SUBJECT: ENGLISH

TIME: 1 ¼ HRS

COPY #: 92

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MOCK EXAM
June 2003
ANTONYMS

Items 1 – 5

Directions: Choose the word or phrase that is most nearly SIMILAR in meaning to the underlined word.

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

2. The new employee seems to be a very .
   zealous worker.
   (A) untrustworthy  (B) enthusiastic  (C) skillful  (D) awkward

3. We found it very hard to put up with his .
   belligerent attitude.
   (A) prying  (B) destructive  (C) quarrelsome  (D) uncharitable

4. He did everything possible to thwart the efforts of the relatives to have the will probated.
   (A) weaken  (B) ridicule  (C) obstruct  (D) defy

5. "I can assure you," the judge told the defendant, "that the law is not ."
   vindictive.
   (A) revengeful  (B) vehement  (C) biased  (D) hostile
Items 6 – 10

Directions: 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 A, B, C. If the sentence is acceptable as it stands, choose D. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

6. She was not feeling **well** at the beginning of the journey, and **sitting** at the front of the car made her feel **worse**. No error  
   A. well  
   B. sitting  
   C. worse  
   D. No error

7. “Mary, **will you please full up** the buckets before the water supply **is cut off**?” No error  
   A. will you please full up  
   B. full up  
   C. is cut off  
   D. No error

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

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

10. No sooner **had he entered** Kathleen’s living room and begun preparations for the feast **when** there was a sharp rap at the door. No error  
    A. had he entered  
    B. begun  
    C. when  
    D. No error
Items 11 – 15

Directions: Each sentence in this section is followed by four sentences. Choose the one nearest in meaning to the original sentence. Be sure to read all four choices before you select your answer. Mark your choice on your answer sheet.

11. 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.

12. Bad spelling may not matter to some but it is the mark 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 classifies 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. According to the witness, he did not see the accused man near the scene of the crime.
   (A) The witness testified that he did not see the accused man commit the crime.
   (B) The witness testified that the accused was not the man seen near the scene of the crime.
   (C) The witness testified to seeing no evidence that the accused man had committed the crime.
   (D) The witness testified that the accused man was far from the location where the crime was committed.

14. The firemen rushed to the scene of the fire only to discover that they were unable to save the building.
   (A) When the fire was discovered, the firemen rushed to the scene but were too late to save the building.
   (B) As the firemen found out, discovering the scene of the fire was one thing, but saving the building was another.
   (C) The quick efforts of the firemen at the scene were in vain as the building went up in flames.
   (D) Despite their speedy arrival at the scene of the fire, the firemen found out that the building could not be saved.

15. The accident was due to the wetness of the road and not necessarily to careless driving.
   (A) Because the road was wet and the driver unnecessarily careless, the accident occurred.
   (B) The accident was caused more by the wet road than by the driver's unnecessary carelessness.
   (C) Careless driving had nothing to do with the accident which occurred on the wet road.
   (D) The driver was involved in the accident not necessarily because he was careless but because the road was wet.
Items 16 – 20

**Directions:** In the following sentences one of the underlined words may be misspelt. Choose from the three options, A, B, C, the word that is misspelt. If no word is misspelt, choose answer D. Mark your choice on your answer sheet.

16. The nurses were **allotted separate** quarters because the main building could not accommodate them all. No error  
   A. allotted   B. separate   C. accommodate   D. No error

17. The foreign ship was **impounded** for polluting our territorial waters. No error  
   A. impounded   B. polluting   C. territorial   D. No error

18. Even though the boy had **demonstrated** his innocence, disciplinary action was taken against him. No error  
   A. demonstrated   B. innocence   C. disciplinary   D. No error

19. The doctor **recommended** that the patient spend a period of **convalescence** in the country in order to **re recuperate** fully. No error  
   A. recommended   B. convalescence   C. recuperate   D. No error

20. While the secretary was advising the young woman, her **discourteous** nephew **mischeviously** made faces at her. No error  
   A. discourteous   B. mischeviously   C. No error   D. mischeviously
I jumped in my car and for almost an hour I cruised down every major street and examined every passing bus. During this hour, at the peak of the morning traffic, I saw no more than eight Negro passengers riding the buses. By this time I was jubilant. Instead of the 60 per cent co-operation we had hoped for, it was becoming apparent that we had reached almost 100 per cent. A miracle had taken place. The once dormant and quiescent Negro community was now fully awake.

