## GUYANA DEFENCE FORCE ACADEMIC EDUCATION PROGRAMME ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEVEL 5 PROMOTIONAL EXAMINATION

(Time: 1 hr. 45 mins)

# **<u>INSTRUCTIONS</u>**: This paper has 33 pages and 100 questions. READ ALL THE DIRECTIONS GIVEN.

## **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.**

ONE mark for each correct answer

<u>ITEMS 1- 5</u>

DIRECTIONS: In each of the items 1-5, one word is underlined. Circle the

letter next to the option which is NEAREST in meaning to the underlined

word.

1. Some people, because of a lack of <u>candour</u>, have difficulty in making friends.

- a) charm
- b) frankness
- c) ingenuity
- d) courtesy

2. He did everything possible to <u>thwart</u> the efforts of the relatives to have the will probated.

- a) weaken
- b) ridicule
- c) obstruct
- d) defy

3. We greatly admired her for her valour.

- a) temerity
- b) courage
- c) spirit
- d) dexterity

4. The finance committee accepted the team's recommendations for the nutrition plan, because they seemed <u>feasible</u> and could be implemented at an early date.

- a) lenient
- b) logical
- c) practicable
- d) unique

5. The artiste gave a <u>thrilling</u> performance.

- a) misleading
- b) numerous
- c) shrewd
- d) impressive

## <u>ITEMS 6 – 9</u>

DIRECTIONS: In each of the items 6-9 one or two words are

missing. Choose from the four options the word or pair of words which

BEST completes the meaning of the sentence.

6. It was difficult for her to decide on a new \_\_\_\_\_\_ after she had rejected the two options.

- a) alternative
- b) opposition
- c) objective
- d) alteration

7. Michael was so \_\_\_\_\_ his latest detective novel that he did not hear his mother calling him at lunch time.

- a) disappointed with
- b) confused by
- c) attracted by

d) absorbed in

8. Nothing had been organised and confusion seemed \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) necessary
- b) obligatory
- c) compulsory
- d) inevitable

9. Because she had worked all day, the housekeeper was \_\_\_\_\_\_ the task of preparing supper.

- a) barred from
- b) deprived of
- c) hindered from
- d) relieved of

## ITEMS 10-29

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

10. The villagers who honoured their commitment received high praises А В С from the official. No error D 11. I was embarrassed when I was publicly referred to the Dean for А В <u>counseling</u>. <u>No error</u> C D 12. The mischievous little boy concocted the plan and used his friends as А R accomplices. No error C D 13. The manager reassured the customer that the unfortunate incedent В А would not recur. No error С D

14. The principle was duly regarded as an eminent scholar. No error A R D () 15. In criticizing his opponent the debater made some sarcastic remarks. В A С No error D 16. Absenteeism, irregularity and unpunctuality are responsible for the С lack of <u>efficiency</u> in some industries. No error D 17. The newly constructed pavilion came as a surprise to the enthusiastic B Α **(** ] fans. No error D 18. The government officially announced that retrenchment was А B inevitable because of the demenishing rate of returns. No error С D 19. The snake's head was poised, and ready to display its defensive tactics В С A if it was attacked. No error D 20. The argument became uncontrollable by the addition of other В А disagreeable parties. No error С D 21. Much of the glamor and excitement of the celebrations went В unnoticed by nearby residents. No error С D

22. His <u>physician</u> <u>advised</u> him to be more <u>selative</u> in what he ate. <u>No error</u> A B C D
23. Efforts to retrieve the confiscated photographs proved to be A B unsuccessful. No error C D
24. I was <u>deceived</u> into <u>believing</u> that nothing <u>occurred</u> in my absence A B C <u>No error</u> D
25. The suspense and drama in the movie gripped my attention. No error $A$ $B$ $C$ $D$
26. The recently elected <u>officer</u> has <u>formerly</u> <u>resigned</u> from his position. A B C
No error D
27. In <u>delivering</u> the <u>euology</u> the speaker described his comrade as a
A B <u>zealous</u> man. <u>No Error</u> C D
28. <u>Sufficient consideration should be given to the idea of maintaining the</u> A B principals of Democracy. <u>No Error</u>
C D 29. <u>Lightening is a flash caused by the discharge of electricity</u> A B C <u>No Error</u> D

#### ITEMS 30-47

<u>DIRECTIONS</u>: In Items 30-47, 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. Identify the option A, B, or C which makes the sentence unacceptable. If the sentence has no fault, choose option D.

