

# IBA

Name :

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## ENGLISH LECTURE - 08

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## REVIEW TEST

Time: 20 minutes

Score:.....

**Define whether the following sentences are CORRECT (C) or INCORRECT (I). Correct mistakes.**

1. Promiti's homework is usually more organized than any other students in the class.
2. When taking part in winter sports, one should wear clothing that is lightweight, warmth, and suitable for the activity.
3. Dutee's project proposal was much more economical than Zahin.
4. Monterey, California, has long been a center for writers, artists, and the craftsman.
5. Your apartment is the same size to mine.
6. In ancient Rome people used perfume for bathing, to soak their clothing, and even to give their horses a more pleasant odor.
7. She was happier than everyone in her family.
8. Instead of slowing down, he drove more fastly.
9. Of all the written records people have made, the earlier are accounts of financial transactions.
10. Botanical gardens not only educate the public about plants but also centers for scientific investigation into botany.
11. Paper may contain vegetable, minerals, or man-made fibers.
12. This class will cover the basics: how to write, to listen, and speaking in front of a group.

### READING COMPREHENSION

#### QUESTION 1

*Read the passage below and then choose the best answer to the question from the list of lettered choices that follows.*

Scuba diving is the most exhilarating experience I have ever had. The first time I went, the dark mirror of the water beckoned me to drop from the side of the boat. I jumped feet first and entered a brightly colored world populated with fish, plants, and objects I had never dreamed of.

Which of the following best describes the mood of the author after having this experience?

- A) bored                      B) excited                      C) anxious                      D) serene

#### QUESTION 2

*Read the statements below and then choose the best answer to the question from the list of lettered choices that follows.*

The new Dance Tunes CD has proved to be very popular.

It has sold 80,000 copies over the last year.

How are these two sentences related?

- A) The first sentence explains the meaning of the second  
B) The second sentence provides evidence of the first.  
C) The second sentence explains why the CD is popular.  
D) The first sentence contradicts the second.

#### QUESTION 3

*Read the passage below and then choose the best answer to the question from the list of lettered choices that follows.*

Did you know that a half-gallon milk container holds about \$50.00 in pennies? While all investment counselors realize that we must accumulate money in order to save, most recommend different kinds of investments for people who are in different stages of life. Older investors, those with limited funds to invest, or people with greater financial and family commitments, should take fewer risks. Younger, wealthier, and unmarried investors can afford to venture into the unknown.

Which of the following best describes the main idea of this passage?

- A) A penny saved is a penny earned  
B) Old people have the most money.  
C) Our ages and stage of life are part of what determines the investments that are best for us.  
D) Young people should concentrate on collecting pennies.

Fill in the following blanks with the right word from the options below.

- 1) He joined the coaching center with the mercenary motive of promoting his personal brand.  
(A) laconic (B) mercenary (C) irreproachable (D) impecunious (E) malicious
- 2) She passed the comprehensive test despite insuperable odds like pregnancy and sickness.  
(A) inexorable (B) impregnable (C) inherent (D) insuperable (E) innocuous
- 3) The laggard in the lion pride often goes hungry because he does not reach the feeding site until most of the food is gone.  
(A) lampoon (B) laggard (C) malevolent (D) intrepid (E) lurid
- 4) Even though Sam needed a new vacuum cleaner, the impudent attitude of the sales clerk made her decide to leave the store.  
(A) impudent (B) intractable (C) ingenious (D) ingenuous (E) lofty
- 5) Because of the poor economy, unemployed workers will more than likely inundate the government with requests for financial assistance.  
(A) innate (B) inundate (C) instigate (D) intervene (E) intrude

## PART I: STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

### CAUSATIVE VERBS

The causative verbs are used to indicate that one person causes a second person to do something for the first person. One can cause somebody to do something for him or her by paying, asking, or forcing the person. The causative verbs we will learn about are: *have*, *get*, *make*.

#### HAVE/GET

The clause following have or get may be active or passive.

<b>(1) ACTIVE</b>
-------------------

<b>Subject + <i>have</i> + complement + [verb in simple form] ... ..</b> <i>(any tense) (usually person)</i>
---

- ✓ Mary had John wash the car. (John washed the car.)

<b>(2) ACTIVE</b>
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<b>Subject + <i>get</i> + complement + [verb in infinitive]... ..</b> <i>(any tense) (usually person)</i>
--

- ✓ Mary got John to wash the car. (John washed the car.)

<b>(3) PASSIVE</b>
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<b>Subject + <i>have</i> + complement + [verb in past participle ] ...</b> <i>get</i> <i>(any tense) (usually thing)</i>
--

- ✓ Mary got the car washed. (The car was washed by somebody.)  
Mary had the car washed.

**Example of active clauses in causative sentences:**

The president had his advisors arrange a press conference  
George is getting his teachers to give him a make-up exam.  
Jonas has had a friend type all of her papers.

**Example of passive clauses in causative sentences:**

Sifat has his shirts cleaned at the dry cleaners.

Arya is having her car repaired this week.

Anna got her paper typed by a friend.

**MAKE**

*Make* can be followed only by a clause in the active voice. It is stronger than *have* or *get*. It means *force*.

**Subject + make + complement + [verb in simple form] . . .**  
**(any tense)**

The robber made the salesman give him the money.

(The robber *forced* the teller *to give* him the money.)

**NOTE:** force + complement + [verb in infinitive]

**Examples of make:**

The manager made the salesmen attend the conference

The teacher always makes the children stay in their seats.

Manik made his son be quiet in the theater.

**LET**

*Let* is usually added to the list of causative in grammar textbooks. It is not actually causative. It means allow or permit.

**Subject + Let + complement + [verb in simple form] ... ..**

**Subject + permit + complement + [verb in infinitive] . . .**  
**allow**

**NOTE:** *Let* IS NOT INTERCHANGEABLE WITH *leave*, which means *to go away*.

**Examples:**

John let his daughter swim with her friends.

