READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

1. This test consists of 60 items. You will have 90 minutes to answer them.

2. In addition to this test booklet, you should have an answer sheet.

3. Each item in this test has four suggested answers, lettered (A), (B), (C), (D). Read each item you are about to answer and decide which answer is best.

4. On your answer sheet, find the number which corresponds to your item and shade the space having the same letter as the answer you have chosen. Look at the sample item below.

Sample Item

Choose the word or set of words that best completes each sentence.

The occupants were _______ from the building before the firemen arrived.

(A) released  (B) protected  (C) evacuated  (D) extinguished

Sample Answer

A  B  C  D

The best answer to this item is “evacuated”, so answer space (C) has been shaded.

5. If you want to change your answer, erase it completely before you fill in your new choice.

6. When you are told to begin, turn the page and work as quickly and as carefully as you can. If you cannot answer an item, omit it and go on to the next one. You may return to the omitted item later. Your score will be the total number of correct answers.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.
Items 1 - 5

Instructions: Choose the word or phrase that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word or phrase.

1. The manager decided to inform the staff about all complaints received from customers.

   (A) suggestions
   (B) demands
   (C) requests
   (D) compliments

2. There was a decline in airplane travel after September 11, 2001.

   (A) rise
   (B) upheaval
   (C) decease
   (D) fluctuation

3. The compassionate man was known by many in the crowd.

   (A) fussy
   (B) civilized
   (C) indifferent
   (D) dissatisfied

4. In these difficult economic times, many organizations retrench workers only when absolutely necessary.

   (A) dismiss
   (B) promote
   (C) employ
   (D) demote

5. While the employers approved of his work habits, they objected to his radical views.

   (A) conventional
   (B) informed
   (C) fashionable
   (D) capitalist
Instructions: Some of the following sentences are unacceptable because of inappropriate grammar, idiom or vocabulary. Some sentences are acceptable as they stand. No sentence contains more than one inappropriate element.

Select the ONE underlined part that you feel is inappropriate and choose the corresponding letter. If the sentence is acceptable as it stands, choose D. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

6. He divided the sweets among you and me.
   A  B  C
   
   No error  D

7. Any disease of the bones and joints which are due to deficiencies in a single nutritional factor can be prevented.
   A  B  C
   
   No error  D

8. In “A House for Mr. Biswas”, Naipaul shows that how a man may struggle against great odds to achieve those things that he most desires.
   A  B  C
   
   No error  D

9. The duties given the newly recruited officer were planning, coordinating, and organizing the activities of the large staff.
   A  B  C
   
   No error  D

10. “You may notice that the windows of the house next door,” the man pointed out, “look like those of ancient English cottages.”
    A  B  C
    
    No error  D
11. The flowers grow **profusely** in the garden.
   (A) wildly
   (B) healthily
   (C) plentifully
   (D) colourfully

12. The news story revealed the **squalor** of the old prison cells.
   (A) security
   (B) strength
   (C) ambiance
   (D) filthiness

13. Although she had visited the site on many occasions, nothing had prepared her for the **grandeur** of the sunset on that day.
   (A) colourfulness
   (B) splendour
   (C) gaudiness
   (D) harmony

14. For the first time in a decade the company disclosed a **deficit** in its accounts.
   (A) error
   (B) defect
   (C) balance
   (D) shortfall

15. It was impossible to **rectify** the error made by the computer since inaccurate information had been fed into it.
   (A) alter
   (B) erase
   (C) correct
   (D) determine
Instructions: Choose the option A, B, C or D that BEST describes EACH of the sentences 16 - 20. Each option may be used ONCE, more than ONCE or NOT at all.

(A) The sentence is too wordy, contains redundancies or is repetitive.
(B) The sentence contains clichés or misused metaphors.
(C) The sentence is incorrect grammatically or faulty in diction.
(D) The sentence is acceptable as it stands.

