

IBA

Name :

Batch:

ENGLISH LECTURE - 09

Part	Contents	Page
	REVIEW TEST	02
01	STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILLOGICAL PARTICIPLE MODIFIER • SQUINTING MODIFIER • DANGLING MODIFIER • PARTICIPLES AS ADJECTIVES • NOUNS FUNCTIONING AS ADJECTIVES • TAG QUESTION • ERRORS IN WORD CHOICE 	06
02	READING COMPREHENSION	14
03	TAKE-HOME ASSIGNMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VOCABULARY • LIST OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS-9 	17

REVIEW TEST

Time: 30 minutes (40 questions)

Score:.....

Choose the erroneous option from amongst the underlined portions of the sentence. If you deem the sentence to be correct as it is, write down “E” for “No Error”.

1. If anyone cares to join me in this campaign, either now or in the near future, they will be welcomed gratefully. No error
A B C D E
2. Contrary to what had previously been reported, the conditions governing the truce between Libya and Chad arranged by the United Nations has not yet been revealed. No error
A B C D E
3. In 1986, the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl has aroused intense speculation about the long-term effects of radiation that continued for the better part of a year. No error
C D E A B
4. Howard Hughes, who became the subject of bizarre rumors as a result of his extreme reclusiveness, was well-known as an aviator, industrialist, and in producing motion pictures.
A B C D
No error
E
5. Even well-known fashion designers have difficulty staying on top from one season to another because of changeable moods and needs in the marketplace. No error
A B C D E

Choose the best version of the underlined portion in each sentence.

1. Starting Thursday, Wal-Mart Stores is planning to offer free shipping on its Web site on almost 60,000 gift items, including many toys and electronics.
A. is planning to offer free shipping on its Web site on almost 60,000 gift items, including
B. plan to offer free shipping on its Web site on almost 60,000 gift items, including
C. plans to offer free shipping on their Web site on almost 60,000 gift items, including
D. will plan to offer free shipping on its Web site on almost 60,000 gift items, including
E. is planning to offer free shipping on its Web site on almost 60,000 gift items, that include
2. Political satire typically seizes on a public official's foibles or flaws and exaggerates them.
A. Political satire typically seizes on a public official's foibles or flaws and exaggerates them
B. Political satire seizes typically on a public official's foibles and flaws or exaggerates them
C. Political satire typically seizes on a public official's foibles or flaws thereby exaggerating it
D. Political satire tends to typically seize on a public official's foibles or flaws and exaggerate them
E. Political satire typically seizes on a public official's foibles or flaws and is exaggerating them
3. According to a 2009 Prudential survey, 37 percent of people think that Medicare will cover their long-term care costs but it won't.
A. 37 percent of people think that Medicare will cover their long-term healthcare costs but it won't.
B. 37 percent of people think that Medicare will cover their long-term healthcare costs and it won't.
C. 37 percent of people think Medicare would cover their long-term healthcare costs but it won't.
D. 37 percent of people think that Medicare will cover their long-term healthcare costs but they won't.
E. 37 percent of people are thinking that Medicare will be covering their long-term healthcare costs but it won't.

4. The prisoner's dilemma is a fundamental problem in game theory, which demonstrates why two people might not cooperate even if it is in both their best interests to do it.
- fundamental problem in game theory, which demonstrates why two people might not cooperate even if it is in both their best interests to do it
 - fundamental problem in game theory demonstrating why two people might not cooperate even if it was both in their best interests to do so
 - problem fundamental to game theory that demonstrates why two people might not cooperate even if it is in both their best interests to do it
 - fundamental problem in game theory that demonstrates two people who might not cooperate even if it is in both their best interests to do it
 - fundamental problem in game theory that demonstrates why two people might not cooperate even if it is in both their best interests to do so
5. The Illusionist, a novel by Irish author Jennifer Johnston, had been first published in 1995 by Sinclair Stevenson and is considered to be one of her best works.
- a novel by Irish author Jennifer Johnston, had been first published in 1995 by Sinclair Stevenson and is considered to be one
 - is a novel by Irish author Jennifer Johnston, which was first published in 1995 by Sinclair Stevenson and is considered as one
 - a novel by Irish author Jennifer Johnston, was first published in 1995 by Sinclair Stevenson and is considered one
 - a novel by Jennifer Johnston, an Irish author, was first published in 1995 by Sinclair Stevenson and was considered as one
 - a novel by Irish author Jennifer Johnston, is first published in 1995 by Sinclair Stevenson and is considered to be one

Find out the option in which the proper usage of the mentioned prefix/suffix is not ensured/ reflected.