All day long it continued. At the afternoon peak the buses were still as empty of Negro passengers as they had been in the morning.

Students who usually kept the South Jackson bus crowded, were cheerfully walking or thumbing rides. Job holders had either found other means of transportation or made their way on foot. While some rode in cabs or private cars, others used less conventional means. Men were seen riding mules to work, and more than one horsedrawn buggy drove the streets that day.

Many spectators had gathered at the bus stops to watch what was happening. At first they stood quietly, but as the day progressed they began to cheer the empty buses and laugh and make jokes. Noisy youngsters could be heard singing out, “No riders today”. Trailling each bus through the Negro section were two policemen on motorcycles, who claimed that Negro “goon squads” had been organized to keep other Negroes from riding the buses. In the course of the day the police succeeded in making one arrest. A college student who was helping an elderly woman across the street was charged with “assaulting passengers”. But the “goon squads” existed only in the commissioner’s imagination. No one was threatened or intimidated for riding buses; the only harassment anyone faced was that of his own conscience.

21. The writer was examining “every passing bus” (line 3) because he

(A) wanted to find out if the members of the Negro community were using the buses
(B) intended to stop Negro passengers getting on the buses
(C) was looking to see whether the policemen were involved in the boycott
(D) was looking for a bus that was not full so that he could get to work
22. Which of the following statements is evidence that the boycott of the buses was successful?

(A) "I saw no more than eight Negro passengers riding the buses." (lines 5-6)
(B) "By this time I was jubilant." (lines 6-7)
(C) "Many spectators had gathered at the bus stops" (lines 39-40)
(D) The once dormant and quiescent Negro community was now fully awake." (lines 11-12)

23. The phrase "less conventional" as used in line 23 of the extract suggests that the means of transportation used was

(A) unimaginative and unreliable
(B) cheap compared with private cars
(C) unsuitable for the occasion
(D) unlike that in everyday use

24. In line 34, the use of the phrase "the way they carried themselves" suggests that the demonstrators were

(A) tired and hungry from demonstrating
(B) contemptuous of the white population
(C) proud to fight for what they believed in
(D) angry at those who did not join in the demonstration

25. What is the reason for the change in behaviour of the spectators at the bus stops "as the day progressed" (lines 41-42)?

(A) They were amused when they saw men riding mules to work.
(B) They got bored because they were standing at the bus stop too long.
(C) They wanted to show the policemen that they were not frightened of them.
(D) They felt very happy when they saw how successful the boycott was.

26. The real reason that the college student was charged (line 53) was because

(A) he was helping an elderly woman across the street
(B) he was a member of a "goon squad"
(C) the police were protecting passengers from assault
(D) the police were anxious to have evidence that passengers were being threatened

27. The phrase "assaulting passengers" (lines 53-54) is put in quotation marks to

(A) show that they were the actual words spoken by the policeman
(B) imply that the charge against the student was false
(C) point out that it was the only charge made by the police
(D) inform the reader that it was the legal name for such offences

28. In the last sentence of the extract (lines 56-59) it is implied that

(A) the passengers were terrorised and made to feel afraid
(B) some of the passengers may have felt guilty
(C) it was the demonstrators and not the passengers who were hurt
(D) the passengers were carefully watched by the "goon squads"

29. According to the extract, which of the following apply to the demonstrators?

I. Anxious to shout and laugh at the passengers
II. Fully aware of the purpose of their actions
III. Immune to the threats of the police
IV. Prepared to suffer for the cause

(A) I and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) III and IV only
30. Which of the following is NOT a fact expressed in the extract?