30. <u>Diving</u> into the pool, I was shocked by the chill of the water and I A
was forced to loose my grip on the ball held in my hand. No error B
31. Having finished all the work given him to do, he seemed more

A Bpleased with himself than <u>usual</u>. <u>No error</u> C D

33. Did he object <u>to obtaining what equipment</u> <u>I needed</u> for <u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> the expedition? <u>No error</u> <u>D</u>

34. You must be <u>supportive</u> to <u>yours</u> friends <u>whenever</u> they are in need. A B C <u>No error</u> D

35. School supplies and <u>furniture are available</u> at <u>general stores</u>. A B C

No error D

36. Neither of the gentlemen are willing to share computers with the A B<u>others</u>. No error D

37. Official warnings <u>no matter how</u> severe, <u>does not</u> deter workers A B <u>in demanding</u> better working conditions. <u>No Error</u> D

38. The bus is <u>almost new</u>, is in excellent condition, <u>and being sold at</u> a A B C reasonable price. <u>No Error</u> D

39. The eloquence of the presentation  $\underline{\text{made}}$  by the Headteacher  $\underline{\text{was}}$  quite A B evident although she was  $\underline{\text{both}}$  criticized by the chairman and the C Secretary of the P.T.A.  $\underline{\text{No Error}}_{D}$ 

40. <u>Had he not been told</u>, he <u>might have come</u> to the party <u>not knowing</u> A B C that it was postponed. <u>No Error</u> D

41. The labourers claimed that <u>having completed</u> the job <u>they did not</u> get A B <u>no pay.</u> No Error C D

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42. The amount of cars outside the show made it difficult to move through Α B С the lanes. No Error D 43. You should have to be quieter if I am to allow you to stay here. B С A No Error D 44. When my bus broke down a group of men were ready and willing to А В С No Error help. D 45. Mary refused to except my unselfish offer of assistance. No Error Β С D A 46. She is more intelligent than any other girl in her class. No Error Α В С D 47. "How many time have you been convicted before"?, the judge asked B А the defendant. No Error D

## <u>ITEMS 48-50</u>

DIRECTIONS: In each of the Items 48-50, the statement may be in some way faulty. Select from the options, A- D below which BEST describes the status of the sentence. Place the letter of your choice at the end of each sentence.

a) The sentence is too wordy, that is, repetitive or contains redundancies.

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.

48. In my opinion, I think that your suggestion to upgrade housing facilities in rural areas is impractical.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

49. Infrequently, and only on few occasions, do people declare that they are not the products of their environment.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

50. It is his view, and one which he strongly holds, that constitutionally elected governments should not be toppled by force of arms.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

## <u>ITEMS 51-55</u>

DIRECTIONS: Each of the items 51-55 is followed by four options.

Choose the option NEAREST in meaning to the original sentence. Be sure

to read all four choices before you select your answer.

51. When Mr. Peets was transferred on promotion from South Point to Maraval, Mrs. Adams succeeded him.

a) Mrs. Adams worked at Maraval after Mr. Peets left on promotion.

b) Mr. Peets was succeeded by Mrs. Adams when he was promoted to a post at Maraval.

c) Both Mr. Peets and Mrs. Adams were transferred on promotion: Mr. Peets to Maraval and Mrs. Adams to South Point.

d) In order to get promotion, Mr. Peets had to be transferred to Maraval to allow Mrs. Adams to work at South Point.

