Items 1 – 3

Directions: In items 1 - 3, each of the sentences contains ONE underlined word. Select the option which is NEAREST IN MEANING to the underlined word and mark the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

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

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

3. He did everything possible to **thwart** the efforts of the relatives to have the will probated.
   (A) weaken
   (B) ridicule
   (C) obstruct
   (D) defy
Items 4 – 6

Directions: Each sentence in items 4 - 6 has either one or two words missing. Choose from the four options the word or pair of words which BEST completes the meaning of the sentence. Mark your choice on the answer sheet.

4. Yesterday, the student ........... that her biology notebook was ........... from her desk.
   (A) discovered ........... missing
   (B) warned ............. stolen
   (C) anticipated ........ removed
   (D) detected ............. returned

5. His ........... were clearly ........... before the assembly.
   (A) views ........... passed
   (B) statements ...... planned
   (C) assessments .... written
   (D) intentions .... expressed

6. He ........... the invitation to the party when he remembered the examination for which he had to ...........
   (A) accepted ........ invigilate
   (B) acknowledged ...... research
   (C) declined ........ prepare
   (D) refused ........ assist
Items 7 – 9

Directions: The first sentence in each of items 7 - 9 is followed by four other sentences labelled A, B, C, D. Choose from A, B, C, D 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.

7. The people in the market were as varied and curious as the wares they offered for sale.

(A) The wares for sale in the market were as different and as strange as the people selling them.
(B) The people in the market selling the various and unusual wares were of many races.
(C) A large variety of curios were offered for sale in the market to many different people.
(D) The people in the market were curious about the variety of goods offered for sale.

8. Recent floods have made the route impassable.

(A) People are unable to travel because of the floods.
(B) Because of heavy showers, commuters were forced to detour.
(C) The road cannot be used as a result of the floods.
(D) Travelling has been brought to a standstill because of floods.

9. So engrossed was he in his task that he did not hear his sister enter the room.

(A) His task was so difficult that he did not observe his sister’s entry.
(B) He did not hear his sister enter the room because of the job he was doing.
(C) His sister’s entry did not attract his attention because he was enjoying what he was doing.
(D) He was so preoccupied with what he was doing that he was unaware of his sister’s entry.
Items 10 – 12

Directions: In items 10 - 12, ONE of the underlined words in EACH sentence may be misspelt. Choose from the three options, A, B, C, the word that is misspelt. If no word is misspelt, choose option D. Mark your choice on your answer sheet.

10. Practise for beginners in this course will commence at precisely ten o’clock.  
   A. Pratise  
   B. Beginners  
   C. Commence  
   No error  
   D. 

11. The principal sent the boy to purchase some stationary. No error  
   A. Principal  
   B. Purchase  
   C. Stationary  
   D. 

12. The foreign ship was impounded for polluting our territorial waters. No error  
   A. Foreign  
   B. Impounded  
   C. Polluting  
   D. Territorial
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.

During the rush hours the side-walks were crowded with labourers and domestic workers, many of them well past middle age, trudging patiently to their jobs and home again, sometimes as much as twelve miles. They knew why they walked, and the knowledge was evident in the way they carried themselves. And as I watched them, I knew that there is nothing more majestic than the determined courage of individuals willing to suffer and sacrifice for their freedom and dignity.

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". Trailing 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.

13. 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
14. 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) "A miracle had taken place." (lines 10-11)
(D) "The once dormant and quiescent Negro community was now fully awake." (lines 11-12)

15. 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

16. 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

17. 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

18. 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

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

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

20. A possible title for the extract is

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

I

In a shoe box stuffed in an old nylon stocking
Sleeps the baby mouse I found in the meadow,
Where he trembled and shook beneath a stick
Till I caught him up by the tail and brought him in,

Cradled in my hand
A little quaker, the whole body of him trembling,
His absurd whiskers sticking out like a cartoon-mouse,
His feet like small leaves,
Like lizard-feet,

Whitish and spread wide when he tried to struggle away,
Wriggling like a minuscule puppy.

Now he's eaten his three kinds of cheese and drunk from
his bottle-cap watering-trough
So much he just lies in one corner,

His tail curled under him, his belly big
As his head; his bat-like ears
Twitching, tilting toward the least sound.

Do I imagine he no longer trembles
When I come close to him?

He seems no longer to tremble.

II

But this morning the shoe-box house on the back porch is empty.
Where has he gone, my meadow mouse,
My thumb of a child that nuzzled in my palm?

To run under the hawk's wing,

Under the eye of the great owl watching from the elm-tree,
To live by courtesy of the shrike, the snake, the tom-cat.