(John allowed his daughter to swim with her friends.)

(John permitted his daughter to swim with her friends.)

The teacher is letting the students hand in the papers on Monday.

We are going to let her write the letter.

**HELP**

*Help* is not actually a causative verb either, but is generally considered with causative verbs in grammar textbooks. It is usually followed by the simple form, but can be followed by the infinitive in some cases.

**Subject + help+ complement + [verb in simple form]**  
**[verb in infinitive]**

John helped Mary wash the dishes.

Karim helped the old woman with the packages (to) find a taxi.

Here is a brief summary of the different causatives:

<b>Causative</b>	<b>Verb used</b>	<b>Usage</b>	<b>Complement needed?</b>
<i>Have (active)</i> <i>Get (active)</i>	<i>Base form</i> <i>Infinitive (to + base form)</i>	<i>Having someone do something</i>	YES
<i>Make</i> <i>Force</i>	<i>Base form</i> <i>Infinitive (to + base form)</i>	<i>Forcing someone to do something</i>	
<i>Let</i> <i>Permit / Allow</i>	<i>Base form</i> <i>Infinitive (to + base form)</i>	<i>Permitting someone to do something</i>	
<i>Help</i>	<i>Either base form or</i> <i>Infinitive (to + base form)</i>	<i>Assisting someone in doing something</i>	
<i>Have (Passive)</i> <i>Get (Passive)</i>	<i>Past participle</i>	<i>Getting something done (by someone unknown or unmentioned)</i>	

**Exercise 1: Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct form.**

- Are you going to make your daughter (to work) part time in the store this summer?
- Let's get some of our money (to exchange) for dollars.
- They had their lawyer (to change) their will.
- Would you let us (to borrow) your notes?
- My teacher helped me (to get) this job.
- I can't seem to make this dishwasher (to run).
- Roberta got her mother's wedding dress (to alter) so that it fit perfectly.
- I like the way you had the beautician (to do) your hair.
- Larry is so good-hearted, he lets people (to take) advantage of him.
- Bob said that he would help us (to find) the place.
- Pansy makes everyone (to do) his share around the house.
- We will have to get someone (to fix) the phone right away.
- We are going to have our car (to fix) before we go to Toronto.
- Don't let this (to bother) you.
- This book should help you (to understand) the lecture.
- It costs about sixty dollars to have a tooth (to fill).

**SUBJUNCTIVE**

- ✓ The subjunctive in English is the simple form of the verb when used after certain verbs indicating that one person wants another person to do something.
- ✓ The word **that** must always appear in subjunctive sentences.
- ✓ The verb that is used **after that** must be in *simple form* irrespective of the subject and person.
- ✓ If *that* is omitted, most of the verbs are followed by the **Infinitive**.

We urge that he leave now.

We urge him to leave.

Study the following list of verbs.

Advise	Demand	Prefer	Require
Ask	Insist	Propose	Stipulate
Command	Move	Recommend	Suggest
Decree	Order	Request	Urge

**NOTE:** The verb *want* itself is not one of these verbs.

In the following rule, *verb* indicates one of the above verbs.

**Subject + verb + *that* + subject + [verb in simple form] . . .**  
**(ANY TENSE)**

The judge insisted that the jury return a verdict immediately.  
The university requires that all its students take this course.  
The doctor suggested that his patient stop smoking.

**If that is omitted, the structure would be:**

**Subject+ verb+ subject + [ infinitive (to+verb)].....**

Dr. Tandra asked Monty to submit his research paper before the end of the month.  
Hasan requested Toni to come to the party.

The simple form of the verb is also used after impersonal expressions with the same meaning as the above verbs. The adjectives that fit into this formula include the following.

Advised	Necessary	Recommended	Urgent
Important	Obligatory	Required	Imperative
Mandatory	Proposed	Suggested	

In the following rule, *adjective* indicates one of the above adjectives.

**It + be + adjective + *that* + subject + [verb in simple form] ... ..**  
**(any tense)**

It is necessary that he find the books.  
It was urgent that she leave at once.  
It has been proposed that we change the topic.

**Exercise 2: Define whether these sentences below are CORRECT (C) or INCORRECT (I). Correct mistakes.**

1. The supervisor recommended that all employees took a course in speed reading.
2. They request that you be fluent in Spanish.
3. My doctor urges that I am stopping smoking immediately.
4. It was essential that the train leave on time.
5. The professor advised that John had a private tutor for a few weeks.
6. The admiral demanded that his crew has inspection twice a day.
7. They asked that she not call before 8:00 a.m.
8. The gracious hosts insisted that Mr. Kanye did not leave so early.
9. I suggested that he wear black for the ceremony.
10. The police require that a driver renews his license every three years.
11. The instructions ask that we don't use a red pen.
12. The law requires that students be in school a certain number of days a year.
13. It was important that money was collected for the cause.
14. She insisted that they give her a receipt.
15. The law requires that everyone has his car checked at least once a year.

**Exercise 3: Choose the word that correctly completes each sentence below.**

1. Mr. Waldman recommends that Dorinda (be, is) promoted.
2. I insist that Marc (stop, stops) coming to class in that gorilla suit.
3. Miss Susan demands that Jimmy (prepare, prepares) carefully for each case.
4. We demand that a new counselor (be, is) hired.
5. Mrs. Padma requests that Lubna (come, comes) to her office at once.
6. I move that nominations (be, are) closed.
7. Park rules require that each person (leaves, leave) by midnight.
8. The gas station attendant asked that Ronald (to pull, pull) up a little close to the pump.
9. The man insists that he (is, be) executed from the jury duty.
10. The doctor recommended that Paula (went, go) on a strict diet.

## THE VERB NEED

The verb *need* is followed by the infinitive only if an animate being is the subject. If an inanimate object is the subject of this verb. The verb is followed by a gerund or the verb *be* plus the past participle.

### Animate being as subject + [verb in infinitive] ...

John and his brother need to paint the house.