52. An interest in their nation's development plans should be displayed by its young people.

a) Young people should take an interest in plans for national development.

b) National development is dependent upon the youth.

c) Young people ought to be aware of plans for the purpose of national development.

d) The nation will advance through plans proposed by its young people.

53. 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.

54. In spite of their size, whales are no longer an even match for man.

a) Although they are large, whales can no longer adequately defend themselves against man.

b) Whales are no longer even a match for man.

c) Men are no longer a match for whales in spite of their size.

d) Because of their size, whales should be better able to hold their own against man.

55. The competitors in the Long Jump events were daunted by the performance of Bill Jones.

a) Bill Jones was the best participant in the long jump event.

b) Since Bill Jones jumped so well the other competitors in the event were discouraged.

c) The long jump event daunted all the competitors except Bill Jones.

d) No one expected to do better than Bill Jones in the long jump event.

## **READING COMPREHENSION**

ITEMS 56-60

DIRECTIONS: Read each passage below and answer the questions following it by selecting an option of your choice. Base your answers only on what you have read in the passage. You may re -read a passage if you need to.

Wang Yani was born in 1975 in the small town of Gongcheng, China. From early childhood Yani watched her father paint and, when she was two years old, he gave her a brush to "play" at painting.

When Yani was four, several of her paintings were sent to a famous artist, who asked her to demonstrate her technique to a group of twenty important Shanghai artists. They decided that the child should have her own exhibition. By the age of eight, Yani was known throughout

China for her paintings of mischievous monkeys, her favorite subject until she was six; and one work was reproduced on a Chinese postage stamp. She was soon recognized as a national treasure and acknowledged worldwide as a prodigy.

Yani was surrounded from birth by art and artists, but has never had formal instruction in painting. Her parents supported her and encouraged her to trust her own talent. Her father even stopped his own painting in order to avoid influencing her work.

The quality of Yani's early creations - paintings of animals inspired by trips to the zoo - was immediately recognized by critics. Painted in the highly expressive xieyi style rather than in the gongbi style of careful, delicate strokes, the paintings seemed to pour out of Yani as though she had invented the style of herself. Observers are invariably amazed by the swiftness and certainty with which she chooses her colors and makes her bold, wet, overlapping strokes.

Yani's more recent subjects include landscapes and people as well as animals. She has had solo exhibitions in major museums around the world at the Smithsonian Institution she was the youngest artist ever to have a one - person show.

What makes Yani paint? How did she learn her art? What does she see as her future? At sixteen, she gave these answers: "Don't think anyone can help you paint. Colors, paper, and paint are all you have to depend on. You must tell a story to yourself. Painting is a great pleasure to me," she said, "and I will just go on with it naturally."

56. Which of the following best tells what this passage is about?

- a) Yani's attitude toward art
- b) children's art on Chinese postage stamps
- c) the importance of children's art in China
- d) the work of a child prodigy.

- 57. How was Yani's talent first discovered?
- a) One of her paintings was used as a postage stamp.
- b) She had a one-person show at the Smithsonian.
- c) Her paintings were sent to an influential artist.
- d) Her parents decided that she should have her own exhibition.

58. What does the passage suggest was the reaction of the group of Shanghai artists to Yani's paintings?

- a) She was overly influenced by her father's style.
- b) She could paint only monkeys and other animals.
- c) She was a talented artist.
- d) Her paintings were superior to their own.
- 59. Which of the following best describes Yani's style of painting?
- a) Finely detailed with bold strokes
- b) Strongly influenced by her father
- c) Difficult to create
- d) Strongly influenced by European artists.
- 60.What is the primary reason why Yani's paintings are so remarkable?
- a) The subject matter of each is unique and unusual.

- b) They were created by a very young child.
- c) They showed a striking mastery of different styles.
- d) The style is new and used only by Yani.

## **READING COMPREHENSION**

## ITEMS 61-65

A whale leaps from the ocean, twists in the air, and falls back into the water with a spectacular display of form and a loud splash. This phenomenon, called breaching, is practised by almost all whale species, but most frequently by humpback whales. Seldom observed until recently by anyone except whalers, breaching was thought to be motivated by hunger, playfulness, boredom, or even defiance (presumably towards pursuers).

