READ THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.

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

2. 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.

3. On your answer sheet, find the number which corresponds to your item and blacken 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.

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

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

Sample Answer

A B C D

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

4. If you want to change your answer, be sure to erase your old answer completely, then fill in your new choice.

5. 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 come back to the harder item later. Your score will be the total number of correct answers.

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

7. Do not be concerned that the answer sheet provides spaces for more answers than there are items in this test.

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

Directions: In Items 1-5 there is one underlined word. Select the option A, B, C or D, which is NEAREST in meaning to the underlined word, and mark the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

1. The prize-winning garden boasted a profusion of rare plants.
   (A) variety
   (B) abundance
   (C) display
   (D) scarcity

2. The stricken family thanked the entire community for their benevolence after the earthquake.
   (A) kindness
   (B) tolerance
   (C) friendship
   (D) courtesy

3. The book-keeper said that our account was dormant.
   (A) inadequate
   (B) transferred
   (C) overdrawn
   (D) inactive

4. During the final stages of the trial a new witness was called to corroborate the testimony of the accused.
   (A) conclude
   (B) confirm
   (C) compliment
   (D) clarify

5. We are asking that you make use of the expertise to help us to train some students.
   (A) skill
   (B) exposure
   (C) advice
   (D) experience

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE
Items 6 – 10

Directions: In Items 6-10, some of the 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 is inappropriate and choose the corresponding letter A, B or C. If the sentence is acceptable as it stands, choose D. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

6. Overcome by fear, I ran passed my home A
   without realising that I had done so.
   B
   C
   D
   No error

7. Of the two books, "Good Habits", in spite of its size, provides a deeper study of humans in A
   their environment. B
   C
   No error
   D

8. There is hardly a point to our knocking as A
   no one is not at home. B
   C
   No error
   D

9. No one in the island seemed to know where the A
   Prime Minister could be located at, even though B
   C
   there was a nation-wide search for him.
   D
   No error

10. No sooner had he entered Kathleen's room A
    and begun preparations for the feast when B
    C
    there was a sharp rap at the door. No error D
    D
11. If Mr. Jones plans to stay overnight in Kingston, his secretary will reserve a hotel room for him.

(A) Mr. Jones' secretary will reserve a hotel room for him when he stays overnight in Kingston.
(B) Unless Mr. Jones plans to stay overnight in Kingston, his secretary will reserve a hotel room for him.
(C) Since Mr. Jones plans to stay overnight in Kingston, his secretary will reserve a hotel room for him.
(D) Mr. Jones' secretary will reserve a hotel room for him should he plan to stay overnight in Kingston.

12. Bad spelling may not matter to some but it is evidence of the second-rate writer and creates an unfavourable impression of his work.

(A) To some, an unfavourable impression of both the writer and his work is conveyed by second-rate spelling.
(B) Bad spelling does not matter much to some people as it is only a symptom of the second-rate writer and his work.
(C) Although it may be of little consequence to some, bad spelling distinguishes a writer as second-rate and gives a poor impression of his work.
(D) To the second-rate writer, it does not matter much that to some, bad spelling conveys a poor impression of his work.

13. Realising that her suitcase had been left on the bus, the woman desperately tried to attract the conductor's attention.

(A) The woman became aware that her suitcase was left on the bus and did her best to catch the conductor's attention.
(B) When the desperate woman realised that she was leaving the bus without her suitcase she tried to attract the conductor's attention.
(C) The woman made all attempts to attract the conductor's attention to the suitcase which she had left on the bus.
(D) The conductor's attention was attracted by the woman who in desperation, had forgotten her suitcase on the bus.
14. Since I went to the shop yesterday, I do not need to go there today.

(A) Since I did not want to go there today, I went to the shop yesterday.
(B) I went to the shop yesterday because I do not need to go there today.
(C) Having gone to the shop yesterday, I do not need to go there today.
(D) Yesterday I went to the shop and I do not need to go there again today.