My friend needs to learn Spanish.

### [Verb-ing] Inanimate object as subject + To be [verb in past participle]

The grass needs cutting OR The grass needs to be cut.

The television needs repairing. OR The television needs to be repaired

## IN NEED OF

### Subject + be + in need of + noun

It is also possible to use the expression *in need of* in some cases instead of using *need* as a verb. Because *need* is not a verb in this case, it must be preceded by the verb *be*.

Rafsan is in need of money.

(Rafsan need money.)

The roof is in need of repair.

(The roof needs to be repaired.)

The organization was in need of volunteers.

(The organization needed volunteers.)

### Exercise 4: Put the verb in parentheses into the correct form.

1. The chair is broken. I need (fix) it. The chair needs (fix).
2. What a mess! This room needs (clean) up. We need (clean) it up before the company arrives.
3. The baby's diaper needs (change). It's wet.
4. My shirt is wrinkled. It needs (iron).
5. There is a hole on our roof. The roof needs (repair).
6. I have books and paper all over my desk. I need (take) some time to straighten my desk. It needs (straighten) up.
7. The apples on the tree are ripe. They need (pick).
8. The dog needs (wash). He's been digging in the mud.
9. His car needs (fix).
10. The rug needs (clean) before we move in.
11. The house needs (paint), but we plan to wait until next summer to do it.
12. Her watch needed (repair).
13. The hem of this dress needs (mend) before I wear it again.

## MODALS

Modal Verb is an auxiliary verb like can, may, must etc. that modifies the main verb and expresses possibility, probability etc. It is also called "modal auxiliary verb". The modal auxiliaries have a number of different meanings. Remember that a modal is an auxiliary, and thus is NEVER used with *do*, *does*, or *did*. The modals include:

PRESENT TENSE	PAST TENSE
will	would (used to)
can	could
may	might
shall	should (ought to) (had better)
must (have to)	(had to)

NOTE: Words in parentheses ( ) indicate semi-modals. These have similar meanings to the modals, but are not grammatically the same.

### NEGATION OF MODALS

To make a modal negative, add the particle *not* after the modal.

John would like to leave.

John would not like to leave.

### QUESTION WITH MODALS

To make a question, place the modal at the beginning of the sentence.

Would John like to leave?

NOTE: A modal is always directly followed by the simple form (verb word). This is the infinitive without *to*.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE FORM
to be	be
to go	go
to have	have

This means that after a modal there can NEVER be: [verb + *ing*], [verb + *s*], past tense, or infinitive.

There are two ways that a modal can occur:

- 1) modal + simple form of the verb  
would be    could go    will have
- 2) modal + *have* + [verb in past participle]  
would have been    could have gone    will have had

NOTE: The word *have*, of course, must always be in the simple form after a modal; it can never be *has* or *had*.

### WILL

Will indicates future certainty.

John will begin the job tomorrow.

Sujan will leave in January.

### WOULD

Besides its use in conditional sentences, which will be discussed later in some other lecture, *would* can also mean a past time habit.

When David was young, he would swim once a day.

### USED TO

In this usage, the expression *used to* means the same as *would*. *Used to* is always in this form; it can NEVER be *use to*. Also, there are two grammar rules for *used to*. Notice the difference in the meaning as well as in grammar.

subject + used to + [verb in simple form] ...
---

When David was young, he used to swim once a day. (past time habit).

subject + be/ get + used to + [verb + ing] ...

John is used to swimming every day. (He is accustomed to swimming every day.)

John got used to swimming every day. (He became accustomed to swimming every day.)

NOTE: *Be used to* means to *be accustomed to*, and *get used to* means to *become accustomed to*.

**Examples:**

The program director used to write her own letters. (past time habit)

George is used to eating at 7.00 PM. (is accustomed to)

We got used to cooking our own food when we had to live alone. (became accustomed to)

**Exercise 5: Put the verb into the correct form:**

1. When I was a child, I used to \_\_\_ swimming every day. (go)
2. It took me a long time to get used to \_\_\_ glasses. (wear)
3. There used to \_\_\_ a cinema on this corner but it was knocked down. (be)
4. I'm the boss. I'm not used to \_\_\_ told what to do. (be)
5. You'll have to get used to \_\_\_ less if you want to lose weight. (eat)
6. I used to \_\_\_ Ann but now she gets on my nerves. (like)
7. Harry got tired very quickly. He wasn't used to \_\_\_ so fast. (run)
8. Jerry used to \_\_\_ a lot of coffee when he was a student. (drink)

**WOULD LIKE**

This expression is often used in **Invitations**.

It can also mean **Want**.

**Note:** It is **NOT CORRECT** to say: "Do you like -----?" to invite somebody to do something.

Subject + **would like** + [to + verb]...

Would you like to dance with me?

I would like to visit Japan.

We would like to order now, please.

The president would like to be re-elected.

They would like to study at the university.

Would you like to see a movie tonight?

**COULD/MAY/MIGHT**

Although *could* is used in conditionals, it can also be used to mean possibility. In this case, *could*, *may*, or *might* mean the same. The speaker is not sure of the statement made when using these modals.

It might rain tomorrow. It will *possibly* rain tomorrow.

It may rain tomorrow. = OR

It could rain tomorrow. *Maybe* it will rain tomorrow.

**NOTE:** *Maybe* is a combination of *May* and *be*, but it is one word and is not an auxiliary.

It means the same as *perhaps*.

**Examples of *could*, *may*, and *might*:**

The president said that there might be a strike next week.

I don't know what I'm doing tomorrow. I may go to the beach or may stay home.

It might be warmer tomorrow.

I may not be able to go with you tonight.

I don't know where Jaime is. He could be at home.