Computer simulations of a whale breaching suggest that breaching requires the full use of the whale's power of movement. The breach begins when the whale, swimming horizontally, builds up speed. Then it raises its tail and tilts its head upward, gaining vertical momentum. In a true breach, the whale emerges from the water on its side, twists with flailing flippers, and lands on its back. Other times, possibly to maintain the ability to breathe, the whale will do a belly flop. In rare instances, a whale will propel its body completely clear of the water. Other breaches are more leisurely, in which only half of the body emerges. Breaches often occur in sequence, sometimes as often as every forty seconds for several minutes.

Close observation of breaching whales by marine biologists suggests that breaching is probably a means of communication. Humpbacks, for example, travel in social groups, called pods, of two to four whales.

When a whale breaches, the sound travels through the water as far as several kilometers under good weather conditions. As soon as one whale breaches, others within the pod or nearby may breach in response.

Because a sequence of breaches requires such a great exertion, breaching may be a method of communicating physical prowess to other whales in ways that normal vocalizations cannot. The sound of the crashing impact on the water might communicate both the size of the whale and the magnitude of the breach (that is, the whale's full power). Thus, breaching might be useful in courtship as a general show of strength to other whales.

- 61. Which of the following best tells what this passage is about?
- a) The nature of, and reason for, whale breaching
- b) The power required for a whale to breach
- c) Breaching as the basis for social groups among whales
- d) How breaching differentiates humpbacks from other whales?
- 62. How often does a breaching whale entirely clear the water?
- a) Almost every time
- b) About half the time
- c)Every forty seconds
- d) Only rarely

63.In what activity does the author suggest that the breaching whale may be engaged?

a) Feeding

## b) Playing

- c) Showing its strength
- d) Escaping from pursuers

64. The "other whales" referred to in the last line most likely include which of the following?

- a) Whales searching for food
- b) Whales concerned with mating
- c) Whales under attack by whalers
- d) Whales that do not practise breaching from the breaching whale.

65. Which of the following provides the strongest evidence that whales communicate by breaching?

- a) Breaching requires tremendous physical effort.
- b) Whales usually travel in social groups called pods.
- c) Breaching is practised by almost all whale species.
- d) After one whale breaches, a nearby whale may also breach.

## **READING COMPREHENSION**

## ITEM 66-70

When people first arrived in North America about 12,000 years ago, they discovered a land crowded with various species of large mammals. Within the next 1,000 years, many of these species became extinct. Experts long

believed that the climate change marking the end of the last ice age led to this mass extinction. However, a novel theory suggests that many of these species, including the elephant-like mammoth, disappeared because of the arrival of human hunters.

The first North Americans were called "Clovis people," because spear points made by them were first found near Clovis, New Mexico. They probably migrated from Siberia to Alaska across a land bridge that no longer exists. Discoveries of Clovis spear points throughout North America show that these people spread quickly across the continent. Researchers speculate that the Clovis people wandered continually in search of food. Archaeological sites dating from about 10,000 B.C to 9,500 B.C. frequently include both Clovis spear points and mammoth remains, suggesting that mammoths were a favourite food of the Clovis people. Following that period, however, the Clovis people apparently no longer made these distinctive spear points. Later archaeological sites include smaller spear points and bison remains, suggesting that mammoths had disappeared.

Could the Clovis people have exterminated the entire mammoth population so quickly? Consider the possibility that these animals were somewhat docile and easy to approach. They had not seen people before, and may not have recognized them as predators. Also, once diminished by Clovis hunting, a herd may not have been able to replenish itself quickly enough to survive. If the mammoths were similar to modern elephants, they would have bred slowly, taking ten to fifteen years to reach the age of reproduction. In addition, findings show that the Clovis people were wasteful in their consumption of food. Partially eaten mammoth remains suggest that a fresh mammoth was killed as soon as the last one began to spoil. The Clovis people simply moved on when the local supply was depleted. These considerations lead some archaeologists to believe that the arrival of the first people in North America and the subsequent mass extinction of the mammoths and many other large mammals may have been connected.