15. Cigarettes have been linked to lung cancer and strangely enough, so has bacon.

(A) It is strange that bacon, quite unlike cigarettes, is linked to lung cancer.
(B) It is no wonder at all that both cigarettes and bacon are linked to lung cancer.
(C) It is rather peculiar that bacon, like cigarettes, is connected with lung cancer.
(D) Cancer of the lung links cigarettes and strangely enough, bacon.
16. While the secretary was advising the young woman, her discourteous nephew merrily made faces at her. No error

17. The stationery was recommended to the student by the librarian. No error

18. Whenever there is a food crisis, the people always experience shortages of basic necessities. No error

19. The doctor recommended that the patient spend a period of convalescence in the country in order to recuperate fully. No error

20. The announcement concerning the intensifying of restrictive measures was not greeted with enthusiasm. No error
The moment Aldrick stepped outside, Carnival hit him. And his heart grew big, and he felt a softness flow over him, and on the street, the steelband and masqueraders were assembling. The months of practising and sewing and painting and building were flowing together in the stillness of the morning under the eyes of women and children who had awakened from sleep and dressed hurriedly to come out and watch their band, to see their people, to admire them and cheer them and to accompany them, to tramp the pavement, while the masqueraders occupied the street, as a sort of guard, right into Port-of-Spain.

It hit him, the red and black and gold and green, the colours and the feathers and the satin, and the people’s faces with that look in their eyes, and the smell of cologne and face powder, and the smell of grease and the look of wonder on the children’s faces, and the little fellas with sailors’ caps on, and what reverence and what awe as if they alone in the whole world had the real eyes to see the real thing, to see heroes, to see giants, to see gods.

And watching, fascinated by it all, as if he were seeing with the boys’ eyes, Aldrick felt a tallness and a pride, felt his hair rise on his head. And eyes brimming with tears, Aldrick felt again the fierce love and hope that he had doubted in himself; felt again a sense of mission; felt that yes, there was a place here for him, that there was something to say yes to, and people before whom and on whose behalf he could dance the dragon. With a strong, piercing scream, he stepped into the street, his chains rattling, his arms outflung, his head lolling, in a slow threatening dance of the Beast, so that the people of the Hill turned to him, recognizing him, said: “Yes! Yes! That is Dragon!”

21. The words “...hit him” (lines 2 and 16) are repeated to emphasize the impact of
   (A) the excitement of Carnival
   (B) objects being thrown
   (C) the noise and the smells
   (D) collisions taking place

22. “And his heart grew big...” (line 2) means that Aldrick
   (A) wanted to cry
   (B) felt a great pride
   (C) was urged to join the band
   (D) felt a strong anger

23. Lines 5 and 6 of the extract suggest that preparations for Carnival entail a great deal of
   (A) tension
   (B) excitement
   (C) waste
   (D) hard work

24. The use of the word “flowing” in lines 6–7 is intended to show
   (A) the specific activities involved in costume-making
   (B) the boring nature of the many activities before Carnival itself
   (C) the continuous nature of the activities
   (D) how important each of the activities is to the success of Carnival
25. "...women and children... dressed hurriedly" (lines 8-10) suggests that
   (A) time was passing quickly
   (B) no one wanted to miss the spectacle
   (C) people’s appearance did not matter
   (D) the people had overslept that morning

26. "...what reverence and what awe..." (lines 22-23) reveals that the spectators were
   (A) apprehensive
   (B) absorbed
   (C) bewildered
   (D) respectful

27. "...to see heroes, to see giants, to see gods" (lines 25-26) is an example of
   (A) metaphor – which compares the costumes to forms of prehistoric times
   (B) exaggeration – which makes the description humorous
   (C) repetition – which stresses the variety of the costumes displayed
   (D) contrast – between the size of the people and that of the costumes

28. The reaction of the people to Aldrick’s dance was one of
   (A) recognition and fear
   (B) laughter and cheers
   (C) recognition and approval
   (D) surprise and fear

29. The last sentence of the extract (lines 37-42) gives the impression that Aldrick’s dance is intended to be
   (A) frightening
   (B) amusing
   (C) surprising
   (D) cheerful

30. To which of the following senses does the writer appeal in this extract?
   I. Sight
   II. Smell
   III. Hearing
   (A) I and II only
   (B) I and III only
   (C) II and III only
   (D) I, II and III
Directions: Read the following advertisement carefully, and then answer Items 31-36 on the basis of what is stated or implied.