## **SHOULD**

This modal is used to indicate:

- A recommendation, advice, or obligation (see *must* for further explanation).  
Henry should study tonight.  
One should exercise daily.  
Maria should go on a diet.  
You should see a doctor about this problem.
- Expectation; used to indicate something that the speaker expects to happen.  
It should rain tomorrow. (I expect it to rain tomorrow.)  
My check should arrive next week. (I expect it to arrive next week.)

**NOTE:** The expressions *had better*, *ought to*, and *be supposed to* generally mean the same as *should* in either of the two definitions.

subject +  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{had better} \\ \text{should} \\ \text{ought to} \\ \text{be supposed to} \end{array} \right\} + [\text{verb in simple form}] \dots$

John should study tonight.  
John had better study tonight.  
John ought to study tonight.  
John is supposed to study tonight.

## **MUST**

This modal is used to indicate:

- Complete obligation; this is stronger than *should*. With *should* the person has some choice on whether or not to act, but with *must* the person has no choice.  
One must endorse a check before one cashes it.  
Elon must call his insurance agent today.  
A pharmacist must keep a record of the prescriptions that are filled.  
An automobile must have gasoline to run.  
An attorney must pass an examination before practicing law.  
This freezer must be kept at -20°.
- Logical conclusion; *must* is used to indicate that the speaker assumes something to be true from the facts that are available but is not absolutely certain of the truth.  
John's lights are out. He must be asleep.  
(*We assume that John is asleep because the lights are out.*)  
The grass is wet. It must be raining.  
(*We assume that it is raining because the grass is wet.*)

## **HAVE TO**

This expression means the same as *must* (meaning complete obligation).

George has to call his insurance agent today.  
A pharmacist has to keep a record of the prescriptions that are filled.  
For a past time obligation, it is necessary to use *had to*. *Must* CANNOT be used to mean a past obligation.

George had to call his insurance agent yesterday.  
Mrs. Kinsey had to pass an examination before she could practice law.

## USE OF PERFECTIVE

The expression **[Have + Verb in Past Participle]** is called Perfective altogether.  
Have gone                      Have done                      Have eaten  
Have decided                      Have sold                      Have taken                      etc.

### MODALS + PERFECTIVE

You will see the “Modal + Perfective” expression more in the section of conditionals. However, it is also possible to use other modals in this *form*. The “Modal + Perfective” is *usually used* to indicate past time.

**Modal + have + [verb in past participle]...**

**NOTE:** Remember that a modal is *always* followed by the simple form of the verb.

Thus, *have* can never be *has* or *had*.

### COULD/MAY/MIGHT + PERFECTIVE

Use any of these **modals + perfective** to indicate a past possibility. Remember that these modals also mean possibility in the present.

It may have rained last night, but I'm not sure.

The cause of death could have been bacteria.

John might have gone to the movies yesterday.

### SHOULD + PERFECTIVE

This is used to indicate an obligation that was supposed to occur in the past, but for some reason it did not occur.

John should have gone to the post office this morning.

(*He did not go to the post office.*)

Maria shouldn't have called John last night.

(*She did call him.*)

The policeman should have made a report about the burglary.

(*He did not make a report.*)

**NOTE:** The expression [*was/were supposed to + (verb in simple form)*] means much the same as [*Should + perfective*].

John was supposed to go the post office this morning.

(*He didn't go.*)

The policeman was supposed to make a report about the burglary.

(*He didn't make a report.*)

### MUST + PERFECTIVE

This is **NOT** used to indicate a past **obligation**.

Remember to use only *had to*, *should + perfective*, or *be supposed to* to indicate a past obligation.

**Must + perfective** can *only* mean a logical conclusion made in the past.

The grass is wet.                      It must have rained last night.  
(*It probably rained last night.*)

Tony's lights are out.                      He must have gone to sleep.  
(*He probably went to sleep.*)

Owena did very well on the exam.                      She must have studied.  
(*She probably studied.*)

Sandra failed the test.                      She must not have studied.  
(*She probably did not study.*)

**Exercise 6: Choose the correct answer in each of the following sentences according to meaning and tense.**

1. You (aren't able to / don't have to) help me if you don't have time. I can do the job myself.
2. You (don't have to / mustn't) go into that room. It's forbidden!
3. It's 2:20 and he said he'd be here at 2:30. He (should / can) be here soon.
4. There are no lights on and no one answers the doorbell. They (must not / cannot) be at home.
5. I (don't have to / can't) come to your party. I have to work.
6. You (must have / couldn't have) seen her in Chicago! I know for a fact that she was right here in Phoenix!
7. Yes, I know that I (should've / must've) studied last night, but I decided to watch TV instead.
8. Where's Eleanor? She (should've / must've) forgotten that we were supposed to meet at 2:00 PM.
9. I (would've / must've) been glad to help you. Why didn't you ask?
10. Look! It's raining and Professor Johnson is all wet. He (should've / must've) forgotten his umbrella again!
11. You (shouldn't have / must not have) turned off the computer when you did! You've caused all kinds of problems!
12. She (didn't have to / mustn't) study last night, so she didn't.
13. Yes, she (could've / couldn't have) been here yesterday. I don't think she was, but I can't prove that she wasn't.
14. I'm not sure where Dave is. He (would have / may have) taken Benjamin to a movie or to the zoo.
15. You shouldn't have driven so fast! You (would have / might have) had an accident!
16. If I had a bicycle, (I would/I will) ride it every day.
17. Tyrion (would have gone/would go) on a trip to Chicago if he had had time.
18. Marcela didn't come to class yesterday. She (will have had/may have had) an accident.
19. John did not do his homework, he (must have done/should have done) his homework.
20. Sharon was supposed to be here at nine o'clock. She (must forget/must have forgotten) about our meeting.
21. Where do you think Juan is today? I have no idea. He (should have slept/may have slept) late.
22. George missed class today. He (might have had/might had had) an accident.
23. Thomas arrived without his book. He (could have lost/would have lost) it.
24. Terry received a warning for speeding. He (should have driven/shouldn't have driven) so fast.
25. Henry's car stopped on the highway. It (may run/may have run) out of gas.