16. If I were the captain of the Australian cricket team, I will attack the batsmen with my fast bowlers immediately after the luncheon interval.

17. To attract more business, the store offered free gifts at no expense to the customer.

18. The new disciplinary methods have affected a vast improvement on the behaviour of students.

19. She was a nimblefooted dancer; her graceful body executed delicate movements with incredible poise.

20. The politician hammered the nail of his argument into the leafy minds of his audience who had come to hear him speak on the difficult subject of monetary policy.
Beat That Light

I think the horses must be laughing,
Kicking up their heels and chaffing,
Watching from their green abode
The things that drove them off the road,
Whinnying in soft derision
At breakdown, blowout and collision,
Neighing, as they roam the prairies,
Motorists' obituaries.

Read the epitaphs\(^1\) on Monday
Of drivers various and Sunday;
Beep the horn and howl the klaxon\(^2\)
For Hebrew, Latin, and Anglo-Saxon;
Howling klaxon, beeping horn,
The funeral dirge on Monday morn,
Usher out the unlucky drivers
Without convincing the survivors
Here's a curve and here's a truck,
Take a chance, and trust to luck,
The next one's practically standing still.

\(^1\) epitaph means a short piece of writing or poem about a dead person

\(^2\) klaxon means a type of loud horn formerly used on motor vehicles

21. Why does the poet feel the horses are laughing (line 1)?
   (A) The prairie is all theirs to roam.
   (B) He hears them laughing.
   (C) They were replaced with something which causes harm.
   (D) They are treated well by their owners.

22. What are “the things” suggested in line 4?
   (A) Vehicles
   (B) Accidents
   (C) Explosions
   (D) Traffic jams

23. Which of the following words suggests the drivers' destiny?
   (A) Whinnying (line 5)
   (B) Breakdown (line 6)
   (C) Obituaries (line 8)
   (D) Howling (line 13)

24. According to the poet, what days seemed to be most prone to fatalities?
   (A) Mondays
   (B) Sundays
   (C) Festivals
   (D) Public holidays
25. Which of the following means NEARLY the same as the title of the poem "Beat That Light"?

(A) Drive faster
(B) Stroke the light
(C) A flashing traffic light
(D) Use corporal punishment

26. The poet is recommending that drivers drive

(A) slowly
(B) quickly
(C) recklessly
(D) carefully

27. What is the poet's tone in lines 17-18?

(A) Sarcastic
(B) Persuasive
(C) Indifferent
(D) Enthusiastic

28. What is the poet referring to in line 19?

(A) Speed
(B) Safety
(C) Caution
(D) Overtaking
Haynes looked at Mrs. Rouse and it struck him how much more she had changed during the months since the marriage. She still carried herself well; she was made like that. Though she had lost flesh she remained a big woman. But it was her face which really showed most of the effect of all she had undergone. It was thinner, so thin that he could see clearly the contours of the cheekbones, the hollows in the jaws, and the long, thin chin. Now that all the flesh had gone it was a different face. Had he never seen her after that first morning, he might have passed her in the street today. But in the thin face the strong Roman nose was more prominent than ever, the lips tighter and more firm, especially when she paused during recitals of her woes concerning her marriage. The hair on her forehead and temples was very grey.

Thin and worn she might look, and she might complain at times, but if her courage was ever fundamentally shaken, Haynes never saw it. Hour after hour, all through the day and every day she was on her feet, up and down the yard and kitchen, in and out of the house, working, directing, exhorting her helpers to increased efforts. Frequently she was unjust. How she quarrelled! But he could forgive her this as did everybody (except Maisie) when he realised how powerfully she was struggling to stem the tide that threatened to overwhelm her.