(A) More than three-quarters of the Negro population actively participated in the demonstration.

(B) Passengers were persistently troubled by organised "goon squads".

(C) Policemen on motorcycles followed the buses through the Negro section of the town.

(D) As many Negro passengers refused to ride the buses in the afternoon as in the morning.

31. Which of the following phrases BEST describes the mood of the writer?

(A) Nervous and uncertain
(B) Sad and hopeful
(C) Proud and satisfied
(D) Anxious and excited

32. Which of the following types of writing does the writer employ in this extract?

(A) Explanatory
(B) Argumentative
(C) Scientific
(D) Narrative

33. A possible title for the extract is

(A) "Traffic Jam"
(B) "No Riders Today"
(C) "Conventional Means of Travel"
(D) "Goon Squads Harass Marchers"

34. The writer of the passage is MOST likely

(A) a supporter of the boycott
(B) a bus inspector
(C) a member of the goon squad
(D) an impartial observer

35. According to the writer, in paragraph three (lines 17-26) the courage of the protestors could be seen in

(A) their crowding of the sidewalks
(B) the fact that they were well past middle age
(C) their willingness to walk to and from work
(D) the fact that they were labourers and domestic workers

36. The fact that the police succeeded in making only one arrest indicates that

(A) the goon squads protected the spectators
(B) the commissioner's prediction regarding goon squads was wrong
(C) a passenger was assaulted by a college student
(D) there were few negroes riding the buses
Items 37 - 46

Directions: Read the following passage carefully. Select the correct option in EACH item 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 13 is closest in meaning to
(A) lengthen
(B) improve
(C) protect
(D) elaborate
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

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) mechanize production of goods
(C) increase spread of information
(D) raise living standards

44. From the passage it is evident that

(A) there was much industrial activity in medieval times
(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 conventional way of including both sexes
(D) agriculture and manufacturing employed only men at that time

46. Which of the following would be the MOST suitable title for the passage?

(A) From Agriculture to Industry
(B) The Industrial Revolution
(C) How Primitive Man Survived
(D) The Progress of Man
NEWLY RENOVATED

‘SNACK-TIME RESTAURANT’

46 QUEEN ST., QUEENSTOWN

Too late to reach home for lunch?
Rush in to ‘SNACK-TIME’
Want a bite after the show?
Drive in to ‘SNACK-TIME’

We serve -

Juicy Hamburger
Tasty Hotdog
Refreshing Milk Shake
Delicious Ice-creams and Sundaes

- In the twinkling of an eye
At ‘SNACK-TIME’.

47. In the passage, the phrase “newly renovated” (line 1) suggests that the
(A) surroundings look more attractive
(B) patrons will be more welcome
(C) quality of the food has improved
(D) service will be quicker than before

50. This advertisement is designed to appeal to all of the following EXCEPT the
(A) busy office worker
(B) cinema going crowd
(C) diet conscious eater
(D) fast-foods enthusiast

48. In the passage, “in the twinkling of an eye” (line 13) means the same as
(A) very carefully
(B) under the stars
(C) very quickly
(D) with sparkling eyes

51. In the passage, the author uses all of the following devices EXCEPT
(A) metaphor
(B) exaggeration
(C) repetition
(D) personification

49. According to the passage, which ONE of the following does ‘SNACK-TIME RESTAURANT’ claim to offer?
(A) Quick service and reasonable prices
(B) Nutritious snacks and take-away service
(C) Prompt service and enjoyable snacks
(D) Reasonable prices and pleasant surroundings
Items 52—60

Directions: Read the following passage carefully. Select the correct option in EACH item on the basis of what is stated or implied.

Land and air and water are filled with living things, but apart from mankind, they scarcely ever change, or, if they do, it is over vast periods of time. Ferns grow and fish swim just as they did long before man walked upon the earth. The industrious ants continue their routine of self-preservation and self-perpetuation as they did when the dinosaurs ruled. But man, in his comparatively brief history, has transformed both the world and himself. His specific quality is purposeful change through thought: he is man the thinker.