- de- (A) devalue (B) derail (C) dessert (D) defrost (E) demotivate
- ion (A) division (B) location (C) inspection (D) collection (E) nation
- ette (A) barrette (B) dinette (C) diskette (D) priorette (E) majorette
- uous (A) premonicious (B) contemptuous (C) tempestuous (D) sensuous (E) vacuous
- cy (A) bureaucracy (B) accuracy (C) amiscucy (D) conspiracy (E) exigency

Choose the appropriate word to fill in the blank.

- During the last few years great efforts have been made to _____ the operation of weighing machines by the introduction of machinery, more or less complicated, which renders the machines to a great extent self-acting.
(A) exhaust (B) expedite (C) devise (D) avert (E) exploit
- If you do not take your medicine, your condition will _____, and you will feel worse.
(A) exacerbate (B) equivocate (C) inundate (D) bolster (E) indict
- The fight between the two students was an unwelcome _____ in the teacher's organized classroom.
(A) diminution (B) brevity (C) decorum (D) depravity (E) digression
- The successful entrepreneur is an _____ who is not afraid to introduce something new to the market.
(A) iconoclast (B) example (C) erudite (D) enigma (E) aversion
- Because I understand the meaning of the word "love", I do not want it to be overused to the point where it becomes _____.
(A) Indiscriminate (B) hackneyed (C) contentious (D) implausible (E) divergent

6. Since the truce between the two countries is only temporary, most people consider the situation to be _____.
(A) meticulous (B) onerous (C) nefarious (D) mercurial (E) malevolent
7. Since it was constantly stroked by her _____ entourage, the singer's ego was gigantic.
(A) obsequious (B) munificent (C) obstinate (D) morose (E) ominous
8. He sat down in his chair and propped his legs up with _____, as if he hadn't performed the impossible and healed her.
(A) nuance (B) oblivion (C) nonchalance (D) pessimism (E) opulence
9. Economists claim a sizable stock market crash will _____ any economic gains that have been made during the year.
(A) ornate (B) obliterate (C) perforate (D) pacify (E) perpetuate
10. Even though Peter has a gigantic art collection, he does not present it in a/an _____ manner to everyone who enters his home.
(A) pernicious (B) pervasive (C) peripheral (D) mundane (E) ostentatious

Read the following passages and answer the questions:

Everyone should see the film *Ray*. It is, by far, the best movie of the year! Jamie Foxx is fantastic in his role as Ray Charles and the music is amazing! *Ray* is sure to win many Oscars this year.

1. **The author wrote to _____.**
A. describe the role of Jamie Foxx in the movie *Ray*
B. persuade the reader to see *Ray*
C. contrast the performance of Jamie Foxx as Ray Charles with the real-life story of Ray Charles
D. wage a bet that *Ray* will win the Oscars
2. **The author's tone is _____.**
A. persuasive B. critical C. straightforward D. amused

Like human beings, ants can be both cooperative and aggressive towards one another; in fact, certain species of ants survive by raiding other ant colonies and enslaving the offspring. Scientists believe that these "slavemaker" ants cannot survive on their own and need other ants to take care of them. The only way in which they can achieve this is by raiding other colonies and seizing the larvae and pupae; they then carry them back to their own colonies and raise them as slaves. Once their slaves die, they raid new colonies, capture new larvae, and acquire a new supply of slaves.

3. **The author wrote to _____.**
A. illustrate the unusual way in which certain ant species survive
B. convince the reader that ants can play a beneficial role
C. compare and contrast the distinct roles that ants play
D. amuse the reader with amusing facts about ants
4. **The author's tone is _____.**
A. hopeful B. entertaining C. informative D. forceful

I had been sick for a long time. When the day came for me to leave the hospital, I barely knew how to walk anymore, could barely remember who I was supposed to be. Make an effort, the doctor said, and in three or four months you'll be back in the swing of things. I didn't believe him, but I followed his advice anyway. They had given me up for dead, and now that I had confounded their predictions and mysteriously failed to die, what choice did I have but to live as though a future life were waiting for me??