**Exercise 7: Choose between must+ perfective and should+ perfective in the following sentences.**

1. Ducan was deported for having an expired visa. He \_\_\_\_\_ (have) his visa renewed.
2. Mita was absent for the first time yesterday. She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) sick.
3. The photos are black. The X-rays at the airport \_\_\_\_\_ (damage) them.
4. Samantha got a parking ticket. She \_\_\_\_\_ (park; negative) in a reserved spot, since she had no permit.
5. Fabiha did very well on the exam. She \_\_\_\_\_ (study) very hard.
6. Nafisa did very badly on the exam. She \_\_\_\_\_ (study) harder.
7. Laden called us as soon as his wife had her baby. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very proud.
8. Eve had to pay \$5.00 because she wrote a bad check. She (deposit) her money before she wrote a check.
9. John isn't here yet. He \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) about our meeting.
10. Zihad failed the exam. He \_\_\_\_\_ (study; negative) enough.

## PART II: READING COMPREHENSION

She was one of those pretty, charming women who are born, as if by an error of Fate, into a petty official's family. She had no dowry,<sup>1</sup> no hopes, nor the slightest chance of being loved and married by a rich man—so she slipped into marriage with a minor civil servant.

Unable to afford jewels, she dressed simply: But she was wretched, for women have neither caste nor breeding—in them beauty, grace, and charm replace pride of birth. Innate refinement, instinctive elegance, and wit give them their place on the only scale that counts, and these make humble girls the peers of the grandest ladies.

She suffered, feeling that every luxury should rightly have been hers. The poverty of her rooms—the shabby walls, the worn furniture, the ugly upholstery caused her pain. All these things that another woman of her class would not even have noticed, made her angry. The very sight of the little Breton girl who cleaned for her awoke rueful thoughts and the wildest dreams in her mind. She dreamt of rooms with Oriental hangings, lighted by tall, bronze torches, and with two huge footmen in knee breeches made drowsy by the heat from the stove, asleep in the wide armchairs. She dreamt of great drawing rooms upholstered in old silks, with fragile little tables holding priceless knickknacks, and of enchanting little sitting rooms designed for tea-time chats with famous, sought-after men whose attentions all women longed for.

She sat down to dinner at her round table with its three-day-old cloth, and watched her husband lift the lid of the soup tureen and delightedly exclaim: –Ah, a good homemade beef stew! There's nothing better!” She visualized elegant dinners with gleaming silver and gorgeous china. She yearned for wall hangings peopled with knights and ladies and exotic birds in a fairy forest. She dreamt of eating the pink flesh of trout or the wings of grouse. She had no proper wardrobe, no jewels, nothing. And those were the only things that she loved—she felt she was made for them. She would have so loved to charm, to be envied, to be admired and sought after.

1. Which word best describes the actual living conditions of the couple in the selection?  
a. destitute      b. poor      c. comfortable      d. wealthy
2. Which line best demonstrates the couple's true economic standing?  
a. She had no dowry, no hopes, not the slightest chance of being married by a rich man . . .  
b. The poverty of her rooms—the shabby walls, the worn furniture, the ugly upholstery caused her pain.  
c. She sat down to dinner at her round table with its three-day-old cloth, and watched her husband lift the lid of the soup tureen . . .  
d. The very sight of the little Breton girl who cleaned for her awoke rueful thoughts and the wildest dreams in her mind
3. According to the selection, what can be stated about the marriage of this woman?  
a. She married but was ashamed of the insignificant position her husband held.  
b. She married on the rebound after a wealthy suitor had abandoned her.  
c. She married for love without realizing the consequences to her social standing.  
d. She never loved her husband.
4. What can be inferred about the values of both husband and wife?  
a. They share the same values.  
b. The husband values family and simple comforts of home, whereas his wife views these comforts as cause for her anguish.  
c. The husband has ceased to enjoy the simple things and only strives to quench his wife's insatiable desire for luxury.  
d. The husband believes that a wholesome meal can solve all problems, while his wife believes it is the presentation of the meal that counts.

5. The main idea of the passage is -
  - a. to have the reader feel great sympathy for the wife.
  - b. to have the reader feel great sympathy for the husband.
  - c. to show the class distinctions that were so obvious during the setting of the story.
  - d. to show the reader how selfish and self-centered the wife is.
6. What part of speech does de Maupassant employ to weave the rich images he presents through the wife's descriptions?
  - a. adjectives
  - b. adverbs
  - c. nouns
  - d. verbs

### PART III: SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

By now, all of you should have familiarized yourself with the standard vocabulary questions that appear on the exam. There are, however, many forms in which your vocabulary may be tested: in comprehension questions, fill-in-the-blanks, analogies, synonyms, antonyms and in other, more creative ways.

This should not alarm you at all since the approach to all of them requires you to have a strong vocabulary; something you should already be invested in strengthening. By the end of the course, you will have seen all the different types of vocab questions - either in lecture sheets, tests or in the question papers. But please, do not put off vocab-learning until the last month or week before the exam. It will be ineffective and will only result in frustration.

Today you will attempt a few synonym and antonym questions. The best way to tackle them is to dive right into them.