SHALIMAR

Like every woman, every great perfume has both an outer expression and a deeper, inner mood.

How many bold smiles reveal an inner shyness?

How many accidental touches are meant as an inner embrace, warm and loving?

Outwardly, SHALIMAR expresses elegance, calm ... a serene femininity. But stay with the magnificent scent long enough and you will discover its inner mood ... a clipper ship slicing through the seas, the power of a storm about to break, a deep sensuality waiting to be released.

You don’t just dab on a perfume like SHALIMAR. You wear it body and soul.

31. The quality BEST suggested by lines 11-13 is

(A) potency  
(B) boldness  
(C) charm  
(D) beauty

32. The phrase which gives the MOST literal description of the product’s qualities is

(A) “inner mood” (lines 2-3)  
(B) “power of a storm” (line 12)  
(C) “magnificent scent” (line 9)  
(D) “body and soul” (line 16)

33. The advertisement claims that the worth of the product can be tested by

(A) comparing it with others  
(B) observing the people who use it  
(C) analysing it chemically  
(D) none of the above

34. The advertisement is worded to appeal mainly to women who

(A) know about expressions  
(B) know their inner moods  
(C) enjoy outdoor living  
(D) are very reserved

35. The advertisement suggests that the MOST attractive women are those who

(A) enjoy the power of storms  
(B) are bold in their behaviour  
(C) speak calmly and elegantly  
(D) reveal a hidden sensuality

36. The advertisement seeks to appeal to women by associating the product with

(A) strength of character  
(B) gracefulness and refinement  
(C) a happy outlook on life  
(D) intelligence in social behaviour
Items 37 - 46

Directions: Read the following passage carefully, and then answer Items 37-46 on the basis of what is stated or implied.

From time immemorial men have hunted wild animals in forests, tilled the soil, caught fish in the sea and rivers - all with the object of obtaining food, that basic commodity essential to existence. Agriculture is part and parcel of life, and is as old as mankind. Yet even in the most primitive times man always had certain tools, hunting implements, knives, spears, and flints, to help him conquer nature and support himself. As knowledge progressed over the centuries, so man developed more and more devices to aid and adorn his life; the corn from the soil was ground into flour and baked into bread; textiles and clothing were made, and buildings such as medieval castles and churches were created. The art of printing was discovered, and this led to the production of more and more books. Metal goods were turned out at forges and workshops throughout the country; great sailing vessels were constructed and a whole host of goods, ever increasing in variety as time went by, were manufactured by men.

Industry, which is the name given to those occupations in which something is manufactured, has thus for a very long time been an important part of man's existence. Tinkers, tailors, candlestick makers, iron-mongers, blacksmiths, tanners, weavers, spinners and many others were all an essential part of life in olden days. For these were the people who manufactured the goods and articles that society wanted and needed.

The manufacturing industry was very closely associated with agricultural life. Many of the spinners, weavers and others did not work in the cities or towns, but in their own cottages in the rural villages. During sowing, ploughing and harvest time all activity was concentrated on the fields, but in the long winter months, with little or nothing to be done on the land, industrial work took the place of agricultural. Spinning wheels spun wool into yarn, and weaving looms wove yarn into cloth.

In many parts of the country agricultural labourers in summer became industrial workers in winter.

37. Man has always been involved in agriculture in order to

(A) obtain food
(B) earn a living
(C) conquer nature
(D) become wealthy

38. According to the passage, which of the following has man used throughout his life to improve his agricultural production?

