SECTION 1

SYNONYM

Choose the word most SYNONYM in meaning to the capitalized word

1. ELABORATE
   - A. Cooperate
   - B. Entice
   - C. Collaborate
   - D. Generate
   - E. Convince

2. STEER
   - A. Search
   - B. Find
   - C. Decide
   - D. Navigate
   - E. Assist

3. NEARNESS
   - A. Intelligence
   - B. Distance
   - C. Faraway
   - D. Agreement
   - E. Proximity

4. RELINQUISH
   - A. Yield
   - B. Merge
   - C. Throw
   - D. Destroy
   - E. Hinder

5. TIMELESS
   - A. Eternal
   - B. Heavenly
   - C. Extinct
   - D. Loving
   - E. Wealthy

6. PACK
   - A. Stow
   - B. Curtsy
   - C. Succumb
   - D. Delude
   - E. Trample

7. PRIVATE
   - A. Frightening
   - B. Lavish
   - C. Curious
   - D. Intimate
   - E. Characteristic

8. MOISTEN
   - A. Humidify
   - B. Warm
   - C. Dry
   - D. Gather
   - E. Spray

9. PHILOSOPHY
   - A. Bias
   - B. Principles
   - C. Evidence
   - D. Result
   - E. Process

10. HABIT
    - A. Purpose
    - B. Custom
    - C. Buyer
    - D. Diligent
    - E. Role

ANTONYM

Choose the word most ANTONYM in meaning to the capitalized word

11. CONGRUITY
    - A. Noise
    - B. Harmony
    - C. Brevity
    - D. Safety
    - E. Discord

12. HUMILIATE
    - A. Insult
    - B. Compliment
    - C. Contempt
    - D. Argument
    - E. Attitude

13. GENERIC

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A. Specific
B. Total
C. General
D. Insignificant
E. Substantial

14. WITHSTAND
A. Withhold
B. Release
C. Hold
D. Incise
E. Idle

15. UNREAL
A. Sober
B. Jinx
C. Ordinary
D. Imaginary
E. Factual

16. SLOPPY
A. Secure
B. Mandatory
C. Rash
D. Hasty
E. Cautious

17. DISMANTLE
A. Demolish
B. Attend
C. Consider
D. Create
E. Stifle

18. CAPABLE
A. Incomplete
B. Intense
C. Inept
D. Massive
E. Tardy

19. PERMEATE
A. Acquire
B. Repel
C. Imbibe
D. Consume
E. Assist

20. ADVOCATE
A. Downgrade
B. Concede
C. Retain
D. Explicate
E. Gather

ANALOGY

Select the pair of words that expresses a relationship most similar to the written word capitalized

21. KNIFE : CHOPPER = . . .
A. Scissors : Cloth
B. Quit : Blanket
C. Sing : Guitar
D. Walking : Fitness
E. Swim : Float

22. HOSPITAL : DOCTOR = . . .

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A. College : Student
B. Lawyer : Court
C. Father : Family
D. Army : Soldier
E. School : Teacher

23. SOUND : MUFFLED = . . .
A. Moisture : Humid
B. Colour : Faded
C. Despair : Anger
D. Love : Engagement
E. Door : Pungent

24. RESTAURANT : MENU = . . .
A. Library : Catalogue
B. Card : Hotel
C. Artist : Imitative
D. Book : Encyclopaedia
E. Guest : Rude

25. QUAY : SHIP = . . .
A. Bus : Station
B. Platform : Train
C. Shore : Boat
D. Airplane : Airport
E. School : Bike

26. TEETH : TOOTHPASTE = . . .
A. Face : Powder
B. Bottom : Shirt
C. Sew : Needle
D. Detergent : Soap
E. Hair : Shampoo

27. DEARTH : SURPLUS = . . .
A. Simple : Complicated
B. True : Unbelievable
C. Touch : Repulsion
D. Dream : Fantasy
E. Fancy : Lavish

28. MINUTE : HOUR = . . .
A. Drop : Ocean
B. People : Crowd
C. Month : Year
D. Cup : Glass
E. Paisa : Rupee

29. WATER : BUCKET = . . .
A. Literature : Author
B. Clouds : Ocean
C. Money : Bank
D. Planets : Earth
E. Cupboard : Clothes

30. DOCTOR : PATIENT = . . .
A. Customer : Owner
B. Traffic light : Police
C. Magistrate : Book
D. Lawyer : Client
E. Student : Teacher

READING

Questions 31-40 (Source : https://www.englis.com/)

Read the passage. The answer questions below.

The creators of Grammar

NO student of a foreign language needs to be told that grammar is complex. By changing word sequences and by adding a range of auxiliary verbs and suffixes, we are able to communicate tiny variations in meaning, We can turn a statement into a question, State whether an action has taken place or is soon to take place, and perform many other word tricks to convey subtle difference in meaning. Nor is this complexity inherent to the English language. All languages, even those of so-called " primitive " tribes have clever grammatical

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components. The Cherokee pronoun system, for example. Can distinguish between 'you and I', 'several other people and I' and 'you. Another person and I'. In English, all these meanings are summed up in the one. Crude pronoun 'we'. **Grammar is universal and plays a part every language no matter how widespread it is.** So the question which has baffled many linguists is – who created grammar ?

