

1098) When he woke up, he couldn't his eyes because there was the tortoise crossing the finishing line.

a) understand b) believe c) comprehend d) follow

Ans:-b

1099) At the end of the race the tortoise, by all his hard work, was quietly slumbering on the line.

a) destroyed b) excavated c) exhausted d) evacuated

Ans:-c

1100) The moral of this fable is: slow but always wins the race in the end.

a) sure b) evident c) certain d) definite

Ans:-a

1101) The detective story is sometimes called 'whodunit' because the reader has to work who did it, who committed the crime.

a) in b) out c) off d) over

Ans:-b

1102) The skill of course of the writing is how many times a reader can be sent up alleys.

a) short b) twisted c) blind d) long

Ans:-c

1103) Another way of putting this is how many red the author can throw in the reader's path.

a) fish b) sharks c) cod d) herrings

Ans:-d

1104) The idea is to keep the readers in a permanent state of so that they never know what's going to happen next.

a) suspense b) suspension c) suspending d) suspenders

Ans:-a

1105) As the plot, you find yourself agreeing with one character's solution and then another's.

a) undoes b) unfolds c) unties d) unfurls

Ans:-b

1106) As a result you feel as if you are walking in a since at each turning you come to a block end.

a) muddle b) mess c) maze d) mist

Ans:-c

1107) One of the best known detectives is Agatha Christie's Hercule Poirot who uses what he calls his little grey — his brains.

a) molecules b) cells c) particles d) atoms

Ans:-b

1108) Invariably Poirots calls all the together in the last part of the story.

a) suspicions b) suspecting c) suspected d) suspects

Ans:-d

1109) One by one he the innocent until finally the murderer is unmasked.

a) extinguishes b) excludes c) eliminates d) exerts

Ans:-c

1110) The thing that always surprises me is the fact that the murderer bothers to take in the final meeting.

a) partition b) part c) parting d) parted