5. **The author wrote to _____.**
 A. describe a very difficult time in his life B. present information about doctors and their advice
 C. frighten the reader with a disturbing story D. amuse the reader with a humorous story
6. **The author's tone is _____.**
 A. humorous B. critical C. informative D. grave

Choose one of the following to complete the sentences.

1. Apple Computers _____ the share of the market held by Microsoft in the late 1990s but unfortunately they didn't have a clear business plan to more ambitiously pursue their business goals.
 A) could capture B) needn't have captured C) should have captured
 D) might have captured E) might capture
2. Many immigrants now agree that they _____ their traditions when they first settled in America.
 A) shouldn't have given up B) didn't have to give up C) may not have given up
 D) might not give up E) needn't give up
3. Although working conditions _____ in many occupations in the past few years, one can never be safe, particularly in places with higher risk occupations.
 A) might improve B) can't have improved C) may have improved
 D) could improve E) needn't have improved
4. Road conditions _____ much in the last fifteen years, since the government hasn't invested anything to renew the roads.
 A) must have improved B) needn't have improved
 C) didn't need to improve D) ought to have improved E) can't have improved

Complete the sentences, using the idea of the words in parentheses.

1. (You must call home every week.)
 Dan's parents insisted that he _____ home every week.
2. (Someone must tell her the truth about her illness.)
 It is essential that she _____ the truth about her illness.
3. (Please mail all packages at the central office.)
 The director requests that all packages _____ at the central office.
4. (We must remember to give the babysitter certain phone numbers to call in case of emergency.)
 It is important that the baby-sitter _____ phone numbers to call in case of emergency.
5. (Everybody must stay at home during the curfew.)
 The government ordered that everybody _____ at home during the curfew hours.

PART I: STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

PROBLEMS INVOLVING MODIFIERS

ILLOGICAL PARTICIPIAL MODIFIERS

- A participial phrase (one containing a [verb + *ing*] without auxiliaries) can be used to join two sentences with a common subject.
- When two phrases do not share a common subject, we call the participial phrase an illogical participial modifier.
- The subject of the participial phrase is understood rather than explicit. Consider the following sentence.

Incorrect: After jumping out of a boat, the shark bit the man.

(We understand that the actual subject of the verb *jumping is the man*; therefore, immediately after the comma, we must mention *the man*.)

Correct: After jumping out of a boat, the man was bitten a by shark.

- For clarity, introductory participial phrases must be followed immediately by the noun that is logically responsible for the action of the participle.
- There is no written subject in the participle phrase; thus a change of subject is possible. Sometimes the participial phrase is preceded by a preposition.

Misplaced Words

1. Place the adverbs **only, almost, even, ever, just, merely, hardly, nearly** and **scarcely** right next to the word they modify.
 - a. INCORRECT: The rabbit **almost** ate all the carrots
 - b. CORRECT: The rabbit ate **almost** all the carrots

Misplaced Phrases and Clauses

It is important that you place the modifying phrase or clause as close as possible to the word or words it modifies:

- a. INCORRECT: I heard that my roommate intended to throw a surprise party for me **while I was outside her bedroom window**
- b. CORRECT: **While I was outside her bedroom window**, I heard that my roommate intended to throw a surprise party for me

Exercise-1: Illogical Participial Modifiers

Following the example given above, correct these illogical participial modifiers. You may have to reword the main clause and add a subject.

1. Being thoroughly dissatisfied with the picture, it was hidden in the closet.
2. Seeing the advancing army, all valuables were hidden under the stairwell.
3. Plunging into the water, the drowning child was rescued.
4. Criticizing the defendant for his cruel behavior, the sentence was handed down by the judge.
5. After painting the car, it was given to the man's wife by the man.

Exercise 2: Define whether the following sentences are CORRECT (C) or INCORRECT (I). Correct mistakes.

1. Playing in the street, the truck hit the child.
2. By painting and repairing as needed, your home can be kept in good condition.
3. Before leaving, Janne kissed me goodbye.
4. Addressed and stamped, I dropped the letter in the slot.
5. While a student at college, my mother met my father.
6. Walking toward the church, the stained-glass windows looked beautiful.