66. Which of the following best tells what this passage is about?

a) How large mammals in North America may have become extinct.

b) How climate change may have killed off the mammoths

c) How the Clovis people hunted mammoths

d) How people first arrived in North America about 12,000 years ago

67. What was the probable reason for the rapid migration of the first North Americans?

- a) Their basic restlessness
- b) Their fear of predators
- c) Extreme climate changes
- d) A search for food.

68. Why did archaeologists conclude that Clovis people had lived in nearly all parts of North America?

a) They found the land bridge the Clovis people had used.

b) Clovis spear points had been found all over North America.

c) Clovis spear points and mammoth remains were often found together.

d) Archaeologists discovered that mammoths had been exterminated quickly.

69. Which of the following best supports the conclusion that mammoths were extinct in North America by approximately 9,500 B.C.?

a) Discoveries of Clovis spear points from after that date

- b) Lack of archaeological sites with spear points after that date
- c) Absence of mammoth remains from after that date

c) The rapid spread of Clovis people across North America

70. Mammoths may have been easy to hunt because

a) they were elephant-like.

- b) they were the Clovis people's favorite food.
- c) they had not learned to fear people.
- d) they bred slowly.

## **READING COMPREHENSION**

## ITEMS 71-75

Louis Braille (pronounced brale), the French inventor of the Braille writing and printing system for the blind, lost his sight in an accident when he was three years old. In 1819, at the age of ten, he became a student at a school for the blind in Paris. Braille was fortunate---few blind people of that time were taught to read and write. Denied a chance to develop their minds, they often faced lives of poverty and dependence.

Braille was a good student, but he was frustrated by "raised print"---the system of raised standard printing that the blind were taught to read by touch. Certain letters, such as Q and O, were very hard to distinguish from one another. Also, printing books in raised print was expensive and the school's library was quite limited. Hungry for the knowledge in books, Braille was determined to find a better method.

His first clue came when he learned of night-writing, a system used by the French Army to send messages that could be read using only the sense of touch. This technique eliminated the need for a light, always a danger in battle areas at night. Braille realized that raised dots, which were much easier to feel than letters, were part of his answer. The night-writing code, however, was based on sounds rather than letters. Although adequate for brief messages such as "Advance at dawn," it could not be used to print the world's literature.

With thick paper and a long pointed tool, Braille began to experiment. His final solution was the "braille cell" of six dots: two wide and three high.

Depending on which dot was raised, each cell represented a letter, numeral, punctuation mark, or musical symbol. The result was a triumph: a fifteen-

year-old boy had created a system that would eventually allow hundreds of thousands of visually impaired people to read and write in countless languages.

- 71. Which of the following best tells what this passage is about?
- a) The education of Louis Braille
- b) How blind people read
- c) Louis Braille's invention
- d) How Braille books are made
- 72. Why were Braille's studies using "raised print" frustrating?
- a) Few books were available in "raised prints."
- b) "Raised print" could not be used for literature.
- c) "Raised print" was not intended for use by blind readers.
- d) Most writers did not now the alphabet used in "raised-print."

73. What does the passage imply was the primary purpose of night-writing?

a) To allow soldiers who do not know how to read or write to exchange messages.

- b) To allow soldiers to read coded words in secret messages more quickly.
- c) To enable blind people to read and write.

d) To allow soldiers to read a message without giving away their location.

74. What was a major reason for the success of Braille printing for the blind?

a) It was based on speech sounds.

b) Unlike earlier systems, it was based on the sense of touch.

- c) It was both simple and extremely versatile.
- d) It had many uses beyond printing for the blind.

75. What does the passage suggest about Braille's invention of a writing and printing system?

a) Braille's invention would be adopted by the French Army to replace night-writing.

b) Braille invented the system long before there was a need for it.