(A) Machines
(B) Books
(C) Tools
(D) Nature

39. The word "adorn" as used in line 6 is closest in meaning to

(A) lengthen
(B) improve
(C) protect
(D) decorate

40. According to the passage, tinkers, tailors, candlestick makers and weavers were all important in the olden days because they

(A) established themselves as people in authority
(B) set the trends in fashion
(C) provided employment for the society
(D) were considered the providers in the society

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41. In medieval times spinning and weaving were considered
(A) cottage industries
(B) pastimes
(C) heavy industries
(D) weekend jobs

42. The writer makes it clear that many villagers were
(A) threatened by the growth of industry
(B) underemployed during the winter
(C) disenchanted with life in the city
(D) involved in both manufacturing and farming

43. The writer suggests that the overall result of manufacturing has been to
(A) increase food production
(B) raise living standards
(C) increase the spread of information
(D) mechanize production of goods

44. From the passage it is evident that in medieval times
(A) there was some amount of industrial activity
(B) manufacturing industries were not popular
(C) many workers were poor agricultural labourers
(D) there were many large factories for manufacturing goods

45. The writer refers to "man" and "men" throughout because
(A) he is writing from a male point of view
(B) man is traditionally regarded as the breadwinner
(C) this is a convenient way of including both sexes
(D) agriculture and manufacturing employed only men at that time

46. The writer's MAIN point is that
(A) industry is older than agriculture
(B) agriculture is man's most important activity
(C) the manufacturing industry is linked to agriculture
(D) work is essential to man's survival
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>An Even Shape</th>
<th>47. The phrase: “Her garden looks” (line 1) is an example of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Her garden looks in through my window</td>
<td>(A) metaphor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criss-crossed by the white lattice.</td>
<td>(B) personification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coolers they call them but they are also</td>
<td>(C) sarcasm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiding places for small girls playing.</td>
<td>(D) smile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Her garden stands neatly round her house</td>
<td>48. The garden seemed criss-crossed because the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travels politely onto the verandah.</td>
<td>(A) poet was looking at it through a lattice window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To sit in pots or hang leafily down from large, earth coloured urns.</td>
<td>(B) garden beds were laid out in squares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She lives with Mama, shepherding her with her full body</td>
<td>(C) children were walking across the garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The hesitant ins and outs of Mama’s half-blind days</td>
<td>(D) person looking at the garden was cross-eyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeding her frail consciousness with edited cleaner news</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 And homemade chicken soup.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In her home, borrowed children touched her china birds with hands</td>
<td>49. Which of the following phrases is meant to be taken litera-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiped clean from eating sticky cakes, each with a cherry on top</td>
<td>(A) “Hiding places for small girls” (line 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or press moist, breathless kisses round</td>
<td>(B) “Feeding her frail consciousness” (line 13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The corners of her smile.</td>
<td>(C) “Her garden... travels politely unto the verandah” (lines 5–6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes she fills the spaces out with music.</td>
<td>(D) “Watching the even shape of her days” (lines 28–29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Of blue moons and forever and until.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shameful peeping Tom, I sit silent in</td>
<td>50. “Her garden stands neatly round her house” (line 5) tells us that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My lattice watching the even shape of her days</td>
<td>(A) there were several well-kept potted plants on stands around her house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To catch, just once, a wider open door behind her steady eyes.</td>
<td>(B) several tall trees stood along the side of the house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But in her green edged privacy, self-contained she keeps the half-drawn shutters of her life</td>
<td>(C) the garden which surrounded the house was well kept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Open just so, and mocks my greed and restlessness</td>
<td>(D) the woman cleaned the flower beds every day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With a calm refusal to be other than she seems.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
51. The poet uses the words “frail consciousness” (line 13) to show that Mama
   (A) had fainted because of lack of food
   (B) was thin and weak and could hardly walk
   (C) was unconscious most of the time
   (D) was not understanding very well what was going on

52. Lines 22 – 26 suggest that the woman
   (A) was a musician in an orchestra
   (B) enjoyed listening to romantic music
   (C) loved to play loud music
   (D) spread the musical instruments around the house

53. “To catch, just once, a wider open door behind her steady eyes,” (lines 30 - 31) tells us that the
   (A) poet wanted to find out something more about the woman
   (B) woman should open her front door wider
   (C) woman’s eyes were always wide open
   (D) poet wanted to catch her when her door was open
Directions: Read the following passage carefully, and then answer Items 54-60 on the basis of what is stated or implied.