7. To understand the subject, a great deal of studying must be done.
8. Skiing down the steep hill, my heart beat crazily.
9. Watching her daughter play, Kim thought about life as a mother.
10. Once learned, a language cannot easily be forgotten.
11. When only a child, my father taught me how to play soccer.
12. Studying and reading, the day passed quickly.
13. To make a good cup of coffee, one must begin with high-quality coffee beans.
14. Sitting alone in his room, the strange noise frightened him.
15. Wrapped in pretty green paper, Mashiyat put the package on the table.

SQUINTING MODIFIERS

A **squinting modifier** is an ambiguously placed modifier that can modify either the word before it or the word after it. In other words, it is "squinting" in both directions at the same time:

- a. **INCORRECT:** Defining your terms **clearly** strengthens your argument. (does defining "clearly strengthen" or does "defining clearly" strengthen?)
- b. **CORRECT:** Defining your terms **will clearly** strengthen your argument.
- c. **CORRECT:** **A clear definition** of your terms strengthens your argument.

DANGLING MODIFIERS

A dangling modifier is usually a phrase - or a dependent clause whose subject and verb are implied rather than expressed -- that functions as an adjective but does not modify any specific word in the sentence, or (worse) modifies the *wrong* word. Consider the following example:

- a. **INCORRECT: Raised in Nova Scotia**, it is natural to miss the smell of the sea.

The introductory phrase in the above sentence looks as if it is meant to modify a person or persons, but no one is mentioned in the sentence. Such introductory adjective phrases, because of their position, automatically modify the first noun or pronoun that follows the phrase -- in this case, "it." The connection in this case is illogical because "it" was not raised in Nova Scotia. You could revise the sentence in a number of ways:

- b. **CORRECT: For a person raised in Nova Scotia**, it is natural to miss the smell of the sea. (the phrase no longer functions as an adjective)
- c. **CORRECT: Raised in Nova Scotia, I** often miss the smell of the sea. (the phrase functions as an adjective but now automatically modifies "I," a logical connection)

A dangling modifier is also present in the following sentence:

- a. **INCORRECT: Although nearly finished**, we left the play early because we were worried about our sick cat.
- b. **CORRECT: Although the play** was nearly finished, we left early because we were worried about our sick cat.

Exercise 3: Sentence Correction

1. Returning to Harvard after three decades, the campus seemed much less cheery to Sharon than it had been when she was studying there.
 - a. Returning to Harvard after three decades, the campus seemed much less cheery to Sharon
 - b. After Sharon returned to Harvard in three decades, it seemed a much less cheery campus to her
 - c. Having returned to Harvard after three decades, it seemed a much less cheery campus to her
 - d. When Sharon returned to Harvard after three decades, she thought the campus much less cheery
 - e. Sharon returned to Harvard after three decades and then she thought the campus much less cheery

2. Having drafted the museum floor plan with exceptional care, that the planning commission rejected his design upset the architect greatly.
 - a. that the planning commission rejected his design upset the architect greatly.
 - b. the planning commission's rejection of his design caused the architect a great upset
 - c. the architect found the planning commission's rejection of his design greatly upsetting
 - d. the architect was greatly upset about the planning commission rejecting his design
 - e. the architect's upset at the planning commission's rejection of his design was great.
3. Examining the principal movements sweeping through the world, it can be seen that they are being accelerated by the war.
 - a. Examining the principal movements sweeping through the world, it can be seen
 - b. Having examined the principal movements sweeping through the world, it can be seen
 - c. Examining the principal movements sweeping through the world can be seen
 - d. Examining the principal movements sweeping through the world, we can see
 - e. It can be seen examining the principal movements sweeping through the world
4. Depending on skillful suggestion, argument is seldom used in advertising.
 - a. Depending on skillful suggestion, argument is seldom used in advertising.
 - b. Argument is seldom used in advertising, which depends instead on skillful suggestion
 - c. Skillful suggestion is depended on by advertisers instead of argument.
 - d. Suggestion, which is more skillful, is used in place of argument by advertisers
 - e. Instead of suggestion, depending on argument is used by skillful advertisers
5. When used undiluted, you can irritate your skin with liquid bleach.
 - a. you can irritate your skin with liquid bleach.
 - b. liquid bleach can irritate your skin
 - c. bleach, it being liquid, could irritate your skin
 - d. you could be irritating your skin with liquid bleach
 - e. then liquid bleach could be irritating to your skin
6. After removing their skins, the children sliced the carrots into sticks for dipping
 - a. After removing their skins,
 - b. After they removed their skins,
 - c. After they had removed their skins,
 - d. After removing the carrots' skins,
 - e. After they had removed the skins from the carrots,
7. Brought up in a homogeneous, all-white suburb, it was only when I moved to San Francisco that I realized how exciting life in an ethnically diverse community can be.
 - a. it was only when I moved to San Francisco that I realized how exciting life in an ethnically diverse community can be.
 - b. I did not realize how exciting life in an ethnically diverse community can be until I moved to San Francisco
 - c. when I moved to San Francisco I realized how exciting life in an ethnically diverse community can be
 - d. an exciting life in an ethnically diverse community was unrealized by me until I moved to San Francisco
 - e. moving to San Francisco made me realize how exciting life in an ethnically diverse community can be