- c) Braille's blindness made the inventing process much more difficult.
- d) Braille's desire for knowledge was a key factor behind the invention.

## *ITEMS* 76-82

**<u>DIRECTION</u>**: Read the following poem carefully and then answer items

76 - 82 on the basis of what is stated or implied.

## TOUCH

When I get out I'm going to ask someone to touch me very gently please 5 and slowly, touch me. I want to learn again how life feels <sup>10</sup> I've not been touched for seven years for seven years I've been untouched out of touch 15 and I've learnt to know now the meaning of untouchable Untouched... not quite 20 I can count the things that have touched me One: fists At the beginning fierce mad fists 25 till I remember screaming Don't touch me Please don't touch me.

Two; paws

 The first four years of paws every day patting paws, searching arms up, shoes off legs apart

<sup>35</sup> prodding paws, systematic heavy, indifferent probing away all privacy

I don't want fists and paws I want to be touched again and to touch I want to feel alive again I want to say when I get out

Here I am please touch me

76. A reading of the poem suggests that the location from which the poet is writing is \_\_\_\_\_

a) a hospital

- b) a prison
- c) the army
- d) home

77. The difference in rhythm between lines 1-9 and lines 30-38 helps to indicate that in lines 1-9

a) the poet yearns for tenderness while in lines 30-38 he denounces brutal system

b) the poet is afraid to speak out but in lines 30-38 he is maddened by rough treatment

c) the poet is being penitent while in lines 30-38 he has become hardened by the system

d) the poet is bewildered by his surroundings but in lines 30-38 he desperately wants to get out

78. Which of the following is NOT used in the poem to bring out the inhumanity of the authorities?

a) "untouchable" (line 18)
b) "mad fists" (line 24)
c) "prodding paws" (line 35)
d) "indifferent" (line 36)

79. The phrase "probing away all privacy" used in lines 37-38 suggests that the poet

a) had no time for social activities

- b) was forced to reveal everything he knew
- c) was degraded by the treatment he received
- d) had details of his personal life exposed to everyone

80. The words that can BEST be used to describe the mood of the poet are:

- a) hostility and depression
- b) yearning and annoyance
- c) annoyance and hostility
- d) depression and hostility

81. The actions described in lines 29 - 39 suggest all of the following **EXCEPT** 

a) The authorities showed a callous attitude towards the poet

- b) The poet considers the touching to be repulsive
- c) There is a hint of tenderness in the behaviour of the authorities.

d) The authorities used repetitive and thorough procedures

82. The word "paws" as used in lines 29 - 39 suggest all of the following **EXCEPT\_\_** 

a) The authorities behaved like animals towards him

- b) Searching involved intimate and repulsive touching
- c) The authorities had become callous
- d) The inhumane conditions made the poet become like an animal

*ITEMS: 83 - 89* <u>DIRECTIONS</u>: Read the following poem carefully and then answer items

83 - 89 on the basis of what is stated or implied.

## How She Resolved to Act

"I shall be careful to say nothing at all About myself or what I know of him Or the vaguest thought I have-no matter how dim, Tonight if it so happen that he call."

And not ten minutes later the doorbell rang And into the hall he stepped as he always did With a face and a bearing that quite poorly hid His brain that burned and his heart that fairly sang And his tongue that wanted to be rid of the truth.

As well as she could, for she was very loath To signify how she felt, she kept very still, But soon her heart cracked loud as a coffee mill And her brain swung like a comet in the dark And her tongue raced like a squirrel in the park.

