopting a threatening attitude
E. quite satisfactory

**28. The performance was not <u>up to the mark</u> (সন্তোষজনক)**
A. he has good prospects in the competition B. quite satisfactory
C. upper position D. the simple fact, the whole matter in a few words
E. adopting a threatening attitude

**29. <u>The long and the short of</u> (সংক্ষেপ) it is that I do not want to deal with that new firm.**
A. adopting a threatening attitude B. the simple fact, the whole matter in a few words
C. very long D. remained faithful to the cause
E. he has good prospects in the competition

**30. I am told he is <u>in the running</u> (প্রতিযোগিতায় এগিয়ে থাকা)**
A. run quickly B. quite satisfactory.
C. he has good prospects in the competition D. remained faithful to the cause
E. adopting a threatening attitude.

**31. Now that lie has nothing to fear from me, he is <u>showing his teeth</u> (হুমকিস্বরূপ মনোভাব দেখানো)**
A. adopting a threatening attitude. B. remained faithful to the cause
C. cuffing the teeth D. turned pale
E. lie has good prospects in the competition.

**32. He <u>changed colour</u> (মলিন হওয়া) when I questioned him about his antecedents.**
A. some cause of quarrel with you. B. proved useful to me
C. turned pale D. a man of no substance or consequence
E. is quite clear, is an undoubted fact

**33. He had Made a great mistake in championing their cause, but having done, it, <u>he stuck to his guns</u> (বিশ্বস্থ হওয়া)**
A. turned pale B. remained faithful to the cause
C. a man of no substance or consequence. D. I am very busy
E. proved useful to me

**34. This is the time <u>to take stock of the</u> (জরিপ করা) whole situation.**
A. is quite clear, is an undoubted fact B. stock market
C. to survey D. some cause of quarrel with you.
E. a man of no substance or consequence.

**35. He is a <u>black sheep</u> (কুলাঙ্গার)**
A. bad character B. good character
C. black money D. big sheep E. strong sheep

**36. What's the good to entering into negotiations <u>with a man of straw</u> (অপদার্থ লোক)**
A. born in wealth and luxury B. proved useful to me
C. some cause of quarrel with you. D. is quite clear, is a undoubted fact
E. a man of no substance or consequence.

**37. The election campaign is just now <u>in full swing</u> (সক্রিয়).**
A. proved useful to me B. I am very busy
C. very active D. born in wealth and luxury
E. is quite clear, is an undoubted fact

# Model Test (English)

**38. He is not wise enough <u>to keep his own counsel</u> (মতের ব্যাপারে মৌন হওয়া)**
A. born in wealth and luxury. B. proved useful to me
C. is quite clear, is an undoubted fact
D. to preserve a discreet silence, to be reticent about his opinions or affairs
E. some cause of quarrel with you.

**39. That young fellow was born with a <u>silver spoon in his mouth</u> (আভিজাত্যে জন্মগ্রহণ)**
A. is quite clear, is an undoubted fact B. born in wealth and luxury.
C. proved useful to me D. some cause of quarrel with you. E. I am very busy

**40. It <u>stands to reason</u> (নিঃসন্দেহে) that the rich never have justice done them in plays and stories; for the people who write are poor.**
A. proved useful to me B. is quite clear, is an undoubted fact
C. to retire from active life D. was concerned. E. some cause of quarrel with you.

**41. This suit-case has stood me <u>in Good stead</u> (উপকারী হওয়া)**
A. proved useful to me B. was concerned.
C. I am very busy D. to retire from active life E. some cause of quarrel with you.

**42. You have taken <u>the wind out of my sails</u> (কথা বা কাজ অকার্যকর করা).**
A. I am very busy B. made my words or actions ineffective by anticipating them.
C. proved useful to me D. some cause of quarrel with you.
D. was concerned.

**43. I took <u>him to task</u> (তিরস্কার করা) for his carelessness.**
A. dwell tediously on the same subject. B. reproved him.
C. proved useful to me D. some cause of quarrel with you.
E. to retire from active life

**44. I have a <u>bone to pick with you</u> (ঝগড়ার কারণ থাকা).**
A. I am very busy B. proved useful to me
C. dwell tediously on the same subject D. some cause of quarrel with you.
E. was concerned.

**45. It will do <u>at a pinch</u> (জরুরী অবস্থায়).**
A. to retire from active life B. in case of emergency, if hard pressed.
C. dwell tediously on the same subject.
D. I am very busy E. was concerned.

**46. When the opportunity came I <u>paid him back in his own coin</u> (সম আচরণ করা).**
A. 1 am very busy B. treated In in the same way as he had treated me.
C. was concerned. D. dwell tediously on the same subject.
E. came to nothing

**47. Just now <u>my hands are full</u> (ব্যস্ত)**
A. to retire from active life B. I am very busy
C. was concerned. D. in case of emergency, if hard pressed.
E. dwell tediously on the same subject.

**48. It is generally believed that <u>he had a hall</u> (সংশিষ্টতা) in the plot.**
A. to retire from active life B. was concerned.
C. came to nothing D. to retire from active life
E. avoids from a feeling of mistrust, dislikes

**49. Naturally he <u>fights shy of</u> (ঘৃণার চোখে প্রত্যাখ্যান এড়িয়েচলা) his young nephew, who is a gambler.**
A. dwell tediously on the same subject. B. came to nothing
C. avoids from a feeling of mistrust, dislikes D. to retire from active life
E. to domineer over

**50. All his schemes <u>ended in smoke</u> (ব্যর্থতায় পর্যবসিত হওয়া)**
A. to retire from active life c B. to domineer over
C. came to nothing D. retire from life active
E. dwell tediously on the same subject.

**51. The police left no <u>stone unturned</u> (সকল উপায়ে চেষ্টা করা) to trace the culprits.**
A. to retire from active life B. to domineer over
C. retire from life active D. dwell tediously on the same subject.
E. used all available means, adopted every possible method of search

**52. Later oil fie became unpopular because he tried <u>to lord it over</u> (আধিপত্য লাভ করা) his followers.**
A. pray to lord B. to domineer over
C. to retire from active life D. fly over E. dwell tediously on the same subject.

# Model Test (English)

**53. As he was growing old, his friends persuaded him <u>to rest oil his laurels</u> (নিষ্ক্রিয় হওয়া).**
A. dwell tediously on the same subject. B. to retire from active life
C. take your pre-eminence. D. scolded him
E. take care not to lose your pre-eminence.

**54. The champion will have to look <u>to your laurels</u> (সুনাম অক্ষন্ন রাখার চেষ্টা)**
A. dwell tediously on the same subject. B. scolded him
C. take care not to lose your pre-eminence. D. to your friends
E. to retire from active life

**55. I am tired of hearing him harp oil the <u>same string</u> (একই অবস্থান বিরক্তিকরভাবে বসবাস)**
A. take care not to lose your pre-eminence. B. scolded,
C. practically D. dwell tediously on the same subject. E. something

**56. His <u>blood ran cold</u> (ভর্তি হওয়া) where he heard that his friend was murdered I gave him a piece of my mind.**
A. very good B. scolded
C. practically D. he was horrified E. made great noise or fuss.

**57. I gave him a <u>piece of my mind</u> (তিরস্কার করা).**
A. small mind B. made great noise or fuss.
C. scolded him D. very good E. practically

**58. The dog is <u>as good as</u> dead(বাস্ড়ব)**
A. practically B. somewhat deaf
C. very good D. uneasy, anxious, uncomfortabe
E. made great noise or fuss.

**59. The child was as <u>good as gold</u> (খুব ভাল)**
A. made great noise or fuss. B. very good
C. in any case he will be the winner D. he will suffer severely
E. uneasy, anxious and uncomfortable

**60. You will have to <u>make good the loss</u> (ক্ষতিপূরণ)**
A. a delusion, a worthless thing B. somewhat deaf
C. made great noise or fuss. D. to compensate me for the loss
E. uneasy, anxious and uncomfortable

**61. He <u>kicked up a row</u> (উচ্চ আওয়াজ করা)**
A. a delusion, a worthless thing B. in any case he will be the winner.
C. made great noise or fuss. D. he will suffer severely
E. uneasy, anxious and uncomfortable

**62. He <u>seems ill at ease</u> (উদ্বিগ্ন, অস্বাভাবিক)**
A. a delusion, a worthless thing B. somewhat deaf
C. he will suffer severely D. made great noise or fuss.
E. uneasy, anxious and uncomfortable

**63. The old man is <u>hard of hearing</u> (কিছুটা বধির)**
A. called forth general and loud applause B. somewhat deaf
C. in any case he will be the winner. D. a delusion, a worthless thing
E. he will stiffer severely

**64. It will go <u>hard with him</u> (মারাত্নকভাবে ভোগা) if lie keeps company with that fellow.**
A. on the verge of ruin B. called forth general and loud applause
C. he will suffer severely D. a delusion, a worthless thing
E. in any case he will be the winner.

**65. People say that Mr. X, the banker, <u>is on his last legs</u> (ধ্বংশের সম্মুখীন)**
A. nothing. B. behaved towards hint in a magnanimous manner
C. on the verge of ruin D. a delusion, a worthless thing
E. called forth general and loud applause

**66. I can make <u>neither head nor tail</u> (কিছুই না) of it.**
A. in any case he will be the winner. B. entirely, completely
C. nothing. D. a delusion, a worthless thing
E. called forth general and loud applause

**67. You'll never <u>get the better of</u> (সুবিধা লাভ করা) that rascal:**
A. behaved towards him in a magnanimous manner
B. the full details C. entirely, completely lain an advantage aver
D. in any case he will be the winner. E. a delusion, a worthless thing

# Model Test (English)

**68. He made great claims for his discovery; but it <u>turned out to be a mare's nest</u> (মূল্যহীন হওয়া)**
A. deeply, or in debt B. behaved towards him in a magnanimous manner
C. a delusion, a worthless thing D. entirely, completely E. the full details

**69. On the very first night she <u>brought down the house</u> by her superb acting.**
A. behaved towards him in a magnanimous manner B. called forth general and loud applause
C. the full details D. deeply, or in debt E. took special trouble

**70. He is <u>every inch</u> (সম্পূর্ণরূপে) a gentleman.**
A. took special trouble B. entirely, completely
C. called forth general and loud applause D. deeply, or in debt
E. behaved towards him in a magnanimous manner

**71. You have done <u>the handsome thing by him</u> (উদার আচরন করা) in accepting his apology and foregoing the claim for damages.**
A. the full details B. gave up trying to convince each other
C. took special trouble D. behaved towards him in a magnanimous manner
E. deeply, or in debt

**72. He knows the <u>ins anti outs of that affair</u> (বিস্ড়রিত বর্ণনা)**
A. gave up trying to convince cacti other B. misunderstand each other
C. the full details D. took special trouble
E. deeply, or in debt

**73. He is <u>over head and ears</u> (গভীরতা) in love**
A. of a poor kind, tea that scarcely deserved the name. B. undoubtedly
C. took special trouble D. deeply E. misunderstand each other

**74. <u>Beyond all question</u> (নিঃসন্দেহে) she is a great at singer.**
A. gave up trying to convince each other B. of a poor kind, tea that scarcely deserved the name.
C. a loser D. undoubtedly E. tea that scarcely

**75. You want to see him? <u>Out of the question</u> (অসম্বভ)**
A. a loser B. misunderstand each other
C. took special trouble D. impossible E. gave up trying to convince each other

**76. The two friends <u>agreed to differ</u> (দ্বিমত পোষণ) after discussing the question for about an hour.**
A. of a poor kind, tea that scarcely deserved the name. B. misunderstand each other
C. gave up trying to convince each other D. a loser
E. took special trouble

**77. Since that day he has been <u>in bad odour</u> (বিপক্ষে) with his neighbours.**
A. misunderstand each other B. of a poor kind, tea that scarcely deserved the name.
C. out of favour, in bad repute D. a loser E. took special trouble

**78. Intimate friends need not <u>stand on ceremony</u> (সংযত হওয়া/আনুষাঙ্গিকতা বজায় রাখা)**
A. misunderstand each other B. each other the misunderstand
C. act with reserve, insist on strict rules of etiquette being observed.
D. took special trouble E. of a poor kind, tea that scarcely deserved the name.

**79. He went <u>out of his way</u> (বিশেষ সমস্যায় পড়া) to oblige me.**
A. a loser B. each other the misunderstand
C. misunderstand each other D. took special trouble
E. of a poor kind, tea that scarcely deserved the name.

**80. I am afraid you two are <u>at cross-purposes</u> (পারস্পরিক ভুল বুঝাবুঝি)**
A. each other the misunderstand B. to elicit information from him
C. misunderstand each other D. a loser
E. of a poor kind, tea that scarcely deserved the name.

**81. He is a shrewd man, and it will not be easy to <u>draw him out</u> (তথ্য প্রকাশ/বের করা)**
A. to elicit information from him B. is undecided
C. you've got your deserts D. of a poor kind, tai that scarcely deserved the name,
E. imitated him, profited by his example.

**82. He <u>made light of</u> his (হালকাভাবে নেয়া) friends warning.**
A. a loser B. you've got your deserts
C. imitated him, profited by his example.
D. of a poor kind, tea that scarcely deserved the name. E. treated lightly

# Model Test (English)

**83. The proposal was rejected <u>with one voice</u> (সর্বসম্মতভাবে)**
A. unanimously B. does not work hard.
C. imitated him, profited by his example. D. is undecided.
E. of a poor kind, tea that scarcely deserved the name

**84. The figures which he quoted were shown to be incorrect, and this <u>took the edge off his</u> <u>argument</u> (অকার্যকর করা)**
A. made his argument ineffective. B. a loser
C. is undecided D. you've got your deserts
E. of a poor kind, tea that scarcely deserved the name.