29. The change in Mrs. Rouse's appearance was MOST likely a result of
   (A) old age
   (B) overwork
   (C) a bad marriage
   (D) lack of nourishment

30. Although Mrs. Rouse's face was now so thin that you could see the contours of the cheekbones, (lines 4-5) she was still a
   (A) lean woman
   (B) kind woman
   (C) beautiful woman
   (D) strongly-built woman

31. In the passage, it is suggested that Haynes had
   (A) not seen Mrs. Rouse for a long time
   (B) often passed Mrs. Rouse in the street
   (C) likely failed to recognise Mrs. Rouse
   (D) met Mrs. Rouse only after her marriage

32. The words "exhorting her helpers" as used in lines 13-14 mean the SAME AS
   (A) advising her helpers
   (B) urging on her helpers
   (C) quarrelling with her helpers
   (D) forcing her will on her helpers

33. The words "struggling to stem the tide" (lines 14-15) suggest that Mrs. Rouse was attempting to
   (A) cope with her problems
   (B) make herself look young
   (C) control her bad temper
   (D) pretend that she was happily married

34. According to the passage, which of the following statements about Mrs. Rouse is FALSE?
   (A) She was a quarrelsome person.
   (B) She was a courageous woman.
   (C) She was always kind to her helpers.
   (D) She was physically changed since her marriage.
35. In the passage, Haynes views Mrs. Rouse with
   (A) sympathy
   (B) disapproval
   (C) amazement
   (D) bewilderment

36. Haynes was particularly surprised at Mrs. Rouse's
   (A) quarrelsome nature
   (B) remarkable courage
   (C) changed appearance
   (D) disappointing marriage
BERMUDA. Before you, blue water all the way to Morocco.
Behind you, every care you ever had.

BERMUDA is the different island.
It bask in mid-ocean, remote, apart.
Unlike any other place.
What little island do you know with dazzling white roofs
to catch the rain, with pastel houses cut from coral rocks,
set in tropical green?
Only BERMUDA.

What other island is ringed with such different beaches,
some wide and smooth, others with tiny coves hidden in cliffs,
waiting just for you?

What other island can you roam on foot, by ferry, motorbike,
or carriage, stopping for a wayside picnic, or to explore a vast cavern
underground? Only BERMUDA.

Only one island of 21 square miles has 21 golf courses.
Only one faraway island lets you skin dive in ancient Spanish shipwrecks
or snorkel on a coral reef.

Fish for Wahoo, Allison tuna, or the wily Bonefish. Or dine on Rockfish
Chowder and Syllabub, then dance the night away with the limbo, calypso,
or whichever.

Children love BERMUDA and vice versa. Bring the family!
Ask your travel agent in the U.S. or Canada. Or write BERMUDA, 610,
5th Avenue, New York 10020. No. 6 Michigan Avenue, Chicago 60602.

There is only one BERMUDA
37. The expression “basks here in mid-ocean” (line 4) implies that
(A) in Bermuda the sun never sets
(B) Bermudians live a life of luxurious ease
(C) sun bathing is the chief activity of tourists
(D) Bermuda’s position exposes it to the full rays of the sun

38. The use of the phrases “BERMUDA! Faraway. Long ago. Old World.” (line 22) in this advertisement attempts to create the impression that Bermuda
(A) is somewhat backward in spite of its beauty
(B) has remained unchanged and unspoilt by technology
(C) is difficult to get to because it lies way out in mid-ocean
(D) is a very distant place inhabited by people of an ancient civilisation

39. Which of the following statements is an opinion rather than a fact?
(A) Bermuda is surrounded by different types of beaches.
(B) Bermuda boasts as many golf courses as its area.
(C) There is a variety of means of transport offered on the island.
(D) The architectural structure of Bermudian houses is attractive.