**Instruction: For each word written in Uppercase, select a word having the similar meaning.**

1. ELUSIVE
  - a. Deadly
  - b. Eloping
  - c. Evasive
  - d. Simple
  - e. Petrified
2. VILIFY
  - a. Defame
  - b. Ameliorate
  - c. Honor
  - d. Perturb
  - e. Rummage
3. SORDID
  - a. Squalid
  - b. Eccentric
  - c. Succinct
  - d. Limpid
  - e. Steady
4. DESPISE
  - a. Infuriate
  - b. Commend
  - c. Abhor
  - d. Facilitate
  - e. Fluctuate
5. ENCOUNTER
  - a. Concord
  - b. Battle
  - c. Harmony
  - d. Part
  - e. Work
6. CULMINATE
  - a. Grow
  - b. Reject
  - c. Render
  - d. Conclude
  - e. Collapse
7. TANTAMOUNT
  - a. Equal
  - b. Huge
  - c. Highest
  - d. Gullible
  - e. Trifling
8. SUPPLE
  - a. Impressive
  - b. Dubious
  - c. Delicate
  - d. Perfect
  - e. Agile
9. ARDOR
  - a. Metaphor
  - b. Passion
  - c. Agony
  - d. Mood
  - e. Severity

10. WITHER  
a. Fade   b. Bloom   c. Harass   d. Gather   e. Stress
11. INDIGNANT  
a. Insolent   b. Indigent   c. Elated   d. Offended   e. Obtrusive
12. ORDEAL  
a. Promising   b. Suffering   c. Bemusing   d. Consequence   e. submission
13. PRESTIGE  
a. advocate   b. pride   c. performance   d. wealth   e. None of these
14. PROVOCATION  
a. a narrow minded view point   b. a cause of anger or resentment   c. a prophesy  
d. an alliance   e. None of these
15. PROFESS  
a. to become expert   b. to declare   c. to foretell   d. to implicate   e. None of these

**Instruction: Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.**

1. CARNAL  
a. Fleishy   b. Sensual   c. Animal   d. Virtuous   e. None of these
2. DEMUR  
a. Shy   b. Boggle   c. Hesitate   d. cringe   e. None of these
3. INVIDIOUS  
a. Offensive   b. Hateful   c. Envious   d. Charitable   e. mendacious
4. SLOTH  
a. Activity   b. Idleness   c. Laziness   d. Indolence   e. None of these
5. UNPREDICTABLE  
a. sensitive   b. complaint   c. dependable   d. mature   e. laudable
6. PLASTICITY  
a. purify   b. agility   c. rigidity   d. sternness   e. massiveness
7. BOMBASTIC  
a. understated   b. unimpressive   c. derivative   d. remain steady   e. cling together
8. FLUCTUATE  
a. work for   b. flow over   c. follow from   d. remain steady   e. cling together
9. FUMBLE  
a. organize nearly   b. say clearly   c. prepare carefully  
d. handle adroitly   e. replace immediately
10. MUTTER  
a. please oneself   b. resolve conflict   c. speak distinctly  
d. digress randomly   e. omit willingly

11. EQUIVOCATE  
a. slouch      b. sigh      c. stability      d. be truthful      e. None of these
12. CONCOMITANT  
a. Assistant      b. artificial      c. pellucid      d. discrete      e. None of these
13. DENOUNCE  
a. Abhor      b. Condemn      c. Blame      d. Deplore      e. None of these
14. PAUCITY  
a. glut      b. sufficiency      c. artifice      d. precinct      e. None of these
15. SPECIOUS  
a. Unfeigned      b. Significant      c. Valid      d. Agreeable      e. None of these

You can find more questions of this kind in the English Q-bank to practise. Remember to diligently keep studying vocabulary.

## EXPERT ADVICE

You should already be acquainting yourself with the question papers by now. If you still haven't started, get to it. You can judge your current skillset and identify areas to work on by attempting actual papers under timed conditions.

Ask your instructor if you need more guidance regarding how to approach question paper solving.

All too often students leave all the papers for the end' and can only do a fraction of all the papers they have at their disposal. Do not do this. There are plenty of papers; start working through them.

## PART IV: TAKE-HOME ASSIGNMENT

**Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses.**

1. The doctor made the patient \_\_\_ in bed. (stay)
2. Mrs. Crane had her house \_\_\_. (paint)
3. The teacher had the class \_\_\_ a 2000-word research paper. (write)
4. I made my son \_\_\_ the windows before he could go outside to play. (wash)
5. Don got some kids in the neighborhood \_\_\_ out his garage. (clean)
6. I went to the bank to have a check \_\_\_. (cash)
7. Tom had a bad headache yesterday, so he got his twin brother Tim \_\_\_ to class for him. (go) The teacher didn't know the difference.
8. My boss made me \_\_\_ my report because he wasn't satisfied with it. (redo)
9. Alice stopped at the service station to have the tank \_\_\_. (fill)
10. Peeling onions always makes me \_\_\_. (cry)
11. I got Mary \_\_\_ me some money so I could go to a movie last night. (lend)
12. Mr. Fields went to a doctor to have the wart on his nose \_\_\_. (remove)
13. We had a professional photographer \_\_\_ pictures of everyone who participated in our wedding. (take)
14. I spilled some tomato sauce on my suit coat. Now I need to get my suit \_\_\_. (clean)

**Most of the following sentences contain one mistake. Write CORRECT (C) or INCORRECT (I).**

**Correct mistakes.**

1. She made the baby to take a nap.
2. Do you think we can get Karen takes us to San Diego?
3. Tom had a tooth fill.
4. Professor Baker let us to write a paper instead of taking a final exam.
5. Her husband always helps her that she does the laundry.
6. Professor Rogers didn't make us typed up our lab reports.
7. I want to get the house paint before winter.
8. Have you had your temperature taking yet?
9. When I was learning to drive, my Dad let me using his car.
10. Don't you help each other the study for tests?
11. When Cliff was sick with the flu, his mother made him to eat chicken soup and rest in bed.
12. Jack got his dog to bring him slippers.
13. Jane was having her hair to cut when somebody called her.
14. Harry has had his sister typed the report.
15. Can you help me to pack my things?
16. Have you had your luggage registered yet?
17. It's impossible to make my parents to tidy up my room.
18. Could you make your son be quiet?
19. My parents never let me coming back home late.
20. The Greens always let their children to see the New year in with them.

**Define whether these sentences below are CORRECT (C) or INCORRECT (I). Correct mistakes.**

1. Tom suggested that I should look for another job.
2. Tom suggested that I look for another job.
3. Tom suggested that I looked for another job.
4. Tom suggested me to look for another job.
5. Where do you suggest I go for my holiday?