**85. We had on the way <u>tea of a kind</u> (অল্প পরিচিতি)**
A. the name of scarcely deserved B. does not work hard.
C. is undecided D. of a poor kind, tea that scarcely deserved the name
E. a loser

**86. I repaid his insolence <u>in kind</u> (একই ভাবে)**
A. you've got your deserts B. permanently
C. in the same way. e with insolence. D. a loser E. is undecided

**87. Beware of that fellow I he will <u>stick at nothing</u> (নিষ্ঠুর হওয়া)**
A. is unscrupulous and will do anything to accomplish his purpose B. doing nothing
C. becoming sticky D. remains binding, is valid E. imitated him, profited by his example

**88. He <u>took away my breath</u> (বিস্মিত করা) when lie coolly proposed that I should buy votes.**
A. in dispute B. disclose to villainy
C. maintained his own opinion D. very much surprised me E. passed the crisis

**89. When he met me in the street, <u>he cut me dead</u> (এড়িয়ে চলা)**
A. in dispute B. maintained his own opinion.
C. deliberately insulted me by ignoring me D. passed the crisis
E. very much surprised me

**90. The doctor says the patient has <u>turned the corner</u> (সংকট অতিক্রম করা)**
A. passed the crisis B. disclose to villainy
C. very Much surprised me D. maintained his own opinion. E. in dispute

**91. He is a man of well-balanced (ন্যয়সংগত যুক্তিযুক্ত) opinions.**
A. you've got your deserts B. going through an apprenticeship
C. reasonable, moderate D. has disappointed me. E. remains binding, is valid

**92. He was <u>carried off his feet</u> (আনন্দে উত্তেজিত হওয়া) when he was declared to have won the first prize**
A. remains binding, is valid B. does not work hard.
C. imitated him, profited by his example. D. was wild with excitement
E. you've got your deserts

**93. He made the <u>most of his opportunity</u> (সুযোগের সদ্ব্যবহার করা).**
A. going through an apprenticeship B. used it to the best advantage.
C. you've got your deserts D. does not work hard.
E. has disappointed me.

**94. That house is <u>put on the market</u> (বিক্রয় প্রস্ড়াব দেয়া)**
A. does not work hard. B. imitated him, profited by his example.
C. offered for sale D. you've got your deserts E. going through an apprenticeship

**95. He sometimes works nine hours <u>at a stretch</u> (একটানা)**
A. continuously B. you've got your deserts
C. has disappointed me. D. imitated him, profited by his example.
E. going through an apprenticeship

**96. By his skill in arguing he <u>carried his point</u> (বিতর্কে পরাজিত করা)**
A. with utmost speed. B. defeated his adversaries in debate.
C. you've got your deserts D. going through an apprenticeship E. has disappointed me.

**97. He is <u>serving his time</u> (শিক্ষানবিস) in a bank.**
A. going through an apprenticeship B. you've got your deserts
C. with utmost speed. D. has disappointed me. E. imitated him, profited by his example.

**98. <u>Serves you right</u> (পুরস্কার লাভ করা)**
A. preparing false accounts B. you've got your deserts
C. does not work hard. D. imitated him, profited by his example.
E. with utmost speed.

# Model Test (English)

**99.** **I shall manage <u>to serve him out</u> (প্রতিশোধ নেয়া)**
A. has disappointed me. B. imitated him, profited by his example.
C. to retaliate upon him to have my revenge on him.
D. with utmost speed. E. preparing false accounts

**100.** **He is working <u>against time</u> (সর্বোচ্চ গতিতে).**
A. preparing false accounts B. does not work hard.
C. has disappointed me. D. with utmost speed E. imitated him, profited by his example

## Answer key of Phrases & Idioms

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | E | 2 | C | 3 | C | 4 | C | 5 | D | 6 | E | 7 | B | 8 | E | 9 | E | 10 | C |
| 11 | B | 12 | B | 13 | C | 14 | A | 15 | B | 16 | B | 17 | A | 18 | E | 19 | D | 20 | D |
| 21 | C | 22 | C | 23 | A | 24 | D | 25 | B | 26 | C | 27 | B | 28 | B | 29 | B | 30 | C |
| 31 | A | 32 | C | 33 | B | 34 | C | 35 | A | 36 | E | 37 | C | 38 | D | 39 | B | 40 | B |
| 41 | A | 42 | B | 43 | B | 44 | D | 45 | B | 46 | B | 47 | B | 48 | B | 49 | C | 50 | C |
| 51 | E | 52 | B | 53 | B | 54 | C | 55 | D | 56 | D | 57 | C | 58 | A | 59 | B | 60 | D |
| 61 | C | 62 | E | 63 | B | 64 | C | 65 | C | 66 | C | 67 | D | 68 | C | 69 | B | 70 | B |
| 71 | D | 72 | C | 73 | D | 74 | D | 75 | D | 76 | C | 77 | C | 78 | C | 79 | D | 80 | C |
| 81 | A | 82 | E | 83 | A | 84 | A | 85 | D | 86 | C | 87 | A | 88 | D | 89 | C | 90 | A |
| 91 | C | 92 | D | 93 | B | 94 | C | 95 | A | 96 | B | 97 | A | 98 | B | 99 | C | 100 | D |

# <u>MORE ON PHRASES & IDIOMS:</u>

**1. 'Achilles heel' means-**
A. habitually B. suddenly C. week point D. in spite of everything

**2. 'Black sheep' means-**
A. person of bad character B. great person C. ill feeling D. supreme

**3. 'Come to light' means-**
A. make open B. become known C. bitterly against D. win a victory

**4. 'End in smoke' means-**
A. fail B. apply C. week point D. in proper time

**5. 'Man of letters' means-**
A. worthless man B. an ideal person C. a scholar D. person of bad character

**6. 'S.Tuare meal' means-**
A breakfast B. supper C. full meal D. quarter meal

**7. 'Turn down' means-**
A. refuse B. inactive C. rise and fall D. in spite of everything

**8. 'At arm's length' means-**
A. at a distance B. short distance C. long way D. in no way

**9. 'Bone of contention' means-**
A. matter of dispute B. indulge in idle vision C. punish D. in spite of everything

**10. 'Gala day' means-**
A. day of victory B. sunny day C. rainy day D. a day of festivity

**11. 'Lame excuse' means-**
A. near relatives B. bad plea C. defective D. avoid

**12. 'Take one to task' means-**
A. to run away B. rebuke C. strongly D. through all difficulties

**13. 'At daggers drawn' means-**
A. in a cases B. at the lowest C. without provocation D. at enmity

**14. 'Bring to book' means-**
A. die B. absurd story C. punish D. A & C

**15. 'Carry the day' means-**
A. win victory B. in activity C. memorable day D. liberate

# Model Test (English)

**16. 'In fine' means-**
A. in decision B. end point C. nice D. in conclusion

**17. 'Out of date' means-**
A. off site B. out of side C. out of fashion D. in fashion

**18. 'Stone's throw' means-**
A. rebuke B. refuse C. beat severely D. within very short distance

**19. 'Weal and woe' means-**
A. good and bad B. joy and sorrow C. intimate friend D. an integral part

**20. 'Three R's' means-**
A. elementary education B. primary knowledge C. higher education D. a scholar

**21. 'Moot point' means-**
A. just opposite B. major part C. defective D. an undecided matter

**22. 'Far and wide' means-**
A. anywhere B. everywhere C. A & B D. all of these

**23. 'By far' means-**
A. soon B. in the long run C. become known D. in all respects

**24. 'At large' means-**
A. freedom B. victory C. without break D. free

**25. 'In cold blood' means-**
A. free mood B. without provocation C. ill feeling D. person of bad character

**26. 'To the letter' means-**
A. to the core B. primary education C. in all case D. in all details

**27. 'Round the clock' means-**
A. twenty-four hours B. half day C. twelve hours D. half past

**28. 'Irony of fate' means-**
A. by bad luck B. by good luck C. bad plea D. major part

**29. 'For good' means-**
A. instead of B. be effective C. for ever D. complete

**30. 'By and large' means-**
A. rapidly B. mostly C. heavily D. quickly

**31. 'To the backbone' means-**
A. through all difficulties B. make open
C. to the core D. with all energy

**32. 'Hard and fast' means-**
A. rigid B. quickly C. very fast D. with all energy

**33. 'At stake' means-**
A. declining B. primarily C. in danger D. with all belongings

**34. 'Bad blood' means-**
A. ill feeling B. scattered C. bad relation D. doubt

**35. 'Call in question' means-**
A. remember B. doubt C. be hurt D. fruitless

**36. 'Hold water' means-**
A. without provocation B. be effective C. cold water D. fail

**37. 'In a hurry' means-**
A. very briefly B. suddenly C. certainly D. very quickly

**38. 'Set free' means-**
A. freedom B. liberate C. scattered D. obedient

**39. 'Null and void' means-**
A. invalid B. valid C. not well D. fruitless

**40. 'On the wane' means-**
A. full details B. declining C. useless pursuit D. without break

**41. 'Pros and cons' means-**
A. habitually B. suddenly C. week point D. details

**42. 'In order to' means-**
A. with the object of B. instead of C. in writing D. in all cases

**43. 'Hue and cry' means-**
A. in an uneasy situation B. pretended cry C. a noise D. cut to the quick

**44. 'Cock and bull story' means-**
A. very heavily B. suddenly C. absurd story D. to speak plainly

**45.** 'As **usual' means-**
A. habitually B. regularity C. supreme D. B **& C**

**46. 'By no means' means-**
A. in no way B. meaning less C. in all possible ways D. in obedient

**47. 'Cut a sorry figure' means-**
A. scattered B. declining C. matter of dispute D. make bad results

**48. 'Dead against' means-**
A. bitterly against B. rough idea C. die D. indulge in idle vision

**49. 'Ins and outs' means-**
A. in all cases B. be hurt C. full details D. start and end

**50. 'At a loss' means-**
A. habitually B. puzzled C. not profit D. in danger

**51. Now and then** -
A. often B. sometime C. sometimes D. generally

52. **Now and again** -
A. often B. sometime C. sometimes D. generally

# Important Vocabulary

## DRILL-1: Opposite Words

1. **AUTHENTIC** (অকৃত্রিম)
A. adept (দক্ষ) B. counterfeit(ভেজাল) C. brief (সংক্ষিপ্ত)
D. open(আন্তরিক) E. benevolent( উদার)

2. **PROPER** (যথোপযুক্ত)
A. exact(সঠিক) B. swift(চটপটে) C. unsuitable (অনুপযুক্ত)
D. wide(প্রশস্ত) E. barren(অনুর্বর)

3. **INTENTIONAL**(ইচ্ছাকৃত)
A. accidental(দুর্ঘটনাক্রমে) B. final(চুড়ান্ত) C. beneficial (উপকারী )
D. lazy(অলস) E. illicit(অবৈধ)

4. **FERTILE** (উর্বর)
A. useful(কার্যকর) (B)gloomy(বিষণ্ন) C. barren (অনুর্বর)
(D). hospitalized(হাসপাতালে ভর্তিকৃত) E. isolated(আলাদাকৃত)

5. **PARDON** (ক্ষমা করা)
A. separate(পৃথক করা) B. anger(রাগান্বিত করা) C. blame (দোষ দেয়া)
D. hate(ঘৃণা করা) E. boast(গর্ব করা)

6. **PURIFY** (শোধিত করা)
A. desire(আকাঙ্খা করা) B. pollute(দষিত করা) C. scorn (বিদ্রূপ করা)
D. praise(প্রশংসা করা) E. deny(অস্বীকার করা)

7. **SAGE** (জ্ঞানী)
A. ignorant(মর্খ) B. cheerful(হাসি খুশি) C. vulgar (ইতর/নীচ)
D. incere(আন্তরিক) E. static(স্থির)

# Model Test (English)

8. **GARGANTUAN** (বিশাল)
   A. fearful(ভীতিপূর্ণ) B. tiny in size(আকারে ক্ষুদ্র) C. eager (ব্যগ্র)
   D. success(সাফল্য) E. rare(কদাচিৎ)
9. **INEVITABLE** (অনিবার্য)
   A. visible(দৃশ্যমান) B. vital(অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ) C. infrequent (মাঝে মাঝে)
   D. avoidable(এড়ানো যায়) E. humble(বিনয়ী)
10. **EVANESCENT** (ক্ষণস্থায়ী)
    A. relevant(প্রাসঙ্গিক) B. intelligent(বুদ্ধিমান) C. active (সক্রিয়)
    D. evening(সন্ধ্যা) E. permanent(চিরস্থায়ী)
11. **HESITATE**(ইতস্তঃ করা)
    A. signify(কোন কিছু বোঝান) B. intensify(তীব্রতর করা) C. hate (ঘৃণা করা)
    D. decide(মনস্থির করা) E. discourage(নিরুৎসাহিত করা)
12. **STAMINA** (সহিষ্ণুতা)
    A. lack of stability(ভারসাম্যতা) B. lack of endurance C. loyalty (বিশ্বস্ততা)
    D. neutral(নিরপেক্ষতা) E. pertinent(প্রাসঙ্গিক)
13. **HEARTEN** (উৎসাহিত করা)
    A. keep cool(স্থির মস্তিক থাকা) B. speak softly(নরমভাবে বলা) C. slow down (বেগ কমানো)
    D. deceive(ঠকানো) E. discourage(নিরুৎসাহিত করা)
14. **SPACIOUS** (জায়গাবহুল)
    A. erroneous(ভুলপূর্ণ) B. airless(বায়ুহীন) C. cramped (সঙ্কীর্ণ)
    D. aquatic(জলীয়) E. monstrous(বিরাট)
15. **CONFUSE**
    A. accept(গ্রহণ করা) B. refuse(অস্বীকার করা) C. tell apart (পার্থক্য করা
    D. abandon(পরিত্যাগ করা) E. remember(মনে রাখা)
16. **SCARCITY** (স্বল্পতা)
    A. abundance(দুষ্প্রাপ্যতা) B. courage(সাহস) C. ephemeral (ক্ষণস্থায়ী)
    D. bonafide(খাঁটি) E. pertinent(প্রাসঙ্গিক)
17. **AMASS** (পুঞ্জীভুত করা)
    A. distribute(বন্টন করা) B. annoy(রাগানো) C. coalesce (জমাট বাধা)
    D. hide(লুকানো) E. release(ছেড়ে দেয়া)
18. **CONTAMINATE**(দষিত করা)
    A. soothe(প্রশমিত করা) B. make pure(শোধন করা) C. give back (ফেরত দেয়া)
    D. make peaceful(শান্তিপূর্ণ) E. refute(যুক্তি খন্ডন করা)
19. **COLLABORATE** (একত্রে কাজ করা)
    A. quiet down(নিশ্চুপ হওয়া) B. work alone C. diminish (হ্রাস করা)
    D. aid(সাহায্য করা) E. heighten(উঁচু করা)
20. **RELEASE** (ছেড়ে দেয়া)
    A. grasp(আঁকড়াইয়া ধরা) B. esteem(সম্মান করা) C. endure (সহ্য করা)
    D. flatter(তোষামোদ করা) E. love(ভালবাসা)