The human brain works like the heart, ceaselessly pulsing, day and night, from childhood to old age. That man thinks all the time is a familiar notion; but it is a less familiar concept that all human history might be best understood as a process of learning. It was by learning that we ceased to be animals and made ourselves into men. Far back in the warm jungles, somehow, cell by cell and reflex by reflex, the wonderful human brain was formed, and with it our two other miraculous human powers: our fantastically intricate speech and our ingenious, adaptable hands.

The earliest tools were scarcely more than lumps of stone, with a few corners chipped off to fit the hands roughly; but gradually, century by century, better stones are selected, and they are chopped and smoothed and rounded and sharpened until they are not only efficient but almost handsome. It is impossible to look at those stone tools, and to imagine their makers, without feeling pity, admiration and affection for our clever, industrious ancestors, and without renewing our reverence for the growth of the human mind.

45. After the stone tools came the control of fire, the skilful, almost magical, transformation of lumps of earth into hard pottery and durable metal, the creation of the wheel. Equally wonderful, perhaps more wonderful, was the invention or development of plants. Almost everything we consume, except animal food, is part of a plant, carefully bred from selected stock: wheat, sugar, fruits, tobacco, hemp, cotton. Some intelligent man or woman found each plant growing wild in the jungle, tasted or tested it, and by patient experiment discovered how to rear and improve it.

50. This was one of the real beginnings of civilization. In that slow, patient process, men improved the plants, and the plants improved men. Men ceased to live at random; they settled down, and grew together. Cultivated fields made men invent rules and observe seasons; therefore laws were devised, the calendar was established, and astronomy became a science. By such and other growth, we moved from primitive animalism, through primitive human savagery, to civilization.

52. The purpose of paragraph one (lines 1-13) is to

(A) give examples of the living things found on land, in the air and in water
(B) trace the history of civilization from earliest times to the beginning of man
(C) show how man has transformed the world and himself
(D) compare the development of man with that of other living things
53. The writer's use of the phrase “as they did when the dinosaurs ruled” (lines 8-9) is intended to

(A) remind the reader of the process of evolution
(B) express concern over the ants' behaviour
(C) compare the ants with the dinosaurs
(D) indicate the length of time which has passed

54. In lines 14-15 the writer's comparison between the human brain and the heart

(A) draws attention to the fact that the brain never stops working
(B) indicates that both organs are crucial to the working of the human body
(C) points out that because these organs are familiar their importance is forgotten
(D) stresses the fact that it is the brain which separates animals from man

55. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the writer as a source of man's remarkable powers?

(A) Man's reflexes
(B) The human brain
(C) Man's capacity for speech
(D) The dexterity of the human hands

56. According to the writer, in paragraph three (lines 28-40) one quality of our toolmaking ancestors was that they were

(A) handsome
(B) unimaginative
(C) hardworking
(D) reflective

57. The writer's intention in lines 28-40 ("The earliest tools were .... of the human mind.") is to

(A) trace the development of tools
(B) acknowledge the ingenuity of man
(C) underscore the slow process of change
(D) show the relationship between efficiency and beauty

58. In paragraphs four and five (lines 41-67), the author links the actual beginnings of civilization with the

(A) observation of seasonal change
(B) cultivation of plants
(C) establishment of the calendar
(D) discovery of the stars

59. According to the passage, in what order did the following accomplishments take place?

I. Refining of stone tools
II. Creation of the wheel
III. Transformation of earth into pottery
IV. Command of the element of fire
V. Perfection of plant life

   (A) I, II, III, V
   (B) I, IV, III, II, V
   (C) II, V, III, IV, I
   (D) IV, II, III, V, I

60. Which of the following is NOT suggested by the writer as a feature of civilization?

(A) Co-operative living
(B) The measurement of time
(C) Rational methods of farming
(D) The domestication of animals