6. Where do you suggest me to go for my holiday?
7. Where do you suggest I should go for my holiday?
8. The teacher suggested that her students to write compositions on their experiences with ESP.
9. The doctor insisted that his patient taking it easy for three months.
10. I suggest that he goes to the doctor as soon as he returns from taking the exam.
11. The doctor suggested that she not smoke.
12. I propose that the vote is secret ballot.
13. The foreign student advisor recommended that she studied more English before enrolling at the university.

**Add an appropriate form of be if necessary. If no form of be is necessary, leave the space blank.**

1. I have lived in Malaysia for a long time. I \_\_\_ used to consistently warm weather.
2. I \_\_\_ used to live in Finland, but now I live in France.
3. I \_\_\_ used to sitting at this desk. I sit here every day.
4. I \_\_\_ used to sit in the back of the classroom, but now I prefer to sit in the front row.
5. When I was a child, I \_\_\_ used to play games with my friends in a big field near my house after school every day.
6. It's hard for my children to stay inside on a cold, rainy day. They \_\_\_ used to playing outside in a big field near our house. They play there almost every day.
7. A teacher \_\_\_ used to answering questions. Students, especially good students, always have a lot of questions.
8. People \_\_\_ used to believe the world was flat.
9. Mrs. Hansen \_\_\_ used to do all of the laundry and cooking for her family. Now children are older and Mrs. Hansen has gone back to teaching, so the whole family shares their household chores.
10. Trains \_\_\_ used to be the main means of cross-continental travel. Today, most people take airplanes for long-distance travel.
11. Ms. Stanton's job requires her to travel extensively throughout the world. She \_\_\_ used to travelling by plane.
12. You and I are from different cultures. You \_\_\_ used to having fish for breakfast, I \_\_\_ used to having cheese and bread for breakfast.

**Give the correct form of the verb in parentheses. Some of the verbs are passive.**

1. Her adviser recommended that she (take) five courses.
2. He insisted that the new baby (name) after his grandfather.
3. The doctor recommended that she (stay) in bed for a few days.
4. The students requested that the test (postpone), but the instructor decided against the postponement.
5. I requested that I (permit) to change my class.
6. It is essential that pollution (control) and eventually (eliminate).
7. It was such a beautiful day that one of the students suggested we (have) class outside.
8. The movie director insisted that everything about his production (be) authentic.
9. It is vital that no one else (know) about the secret government operation.
10. She asked that we (be) sure to lock the door behind us.
11. It is essential that no one (admit) to the room without proper identification.
12. It is important that you (be, not) alone.
13. It is imperative that he (return) home immediately.
14. The governor proposed that a new highway (build).
15. She specifically asked that I (tell, not) anyone else about it. She said it was important that no one else (tell) about it.

**Choose the word that correctly completes each sentence below.**

1. President Downing insists that the demonstration (to be, be) ended.
2. Requests that Yosemite (become, becomes) a national park were granted in 1890.
3. I suggest that every applicant (fills, fill) out the form carefully.
4. Alec's boss insists that he (be, is) on time for work every day from now on.
5. She ordered that the door (to be, be) closed.
6. He recommends that she (writes, write) her paper tonight.

**Choose the correct form of the verbs.**

1. You \_\_\_ very proud of your son winning so many prizes.  
(A) must be (B) can't be
2. We thought our cousins would visit us when they were in town last week, but they didn't even call. I suppose they \_\_\_ too busy.  
(A) must be (B) must have been
3. The film has been such a big success I guess it \_\_\_ easy to get tickets to see it.  
(A) must be (B) can't be
4. I'm sure you could mend this if you really tried. You \_\_\_ using the right tools.  
(A) must be (B) can't be
5. I've just called the garage to check whether they've fixed my car, but I can't get an answer. I suppose they \_\_\_ a tea-break out in the yard.  
(A) may have (B) may be having
6. I don't know why you wanted to stay at that party. You \_\_\_ talking to all those boring people.  
(A) might have enjoyed (B) can't have enjoyed
7. I can't go out this morning. We're getting a new sofa and the store \_\_\_ it today.  
(A) may be delivering (B) must be delivering
8. You'll have to check these figures again. They're not accurate. You \_\_\_ when you added them up.  
(A) might have been concentrating (B) can't have been concentrating
9. You \_\_\_ thirsty after carrying those heavy boxes. Shall I make some tea?  
(A) must be (B) must have been

**Define whether the sentences below are CORRECT (C) or INCORRECT (I). Correct mistakes.**

1. My brother has to walk ten miles to buy some gas last weekend.
2. There is no one outside the theater; the performance have been cancelled.
3. They must to sign up for that class by this Friday.
4. We would have went to Florida, but it was having an unusual cold spell.
5. Mrs. Jones told me that she might have baked a cake for my birthday tomorrow if she has time.
6. Susan said she might leave before dinner.
7. They might go to the store a few minutes ago.
8. When my baby got very ill, I must have called the doctor.
9. The boys should not had made so much noise.
10. I will be very happy when I graduate this year.
11. John said that he might have gone to Harvard next year.
12. Beth must to take the bus yesterday because her car was being repaired.

## Vocabulary Section

### LIST OF VOCABULARY - 8

**mercurial** ADJ. capricious; changing; fickle. Quick as quicksilver to change, he was mercurial in nature and therefore unreliable.

**merger** N. combination (of two business corporations). When the firm's president married the director of financial planning, the office joke was that it wasn't a marriage, it was a merger.

**meticulous** ADJ. excessively careful; painstaking; scrupulous. Martha Stewart was a meticulous housekeeper, fussing about each and every detail that went into making up her perfect home.

**misanthrope** N. one who hates mankind. In Gulliver's Travels, Swift portrays an image of humanity as vile, degraded beasts; for this reason, various critics consider him a misanthrope.