## ANSWER KEY TO DRILL-1

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | B | 2 | C | 3 | A | 4 | C | 5 | C | 6 | B | 7 | A | 8 | B | 9 | D | 10 | E |
| 11 | D | 12 | B | 13 | E | 14 | C | 15 | C | 16 | A | 17 | A | 18 | B | 19 | B | 20 | A |

# Model Test (English)
## DRILL - 2: Similar Words

1. **RELEVANT**(প্রাসঙ্গিক)
   A. poverty(দারিদ্রতা) B. pertinent(প্রাসঙ্গিক) C. timely(সময়মতো)
   D. joy(আনন্দ) E. huge(বিরাট)
2. **NUMEROUS**(প্রচুর)
   A. gigantic(প্রচুর) B. biased(পক্ষপাতপূর্ণ) C. copious(প্রচুর)
   D. prompt(তৎপর) E. fleeting(ক্ষণস্থায়ী)
3. **REBELLIOUS**(বিদ্রোহীসূলভ)
   A. haphazard(বিশৃঙ্খল) B. precise(যথাযথ) C. mutinous(বিদ্রোহীসূলভ)
   D. abundance(প্রাচুর্য) E. exact(সঠিক)
4. **PROSPERITY**(সমৃদ্ধি)
   A. fidelity(বিশ্বস্বতা) B. colossal(বিরাট) C. humorous(হাস্যকর)
   D. progress(অগ্রগতি) E. cruel(নিষ্ঠুর)
5. **CANDOR**(অকপটতা)
   A. frankness(অকপটতা) B. donor(দাতা) C. eager(ব্যগ্র)
   D. signed(দস্তখতকৃত) E. kind(দয়ালু)
6. **COUNTERFEIT**(মেকি)
   A. risk(ঝুকি) B. fake(মেকি) C. frailty(দুর্বলতা)
   D. dull(একঘেয়ে) E. excessive(অত্যধিক)
7. **CHARITABLE**(দানশীল)
   A. unassuming(বিনয়ী) B. funny(হাস্যকর) C. licit(বৈধ)
   D. tiny(ক্ষুদ্র) E. generous(উদার)
8. **RAGE**(রাগ)
   A. concise(সংক্ষিপ্ত) B. eager C. patron(পৃষ্ঠপোষক)
   D. wrath(রাগ) E. late(বিলম্ব)
9. **SCANDAL**(কলঙ্ক)
   A. disgrace(অপমান) B. joy(আনন্দ) C. deliberate(ইচ্ছাকৃত)
   D. loyal(অনুগত) E. wide(প্রশস্ত)
10. **OBSTACLE**(প্রতিবন্ধকতা)
   A. craven(ভীতু) B. paltry(তুচ্ছ) C. impediment(প্রতিবন্ধকতা)
   D. few(কিছু) E. vast(বিরাট)
11. **PECULIAR**(অদ্ভূত)
   A. odd(অদ্ভূত) B. biased(পক্ষপাতপূর্ণ) C. evil(শয়তানী)
   D. mobile(চলৎশক্তি সম্পন্ন) E. sluggish(অলস)
12. **MONSTROUS**(বিরাট)
   A. dauntless(নির্ভীক) B. ample(পর্যাপ্ত) C. logical(যুক্তিসঙ্গত)
   D. malefactor(বিদ্বেষী) E. colossal(বিরাট)
13. **PERISHABLE**(ধ্বংসযোগ্য)
   A. temporary(ক্ষণস্থায়ী) B. hopeless(হতাশা) C. trustworthy(বিশ্বাসযোগ্য)
   D. infamous(কুখ্যাত) E. unususal(অস্বাভাবিক)
14. **HYPOCRISY**(ভন্ডামি)
   A. ridiculous(অবিশ্বাস্য) B. inept(অদক্ষ) C. insincerity(অকপটতা)
   D. antagonism(শত্রতা) E. aid(সাহায্য)
15. **ILLICIT**(অবৈধ)
   A. responsible(দায়িত্বশীল) B. expert(বিশেষজ্ঞ) C. infertile(অনুর্বর)
   D. illegal(অবৈধ) E. glorious(মহৎ)
16. **INDIFFERENT**(উদাসীন)
   A. apathetic(উদাসীন) B. frank(আন্তরিক) C. pressing(জরুরী)

D. moral(নৈতিক) E. valiant(সাহসী)

17. **LAZY**(অলস)
A. sensible(বিচক্ষণ) B. indolent(অলস) C. uniform(সমান)
D. bonafide(খাঁটি) E. gloom(বিষণ্নতা)

18. **HARMONY**(মিল, সঙ্গতি)
A. reluctant(অনিচ্ছুক) B. random(এলোমেলো) C. compatibility(মিল)
D. vain(ব্যর্থ) E. monetary(আর্থিক)

19. **GREEDY**(লোভী)
A. risky(ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ) B. creative(সৃজনীশক্তি সম্পন্ন)
C. elastic(প্রাণবন্ত, নমনীয়) D. selfish(স্বার্থপর) E. weak(দুর্বল)

20. **FASCINATING**(আকর্ষণীয়)
A. charming(মনোহর) B. well-known(সুপরিচিত) C. fleeting(ক্ষণস্থায়ী)
D. ineluctable(অনিবার্য) E. refined(পরিমার্জিত)

21. **STATIONARY**(স্থির)
A. sincere(আন্তরিক) B. capacious(জায়গাবহুল) C. vague(অস্পষ্ট)
D. motionless(গতিহীন) E. energy(শক্তি)

22. **FAMOUS**(বিখ্যাত)
A. spacious(জায়গাবহুল) B. identical(একই রকম) C. eminent(বিখ্যাত)
D. modest(বিনয়ী) E. intense(তীব্র)

23. **SHY**(লাজুক, ভীরু)
A. timid(ভীরু) B. scarce(দুস্প্রাপ্য) C. minute(ক্ষুদ্র)
D. grave(গুরুত্বপূর্ণ) E. regular(নিয়মিত)

24. **FLAVOR**(স্বাদ)
A. active(সক্রিয়) B. taste(স্বাদ) C. poverty(দারিদ্রতা)
D. kind(দয়ালু) E. coward(ভীতু)

25. **FOE**(শত্রু)
A. optimistic(আশাবাদী) B. enemy(শত্রু) C. friend(বন্ধু)
D. fertile(উর্বর) E. gloomy(বিষণ্ন)

## Answer Key to Drill - 2

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | B | 2 | C | 3 | C | 4 | D | 5 | A | 6 | B | 7 | E | 8 | D | 9 | A | 10 | C |
| 11 | A | 12 | E | 13 | A | 14 | C | 15 | D | 16 | A | 17 | B | 18 | C | 19 | D | 20 | A |
| 21 | D | 22 | C | 23 | A | 24 | B | 25 | B | | | | | | | | | | |

## DRILL - 3: Opposite Words

1. **CURIOUS**(অদ্ভুত)
A. ordinary(সাধারণ) B.silent(নিশ্চুপ) C. permanent (স্থায়ী)
D. reliable(নির্ভরযোগ্য) E. skillful(দক্ষ)

2. **COMMENCE**(শুরু করা)
A. graduate(স্নাতক পাওয়া) B. send away(এড়িয়ে যাওয়া) C. hold back(আটকিয়ে রাখা)
D. terminate(শেষ করা) E. reduce(কমানো)

3. **PUNCTUAL**(সময়ানুবর্তী)
A. serious(গুরুত্বপূর্ণ) B. tardy(দীর্ঘসূত্রী) C. protection (প্রতিরক্ষা)
D. raise(বৃদ্ধি) E. crucial(গুরুত্বপূর্ণ)

4. **ENCLOSE** (ভিতরে রাখা)
A. prevent(থামানো) B. begin(শুরু করা) C. take out(বের করা)
D. give(দেয়া) E. endanger(বিপদগ্রস্ত করা)

# Model Test (English)

5. **MATERNAL**(মাতৃসম)
   A. eternal(চিরস্থায়ী) B. uncomfortable(আরামদায়ক নয়) C. disobedient(অবাধ্য)
   D. unmotherly(মাতৃসম নয়) E. unrelated(সম্পর্কহীন)
6. **COSMOPOLITAN** (উদার)
   A. unnatural(অস্বাভাবিক) B. intellectual(বুদ্ধিজীবি) C. metropolitan(প্রধান নগরী)
   D. inexpensive(সস্তা) E. provincial(সঙ্কীর্ণমনা)
7. **UPHOLD**(সমর্থন করা)
   A. oppose(বিরোধিতা) B. keep calm(শান্ত থাকা) C. hasten(তাড়াতাড়ি করা)
   D. suppose(মনে করা) E. assist(সাহায্য করা)
8. **ADULTERATION**(ভেজাল)
   A. purification(বিশুদ্ধকরণ) B. complication(জটিলতা) C. fidelity (বিশ্বস্ততা)
   D. renewal(নবায়নকরণ) E. affirmation(যথার্থতা সমর্থন)
9. **FLEXIBLE**(নমনীয়)
   A. remarkable(লক্ষ্যণীয়) B. elderly(প্রৌঢ়) C. probable(সম্ভাব্য)
   D. massive(বিরাট) E. unbending(অনমনীয়)
10. **AMPLIFY**(বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া)
    A. oppose(বিরোধিতা করা) B. irritate(জ্বালাতন করা) C. diminish(হ্রাস করা)
    D. satisfy(সন্তুষ্ট করা) E. deceive(ঠকানো)
11. **EVANESCENCE**(ক্ষণস্থায়িত্ব)
    A. negligence(অবহেলা) B. permanence(স্থায়িত্ব) C. innocuousness (ক্ষতিকর নয় এমন)
    D. lack(ঘাটতি) E. modesty(বিনয়)
12. **APEX**(শীর্ষ, চূড়া)
    A. smallest amount B. clearest view(স্বচ্ছতম দৃশ্য) C. bright color (উজ্জ্বল রং)
    D. lowest point(নিম্নতম বিন্দু) E. broad plain(প্রশস্ত সমভূমি)
13. **TERMINATE**(শেষ করা)
    A. prevent(থামানো) B. change C. begin (পরিবর্তন কর
    D. hasten(তাড়াহুড়া করা) E. leave(ত্যাগকরা)
14. **CHAOS**(বিশৃঙ্খল)
    A. sympathetic(সহানুভূতিশীল) B. bogus(ভেজাল/মেকি) C. mandatory (অত্যাবশ্যক)
    D. fragile(ভঙ্গুর) E. order(শৃঙ্খলা)
15. **EXPLOIT**(কৃতিত্ব)
    A. fascinating(আকর্ষণীয়) B. failure(ব্যর্থতা) C. conflict (দ্বন্দ্ব)
    D. gloom(বিষণ্নতা) E. immense(বিরাট)
16. **OBSTACLE** (প্রতিবন্ধকতা)
    A. neutral(নিরপেক্ষ) B. assistance(সাহায্য) C. pessimism (হতাশা)
    D. precise(যথাযথ) E. averse(অনিচ্ছুক)

17. **VACILLATE** (দোটানা)
    A. irritate(জ্বালাতন করা) B. hesitate(ইতস্তত: করা) C. determine (স্থির করা)
    D. extol(প্রশংসা করা) E. amplify(বৃদ্ধি করা)
18. **SOOTHE** (সান্তনা দেয়া)
    A. admire(প্রশংসা করা) B. acknowledge(স্বীকার করা) C. conceal (লুকানো)
    D. charm(মুগ্ধ করা) E. tolerate
19. **CONSTRUCTIVE** (গঠনমূলক) A. fragile (ভঙ্গুর B. surplus(আধিক্য)
    C. rare (দুস্প্রাপ্য) D. fake(জাল) E. destructive(ধ্বংসাত্মক)
20. **GLAMOROUS** (আড়ম্বরপূর্ণ)
    A. fiscal (অর্থনৈতিক) B. creative (সৃজনীশক্তি সম্পন্ন ) C. honorary (অবৈতনিক)
    D. deleterious (ক্ষতিকর) E. unattractive (অনাকর্ষণীয়)

# Model Test (English)
## Answer Key to Drill – 3

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A | 2 | D | 3 | B | 4 | C | 5 | D | 6 | E | 7 | A | 8 | A | 9 | E | 10 | C |
| 11 | B | 12 | D | 13 | B | 14 | E | 15 | B | 16 | B | 17 | C | 18 | A | 19 | E | 20 | E |

## DRILL - 4 : ANTONYMS

01. **ABHOR** (ঘৃনা করা)
A. condense (ঘনীভূত হওয়া) B. unite (একত্রিত করা)
C. love (ভালবাসা) D. confirm (নিশ্চিত করা) E. amass (স্তূপীকৃত করা)

02. **ACME** (চুড়া)
A. dull (নীরস) B. blameworthy (দোষারোপযোগ্য) .
C. contempt (ঘৃণা) D. nadir (সর্বনিম্ন স্থান) E. flexible (নমনীয়)