At first, it would appear that this question is impossible to answer. To find out how grammar is created. Someone needs to be present at the time of a language's creation, documenting its emergence. Many historical linguists are able to trace modern complex languages are back to earlier languages, but in order to answer the question of how complex languages are actually formed, the researcher needs to observe how languages are stated **from scratch**. Amazing, however, this is possible.

Some of the most recent languages evolved due to the Atlantic slave trade. At that lime, slaves from a number of different ethnicities were forced to work together under colonizer's rule. Since they had no opportunity to learn each other's languages, they developed a **make-shift** languages called a pidgin. Pidgins are strings of words copied from the languages the landowner. They have little in the way of grammar, and in many cases it is difficult for a listener to deduce when an event happened, and who did what to whom. [A] Speakers need to use circumlocution in order to make their meaning understood. [B] Interestingly, however, all it takes for a pidgin to become a complex languages, is for group of children to be exposed to it at the time when they learn their mother tongue. [C] Slave children did not simply copy the strings of words uttered by their elders, they adapted their word to create a new, expensive language. [D] It included standardized word orders and grammatical markers that existed in neither the pidgin language, nor the language of the colonizers. Complex grammar systems which emerge from pidgin are termed creoles and they are invented by children.

Father evidence of this can be seen in studying sign languages for the deaf. Sign language are not simple a series of gestures: they utilize the same grammatical machinery that is found in spoken languages moreover, there are many different languages used worldwide, the creation of one such language was documented quite recently in Nicaragua, all deaf people were isolated from each other, but in 1 979 a new government introduced schools for the deaf. Although children were taught speech and lip leading in the classroom. In the playgrounds they began to invent their own sign system, using the gestures that they used at home. It was basically a pidgin. Each child used the sighs differently, and there was no **consistent** grammar. However. Children who joined the school later, when this inventive sign system was already around. Developed a quite different sign language. Although it was based on the signs of the older children, the younger children's language was more fluid and compact, and it utilized a large range of grammatical devices to clarity meaning. What is more, all the children used the signs in the same way. A new creole was born.

Some linguists believe that many or the world's most established languages were creoles at first. The English past tense – ed ending may have evolved from the verb 'do'. 'It ended' my once have been 'It end-did'. Therefore, it would appear that even the most widespread languages were party created by children. Children appear to have innate grammatical machinery in their brains, which springs to life when they are first trying to make sense of the world around them. Their minds can to serve to create logical, complex structures, even when there is no grammar present for them to copy.

31. In paragraph I, why does the writer include information about the Cherokee language?

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A. To show how simple, traditional cultures can have complicated grammar structures
B. To show how English grammar differs from Cherokee grammar
C. To prove that complex grammar structures were invented by the Cherokees
D. To demonstrate how difficult, it is to learn the Cherokee language

32. What can be inferred about the slaves' pidgin language?

A. It contained complex grammar
B. It was based on many different languages
C. It was difficult to understand, even among slaves
D. It was created by the land-owners

33. All the following sentences about Nicaraguan sign language are true EXCEPT:

A. The language has been created since 1979
B. The language is based on speech and lip reading
C. The language incorporates signs which children used at home
D. The language was perfected by younger children

34. In paragraph 3, where can the following sentence be placed? "It included standardized word and grammatical markers that existed in neither the pidgin language, nor the language of the colonizers."

A. A
B. B
C. C
D. D

35. From scratch in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:
A. From the very beginning
B. In simple cultures

C. By copying something else
D. By using written information

36. Make-shift in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:

A. Complicated and expensive
B. Simple and temporary
C. Extensive and diverse
D. Private and personal

37. All of the following are features of the new Nicaraguan sign language EXPECT:

A. All the children used the same gestures to show meaning.
B. The meaning was clearer that the previous sign language.
C. The hand movement were smother and smaller.
D. New gestures were created for everyday objects and activities.

38. Which sentence is closest in meaning to the highlighted sentence?
Grammar is universal and plays a part in every language no matter how widespread it is.

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A. All languages, whether they are spoken by a few people or a lot of people, contain grammar
B. Some languages include a lot of grammar, whereas other languages contain a little.
C. Languages which contain a lot of grammar are more common that languages that contain a little.
D. The grammar of all languages is the same, no matter where the languages evolved.

39. Which idea is presented in the final paragraph?

A. English was probably once a creole.
B. The English past tense system is inaccurate.
C. Linguists have proven that English was created by children.
D. Children say English past tenses differently from adults.

40. Look at the word consistent in paragraph 4. This word could best be replaced by which of the following?

A. Natural
B. Predictable
C. Imaginable
D. Uniform

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