83. The MAIN intention of the poet is to show \_\_\_\_\_

a) how important it is to plan one's behaviour with a boyfriend beforehand

b) the effect that strict parents have on the girl

c) that a resolve is a very firm statement of commitment

d) the disparity between the girl's intentions and her actions

84. The statement "And not ten minutes later..." in line 5 is used for the purpose of \_\_\_\_.

a) indicating the exact time of the man's arrival

b) emphasizing how long it took the man to arrive

c) creating suspense for the waiting girl

d) showing that the girl's determination would be tested

85. In the first stanza, the girl resolved to act in a manner that was\_\_\_\_\_

a) very shyb) extremely silentc) very guardedd) highly formal

86. The visitor, referred to as "he" (line 6), is shown as one who is \_\_\_\_\_

a) intent on visiting whether the girl liked it or not

b) very dignified and well-dressed

c) anxious to reveal his true feelings for the girl

d) a talkative and aggressive suitor

87. The Phrase "But soon her heart cracked loud ..." signifies that the \_\_\_\_\_.

a) girl's heart- broken by her visitor

b) girl doubted her love

c) girl broke her resolution

d) girl suffered a heart attack

88. The image "like a squirrel in the park" (line 14) suggests how \_\_\_\_\_.

a) uncontrolled the girl's expressions of her emotions were

b) rash and improper the girl's actions were

c) naturally talkative a person she was

- d) forceful and determined she was to express her emotions
- 89. By what was the girl's resolve broken down?
- a) Subtlety of the man's conversation
- b) Unexpectedness of the man's entry
- c) Alluring manner in which the man sang
- d) Magnetism of the man's presence

## ITEMS 90-96

DIRECTIONS: Choose the word or phrase that is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word. Circle the letter next to your choice.

90. The notorious singer was willing to give his autograph after the show.

- a) unknown
- b) gracious
- c) famous
- d) popular

91. Everyone knows that despite his apology, Harry was a spiteful person

- a) kind
- b) forgiving
- c) reserved
- d) malicious

92. Much of the action we saw at the wrestling match was incredible.

a) spontaneous

b) plannedc) rehearsedd) believable.

93. The <u>complex</u> life which she lived made it difficult for her to relate to her colleagues who all lived in the city.

a) difficultb) simplec) sophisticatedd) austere

94. The intolerable child was chastised for his <u>audacious</u> remarks to his grandmother.

- a) complex
- b) respectful
- c) polite
- d) personal

95. Everyone commented on the <u>modesty</u> displayed by the President's wife as she visited the Children's Home.

- a) vanity
- b) simplicity
- c) frankness
- d) arrogance

96. Their reaction to the news was <u>controlled</u>.

- a) spontaneous
- b) protective
- c) planned
- d) normal

## *ITEMS 97-100*

Directions: Read the following advertisement then answer the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied. Circle the letter next to your choice.

## THE PASSION IS BACK

An overpowering desire starts the minute you see it. It's an intense emotion you haven't Felt for a car since – well, in a long time. It's called passion. And you'll feel it every time you see the all-new Toyota MR2.

Climb inside and the cockpit-like ergonomics will cause the symptoms to accelerate. And so will you. From 0 to 60 in a heart racing 5.96 seconds. Thanks to the twin-cam, four-cylinder, 16-valve, 200-horsepower, intercooled,

Turbocharged mid-engine design. Add to that superb handling and you soon realize the passion's still there. Inside you.

It's the passion you always feel for driving. And it's waiting to be rekindled. By the all-new Mr2. Let it ignite your passion for driving all over again

## THE NEW MR2 TOYOTA

## 97. The word "passion" suggests

a) the intensity of man's desire

b) feelings of lust

c) uncontrollable emotions

d) worldly longings

98. The ability of the car to develop speed is largely a result of \_\_\_\_\_\_

a) its cooling system

b) its sophisticated engine

c) the design of the car

d) the fuel injection system

99. The main intention of the advertisement is to \_\_\_\_\_

a) inform buyers about a new car

- b) persuade consumers to buy the MR2
- c) re-kindle the passion of driving
- d) highlight developments in technology.

100. The persuasiveness of the advertisement is based largely on its

- a) sensuous appealb) technical description
- c) repetition of key words

d) all of the above.

## END OF LEVEL FIVE ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROMOTIONAL EXAMINATION.