03. **ALTRUISM** (পরোপকারিতা)
A. chaos (বিশৃঙ্খলা) B. amity (বন্ধুত্ব) C. concern (উদ্বেগ)
D. base (হীন) E. selfishness (স্বার্থপরতা)

04. **APATHY** (উদাসীনতা)
A. attention (মনোযোগ) B. enemy (শত্রু) C. humility (বিনয়)
D. sly (ধূর্ত) E. courteous (সৌভাগ্যপূর্ণ)

05. **AUDACIOUS** (সাহসী)
A. penitent (অনুতপ্ত) B. safety (নিরাপত্তা) C. timid (ভীরু)
D. kind (দয়ালু) E. sterile (অনুর্বর)

06. **AVARICE** (লোভ)
A. miserly (কৃপণ) B. serene (শান্ত) C. frugal (মিতব্যয়ী)
D. generosity (উদারতা) E. petty (তুচ্ছ)

07. **CLUMSY** (আনাড়ী)
A. deft (দক্ষ) B. trivial (তুচ্ছ) C. propitious (অনুকুল)
D. immense (বিরাট) E. tyro (অনভিজ্ঞ)

08. **COMPLIANT** (বাধ্য, অনুগত)
A. disobedient (অবাধ্য) B. fussy (খুঁতখুঁতে) C. depressed (বিষণ্ন)
D. trivial (তুচ্ছ) E. placid (শান্ত)

09. **COMMEND** (প্রশংসা করা)
A. soothe (সান্ত্বনা দেয়া) B. engender (তৈরীকরা) C. reduce (হ্রাস করা)
D. renew (নবায়ন করা) E. criticize (সমালোচনা করা)

10. **COWARD** (ভীরু)
A. merciless (নির্দয়) B. relevant(প্রাসংগিক) C. haughty (উদ্ধত)
D. cursory (ভাসা ভাসা) E. brave (সাহসী)

11. **DELETERIOUS** (ক্ষতিকর)
A. extravagant (অপব্যয়ী) B. beneficial (উপকারী) C. final (চুড়ান্ত)
D. vim (শক্তি) E. apex (চূড়া)

12. **DESPISE** (ঘৃণা করা)
A. wrinkle (কুচকে যাওয়া) B. smooth C. appease (শান্ত করা)
D. admire (প্রশংসা করা) E. create (সৃষ্টি করা)

13. **DIN** (প্রচন্ড হৈ চৈ)
A. compulsory (বাধ্যতামূলক) B. antique (প্রাচীন) C. tasty (সুস্বাদু)
D. gigantic (বিরাট) E. silent (নিশ্চুপ)

14. **DISPUTE** (তর্ক করা) A. agree (একমত হওয়া) B. diminish (হ্রাস করা)
C. abdicate (পদত্যাগ করা) D. bloom (প্রস্ফুটিত করা) E. waste (অপচয় করা)

15. **DOCILE** (বাধ্য)
A. complex (জটিল) B. optimistic (আশাবাদী) C. unruly (অবাধ্য)
D. fatuous (বোকা) E. hopeful (আশাবাদী)

16. **ECSTASY** (অত্যন্ত আনন্দ)
A. unhappy (অসুখী) B. scant (দুর্লভ) C. tiring (ক্লান্তিকর)
D. adroit (দক্ষ) E. alert (সতর্ক)

17. **ELIGIBLE** (উপযুক্ত)
A. idealistic (ভাববাদী) B. reasonable (যুক্তিসঙ্গত) C. turbulent (বিক্ষুব্ধ)
D. unsuitable (অনুপযুক্ত) E. pacific (শান্ত)

18. **ENMITY** (শত্রতা)
A. sturdy (শক্তিশালী) B. durable (টেকসই) C. arrogant (উদ্ধত)
D. amity (বন্ধুত্ব) E. cruel

19. **EXTRAVAGANT** (অপব্যয়ী)
A. melodious (সুরেলা) B. sad (দুঃখপূর্ণ) C. polite (বিনয়ী)
D. thrifty (মিতব্যয়ী) E. idle (অলস)

20. **MASSIVE** (বিরাট)
A. everlasting (স্থায়ী) B. relevant (প্রাসঙ্গিক) C. tiny (ক্ষুদ্র)
D. inane (বোকা) E. extraneous (বহিঃস্থ)

21. **MEAGER** (স্বল্প)
A. hostile (শত্রতাপূর্ণ) B. plentiful (প্রচুর) C. wrath (রাগ)
D. cheerful (হাসিখুশী) E. peril

22. **MELANCHOLY** (মনমরা)
A. sage (জ্ঞানী) B. peevish (খিটখিটে) C. talkative (বাচাল)
D. averse (অনিচ্ছুক) E. happy (সুখী)

23. **METICULOUS** (যত্নশীল)
A. careless (অসতর্ক) B. moral (নৈতিক) C. harsh (কর্কশ)
D. colossal (বিরাট) E. homogeneous (সুষম)

24. **MESSY** (নোংরা)
A. tidy (পরিচ্ছন্ন) B. artful (কৌশলী) C. honest (সৎ)
D. original (আসল/খাঁটি) E. obedient (বাধ্য)

25. **MONOTONOUS** (একঘেয়ে)
A. prosaic (নীরস) B. local (স্থানীয়) C. excess (আধিক্য)
D. fake (মেকি) E. interesting (আকর্ষণীয়)

26. **MUNIFICENT** (দানশীল)
A. cheap (সস্তা) B. speedy (দ্রুত) C. laconic (স্বল্প ভাষী)
D. stingy (কৃপন) E. pithy (সংক্ষিপ্ত)

27. **NEOPHYTE** (শিক্ষানবীশ)
A. pusillanimous (ভীরু) B. calm (শান্ত) C. expert (অভিজ্ঞ)
D. cursory (পুঙ্খানুপুঙ্খভাবে নয়) E. complex (জটিল)

28. **NOVICE** (শিক্ষানবীশ)
A. placid (শান্ত) B. master (দক্ষ) C. sparse (দুষ্প্রাপ্য)
D. pessimistic (হতাশাবাদী) E. shabby (জীর্ণ-শীর্ণ)

29. **OBSOLETE** (সেকেলে)
A. modern (আধুনিক) B. jeopardy (বিপদ) C. dull (নীরস)
D. alert (সতর্ক) E. sluggish (অলস)

30. **OMINOUS** (ভীতিকর)
A. abundant (প্রচুর) B. adept (দক্ষ) C. wasteful (অপচয়পূর্ণ)
D. favorable (অনুকূল) E. formidable (দুর্দান্ত)

31. **PALTRY** (নগণ্য)
A. significant (তাৎপর্যপূর্ণ) B. weak (দুর্বল) C. charity (বদান্যতা)
D. thrifty (মিতব্যয়িতা) E. acme (চূড়া)

32. **VAGUE** (অস্পষ্ট)
A. archaic (প্রাচীন) B. haughty (উদ্ধত) C. clear (স্পষ্ট)
D. rough (অমসৃণ) E. danger (বিপদ)

33. **VALOR** (বীরত্ব)
A. confidence (আস্থা) B. dull (একঘেয়ে) C. cheerful (আনন্দ)
D. cowardice (ভীরুতা) E. harmful (ক্ষতিকর)

34. **THRIFTY** (মিতব্যয়ী)
A. depressed (বিষণ্ন) B. inept (অদক্ষ) C. anxiety (দুশ্চিন্তা)
D. hatred (ঘৃণা) E. prodigal (অপব্যয়ী)

35. **TIMOROUS** (ভীরু)
A. intrepid (নির্ভীক) B. easy (সহজ) C. curious (অনুসন্ধিৎসু)
D. terrible (ভয়ঙ্কর) E. loyalty (আনুগত্য)

36. **STEADFAST** (অটল)
A. durable (টেকসই) B. secret (গোপন) C. wavering (দোদুল্যমান)
D. craven (ভীরু) E. harsh (কঠোর, কর্কশ)

37. **SANGUINE** (আশাবাদী)
A. pessimistic (হতাশ) B. lazy (অলস) C. rash (হঠকারী)
D. rage (রাগ) E. fearless (অকুতোভয়)

38. **SHABBY** (জীর্ণ- শীর্ণ)
A. hostile (শত্রুতা) B. honesty (সততা) C. sober (স্থির-মস্তিষ্ক)
D. new (নতুন) E. astute (ধূর্ত)

39. **SCANTY** (দুর্লভ)
A. talkative (বাচাল) B. avid (ব্যগ্র) C. copious (প্রচুর)
D. friendly (বন্ধুত্বপূর্ণ) E. jolly (প্রফুল্ল)

## Answer Key to Drill – 4

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. C** | **6. D** | **11. A** | **16. A** | **21. B** | **26. D** | **31. A** | **36. C** |
| **2. D** | **7. A** | **12. D** | **17. D** | **22. E** | **27. C** | **32. C** | **37. A** |
| **3. E** | **8. A** | **13. E** | **18. E** | **23. A** | **28. B** | **33. C** | **38. D** |
| **4. A** | **9. E** | **14. A** | **19. D** | **24. A** | **29. A** | **34. E** | **39. C** |
| **5. C** | **10. E** | **15. C** | **20. C** | **25. E** | **30. D** | **35. A** | |

## DRILL - 5 (Synonyms)

1. **OBSTINATE** (জেদী)
A. stubborn (একগুঁয়ে) B. clumsy (আনাড়ী) C. flexible (নমনীয়)
D. skilled (দক্ষ) E. helpful (কাজের, উপকারী)

2. **PACIFIC** (শান্ত)
A. apathy (উদাসীন) B. calm (শান্ত) C. apex (চূড়া)
D. banal (নীরস/ একঘেয়ে) E. astute (বিচক্ষণ)

3. **PALATABLE** (সুস্বাদু)
A. trite (নীরস/ একঘেয়ে) B. avarice (অর্থলিপ্সা) C. shrewd (ধূর্ত)
D. humility (নম্রতা) E. tasty (সুস্বাদু)

4. **AVERSION** (অনিচ্ছা)
A. reluctance (অনিচ্ছা) B. strong (শক্তিশালী) C. calamity (বিপর্যয়)
D. cruelty (নিষ্ঠুরতা) E. fragile (ভঙ্গুর)

# Model Test (English)

5. **PLACID** (শান্ত)
   A. circumspect (বিচক্ষণ) B. inept (অদক্ষ) C. honor (সম্মান)
   D. serene (শান্ত) E. naive (সহজ- সরল)
6. **LACKLUSTRE** (নিষ্প্রাণ)
   A. humdrum (একঘেয়ে) B. loiter (দেরী করা) C. revoke (বাতিল করা)
   D. repudiate (অস্বীকার করা) E. renounce (দাবী/পদ ত্যাগ করা)
7. **JEOPARDY** (বিপদ)
   A. exciting (উত্তেজনাপূর্ণ) B. wary (সতর্ক) C. sluggish (নিস্তেজ)
   D. potent (শক্তিশালী) E. peril (বিপদ)
8. **PRECARIOUS** (ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ)
   A. risky (ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ) B. small (ছোট) C. weak (দুর্বল)
   D. zenith (শীর্ষ) E. petty (তুচ্ছ)
9. **MANDATORY** (বাধ্যতামূলক)
   A. massive (প্রকান্ড) B. happy (খুশী) C. compulsory (বাধ্যতামূলক)
   D. messy (নোংরা) E. reckless (বেপরোয়া)
10. **MICROSCOPIC** (ক্ষুদ্র)
    A. excessive (অত্যধিক) B. woe (কষ্ট) C. integrity (সততা)
    D. minute (ক্ষুদ্র) E. irrelevant (অপ্রাসঙ্গিক)
11. **MONOTONOUS** (একঘেঁয়ে)
    A. antagonistic (শত্রুতাপূর্ণ) B. dull (একঘেঁয়ে) C. prudent (বিচক্ষণ)
    D. eager (ব্যগ্র) E. averse (অনিচ্ছুক)
12. **OBLITERATE** (নিশ্চিহ্ন করা)
    A. eradicate (বিলোপ করা) B. aver (নিশ্চিতরূপে বলা) C. deride (বিদ্রূপ করা)
    D. clarify (স্পষ্ট করা) E. coerce (বাধ্য করা)
13. **PARSIMONIOUS** (মিতব্যয়ী)
    A. economical (মিতব্যয়ী) B. placid (শান্ত) C. competent (যোগ্য)
    D. awkward (আনাড়ী) E. credulous (বিশ্বাসপ্রবন)
14. **PERILOUS** (বিপদজনক)
    A. risky (বিপদজনক) B. greedy (লোভী) C. friendly (বন্ধুত্বপূর্ণ)
    D. curative (আরোগ্যকর) E. din (প্রচন্ড হৈ চৈ)
15. **DIDACTIC** (শিক্ষামূলক)
    A. detrimental (ক্ষতিকর) B. tragic (মর্মন্তদ) C. educational (শিক্ষমূলক)
    D. easy (সহজ) E. facile (সাবলীল)
16. **ERRATIC** (অস্থির প্রকৃতি)
    A. irregular (অনিয়মিত) B. vague (অনিয়মিত) C. amity (বন্ধুত্ব)
    D. prodigal (অপব্যয়ী) E. loyalty (আনুগত্য)
17. **WORDY** (শব্দ বহুল)
    A. feasible (বাস্তবায়নযোগ্য) B. fragile (ভঙ্গুর) C. verbose (শব্দবহুল)
    D. flimsy (পাতলা) E. apathy (উদাসীনতা)
18. **FURTIVE** (গোপন)
    A. gallant (সাহসী) B. gullible (সহজেই বিশ্বাসপ্রবন) C. haughty (উদ্ধত)
    D. joyous (আনন্দপূর্ণ) E. secret (গোপন)
19. **ZENITH** (শীর্ষস্থান)
    A. acme (শীর্ষ) B. ignoble (অসম্মানজনক) C. arrogant (উদ্বত)
    D. rash (হঠকারী) E. illusory (অলীক/মিথ্যা)
20. **INANE** (বোকা)
    A. foolish (মূর্খ) B. idle (অলস) C. impure (দুষিত)
    D. polite (বিনয়ী) E. spotless (নিখুঁত)