I think of the nestling fallen into the deep grass,
The turtle gasping in the dusty rubble of the highway,
The paralytic stunned in the tub, and the water rising,

All things innocent, hapless, forsaken.
21. According to the poem, the meadow mouse was sleeping in
   (A) the meadow
   (B) some leaves
   (C) a shoe box
   (D) the poet's hand

22. The poet uses the words "baby" (line 2) and "cradled" (line 5) to stress that the meadow mouse was
   (A) helpless
   (B) innocent
   (C) charming
   (D) terrified

23. Which line signals the turning point of the poem?
   (A) "Till I caught him up by the tail and brought him in..." (line 4)
   (B) "Now he's eaten his three kinds of cheese and drunk from his bottle-cap watering-trough-" (lines 12 - 13)
   (C) "Do I imagine he no longer trembles..." (line 18)
   (D) "But this morning the shoe-box house on the back porch is empty." (line 21)

24. Lines 12 - 16 of the poem suggest that the meadow mouse
   (A) had fallen into a drunken sleep
   (B) was nervous and afraid
   (C) was contented and at peace
   (D) was suffering from indigestion

25. In line 20, the poet imagines that the meadow mouse is no longer trembling because it is
   (A) no longer afraid
   (B) happy and carefree
   (C) no longer hungry
   (D) warm and protected

26. According to the poet, what are "innocent, hapless and forsaken" (line 31) things?
   I. Nestlings fallen into deep grass
   II. Turtles gasping in the dust
   III. Paralytics helpless in their baths
   (A) I and II only
   (B) I and III only
   (C) I, II and III
   (D) II and III only

27. In the last stanza of the poem (lines 27-30), the poet suggests that he
   (A) accepts the fact that innocent creatures die
   (B) regrets that the meadow mouse has gone
   (C) is concerned about the plight of defenseless creatures
   (D) is angry at animals that prey on others

28. The poem suggests that the writer is a
   (A) very sensitive person
   (B) concerned environmentalist
   (C) lonely individual
   (D) morbid old man

29. Which of the following is revealed by lines 18 - 20 of the poem?
   (A) The poet's desire to see the mouse at ease.
   (B) The mouse is no longer afraid.
   (C) The poet is a highly imaginative person.
   (D) The mouse has grown to love the poet.
30. Which of the following statements MOST fully represents the poet’s aim in the poem?

(A) To arouse our concern for the safety of the meadow mouse
(B) To urge his reader to make pets of wild animals
(C) To remind us that it is pointless to try to make a wild animal a pet
(D) To arouse our sympathy for all helpless creatures

32. Which of the following suggest the attitude that is displayed towards the mouse in lines 23 - 24?

I. Caring
II. Protective
III. Condescending
IV. Irritable

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

31. Lines 24 - 26 of the poem tell us about

(A) animals that look after the meadow mouse
(B) dangers that the mouse constantly meets
(C) wild animals that live in the field
(D) friends that the mouse returned to in the meadow

33. Which of the following BEST describes the gaze of the owl in “Under the eye of the great owl...” (line 25)?

(A) Curious
(B) Kindly
(C) Menacing
(D) Glaring
Directions: Read the following passage carefully. Select the correct option in EACH of items 34 - 41 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 other two 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 chipped 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.

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.

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 animatism, through primitive human savagery, to civilization.

34. 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
35. 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

36. 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

37. 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

38. According to the writer in paragraph three (lines 27-38) one quality of our toolmaking ancestors was that they were

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

39. The writer's intention in lines 27-38 ("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

40. In paragraphs four and five (lines 39-62), 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

41. 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, IV, III, V
(B) I, IV, III, II, V
(C) II, V, III, IV, I
(D) IV, II, III, V, I
Items 42 – 49

Directions: Read the following extract carefully. Then answer items 42 - 49 on the basis of what is stated or implied.

The Press must be, in any democratic society, a dedicated Opposition.

Any Government – to a good Press – is a suspect instrument. Any Opposition – to a good Press – is opposing ineptly.

The good Press represents nobody but itself. It is the last stronghold of totally aristocratic privilege. It speaks for the people because it depends on the people who buy it because they like it; and because it has an unwritten contract between it and the people who would otherwise know about the Government of the day only what the Government wanted the people to know. But this allegiance to, and contract with, the people does not bind the Press to any commitment except telling the truth. The Press elects itself, and can be removed from office only by a legitimate revolution of the people - they stop buying it - or by an illegitimate coup mounted by the elected estates of the Government.

Every Government is, potentially, a ravager. Every people, potentially, a victim. Every good Press is an individualistic, opinionated knight who simply declares that between ravager and victim there is a force which will not be frightened by the ravager - and which will not be influenced by those to whom it sells its opinions.

A good Press speaks for the people who vote a Government out of power ... But the day after such a Government takes power, the press must be ready to rebuke the people for shouting "Hurrah!" for a patently incompetent Government.

A good Press, in short, is the product of 500 years of technological development - between Caxton and Baird - and we make history as well as record it ... The politician never knows when one editorial, one story, one commentary, one pictorial feature might not destroy him - or create him.

There is nothing that the politician can do about us in the free Press ... We do not seek office, influence or advantage from the Party in power. We simply reserve the right to be a part of the governing process, with or without the approval of the elected Government - or its elected Opposition.