8. When one realizes how very different caterpillars and spiders are, you too will find it remarkable that they produce silks that are similar.
 - a. When one realizes how very different caterpillars and spiders are
 - b. If one should realize the great differences between caterpillars and spiders
 - c. If one realizes how greatly caterpillars and spiders differ
 - d. When you realize how very different caterpillars and spiders are
 - e. Upon the realization of how very different caterpillars and spiders are
9. Upon considering the facts of the case, the solution was obvious; consequently, Holmes sent for the police
 - a. Upon considering
 - b. When considering
 - c. Considering
 - d. In consideration of
 - e. When he considered
10. Although now engaged in writing background music for television show, his next musical project will be to compose a symphony in memory of the Challenger crew.
 - a. his next musical project will be to compose a symphony
 - b. the next musical project he will undertake will be the composition of a symphony
 - c. he will next compose a symphony
 - d. therefore, the will next compose a symphony
 - e. his next musical project will be the composition of a symphony

PARTICIPLES AS ADJECTIVES

- Very often, when there is no regular adjective form for a verb, the present or past participle of the verb can be used as an adjective.
- It is sometimes difficult for foreign students to decide whether to use the present [verb + *ing*] or past [verb + *ed*] or [verb + *en*] participle as an adjective.
- The present participle [verb + *ing*] is used as an adjective when the noun it modifies performs or is responsible for an action. The verb is usually intransitive (it doesn't take an object). The verb form of the sentence is the progressive (continuous) aspect.

The purring kitten snuggled close to the fireplace. (The kitten was purring)

The blooming flowers in the meadow created a rainbow of colors. (The flower were blooming)

- The past participle is used as an adjective when the noun it modifies is the receiver of the action. The sentence from which this adjective comes is generally in the passive aspect.

The sorted mail was delivered to the offices before noon. (The mail had been sorted.)

Frozen food is often easier to prepare than fresh food. (The food had been frozen.)

- Other verbs such as *interest*, *bore*, *excite*, and *frighten* are more difficult. The rule is basically the same as that given above. The [verb + *ing*] form is used when the noun causes the action and the [verb + *ed*] form is used when it receives the action. Compare the following groups of sentences.

The boring professor put the student to sleep.

The boring lecture put the student to sleep.

The bored students went to sleep during the boring lecture.

The child saw a frightening movie.

The frightened child began to cry.

Exercise 4: Choose the correct form of the participles used as adjectives in the following sentences.

1. The (breaking/broken) dishes lay on the floor.
2. The (trembling/trembled) children were given a blanket for warmth.
3. Compassionate friends tried to console the (crying/cried) children.
4. The (interesting/interested) tennis match caused a great deal of excitement.
5. When Terry noticed the (burning/burnt) building, he notified the fire department immediately.
6. I don't find this story (amusing/amused).
7. I must have the mixer (fixing/fixing).
8. My room is a mess: I really must get it (tidying/tidied) up.
9. I would stay at home after such a (tiring/tired) day.
10. Uncle Frank has a gentle old horse (naming/named) Pete on his farm.
11. Can you smell something (burning/burned)?
12. He opened the letter with (shaking/shaken) fingers.
13. She had rather a (pleasing/pleased) look on her face.
14. Deeply (shocking/shocked) I left them.
15. When (answering/answered) your question yesterday, I forgot this fact.
16. He walked along the road with his collar (turning/turned) up, hands in pockets.
17. I didn't enjoy the party because I was (boring/bored) there.
18. Why not throw away the (breaking/broken) umbrella, we are not likely to repair it.
19. She didn't pay any attention to the (ringing/rung) telephone.
20. Don't you think your hair needs (cutting/cut)?
21. Can you think of the name of an animal (beginning/begun) with "B"?