# Model Test (English)

21. **TRANQUIL** (প্রশান্ত)
A. insolent (উদ্ধত) B. angry (রাগী) C. hostile (শত্রুভাবাপন্ন)
D. sagacious (বিচক্ষণ) E. calm (শান্ত)

22. **UNCONSCIOUS** (অচেতন)
A. insolent (উদ্ধত) B. jolly (প্রফুল) C. senseless (অচেতন)
D. prudent (বিচক্ষণ) E. eager (ব্যগ্র)

23. **JUDICIOUS** (বিচক্ষণ)
A. sage (বিচক্ষণ) B. lively (প্রাণবন্ত) C. garrulous (বাচাল)
D. averse (অনিচ্ছুক) E. lavish (অপব্যয়ী)

24. **ABRIDGE** (সংক্ষিপ্ত করা)
A. adore (ভক্তি করা) B. support (সমর্থন করা) C. reconcile (আপোষ করা)
D. shorten (ছোট করা) E. appease (শান্ত করা)

25. **SQUANDER** (অপচয় করা)
A. placate (শান্ত করা) B. scorn (ব্যঙ্গ করা) C. confuse (তালগোল করা)
D. waste (অপচয় করা) E. force (বাধ্য করা)

26. **CREDULOUS** (অতি বিশ্বাস প্রবন)
A. greedy (লোভী) B. gullible (বিশ্বাসপ্রবন) C. friendly (বন্ধুত্ব সুলভ)
D. craven (ভীতু) E. depressed (মনমরা)

27. **SYCOPHANT** (চাটুকার)
A. dastard (ভীতু) B. naive (সহজ-সরল) C. cheerful (হাসিখুশী)
D. curious (উৎসুক) E. flatterer (তোষামোদকারী)

28. **SOPHISTICATED** (আধুনিক)
A. complicated (জটিল) B. injurious (ক্ষতিকর) C. active (সক্রিয়)
D. alien (বিদেশী) E. amity (বন্ধুত্ব)

29. **FLIMSY** (পাতলা)
A. durable (টেকসই) B. gluttony (পেটুকতা) C. thin (পাতলা)
D. gregarious (মিশুক) E. harsh (কর্কশ)

30. **IMPERVIOUS** (দুর্ভেদ্য)
A. essential (অপরিহার্য) B. hostile (শত্রুভাবাপন্ন) C. astute (বিচক্ষণ)
D. spiteful (বিদ্বেষপরায়ণ) E. impenetrable (দুর্ভেদ্য)

31. **SAGACIOUS** (বিচক্ষণ)
A. judicious (বিচক্ষণ) B. malice (বিদ্বেষ) C. malicious (বিদ্বেষপরায়ণ)
D. germane (প্রাসঙ্গিক) E. sterile (নিষ্ফলা)

32. **PINNACLE** (শীর্ষ)
A. absurd (অবিশ্বাস্য) B. acme (চুড়া) C. exceptional (ব্যতিক্রমধর্ম
D. adroit (দক্ষ) E. valiant (সাহসী)

33. **RISK** (ঝুঁকি)
A. kind (দয়ালু) B. sparse (দুর্লভ) C. jeopardy (বিপদ)
D. fatuous (বোকা) E. jolly (হাসিখুশী)

34. **LAUDATORY** (প্রশংসামূলক)
A. praising (প্রশংসামূলক) B. clandestine (গুপ্ত) C. gallant (সাহসী)
D. spiteful (বিদ্বেষপরায়ণ) E. despicable (ঘৃণ্য)

35. **SALUTARY** (স্বাস্থ্যকর)
A. haughty (উদ্ধত) B. illusory (অলীক) C. healthful (স্বাস্থ্যকর)
D. integrity (সততা) E. ire (রাগ)

36. **SLANDER** (কুৎসা রটনা করা)
A. applaud (প্রশংসা করা B. linger (দেরী করা) C. advocate (সমর্থন করা)
D. disparage (নিন্দা করা) E. soothe (প্রশমন করা)

37. **REFRESHING** (সজীবকারক)
A. invigorating (উদ্দীপক) B. avid (আগ্রহী) C. extravagant (অপব্যয়)
D. vivid (উজ্জ্বল) E. clamorous (হৈ চৈ পূর্ণ)

38. **PROMINENT** (বিখ্যাত)
A. disaster (বিপর্যয়) B. easy (সাবলীল) C. reclusive (নিঃসঙ্গ)
D. eminent (বিখ্যাত) E. gloomy (বিষণ্ন)

39. **DECRY** (নিন্দা করা)
A. challenge (চ্যালেঞ্জ করা) B. detest (ঘৃণা করা) C. prevent (বিরত রাখা)
D. provoke (উস্কানি দেয়া) E. censure (নিন্দা করা)

## Answer Key to Drill – 5

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **01. A** | **06. A** | **11. B** | **16. A** | **21. E** | **26. B** | **31. A** | **36. D** |
| **02. B** | **07. E** | **12. A** | **17. C** | **22. C** | **27. E** | **32. B** | **37. A** |
| **03. E** | **08. A** | **13. A** | **18. E** | **23. A** | **28. A** | **33. C** | **38. D** |
| **04. A** | **09. C** | **14. A** | **19. A** | **24. D** | **29. C** | **34. A** | **39. E** |
| **05. D** | **10. D** | **15. C** | **20. A** | **25. D** | **30. E** | **35. C** | |

## Drill 6: Exercise on Level – 3

**Directions:** Choose the word which is ***OPPOSITE*** in meaning to the capitalized word.

01. **PENALIZE** (শাস্তি দেওয়া)
(A) exhibit (প্রদর্শন করা) (B) observe (পর্যবেক্ষণ করা) (C) inherit (উত্তরাধিকারসূত্রে পাওয়া)
(D) enlighten (আলোকিত করা) (E) reward (পুরস্কার দেয়া)

02. **HOSPITALITY** (আতিথেয়তা)
(A) loss of health (স্বাস্থ্য হারানো) (B) clear proof (সুস্পষ্ট প্রমাণ) (C) lack of welcome
(D) freshness (তাজাভাব) (E) pharmacy (ঔষধের দোকান)

03. **SYNTHETIC** (কৃত্রিম)
(A) affable (অমায়িক) (B) cosmetic (সৌন্দর্যবর্ধক) (C) plastic (নমনীয়)
(D) apathetic (উদাসীন) (E) natural (প্রাকৃতিক)

04. **INFINITESIMAL** (ক্ষুদ্র)
(A) everlasting (চিরস্থায়ী) (B) major (গুরুত্বপূর্ণ) (C) colossal (বিরাট)
(D) telescopic (দূরবীন সংক্রান্ত) (E) peripheral (সীমান্তবর্তী)

05. **ABORTIVE** (ব্যর্থ)
(A) fruitful (কার্যকর) (B) skimpy (যৎসামান্য) (C) neutral (নিরপেক্ষ)
(D) colossal (প্রকান্ড) (E) whimsical (খামখেয়ালী)

06. **OBDURATE** (একগুয়ে)
(A) modest (বিনয়ী) (B) obedient (বাধ্য) (C) suspicious (সন্দিহান)
(D) indigent (দরিদ্র) (E) drunk (মাতাল)

07. **ABROGATE** (বিলোপ করা)
(A) mitigate (প্রশমন করা) (B) vacillate (দোলায়মান হওয়া) (C) vilify (নিন্দা করা)
(D) enact (আইনে পরিণত করা) (E) abhor (ঘৃণা করা)

08. **WEARY** (ক্লান্ত)
(A) virulent (বিষাক্ত) (B) vicious (দুশ্চরিত্র) (C) defamation (নিন্দা)
(D) energetic (কর্মশক্তিপূর্ণ) (E) dull (একঘেঁয়ে)

09. **ADVERSARY** (শত্রু)
(A) bellicose (ঝগড়াটে/যুদ্ধবাজ) (B) supporter (সমর্থক) (C) affluent (ধনী)
(D) pale (ফ্যাকাশে) (E) obsolete (সেকেলে)

10. **ARCHAIC** (প্রাচীন)
(A) new (নতুন) (B) peaceful (শান্তিপ্রিয়) (C) belligerent (ঝগড়াটে)
(D) naive (নাইভ্ - সহজ-সরল) (E) opaque (অস্বচ্ছ)

# Model Test (English)

11. **NOCTURNAL** (নৈশ)
(A) diurnal (দিবাকালীন) (B) good (ভাল) (C) puny (ক্ষুদ্র)
(D) spacious (প্রশস্ত) (E) terse (সংক্ষিপ্ত)

12. **TEDIOUS** (ক্লান্তিকর)
(A) neat (পরিচ্ছন্ন) (B) verbose (শব্দবহুল) (C) stimulating (উদ্দীপক)
(D) speedy (গতিময়) (E) fickle (খামখেয়ালী)

13. **VERACIOUS** (সত্যবাদী)
(A) prolix (শব্দবহুল) (B) friendly (বন্ধুত্বপূর্ণ) (C) profuse (প্রচুর)
(D) culpable (দোষারোপযোগ্য) (E) mendacious (মিথ্যাবাদী)

14. **DESULTORY** (এলোমেলো)
(A) dulcet (শ্রুতিমধুর) (B) eccentric (অদ্ভুত) (C) organized (সংগঠিত)
(D) fleeting (ক্ষণস্থায়ী) (E) exotic (ভিনদেশী)

15. **EXTOL** (প্রশংসা করা)
(A) venerate (সম্মান করা) (B) vex (জ্বালাতন করা) (C) finish (শেষ করা)
(D) criticize (নিন্দা করা) (E) showoff (অহঙ্কার করা)

16. **TACIT** (ইঙ্গিতকৃত/অনুচ্চারিত)
(A) sluggish (নিস্তেজ) (B) tricky (কৌশলী) (C) spoken (উচ্চারিত)
(D) harmless (ক্ষতিকর নয়) (E) flawless (নিখুঁত)

17. **TARDY** (দীর্ঘসূত্রী)
(A) speedy (গতিময়) (B) boring (একঘেয়ে) (C) indigent (দরিদ্র)
(D) sober (স্থিরমস্তিস্ক) (E) affluent (ধনী)

18. **STUBBORN** (জেদী)
(A) costly (দামী) (B) flexible (নমনীয়) (C) impoverished (দরিদ্র)
(D) few (অল্প) (E) tasty (সুস্বাদু)

19. **SURREPTITIOUS** (গোপনে)
(A) luxurious (বিলাসী) (B) open (প্রকাশ্যে) (C) messy (নোংরা)
(D) pithy (সংক্ষিপ্ত ও যথাযথ) (E) huge (বিরাট)

20. **TRANSITORY** (ক্ষণস্থায়ী)
(A) permanent (চিরস্থায়ী) (B) clear (স্পষ্ট) (C) maladroit (অদক্ষ)
(D) excessive (অত্যাধিক) (E) conversant (পরিচিত)

21. **LASTING** (স্থায়ী, টেকসই)
(A) flawless (নিখুঁত) (B) momentary (ক্ষণস্থায়ী) (C) futile (নিষ্ফল)
(D) banal (একঘেয়ে) (E) vapid (নীরস)

22. **TRITE** (নীরস)
(A) fake (মেকি, জাল) (B) austere (কঠোর) (C) interesting (আকর্ষণীয়)
(D) ally (মিত্র) (E) concise (সংক্ষিপ্ত)

23. **UNKEMPT** (নোংরা)
(A) tidy (পরিচ্ছন্ন) (B) genuine (খাঁটি) (C) applause (প্রশংসা)
(D) propitious (অনুকূল) (E) aggressive (আক্রমনাত্মক)

24. **UNANIMOUS** (সর্বসম্মত)
(A) reluctant (অনিচ্ছুক) (B) fickle (খামখেয়ালি) (C) brevity (সংক্ষিপ্ততা)
(D) chaotic (বিশৃঙ্খলা) (E) dissent (মতভেদ)

25. **CURTAIL** (সংক্ষিপ্ত করা)
(A) lengthen (দীর্ঘায়িত করা) (B) annihilate (নিশ্চিহ্ন করা) (C) daunt (ভয় দেখান)
(D) disclose (প্রকাশ করা) (E) countermand (বাতিল করা)

26. **DUPLICITY** (কপটতা)
(A) objection (আপত্তি) (B) lively (প্রাণবন্ত) (C) candor (আন্তরিকতা)
(D) passing (ক্ষণস্থায়ী) (E) revenge (প্রতিশোধ)

27. **CONVICTION** (দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস)
(A) polished (মার্জিত) (B) doubt (সন্দেহ) (C) gallant (সাহসী)
(D) victory (বিজয়) (E) persevering (অধ্যবসায়ী)

28. **CRAMPED** (গাদাগাদি)
(A) celebrated (বিখ্যাত) (B) melodious (শ্রুতিমধুর) (C) eulogy (প্রশংসা)
(D) exorbitant (অত্যধিক) (E) spacious (জায়গাবহুল)

29. **DILIGENT** (পরিশ্রমী)
(A) cheap (সস্তা) (B) indolent (অলস) (C) rare (দুর্লভ)
(D) garrulous(talkative) (E) simple

30. **DISINTERESTED**
(A) docile (বাধ্য, অনুগত) (B) arrogant (উদ্ধত) (C) credulous (বিশ্বাসপ্রবণ)
(D) biased (পক্ষপাতপূর্ণ) (E) sanitary (স্বাস্থ্যসম্মত)

## Answer Key to Drill - 6

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. B** | **6. B** | **11. A** | **16. C** | **21. B** | **26. C** |
| **2. C** | **7. D** | **12. C** | **17. A** | **22. C** | **27. B** |
| **3. E** | **8. D** | **13. E** | **18. B** | **23. A** | **28. E** |
| **4. C** | **9. B** | **14. C** | **19. B** | **24. E** | **29. B** |
| **5. A** | **10. A** | **15. D** | **20. A** | **25. A** | **30. D** |