40. From reading the advertisement one can draw ALL of the following conclusions about Bermuda EXCEPT
(A) Bermudians are engaged chiefly in fishing and golfing
(B) Bermuda is an attractive little island nestling in mid-ocean
(C) tourists visiting Bermuda are offered a variety of interesting activities
(D) visitors to Bermuda have no difficulty getting around the island

41. Which of the following techniques of persuasion does the writer use in this extract?
(A) Comparison with other places to highlight Bermuda’s attractiveness
(B) Appeal to the tourists’ desire for comfort
(C) Emphasis on Bermuda’s tropical climate
(D) Specific examples of Bermuda’s attractiveness

42. Which of the following aspects of Bermuda is emphasized?
(A) Spaciousness
(B) Uniqueness
(C) Cleanliness
(D) Remoteness

43. Which of the following devices is used extensively in the passage?
(A) Simile
(B) Metaphor
(C) Personification
(D) Repetition
American women outlive American men by roughly eight years, and while this disparity may partly be attributed to genes, it is also partly due to differences in lifestyle and behaviour. If men want to live longer, they’d better start behaving more like women. They must become a word, wimps. (I do not imply that women are wimps, but that men who act like women are perceived by other men as wimps.)

One of the greatest differences in the mortality rates between the sexes shows up on the highways. As the difference in insurance premiums for men and women suggests, men on average are less careful drivers. At age 20, for example, roughly twice as many men as women are killed annually in car accidents. And the rate of motorcycle fatalities for men is roughly five times as high as for women. For all ages combined, the female death rate from guns is a tiny fraction – one-sixth of the male rate. Some of these differences may go back to childhood: Boys play with toy guns and toy soldiers, while girls play house and with dolls.

Homicides and suicides are two other categories of death in which men excel. Men face roughly a five-fold greater chance of being murder victims than women. And men are far more likely to blow their own brains out. They are twice as successful as women in their suicide attempts.

In leisure activities, real men are attracted to violence and action – boxing, football, hockey, skydiving and mountain climbing. Women and wimps go shopping or to art museums, read beauty and health magazines and attend church.

Men exercise more than women, but women eat better than men. The latest research indicates that nutrition may be more important than exercise in attaining longevity. The problem for men is that they hate vegetables.

Men are not supposed to quit or admit to pain. Many played football and basketball in high school, and complaining about pain or injury was a sure sign of weakness and femininity. On the other hand, women are not afraid to visit a doctor and check into a hospital at the first sign of illness. When men finally go to a doctor, the problem, whatever it is, is likely to be much more advanced. The average man, once in the hospital, stays four days longer than the average woman.

Finally, evidence now suggests that the kind of men who are willing to discuss their feelings with their wives suffer lower rates of heart disease and cancer. But a real man doesn’t reveal his fears to anyone, and he never cries.

Maybe he’d better start. For men face a terrible trade-off. They can remain real men and die early, or they can become wimps – and live as long as women.


44. In paragraph two (lines 11-25) the writer links the small number of female deaths by guns to the

(A) nonviolent nature of women
(B) fact that there are fewer women than men in America
(C) non-acceptance of guns in the society
(D) different upbringing of girls and boys
45. According to paragraph three (lines 26 - 32) it is reasonable to conclude that approximately
(A) one out of every five men who die has been murdered
(B) one woman and five men are killed annually
(C) five out of every six people who are murdered are men
(D) five times more men than women commit suicide

46. In paragraphs four and five (lines 33 - 44), which of the following does the writer suggest most American men need to do to live longer?
(A) Go to church
(B) Stop driving
(C) Improve their diet
(D) Take more exercise

47. The phrase CLOSEST in meaning to "longevity" (line 42) is
(A) long life
(B) good health
(C) physical fitness
(D) a balanced diet

48. The MAIN point made by the writer in paragraph six (lines 45 - 55) is that
(A) men can bear pain better than women can
(B) women read health magazines and attend church
(C) women are less likely to suffer injury than men
(D) men tend to conceal their illnesses more than women

49. According to the passage, "wimps" are men who
(A) live as long as women
(B) behave like women
(C) do not engage in violent sport
(D) enjoy peace and quiet

50. The writer suggests that men who become "wimps"
(A) learn to appreciate women more
(B) give up all their violent activities
(C) live as long as women do
(D) behave more like the writer

51. Which of the following does the writer suggest as reasons why women live longer than men?
I. Women exercise less.
II. Women show their emotions more.
III. Women spend more time in hospital.
IV. Women engage in less demanding leisure activities.