NOUNS FUNCTIONING AS ADJECTIVES

- In English, many nouns can function as adjectives when they appear before other nouns (a wool coat, a gold watch, and a history teacher). The first noun of the combination functions as an adjective, describing the second one, which functions as a noun.
- The nouns that function as adjectives are always in the singular even though they may modify a plural noun.

Number-noun combinations always appear hyphenated.

We took a tour that lasted five weeks. (*Weeks function as a noun in this sentence.*)

We took a five-week tour.

adjective noun

His subscription to that magazine is for two years. (*Years functions as a noun in this sentence.*)

He has a two-year subscription to that magazine.

adjective noun

That student wrote a report that was ten pages long. (*Pages functions as a noun in this sentence.*)

That student wrote a ten-page report.

adjective noun

These shoes cost twenty dollars. (*Dollars functions as a noun in this sentence.*)

These are twenty-dollar shoes.

adjective noun

Exercise 5: In each of the following sets, choose the appropriate form for the blank in the second sentence.

Example: Her call to California lasted ten minutes.
She made a ten-minute call to California.

1. Reshad's new apartment is in a building that has twelve stories. Reshad's new apartment is in a _____ building.
2. We teach languages. We are _____ teachers.
3. My parents saw a play in three acts last night. My parents saw a _____ play last night.
4. The manager said that the sale would last for two days. The manager said that it would be a _____ sale.
5. Maisha bought a tool set containing 24 pieces. Maisha bought a _____ tool set.

ERRORS IN WORD CHOICE

WRONG CHOICE OF LIKE, UNLIKE OR ALIKE

Have the Words *-like*, *-alike*, and *-unlike* been used correctly?

- (i) When *-like* is a preposition followed by an object, it means *-similar*.
Like my father, I am an architect. (~~My~~ father is a architect, and I am one too.)
- (ii) *-Unlike* is a preposition followed by an object and means *-not similar*.
Unlike my mother, her mother has a full-time job.
(~~Her~~ mother has a full-time job, but my mother does not.)
- (iii) *-Alike* can be an adverb meaning *-equally* or an adjective meaning *-similar*.
As an **adverb** The tuition increase was opposed by students and teachers alike
As an **adjective** My brother and sister are alike in many ways.

Sample Items

1. Alike their close relative the frogs, toads are amphibians.
A B C D
Choice (A) doesn't follow the pattern like A, B . . .
2. Asters, as most perennial plants, bloom once a year.
A B C D

The word *like* should be used in place of the word *as* before a noun phrase (most perennial plants).

WRONG CHOICE OF MAKE OR DO

Common Expressions with Make

make advances in	make an investment
make an attempt	make a plan
make a comparison	make a prediction
make a contribution	make a profit
make a decision	make a promise
make a distinction	make an offer
make a forecast	make a suggestion
make a law	make a sound/noise
make a point	Make up (= compose)

To make is also used in this pattern: **make + someone + adjective** (*The gift made her happy.*)

Common Expressions with Do

Do an assignment	Do a job (errand, chore)
Do business with	Do research
Do one's duty	Do one's work
Do someone a favor	

Sample Items

- Cement is done from varying amounts of limestone, clay, and gypsum.
A B C D
The verb done is incorrect in this sentence. The correct word choice is **made**.
- Small town newspapers often urge readers to make business with local merchants.
A B C D
The phrase should read **do** business with.

EXERCISE 6: Choose the best alternative

- The tips of high-speed dental drills are (done / made) of tungsten steel and often contain diamonds.
- A cottage industry is a form of manufacturing (done/made) at home.
- (Alike/Like) stars, galaxies tend to congregate in clusters.
- Please (make/do) me a favor and help me fix my car.
- I would be very glad to (make/do) business with your company.

➤ FOR and DURING

We use **for** + a period of time to say how long something goes on:

for six years, for two hours, for a week

I've lived in this house **for six years**.

We watched television **for two hours** last night.

Ann is going away **for a week** in September

Where have you been? I've been waiting **for ages**.

Are you going away **for the weekend**?

You cannot use **during** in this way:

It rained **for** three days without stopping. (not 'during three days')

We use **during** + noun to say when something happens (not, how long):

during **the film**, during **our holiday**, during **the night**

I fell asleep **during the film**.