## Drill 7: Exercise on Level - 3

**Directions :** Choose the words which is ***SIMILAR*** in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. **VIGILANT** (সতর্কভাবে প্রহরারত)
(A) watchful (সতর্কভাবে প্রহরারত) (B) fickle (খামখেয়ালী) (C) wicked (দুশ্চরিত্র)
(D) tired (ক্লান্ত) (E) steady (অটল)

2. **VILIFY** (নিন্দা করা)
(A) ameliorate (উপশম করা) (B) defame (নিন্দা করা) (C) honor (সম্মান করা)
(D) perturb (বিক্ষুব্ধ করা) (E) rummage (তন্ন তন্ন করে খোঁজা)

3. **WAVER** (দোটানায় পড়া)
(A) assuage (উপশম করা (B) aggravate (অবনতি হওয়া) (C) vacillate (দোটানায় পড়া)
(D) chastise (উৎসর্গ করা) (E) approve (অনুমোদন করা)

4. **DESPISE** (ঘৃণা করা)
(A) commend (প্রশংসা করা) (B) infuriate (রাগান্বিত করা) (C) abhor (ঘৃণা করা)
(D) facilitate (সহজতর করা) (E) fluctuate (উঠানামা করা)

5. **DORMANT** (সুপ্ত)
(A) inactive (নিষ্ক্রিয়) (B) brittle (ভঙ্গুর) (C) fervor (উৎসাহ)
(D) craven (ভীতু) (E) suspicious (সন্দেহ)

6. **EQUIVOCAL** (দ্ব্যর্থবোধক)
(A) valorous (সাহসী) (B) obstacle (প্রতিবন্ধকতা) (C) indolent (অলস)
(D) illusory (অলীক; মিথ্যা) (E) ambiguous (দ্ব্যর্থবোধক)

7. **TRIFLING** (তুচ্ছ)
(A) haughty (উদ্ধত) (B) thrifty (মিতব্যয়ী) (C) despondent (বিষন্ন)
(D) trivial (তুচ্ছ) (E) clamor (হৈ চৈ)

8. **TREACHERY** (বিশ্বাসঘাতকতা)
(A) worldly (পার্থিব) (B) tiny (ক্ষুদ্র) (C) betrayal (বিশ্বাসঘাতকতা)
(D) poverty (দারিদ্র্য) (E) filthy (নোংরা)

9. **TRANSPARENT** (স্বচ্ছ)
(A) lively (প্রাণবন্ত) (B) roomy (জায়গাবহুল) (C) temporary (ক্ষণস্থায়ী)
(D) muddy (ঘোলাটে) (E) clear (স্পষ্ট)

10. **EXTRANEOUS** (অপ্রাসঙ্গিক)
(A) irrelevant (অপ্রাসঙ্গিক) (B) poisonous (বিষাক্ত) (C) capricious (খামখেয়ালী)
(D) immoral (অনৈতিক) (E) harsh (কর্কশ)

11. **GLUTTONY** (পেটুকতা)
(A) deceit (ছলনা) (B) dullness (একঘেঁয়েমী) (C) voracity (পেটুকতা)
(D) scarcity (স্বল্পতা) (E) dilemma (সঙ্কট)

12. **TRACTABLE** (অনুগত)
(A) fretful (খিটখিটে) (B) timorous (ভীতু) (C) munificent (দানশীল)
(D) docile (বাধ্য) (E) flamboyant (আড়ম্বরপূর্ণ)

13. **GREGARIOUS** (মিশুক)
(A) remiss (অবহেলাপূর্ণ) (B) tired (ক্লান্ত) (C) deleterious (ক্ষতিকর)
(D) concise (সংক্ষিপ্ত) (E) sociable (মিশুক)

14. **HACKNEYED** (গতানুগতিক)
(A) disheveled (বিশৃঙ্খল) (B) frank (অকপট) (C) trite (একঘেঁয়ে)
(D) lucid (সহজবোধ্য, স্বচ্ছ) (E) discursive (অপ্রাসঙ্গিক)

15. **TACITURN** (স্বল্পভাষী)
(A) hygienic (স্বাস্থ্যবিধিসম্মত) (B) laconic (স্বল্পভাষী) (C) impeccable (নিখুঁত)
(D) intoxicated (মাতাল) (E) ire (ক্রোধ)

16. **TERSE** (সংক্ষিপ্ত)
(A) pithy (সংক্ষিপ্ত) (B) inebriated (মাতাল) (C) inexorable (অনিবার্য)
(D) numerous (প্রচুর) (E) insipid (নীরস, একঘেয়ে)

17. **TANGIBLE** (স্পর্শে বোধগম্য)
(A) ingenuous (অকপট) (B) feeble (দুর্বল) (C) palpable (ছোয়া যায় এমন বস্তু)
(D) succinct (সংক্ষিপ্ত) (E) pleasure (আনন্দ)

18. **STINGY** (কৃপণ)
(A) incongruous (বেমানান) (B) fortuitous (হঠাৎ সংঘটিত) (C) miserly (কৃপণ)
(D) crestfallen (বিষণ্ন) (E) dastard (ভীতু)

19. **SUMPTUOUS** (বিলাসবহুল)
(A) industrious (পরিশ্রমী) (B) harsh (কঠোর/রুক্ষ) (C) jubilant (উল্লাসিত)
(D) dejected (বিষন্ন) (E) luxurious (বিলাসবহুল)

20. **SURFEIT** (আধিক্য)
(A) famous (বিখ্যাত) (B) peculiar (অদ্ভূত) (C) excess (আধিক্য)
(D) fleeting (ক্ষণস্থায়ী) (E) indigent (দরিদ্র)

21. **IMPRUDENT** (অবিচক্ষণ)
(A) ardent (উৎসাহী) (B) surmise (অনুমান) (C) fussy (খুঁতখুঁতে)
(D) reckless (হটকারী) (E) solemn (গম্ভীর)

22. **INHIBIT** (বাধা দেয়া)
(A) rare (দুর্লভ) (B) ceaseless (বিরতিহীন) (C) banal (গতানুগতিক)
(D) novel (নতুন) (E) homogeneous (সুষম)

23. **INHIBIT** (বাধা দেয়া)
(A) protect (রক্ষা করা) (B) improvise (প্রস্তুতি ছাড়া করা) (C) hinder (বাধা দেয়া)
(D) intimidate (ভয় দেখানো) (E) concur (একমত হওয়া)

24. **SORDID** (নোংরা)
(A) squalid (নোংরা) (B) eccentric (অদ্ভুত) (C) succinct (সংক্ষিপ্ত)
(D) limpid (পরিষ্কার, স্বচ্ছ) (E) steady (অটল)

25. **INIMICAL** (শত্রুতাপূর্ণ)
(A) virtuous (সদগুণ সম্পন্ন) (B) fickle (খামখেয়ালী) (C) crowded (গাদাগাদি)
(D) hostile (শত্রুতাপূর্ণ) (E) swift (দ্রুত, চটপটে)

26. **SPURIOUS** (কৃত্রিম, ভেজাল)
(A) crass (অমার্জিত/ অভদ্র) (B) cursory (উপর-উপরভাবে) (C) disparate (অসদৃশ)
(D) passing (ক্ষণস্থায়ী) (E) sham (কৃত্রিম)

27. **INSTIGATE** (উস্কানী দেয়া)
(A) generate (তৈরী করা) (B) belittle (নিন্দা করা) (C) provoke (উস্কানি দেয়া)
(D) exonerate (দোষমুক্ত করা) (E) conceal (লুকানো)

28. **REPUGNANT** (ঘৃণ্য)
(A) flamboyant (আড়ম্বরপূর্ণ) (B) fallacious (ভুলপূর্ণ) (C) detestable (ঘৃণ্য)
(D) facetious (সরস) (E) courteous (সৌজন্যপূর্ণ)

29. **JEER** (বিদ্রূপ করা)
(A) mock (বিদ্রূপ করা) (B) exaggerate (অতিরঞ্জিত করা) (C) fumble (আনাড়ির মত করা)
(D) hint (ইঙ্গিত দেয়া) (E) husband (মিতব্যয় করা)

30. **RETICENT** (স্বল্পভাষী)
(A) impeccable (খুঁতহীন) (B) commodious (জায়গাবহুল) (C) taciturn (স্বল্পভাষী)
(D) insouciant (নিরুদ্বিগ্ন) (E) palatable (সুস্বাদু)

31. **LOQUACIOUS** (বাচাল)
(A) insidious (ছলনাপূর্ণ) (B) carefree (দুর্ভাবনাহীন) (C) impecunious (দরিদ্র)
(D) garrulous (বাচাল) (E) archaic (প্রাচীন)

32. **SALIENT** (লক্ষ্যণীয়)
(A) prominent (গুরত্বপূর্ণ) (B) cogent (অকাট্য) (C) complacent (সন্তুষ্ট)
(D) gallant (সাহসী) (E) innocent (নির্দোষ)

33. **RECALCITRANT** (অবাধ্য)
(A) refractory (অবাধ্য) (B) ruffled (এলোমেলো; বিক্ষুব্ধ) (C) elated (উলসিত)
(D) evanescent (ক্ষণস্থায়ী) (E) exemplary (অনুকরণীয়)

34. **PUGNACIOUS** (ঝগড়াটে)
(A) puny (ক্ষুদ্র) (B) culpable (দোষারোপযোগ্য) (C) quarrelsome (ঝগড়াটে)
(D) fatuous (বোকা) (E) humorous (হাস্যউদ্রেককর)

35. **REMORSE** (অনুতাপ)
(A) indignation (ক্রোধ) (B) honesty (সততা) (C) vengeance (প্রতিশোধ)
(D) duplicity (কপটতা) (E) regret (অনুতাপ)

36. **PUERILE** (শিশুসুলভ)
(A) remarkable (লক্ষ্যণীয়) (B) bogus (মেকি/ কৃত্রিম) (C) childish (শিশুসুলভ)
(D) resourceful(সৃজনশক্তি সম্পন্ন) (E) sluggish (নিস্তেজ)

37. **PETULANT** (খিটখিটে)
(A) creative (সৃজনশক্তি সম্পন্ন) (B) filthy (নোংরা) (C) counterfeit (জাল)
(D) peevish (খিটখিটে) (E) fickle (খামখেয়ালী)

38. **PLETHORA** (আধিক্য)
(A) motley (বিবিধ) (B) pompous (আড়ম্বরপূর্ণ) (C) asinine (বোকা)
(D) excess(আধিক্য) (E) poise (ভারসাম্য)

39. **PENURY** (দারিদ্র্য)
(A) duplicity (কপটতা) (B) amity (বন্ধুত্ব) (C) poverty (দারিদ্র্য)
(D) opulence (ধনাঢ্যতা) (E) probity

40. **OPPORTUNE** (সময়োচিত)
(A) timely (সময়মত) (B) robust (শক্তিশালী) (C) reckless (হঠকারী)
(D) culpable (দোষারোপযোগ্য) (E) repellent (বিরক্তিকর)

# Model Test (English)
## Answer Key to Drill - 7

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A | 6. E | 11. C | 16. A | 21. D | 26. E | 31. D | 36. C |
| 2. B | 7. B | 12. E | 17. C | 22. B | 27. C | 32. A | 37. D |
| 3. C | 8. C | 13. E | 18. C | 23. C | 28. C | 33. A | 38. D |
| 4. C | 9. E | 14. C | 19. E | 24. A | 29. A | 34. C | 39. C |
| 5. A | 10. A | 15. B | 20. B | 25. C | 30. C | 35. E | 40. A |

# COMPREHENSION
# PART - A

## Question 1-12

Basic to any understanding of Canada in the 20 years after the Second World War is the country's impressive population growth. For every three Canadians in 1945, there were over five in 1966. In September 1966 Canada's population passed the 20 million mark. Most of this surging growth came from natural increase. The depression of the 1930's and the war had held back marriages, and the catching-up process began after 1945. The baby boom continued through the decade of the1950's, producing a population increase of nearly fifteen percent in the five years from 1951 to 1956. This
rate of increase had been exceeded only once before in Canada's history, in the decade before 1911. when the prairies were being settled. Undoubtedly, the good economic conditions of the 1950's supported a growth in the population, but the expansion also derived from a trend toward earlier marriages and an increase in the average size of families. In 1957 the Canadian birth rate stood at 28 per thousand, one of the highest in the world. After the peak year of 1957, the birth rate in Canada began to decline. It continued falling until in 1966 it stood at the lowest level in 25 years. Partly this decline reflected the low level of births during the depression and the war, but it was also caused by
changes in Canadian society. Young people were staying at school longer; more women were working; young married couples were buying automobiles or houses before starting families; rising living standards were cutting down the size of families. It appeared that Canada was once more falling in step with the trend toward smaller families that had occurred all through the Western world since the time of the Industrial Revolution. Although the growth in Canada's population had slowed down by 1966 (the increase in the first half of the 1960's was only nine percent), another large population wave was coming over the horizon. It would be composed of the children who were born during the period of the high birth rate prior to 1957.