Of all the terrifying circumstances to which one’s home is vulnerable, nothing equals that of a guest who stares straight at one’s bookshelves. It is not the judgemental possibility that is frightening: the fact that one’s sense of discrimination is exposed by one’s books.

Indeed, most people would much prefer to see the guest first scan, then peer and turn away in boredom or disapproval. Alas, too often the eyes, dark with calculation, shift from title to title as from girl to girl in an overheated dance hall. Nor is that the worst. It is when those eyes stop moving that the heart too stops. The guest’s body twitches. His hand floats up to where his eyes have led it. There is nothing to be done. You freeze. He smiles. You hear the question even as it forms: “Would you mind if I borrowed this book?”

(Mind? Why should I mind? The fact that I came upon that book in a Paris bookstall in April 1959 — the 13th I believe it was, the afternoon, it was drizzling — that I found it after searching all Europe and North America for a copy; that it is dog-eared at passages that mean more to my life than my heart-beat. Should I mind that you seek to take all that away? That I will undoubtedly never get it back? Then even if you actually return it to me one day, I will be wizened, you cavalier, and the book spoiled utterly by your mishandling? Mind?)

“Not at all. Hope you enjoy it.”

“Thanks. I’ll bring it back next week.”

“No rush. Take your time.”

[Liar.]

Not that there is any known way to avoid these exchanges. One has books; one has friends; they are bound to meet. Charles Lamb, who rarely railed, waxed livid on the subject: “Your borrowers of books — those mutilators of collections, spoilers of the symmetry of shelves, and creators of odd volumes.” But how are such people to be put off, since they are often we, and the non-return of borrowed books is a custom as old as books themselves?

Still this custom confuses nature. In every other such situation, the borrower becomes a slave to the lender, the social weight of debt so altering the balance of relationship that a temporary acquisition turns into a permanent loss. This is certainly true with money. Yet it is not at all true with books. For some reason a book borrower feels that a book, once taken, is his own. This removes both memory and guilt from the transaction. Making matters worse, the lender believes it too. To keep up appearances, he may solemnly extract an oath that the book be brought back as soon as possible; the borrower answering with matching solemnity that the Lord might seize his eyes were he to do otherwise. But it is all a play. Once gone, the book is gone forever. The lender, fearing rudeness, never asks for it again. The borrower never stoops to raise the subject.
54. According to the writer in lines 1 - 9, what is the most frightening thought that occurs when a guest stares at your bookshelves?

(A) He will be distracted from the important business at hand by looking at your books.
(B) He will ask to borrow one of your favourite books.
(C) He will be bored by your selection of books.
(D) He may show disapproval of your taste in books.

58. In line 19 the writer uses the square brackets to indicate that the word in these brackets

(A) is an expansion of those not in brackets
(B) parallels those words not in brackets
(C) contradicts those words not in brackets
(D) is there to emphasize those words not in brackets

59. “One has books; one has friends; they are bound to meet” (lines 20 - 21). This implies that it is

(A) possible to avoid such meetings by hiding away one’s books
(B) inevitable that books will be borrowed by one’s friends
(C) unusual to have neither books nor friends
(D) impossible to have a friend who does not want to keep one’s books

60. According to the writer, which of the following is NOT true in the comparison of borrowing books and borrowing money?

(A) The borrower is more inclined to bring back one’s money than one’s books.
(B) The borrower is more inclined to remember borrowing one’s money than one’s books.
(C) The borrower is more likely to feel guilty about borrowing one’s money than one’s books.
(D) The borrower is more likely to make serious and faithful promises about returning one’s money than about returning one’s books.