(A) I and IV only
(B) II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III, IV

52. The evidence mentioned in paragraph seven (lines 56 - 61) indicates that
(A) there are merits in sharing one's feelings
(B) the healing power of women is now being recognised
(C) unmarried men suffer the greatest risk of heart disease and cancer
(D) truth is more powerful than deceit
Instructions: Read the following extract carefully and then answer Items 53 - 60 on the basis of what is stated or implied.

'There is an insidious conspiracy in this island to undermine and overthrow all that I have built up by sweat, grit and intelligence', I shouted. 'The Administrator, the Chief of Police, the Kingsland Municipal Board, the Sports Association, have all refused to even reply to letters we wrote them in connection with our rally. When I try to see the Administrator, a whole army of clerks and secretaries bar my passage in what appears to be the sacred corridors of the Administration Building. These clerks and secretaries are black people like us, but they enjoy the role of stooges to the white-man boss. I tell you, I promise you that when we take over this island, a lot of these white-men stooges will be swept out like chaff.'

When the cheers and stamping died down, Joe Pittance got up before I could continue.

'What exactly is de problem?' he asked. He deliberately pitched his voice low, soft, cool, reasonable as if to rebuke my loudmouthed hysteria.

'The problem? Not problem. Problems. These conspirators in high places; these stooges ...'

'I hear you say you want to see de Administrata, Bass, Right?'

'Yes, Comrade Pittance,' I said.

'But Bass,' said Joe. 'seeing de Administrata is de easiest t'ing on earth. If you c'd tell me yo' wanted to see de Administrata, you woulda see him already.'

'What do you mean by that?' I said into deep silence of the Chamber.

'Well,' said Joe, 'it is a simple matter. You got to know how de Administration Building is run. All de clerks and secretaries go off to lunch twelve o'clock, but Mr. Forbes, de Administrata, stays back in de office till half past twelve, doing overtime, because he seldom comes back to de office after lunch till four o'clock. So all yo' got to do is go see de Administrata between twelve and half past twelve.'


53. The phrase "army of clerks"(lines 4 - 5) is an example of

(A) simile  
(B) hyperbole  
(C) oxymoron  
(D) personification

54. What does the word "sacred" (line 5) imply?

(A) They were on holy ground.  
(B) The clerks and secretaries were very religious.  
(C) The administrator is treated like a god.  
(D) The administration building was located in an old church.
55. Which of the following is NEAREST in meaning to “they enjoy the role of stooges to the white-man boss” (lines 6-7)?

(A) They did not mind doing their jobs.
(B) They were eager to assist the boss.
(C) They had the privilege of restricting visitors.
(D) They took pleasure in being subservient.

56. The words “loudmouthed hysteria” (line 11) suggest that the tone of the main speaker is one of

(A) frustration
(B) betrayal
(C) pity
(D) indignation

57. Which of the following reveals the irony of the situation?

(A) He “refused to even reply to letters we wrote” (lines 3-4).
(B) “These clerks and secretaries are black people like us” (line 6).
(C) “But Bass, ...seeing de Administratara is the easiest ting on earth” (line 15).
(D) “All de clerks and secretaries go off to lunch twelve o’clock” (line 19).

58. In the passage Joe Pittance is seen as

(A) easily annoyed
(B) able to control his emotions
(C) easily moved by the crowd
(D) a very gullible person

59. The use of italics for the word “Problems” (line 12) suggests that

(A) there were no problems
(B) there was one major problem
(C) he imagined that there were problems
(D) there were multiple problems

60. The incident in the passage is MOST likely a

(A) rally
(B) town meeting
(C) church meeting
(D) political meeting

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS TEST.