Our constituency does not depend on those who said "I agree or I disagree" with what you had to say, but on those who say "I read you! I listened to you! I saw you last night on TV!"
42. The function of the second and third sentences (lines 2 - 3) in the extract is to
(A) give specific examples of “a dedicated Opposition” (line 1)
(B) explain the statement made in the first sentence
(C) show that the Press is only good when it acts as an opposition
(D) arouse the reader’s concern about the role of the Press

43. Why does the writer repeat the phrase “good Press” at the beginning of paragraphs three, five and six (lines 4, 16, 19)?
(A) To emphasise the ideal characteristics of the “good Press”
(B) To indicate that contempt for the Press which is not an opposition
(C) To stimulate greater identification of a “good Press”
(D) To emphasise that he is a member of a “good Press”

44. According to the writer, the MOST important function of the good Press is to
(A) oppose the Government
(B) present the truth
(C) increase the number of its subscribers
(D) represent the views of the people

45. According to the writer, a legitimate revolution against the Press occurs by
(A) the government closing it down
(B) people refusing to purchase its product
(C) someone establishing a rival press
(D) the press being denied its freedom

46. By describing the good Press as “an individualistic, opinionated knight” (line 13) the writer is emphasising
(A) strength
(B) wisdom
(C) honesty
(D) independence

47. According to the writer, what would be the effect of the absence of a good Press?
(A) The people might not have the benefit of an impartial view of what was happening.
(B) The society would not be a democratic one.
(C) The Government would victimise the public who could do nothing about it.
(D) History would neither be made nor recorded.

48. The writer states that the good Press “... depends on the people who buy it because they like it” (lines 5 - 6) and that it “... will not be influenced by those to whom it sells its opinions” (lines 14 - 15). These two statements taken together
(A) show that the power of the Press depends upon the number of its subscribers
(B) argue that the Press creates popular opinions
(C) repeat that the good Press owes its allegiance only to its subscribers
(D) appear contradictory but support the argument that a good Press should be independent

49. According to the writer, the good Press should regard Government with
(A) disrespect
(B) mistrust
(C) resentment
(D) fear
**Items 50 -- 54**

**Directions:** Read the following advertisement carefully. Then answer items 50 - 54 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.

---

**50.** The quality of the perfume BEST suggested by lines 11-13 is its

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

**51.** The phrase which gives the LEAST abstract 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 15)

**52.** The advertisement is worded to appeal mainly to women who

(A) know about perfumes  
(B) wish to be attractive  
(C) enjoy outdoor living  
(D) know their inner moods

**53.** 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

**54.** The advertisement appeals to women who need to project

(A) strength of character  
(B) gracefulness and refinement  
(C) a happy outlook on life  
(D) intelligence in social behaviour
Directions: Read the following passage carefully. Then answer items 55 - 60 on the basis of what is stated or implied.

GIVE YOUR CHILD THE CHILDREN’S ASPIRIN MORE DOCTORS RECOMMEND THAN ANY OTHER. It tastes better. Its pure, natural (not artificial) orange flavour and creamy smoothness make it please children more.

It’s the highest quality. Scientifically tested ingredients and 224 quality-control checks ensure maximum reliability.

In a national survey it was picked 4 to 1 by children’s doctors who recommend an individual brand. Of course, little boys and girls prefer the genuine orange flavour of ST. MICHAEL ASPIRIN FOR CHILDREN.

But even more important to you, as a mother, is the reliable purity of this aspirin itself. It takes 224 careful product-control checks to ensure the highest quality. But it’s worth it. Because that’s what makes ST. MICHAEL ASPIRIN FOR CHILDREN the preferred way to relieve the big fevers, little aches; the distress children suffer when they come down with colds. Doctors know about the highest quality of this aspirin. That’s why, in a survey covering practically all of the children’s doctors in the nation, ST. MICHAEL ASPIRIN FOR CHILDREN was specified 4 to 1 among those who recommended a brand.

But one thing the majority of children’s doctors do not favour is the addition of other ingredients (such as bufferin) to children’s aspirin. So always give your children pure ST. MICHAEL ASPIRIN FOR CHILDREN.

55. One of the claims made by the passage is that St. Michael aspirin

(A) tastes better than other aspirins
(B) works faster than other brands
(C) is the only children's aspirin
(D) is used by mothers all over the world

56. From the passage it can be inferred that doctors recommend St. Michael aspirin because

(A) children like it
(B) it is the cheapest brand
(C) its quality is excellent
(D) it is easy to obtain

57. The passage is directed specifically to

(A) children
(B) mothers
(C) doctors
(D) druggists.

58. The words ST. MICHAEL ASPIRIN FOR CHILDREN (line 11) are printed in bold capitals to

(A) introduce a new product
(B) give a neat appearance
(C) prove reliability through quality control
(D) capture the attention of the reader
59. The author mentions the number of quality checks on St. Michael aspirin to tell the reader that

(A) no artificial ingredients are added
(B) the product is of a superior quality
(C) it relieves all children's diseases
(D) it has been recommended by many doctors

60. Which one of the following was a result of the survey?

(A) It was decided not to add bufferin to children's aspirin.
(B) It was decided that aspirin should be flavoured with orange.
(C) The most popular brand of children's aspirin among doctors was St. Michael.
(D) Mothers were assured of the purity of the product.

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