**misnomer** N. wrong name; incorrect designation. His tyrannical conduct proved to all that his nickname, King Eric the Just, was a misnomer.

**mitigate** V. appease; moderate. Nothing Jason did could mitigate Medea's anger; she refused to forgive him for betraying her.

**mollify** V. soothe. The airline customer service representative tried to mollify the angry passenger by offering her a seat in first class.

**morose** ADJ. ill-humored; sullen; melancholy. Forced to take early retirement, Bill acted morose for months; then, all of a sudden, he shook off his sullen mood and was his usual cheerful self.

**mundane** ADJ. worldly as opposed to spiritual; everyday. Uninterested in philosophical or spiritual discussions, Tom talked only of mundane matters such as the daily weather forecast or the latest basketball results.

**munificent** ADJ. very generous. Shamelessly fawning over a particularly generous donor, the dean kept on referring to her as "our munificent benefactor." *munificence*, N.

**nefarious** ADJ. very wicked. The villain's crimes, though various, were one and all nefarious.

**negate** V. cancel out; nullify; deny. A sudden surge of adrenalin can negate the effects of

fatigue: there's nothing like a good shock to wake you up.

**nonchalance** N. indifference; lack of concern; composure. Cool, calm, and collected under fire, James Bond shows remarkable nonchalance in the face of danger.

**novelty** N. something new; newness. The computer is no longer a novelty at work; every desk in our office has one. *novel*, ADJ.

**nuance** N. shade of difference in meaning or color; subtle distinction. Jody gazed at the Monet landscape for an hour, appreciating every subtle nuance of color in the painting.

**obese** ADJ. fat. It is advisable that obese people try to lose weight.

**obsequious** ADJ. slavishly attentive; servile; sycophantic. Helen liked to be served by people who behaved as if they respected themselves; nothing irritated her more than an excessively obsequious waiter or a fawning salesclerk.

**obliterate** V. destroy completely. The tidal wave obliterated several island villages.

**oblivion** N. obscurity; forgetfulness. After a decade of popularity, Hurston's works had fallen into oblivion; no one bothered to read them anymore.

**obstinate** ADJ. stubborn; hard to control or treat. We tried to persuade him to give up smoking, but he was obstinate and refused to change. Blackberry stickers are the most obstinate weeds I know: once established in a yard, they're extremely hard to root out. *obstinacy*, N.

**ominous** ADJ. threatening. Those clouds are ominous; they suggest a severe storm is on the way.

**onerous** burdensome. He asked for an assistant because his work load was too onerous.

**opaque** ADJ. dark; not transparent. The opaque window shade kept the sunlight out of the room. *opacity*, N.

**optimist** N. person who looks on the good side. The pessimist says the glass is half-empty; the optimist says it is half-full.

**opulence** N. extreme wealth; luxuriousness; abundance. The glitter and opulence of the ballroom took Cinderella's breath away. *opulent*, ADJ.

**orator** N. public speaker. The abolitionist Frederick Douglass was a brilliant orator whose speeches brought home to his audience the evils of slavery.

**ornate** ADJ. excessively or elaborately decorated. With its elaborately carved, convoluted lines, furniture of the Baroque period was highly ornate.

**ostentatious** ADJ. showy; pretentious; trying to attract attention. Donald Trump's latest casino in Atlantic City is the most ostentatious gambling palace in the East: it easily outglitters its competitors. *ostentation*, N.

**pacifist** N. one opposed to force; antimilitarist. During the war, though the pacifists refused to bear arms, they nevertheless served in the front lines as ambulance drivers and medical corpsmen.

**parity** N. equality in status or amount; close resemblance. Unfortunately, some doubt exists whether women's salaries will ever achieve parity with men's.

**parody** N. humorous imitation; spoof; takeoff; travesty. The show *Forbidden Broadway* presents parodies spoofing the year's new productions playing on Broadway.

**parsimony** N. stinginess; excessive frugality. Furious because her father wouldn't let her buy out the clothing store, Annie accused him of parsimony.

**partisan** ADJ. one-sided; prejudiced; committed to a party. On certain issues of principle, she refused to take a partisan stand, but let her conscience be her guide. Rather than joining forces to solve our nation's problems, the Democrats and Republicans spend their time on partisan struggles. also N.

**paucity** N. scarcity. They closed the restaurant because the paucity of customers made it uneconomical to operate.

**perceptive** ADJ. insightful; aware; wise. Although Maud was a generally perceptive critic, she had her blind spots: she could never see flaws in the work of her friends.

**perforate** V. pierce; put a hole through. Before you can open the aspirin bottle, you must first perforate the plastic safety seal that covers the cap.

**peripheral** ADJ. marginal; outer. We lived, not in central London, but in one of those peripheral suburbs that spring up on the outskirts of a great city.

**pernicious** ADJ. very destructive. Crack cocaine has had a pernicious effect on urban society: it has destroyed families, turned children into drug dealers, and increased the spread of violent crimes.

**perpetuate** V. make something last; preserve from extinction. Some critics attack *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* because they believe Twain's book perpetuates a false image of Blacks in this country.

**pervasive** ADJ. pervading; spread throughout every part. Despite airing them for several hours, Martha could not rid her clothes of the pervasive odor of mothballs that clung to them. *pervade*, V.

**pessimism** N. belief that life is basically bad or evil; gloominess. Considering how well you have done in the course so far, you have no real reason for such pessimism about your final grade.

**phenomena** N. observable facts; subjects of scientific investigation. We kept careful records of the phenomena we noted in the course of these experiments.

**philanthropist** N. lover of mankind; doer of good. In his role as philanthropist and public benefactor, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., donated millions to charity; as an individual, however, he was a tight-fisted old man.

**piety** N. religious devotion; godliness. The nuns in the convent were noted for their piety; they spent their days in worship and prayer. *pious*, ADJ.

**pitfall** N. hidden danger; concealed trap. Her parents warned young Sophie against the many pitfalls that lay in wait for her in the dangerous big city.