**1. What does the passage mainly discuss?**
(A) Educational changes in Canadian society (B) Canada during the Second World War
(C) Population trends in postwar Canada (D) Standards of living in Canada

**2. According to the passage, when did Canada's baby boom begin?**
(A) In the decade after 1911 (B) After 1945
(C) During the depression of the 1930's (D) In 1966

**3. The word "*five*" refers to**
(A) Canadians (B) years
(C) decades (D) marriages

**4. The word "*surging*" is closest in meaning to-**
(A) new (B) extra (C) accelerating (D) surprising

**5. The author suggests that in Canada during the1950's -**
(A) the urban population decreased rapidly (B) fewer people married
(C) economic conditions were poor (D) the birth rate was very high

**6. The word "*trend*" is closest in meaning to -**
(A) tendency (B) aim (C) growth (D) directive

**7. The word "*peak*" is closest in meaning to -**
(A) pointed (B) dismal (C) mountain (D) maximum

**8. When was the birth rate in Canada at its lowest postwar level?**
(A) 1966 (B) 1957 (C) 1956 (D) 1951

**9. The author mentions all of the following as causes of declines in population growth after 1957 EXCEPT**
(A) people being better educated (B) people getting married earlier
(C) better standards of living (D) couples buying houses

**10. It can be inferred from the passage that before the Industrial Revolution -**
(A) families were larger (B) population statistics were unreliable
(C) the population grew steadily (D) economic conditions were bad

**11. The word "*It*" refers to -**
(A) horizon (B) population wave (C) nine percent (D) first half

**12. The phrase "*prior to*" is closest in meaning to-**
(A) behind (B) since (C) during (D) preceding

## Questions 13-21

Are organically grown foods the best food choices? The advantages claimed for such foods over conventionally grown and marketed food products are now being debated. Advocates of organic foods ----- a term whose meaning varies greatly -frequently proclaim that such products are safer and more nutritious than others. The growing interest of consumers in the safety and nutritional quality of the typical North American diet is a welcome development. However, much of this interest has been sparked by sweeping claims that the food supply is unsafe or inadequate in meeting nutritional needs. Although most of these claims are not supported by scientific evidence, the preponderance of written material advancing
such claims makes it difficult for the general public to separate fact from fiction. As a result, claims that eating a diet consisting entirely of organically grown foods prevents or cures disease or provides other benefits to health have become widely publicized and form the basis for folklore. Almost daily the public is besieged by claims for "no-aging" diets, new vitamins, and other wonder foods. There are numerous unsubstantiated reports that natural vitamins are superior to synthetic ones, that fertilized eggs are nutritionally superior to unfertilized eggs, that untreated grains are better than fumigated grains, and the like. One thing that most organically grown food products seem to have in common is that they cost more than conventionally grown foods. But in many cases consumers are misled if they believe organic foods can maintain health and provide better nutritional quality than conventionally grown foods. So there is real cause for concern if consumers, particularly those with limited incomes, distrust the regular food supply and buy only expensive organic foods instead.

**13. The word "*Advocates*" is closest in meaning to which of the following?**
(A) Proponents (B) Merchants (C) Inspectors (D) Consumers

**14. The word "*others*" refers to -**
(A) advantages (B) advocates (C) organic foods (D) products

**15. The "welcome development" mentioned is an increase in**
(A) interest in food safety and nutrition among North Americans
(B) the nutritional quality of the typical North American diet
(C) the amount of healthy food grown in North America
(D) the number of consumers in North America

**16. According to the first paragraph, which of the following is true about the term "*organic foods*"?**
(A) I1t is accepted by most nutritionists. (B) It has been used only in recent years.
(C) It has no fixed meaning. (D) It is seldom used by consumers.

**17. The word "*unsubstantiated*" is closest in meaning to**
(A) unbelievable (B) uncontested
(C) unpopular (D) unverified

**18. The word "*maintain*" is closest in meaning to**
(A) improve (B) monitor (C) preserve (D) restore

**19. The author implies that there is cause for concern if consumers with limited incomes buy organic foods instead of conventionally grown foods because**
(A) organic foods can he more expensive but are often no better than conventionally grown foods
(B) many organic foods are actually less nutritious than similar conventionally grown foods
(C) conventionally grown foods are more readily available than organic foods
(D) too many farmers will stop using conventional methods to grow food crops

**20. According to the last paragraph, consumers who believe that organic foods are better than conventionally grown foods are often**
(A) careless (B) mistaken (C) thrifty (D) wealthy

**21. What is the author's attitude toward the claims made by advocates of health foods?**
(A) Very enthusiastic (B) Somewhat favorable (C) Neutral (D) Skeptical

## Questions 22-31

There are many theories about the beginning of drama in ancient Greece. The one most widely accepted today is based on the assumption that drama evolved from ritual. The argument for this view goes as follows. In the beginning, human beings viewed the natural forces of the world, even the seasonal changes, as unpredictable, and they sought, through various means, to control these unknown and feared powers. Those measures which appeared to bring the desired results were then retained and repeated until they hardened into fixed rituals. Eventually stories arose which explained or veiled the mysteries of the rites. As time passed some rituals were abandoned, but

the stories, later called myths, persisted and provided material for art and drama. Those who believe that drama evolved out of ritual also argue that those rites contained the seed of theater because music, dance, masks, and costumes were almost always used. Furthermore, a suitable site had to be provided for performances, and when the entire community did not participate, a clear division was usually made between the "acting area" and the "auditorium". In addition, there were performers, and, since considerable importance was attached to avoiding mistakes in the enactment of rites, religious leaders usually assumed that task. Wearing masks and costumes, they often impersonated other people, animals, or supernatural beings, and mimed the desired effect --- success in hunt or battle, the coming rain, the revival of the Sun --- as an actor might. Eventually such dramatic representations were separated from religious activities.

Another theory traces the theater's origin from the human interest in storytelling. According to this view, tales (about the hunt, war, or other feats) are gradually elaborated, at first through the use of impersonation, action, and dialogue by a narrator and then through the assumption of each of the roles by a different person. A closely related theory traces theater to those dances that are primarily rhythmical and gymnastic or that are imitations of animal movements and sounds.

**22. What does the passage mainly discuss?**
(A) The origins of theater (B) The role of ritual in modern dance
(C) The importance of storytelling (D) The variety of early religious activities

**23. The word "*they*" refers to -**
(A) seasonal changes (B) natural forces (C) theories (D) human beings

**24. What aspect of drama does the author discuss in the first paragraph?**
A) The reason drama is often unpredictable B) The seasons in which dramas were performed
C) The connection between myths and dramatic plots D) The importance of costumes in early drama

**15. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a common element of theater and ritual?**
(A) Dance (B) Costumes (C) Music (D) Magic

**26. The word "*considerable*" is closest in meaning to-**
(A) thoughtful (B) substantial (C) relational (D) ceremonial

**27. The word "*enactment*" is closest in meaning to -**
(A) establishment (B) performance (C) authorization (D) season

**28. The word "*they*" refers to -**
(A) mistakes (B) costumes (C) animals (D) performers

**29. According to the passage, what is the main difference between ritual and drama?**
(A) Ritual uses music whereas drama does not. (B) Ritual is shorter than drama.
(C) Ritual requires fewer performers than drama. (D) Ritual has a religious purpose and drama does not.

**30. The passage supports which of the following statements?**
(A) No one really knows how the theater began. (B) Myths are no longer represented dramatically.
C) Storytelling is an important part of dance. (D) Dramatic activities require the use of costumes.

**31. Where in the passage does the author discuss the separation of the stage and the audience?**
(A) Lines 8-9 (B) Lines 12-14 (C) Lines 19-20 (D) Lines 22-24

## Questions 32-50

Staggering tasks confronted the people of the United States, North and South, when the Civil War ended. About a million and a half soldiers from both sides had to be demobilized, readjusted to civilian life, and reabsorbed by the devastated economy. Civil government also had to be put back on a peacetime basis and interference from the military had to be stopped. The desperate plight of the South has eclipsed the fact that reconstruction had to be undertaken also in the North, though less spectacularly. Industries had to adjust to
peacetime conditions: factories had to be retooled for civilian needs. Financial problems loomed large in both the North and the South. The national debt had shot up from a modest $65 million in 1861, the year the war started, to nearly $3 billion in 1865, the year the war ended. This was a colossal sum for those days but one that a prudent government could pay. At the same time, war taxes had to be reduced to less burdensome levels. Physical devastation caused by invading armies, chiefly in the South and border states, had to be repaired. This herculean task was ultimately completed, but with discouraging slowness. Other important questions needed answering. What would be the future of the four million Black people who were freed from slavery? On what basis were the Southern states to be brought back into the Union?

What of the Southern leaders, all of whom were liable to charges of treason? One of these leaders, Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy, was the subject of an insulting popular Northern song,"Hang Jeff Davis from a Sour Apple Tree", and even children sang it. Davis was temporarily chained in his prison cell during the early days of his two-year imprisonment. But he and the other Southern 9
leaders were finally released, partly because it was unlikely that a jury from Virginia, a Southern Confederate state, would convict them. All the leaders were finally pardoned by President Johnson in 1868 in an effort to help reconstruction efforts proceed with as little bitterness as possible.

**32. What does the passage mainly discuss?**
(A) Wartime expenditures
(B) Problems facing the United States after the war
(C) Methods of repairing the damage caused by the war
(D) The results of government efforts to revive the economy

**33. The word "*Staggering*" is closest in meaning to -**
(A) specialized (B) confusing (C) various (D) overwhelming

**34. The word "*devastated*" is closest in meaning to-**
(A) developing (B) ruined (C) complicated (D) fragile

**35 According to the passage, which of the following statements about the damage in the South is correct**?
(A) It was worse than in the North. (B) The cost was less than expected.
(C) It was centered in the border states. (D) It was remedied rather quickly.

**36. The passage refers to all of the following as necessary steps following the Civil War EXCEPT**
(A) helping soldiers readjust (B) restructuring industry
(C) returning government to normal (D) increasing taxes

**37. The word "*task*" refers to**

(A) raising the tax level (B) sensible financial choices
(C) wise decisions about former slaves (D) reconstruction of damaged areas

**38. Why does the author mention a popular song?**

(A) To give an example of a Northern attitude towards the South
(B) To illustrate the Northern love of music
(C) To emphasize the cultural differences between the North and the South
(D) To compare the Northern and Southern presidents

**39. The word "*them*" refers to -**

(A) charges (B) leaders (C) days (D) irons

**40. Which of the following can be inferred from the phrase "...it was unlikely that a jury from Virginia, a Southern Confederate state, would convict them"?**

(A) Virginians felt betrayed by Jefferson Davis.
(B) A popular song insulted Virginia.
(C) Virginians were loyal to their leaders.
(D) All of the Virginia military leaders had been put in chains.

**41. It can be inferred from the passage that President Johnson pardoned the Southern leaders in order to -**

(A) raise money for the North
(B) repair the physical damage in the South
(C) prevent Northern leaders from punishing more Southerners
(D) help the nation recover from the war

# PART - B

## Questions 1-13

Atmospheric pressure can support a column of water up to 10 meters high. But plants can move water much higher, the sequoia tree can pump water to its very top, more than 100 meters above the ground. Until the end of the nineteenth century, the movement of water's in trees and other tall plants was a mystery. Some botanists hypothesized that the living cells of plants acted as pumps, but many experiments
demonstrated that the stems of plants in which all the cells are killed can still move water to appreciable heights. Other explanations for the movement of water in plants have been based on root pressure, a push on the water from the roots at the bottom of the plant. But root pressure is not nearly great enough to push water to the tops of tall trees, Furthermore, the conifers, which are among the tallest trees have unusually low root pressures. If water is not pumped to the top of a tall tree, and if it is not pushed, to the top of a
tall tree, then we may ask. How does it get there? According to the currently accepted cohesion-tension theory, water is pulled there. The pull on a rising column of water in a plant results from the evaporation of water at the top of the plant. As water is lost from the surface of the leaves, a negative pressure or tension is created. The evaporated water is replaced by water moving from inside the plant in unbroken columns that
extend from the top of a plant to its roots. The same forces that create surface tension in any sample of water are responsible for the maintenance of these unbroken columns of water. When water is confined in tubes of very small bore, the forces of cohesion ( the attraction between water molecules) are so great that the strength of a column of water compares with the strength of a steel wire of the same diameter. This cohesive strength permits columns of water to be pulled to great heights without being broken.

**1. How many theories does the author mention?**

(A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four

**2. The passage answers which of the following questions ?**

(A) What is the effect of atmospheric pressure on foliage?
(B) When do dead cells harm plant growth?
(C) How does water get to the tops of trees?
(D) Why is root pressure weak?

**3. The word "*demonstrated*" is closest in meaning to**
(A) ignored (B) showed (C) disguised (D) distinguished

**4. What do the experiments mentioned prove?**
(A) Plant stems die when deprived of water. (B) Cells in plant sterns do not pump water.
(C) Plants cannot move water to high altitudes. (D) Plant cells regulate pressure within stems.

**5. How do botanists know that root pressure is not the only force that moves water in plants?**
(A) Some very tall trees have weak root pressure.
(B) Root pressures decrease in winter.
(C) Plants can live after their roots die.
(D) Water in a plant's roots is not connected to water in its stem.

**6. Which of the following statements does the passage support?**
(A) Water is pushed to the tops of trees.
(B) Botanists have proven that living cells act as pumps.
(C) Atmospheric pressure draws water to the tops of tall trees.
(D) Botanists have changed their theories of how water moves in plants.

**7. The word "*it*" refers to -**
(A) top (B) tree (C) water (D) cohesion-tension theory

**8. The word "*there*" refers to -**
(A) treetops (B) roots (C) water columns (D) tubes

**9. What causes the tension that draws water up a plant?**
(A) Humidity (B) Plant growth (C) Root pressure (D) Evaporation

**10. The word "*extend*" is closest in meaning to**
(A) stretch (B) branch (C) increase (D) rotate

**11. According to the passage, why does water travel through plants in unbroken columns?**
(A) Root pressure moves the water very rapidly.
(B) The attraction between water molecules is strong.
(C) The living cell of plants push the water molecules together.
(D) Atmospheric pressure supports the columns.

**12. Why does the author mention steel wire ?**
(A) To illustrate another means of pulling water
(B) To demonstrate why wood is a good building material
(C) To indicate the size of a column of winter
(D) To emphasize the strength of cohesive forces in water

**13. Where in the passage does the author give an example of a plant with low root pressure?**
(A.) Lines 3-5 (B) Lines 6-8 (C) Lines 11-12 (D) Lines 13-14

## Questions 14-22

Mass transportation revised the social and economic fabric of the American city in three fundamental ways. It catalyzed physical expansion, it sorted out people and land uses, and it accelerated the inherent instability of urban life. By opening vast areas of unoccupied land for residential expansion, the omnibuses, horse railways, commuter trains, and electric trolleys pulled settled regions outward two to four times more
distant from city centers than they were in the pre modern era. In 1850, for example, the borders of Boston lay scarcely two miles from the old business district by the turn of the century the radius extended ten miles. Now those who could afford it could live far removed from the old city center and still commute there for work, shopping, and entertainment. The new accessibility of land around the periphery of almost every major city sparked an explosion of real estate development and fulled what we now know as urban sprawl. Between 1890 and 1920, for example, some 250,000 new residential lots were recorded within the borders of Chicago, most of them located in outlying areas. Over the same period, another 550,000 were plotted outside the city limits but within the metropolitan area. Anxious to take advantage of the possibilities of commuting, real estate developers added 800,000 potential building sites to the Chicago region in just thirty years lots that could have housed five to six million people. Of course, many were never occupied; there was always a huge surplus of subdivided, but

vacant, land around Chicago and other cities. There excesses underscore a feature of residential expansion related to the growth of mass transportation urban sprawl was essentially unplanned. It was carried out by thousands of small investors who paid little heed to coordinated land use or to future land users. Those who purchased and prepared land for residential purposes, particularly and near or outside city borders where transit lines and middle-class
inhabitants were anticipated, did so to create demand as much as to respond to it. Chicago is a prime example of this process. Real estate subdivision there proceeded much faster than population growth.

**14. With which of the following subjects is the passage mainly concerned?**
(A) Types of mass transportation
(B) Instability of urban life
(C) How supply and demand determine land use
(D) The effects of mass trans- city portation on urban expansion

**15. The author mentions all of the following as effects of mass transportation on cities EXCEPT**
(A) growth in city area
(B) separation of commercial and residential districts
(C) changes in life in the inner city (D) increasing standards of living.

**16. The word "*vast*" is closest in meaning to -**
(A) large (B) basic (C) new (D) urban

**17. The word "*sparked*" is closest in meaning to**
(A) brought about (B) surrounded (C) sent out (D) followed

**18. Why does the author mention both Boston and Chicago?**
(A)To demonstrate positive and negative effects of growth
(B) To show that mass transit changed many cities
(C) To exemplify cities with and without mass transportation
(D) To contrast their rates of growth

**19. The word "*potential*" is closest in meaning to**
(A) certain (B) popular (C) improved (D) possible

**20. The word "*many*" refers to**
(A) people (B) lots (C) years (D) developers

**21. According to the passage, what was one disadvantage of residential expansion?**
(A) It was expensive. (B) It happened too slowly.
(C) It was unplanned. (D) It created a demand for public transportation.

**22. The author mentions Chicago in the second paragraph as an example of a city**
(A) that is large (B) that is used as a model for land development
(C) where land development exceeded population growth
(D) with an excellent mass transportation system

## Questions 23-33

The preservation of embryos and juveniles is a rare occurrence in the fossil record. The tiny, delicate skeletons are usually scattered by scavengers or destroyed by weathering before they can be fossilized. Ichthyosaurs had a higher chance of being preserved than did terrestrial creatures because, as marine animals, they tended to live in environments less subject to erosion. Still, their fossilization required a suite
of factors: a slow rate of decay of soft tissues, little scavenging by other animals, a lack of swift currents and waves to jumble and carry away small bones, and fairly rapid burial. Given these factors, some areas have become a treasury of well-preserved ichthyosaur fossils. The deposits at Holzmaden, Germany, present an interesting case for analysis. The ichthyosaur remains are found in black , bituminous marine shales deposited about 190 million years ago. Over the years, thousands of specimens of marine reptiles, fish, and invertebrates have been recovered from these rocks. The quality of preservation is outstanding, but what is even more impressive is the number of ichthyosaur fossils containing preserved embryos. Ichthyosaurs with embryos have been reported from different levels of the shale in a small area around Holzmaden, suggesting that a specific site was used by large numbers of ichthyosaurs repeatedly over time. The embryos are quite advanced in their physical development; their paddles, for

example, are already well formed. One specimen is even preserved in the birth canal. In addition, the shale contains the remains of many newborns that are between 20 and 30 inches long. Why are there so many pregnant females and young at Holzmaden when they are so rare elsewhere? The quality of preservation is almost unmatched and quarry operations have been carried out carefully with an awareness of the value of the fossils. But these
factors do not account for the interesting question of how there came to be such a concentration of pregnant ichthyosaurs in a particular place very close to their time of giving birth.

**23. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?**
(A) Some species of ichthyoeaurs decayed more rapidly than other species.
(B) Ichthyosaur newborns are smaller than other new born inarine reptiles.
(C) Ichthyosaurs were more advanced than terrestrial creatures.
(D) Ichthyosaurs may have gathered at Holzmaden lo give birth.

**24. The word "*they*" refers to -**
(A) skelectons (B) scavengers (C) creatures (D) environments

**25. All of the following are mentioned as factors that encourage fossilization EXCEPT the**
(A) speed of buring (B) conditions of the water
(C) rate at which soft tissues decay (D) cause of death of the animal

**26. Which of the following is true of the fossil deposits discussed in the passage ?**
(A) They include examples of newly discovered species.
(B) They contain large numbers of well-preserved specimens.
(C) They are older than fossils found in other places.
(D) They have been analyzed more carefully than other fossils.

**27. The word "*outstanding*" is closest in meaning to -**
(A) extensive (B) surprising (C) vertical (D) excellent

**28. The word "*site*" is closest in meaning to -**
(A) example (B) location (C) development (D) characteristic

**29. Why does the author mention the specimen preserved in the birth canal?**
(A) To illustrate that the embryo fossils are quite advanced in their development
(B) To explain why the fossils are well preserved (C) To indicate how the ichthyosaurs died
(D) To prove that ichthyosaurs are marine animals

**30. The word "*they*" refers to -**
(A) pregnant females and young (B) quarry operations
(C) the value of the fossils (D) these factors

**31. The phrase "*account for*" is closest in meaning to -**
(A) record (B) describe (C) equal (D) explain

**32. Which of the following best expresses the relationship between the first and second paragraphs**?
(A) The first paragraph describes a place which the second paragraph describes a field of study.
(B) The first paragraph defines the terms that are used in the second paragraph
(C) The second paragraph describes a specific instance of the general topic discussed in the first paragraph
(D) The second paragraph presents information that contrasts with the information given in the first paragraph

**33. Where in the passage does the author mention the variety of fossils found at holzmaden?**
(A) Line 1 (B) Lines 3-5 (C) Lines 13-15 (D) Lines 21-23

## Questions 34-41

The Lewis and Clark expedition, sponsored by President Jefferson, was the most important official examination of the high plains and the Northwest before the War of 1812. The President's secretary, Captain Meriwether Lewis, had been instructed to "explore the Missouri River, and such principal streams of it as, by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean. . . may offer the most direct and practicable water communication across the continent, for the purposes of commerce." Captain William Clark, the younger brother of famed George Rogers Clark, was invited to share the command of the exploring party. Amid rumors that there were prehistoric mammoths wandering around the unknown
region and that somewhere in its wilds was a mountain of rock salt 80 by 45 miles in extent, the two captains set out. The date was May 14,1801. Their point of departure was the mouth of the Wood River, just across the Mississippi

from the entrance of the Missouri River. After toiling up the Missouri all summer, the group wintered near the Mandan villages in the center of what is now North Dakota. Resuming their journey in the spring of 1805. The men worked their way along the Missouri to its source and then crossed the mountains of western Montana and Idabo. Picking up a tributary of the Columbia River, they continued westward until they reached the Pacific Ocean, where they stayed until the following spring. Lewis and Clark brought back much new information, including the knowledge that the continent was wider than originally supposed. More specifically, they learned a good deal about river drainages and mountain barriers. They ended speculation that an easy coast-to-coast route existed via the Missouri-Columbia River systems, and their reports of the climate, the animals and birds, the trees and plants, and the Indians of the West -- though not immediately published -- were made available to scientists.

**34. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?**

(A)The river systems of portions of North America
(B)Certain geological features of the North America
(C)An exploratory trip sponsored by the United States government
(D)The discovery of natural resources in the United States

**35. According to the passage, the primary purpose of finding a water route across the continent was to -**

(A)gain easy access to the gold and other riches of the Northwest
(B)become acquainted with the inhabitants of the West
(C)investigate the possibility of improved farmland in the West
(D)facilitate the movement of commerce across the continent

**36. The river Meriwether Lewis was instructed to explore was the-**

(A) Wood (B) Missouri (C) Columbia (D) Mississippi

**37. According to the passage ,the explorers spent their first winter in what would become-**

(A) North Dakota (B) Missouri (C) Montana (D) Idaho

**38. The author states that Lewis and Clark studied all of the following characteristics of the explored territories EXCEPT**

(A) mineral deposits (B) the weather (C) animal life (D) native vegetation

**39. The phrase "*Picking up*" could best be replaced by which of the following?**

(A) Searching for (B) Following (C) Learning about (D) Lifting

**40. It can be Inferred from the passage that prior to the Lewis and Clark expedition the size of the continent had been**

(A) of little interest (B) underestimated
(C) known to native inhabitants of the West (D) unpublished but known to most scientists

**41. Where in the passage does the author refer to the explorers' failure to find an easy passageway to the western part of the continent?**

(A) Lines 1-3 (B) Lines 7-9 (C) Lines 18-20 (D) Lines 23-25

## Question 42-50

For a century and a half the piano has been one of the most popular solo instruments for Western music. Unlike string and wind instruments, the piano is completely self- sufficient, as it is able to play both the melody and its accompanying harmony at the same time. For this reason, it became the favorite household instrument of the nineteenth century. The ancestry of the piano can be traced to the early keyboard instruments of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries-the spinet, the dulcimer, and the virginal. In the
seventeenth century the organ, the clavichord, and the harpsichord became the chief instruments of the keyboard group, a supremacy they maintained until the piano supplanted them at the end of the eighteenth century. The clavichord's tone was metallic and never powerful, nevertheless, because of the variety of tone possible to it, many composers found the clavichord a sympathetic instrument for intimate chamber
music. The harpsichord with its bright, vigorous tone was the favorite instrument for supporting the bass of the small orchestra of the period and for concert use but the character of the tone could not be varied save by mechanical or structural devices . The piano was perfected in the early eighteenth century by a harpsichord maker in Italy (though musicologists point out several previous instances of the instrument).
This instrument was called a piano e forte (soft Mid loud), to indicate its dynamic versatility; its strings were struck by a recoiling hammer with a felt-padded head. The wires were much heavier in the earlier instruments. A series of mechanical improvements continuing well into the nineteenth century, including the introduction of pedals to sustain tone or to soften it, the perfection of a metal frame, and steel wire

of the finest quality, finally produced an instrument capable of myriad tonal effects from the most delicate harmonies to an almost orchestral fullness of sound, from a liquid, singing tone to sharp, percussive brilliance.

**42. What does the passage mainly discuss ?**

(A) The historical development of the piano
(B) The quality of tone produced by various keyboard instrument
(C) The uses of keyboard instruments in various types of compositions
(D) The popularity of the piano with composers

**43. Which of the following instruments was widely used before the seventeenth century?**

(A) The harpsichord (B) The spinet (C) The clavichord (D) The organ

**44. The words *"a supremacy"* are closest in meaning to -**

(A ) a suggestion (B) an improvement (C) a dominance (D) a development

**45. The word "*supplanted*" is closest in meaning to -**

(A) supported (B) promoted (C) replaced (D) dominated

**46. The word "*it*" refers to the -**

(A) variety (B) music (C) harpsichord (D) clavichord

**47. According to the passage, what deficiency did the harpsichord have?**

(A) It was fragile. (B) It lacked variety in tone.
(C) It sounded metallic. (D) It could not produce a strong sound.

**48. Where in the passage does the author provide a translation?**

(A) Lines 4-5 (B) Lines 13-17 (C) Lines 20-22 (D) Lines 23-28

**49. According to the information in the third paragraph , which of the following improvements made it possible to lengthen the tone produced by the piano?**

(A) The introduction of pedals (B) The use of heavy wires
(C) The use of felt-padded hammerhead's (D) The metal frame construction

**50. The word "*myriad*" is closest in meaning to**

(A) noticeable (B) many (C) loud (D) unusual

## PART – A Answer

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | C | 2 | B | 3 | A | 4 | C | 5 | D | 6 | A | 7 | D | 8 | A | 9 | B | 10 | A |
| 11 | B | 12 | D | 13 | A | 14 | D | 15 | A | 16 | C | 17 | D | 18 | C | 19 | A | 20 | B |
| 21 | D | 22 | A | 23 | D | 24 | C | 25 | D | 26 | B | 27 | B | 28 | D | 29 | D | 30 | A |
| 31 | B | 32 | B | 33 | D | 34 | B | 35 | A | 36 | D | 37 | D | 38 | A | 39 | B | 40 | C |
| 41 | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## PART – B Answer

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | C | 2 | C | 3 | B | 4 | B | 5 | A | 6 | D | 7 | C | 8 | A | 9 | D | 10 | A |
| 11 | B | 12 | D | 13 | C | 14 | D | 15 | D | 16 | A | 17 | A | 18 | B | 19 | D | 20 | B |
| 21 | C | 22 | C | 23 | D | 24 | A | 25 | D | 26 | B | 27 | D | 28 | B | 29 | A | 30 | A |
| 31 | D | 32 | C | 33 | C | 34 | C | 35 | D | 36 | B | 37 | A | 38 | A | 39 | B | 40 | B |
| 41 | D | 42 | A | 43 | B | 44 | C | 45 | C | 46 | D | 47 | B | 48 | C | 49 | A | 50 | B |