We met a lot of interesting people **during our holiday**.

The ground is wet. It must have rained **during the night**.

I'll phone you some time **during the afternoon**.

➤ ALTHOUGH and THOUGH

Very often, both of these words can be used in the same way.

Example: They are a nice family, Al(though)I don't like young Sandra much.

There are one or two differences:

*Though is often used with even to give emphasis. Even although is not possible.

Example: Even though I didn't understand a word, I kept smiling.

*Though (but not although) can be put at the end of a sentence, with the meaning of however.

Example: It was a quiet party. I had a good time though.

➤ ON TIME / IN TIME

✓ On time = punctual, not late. If something happens on time, it happens at the time, which was

planned:

The 11.45 train left on time. (= it left at 11.45)

–“I’ll meet you at the corner at 7.30.” –“Okay, but please be on time.” (= don’t be late / be there at 7.30)

The conference was very well organized. Everything began and finished on time.

- ✓ In time (for something / to do something) = soon enough for something / soon enough to do something:

Will you be home in time for dinner? (= soon enough for dinner)

I’ve sent Shafina her birthday present. I hope it arrives in time (for her birthday). (= soon enough for her birthday)

I must hurry. I want to get home in time to see the football match on television. (= soon enough to see the football match)

- ✓ The opposite of in time is too late :

I got home too late to see the football match.

- ✓ Note the expression just in time :

We got to the station just in time to catch the train.

A dog ran in front of the car, but I managed to stop just in time (to avoid hitting the dog).

➤ **BESIDE and BESIDES**

Beside is a preposition that means 'at the side of or 'by'

Example: Who’s the big blonde sitting beside Philip?

Besides is both a preposition and an adverb.

*As a preposition, it is used rather like as well as, when we want to add new information to what is already known.

Example: Besides literature, we have to study history and philosophy. (history and philosophy as well as literature)

Who was at the party besides Jack and the Bensons?.(I know about Jack and the Bensons, but who else was there?)

*As an adverb, it means 'also', 'moreover or 'as well'. It usually goes before a clause.

Example: I don’t like those shoes; besides, they’re too expensive.

It’s too late to go out no. Besides, it’s starting to rain.

➤ **AT THE END / IN THE END**

- ✓ At the end (of something) = at the time when something ends. For example:

at the end of the month

at the end of January

at the end of the film

at the end of the course

at the end of the match

at the end of the concert

I’m going away at the end of January / at the end of the month.

At the end of the concert, there was tremendous applause.

All the players shook hands at the end of the match.

- ✓ You cannot say 'in the end of something'.
- ✓ The opposite of at the end is at the beginning
at the beginning of the concert, at the beginning of January
- ✓ In the end = finally. We use in the end when we say what the final result of a situation was:
We had a lot of problems with our car. In the end we sold it and bought another one.
He got more and more angry. In the end he just walked out of the room.

4. How did Jukes feel when Captain MacWhirr came on deck?
A. Angry B. Fearful C. Surprised D. Comforted
5. In the third and fourth paragraphs (lines 12 - 23), the author has used the storm as an opportunity to do which of the following?
A. Suggest that there is conflict developing between Jukes and the captain
B. Portray weaknesses in Jukes's character
C. Contrast the captain's position of responsibility with Jukes's position
D. Describe the various measures that must be taken while sailing a ship during severe weather

Chaos Theory

Around 1960, mathematician Edward Lorenz found unexpected behavior in apparently simple equations representing atmospheric air flows. Whenever he reran his model with the same inputs, different outputs resulted—although the model lacked any random elements. Lorenz realized that tiny rounding errors in his analog computer mushroomed over time, leading to erratic results. His findings marked a seminal moment in the development of chaos theory, which, despite its name, has little to do with randomness.

To understand how unpredictability can arise from deterministic equations, which do not involve chance outcomes, consider the non-chaotic system of two poppy seeds placed in a round bowl. As the seeds roll to the bowl's center, a position known as a point attractor, the distance between the seeds shrinks. If, instead, the bowl is flipped over, two seeds placed on top will roll away from each other. Such a system, while still not technically chaotic, enlarges initial differences in position.

Chaotic systems, such as a machine mixing bread dough, are characterized by both attraction and repulsion. As the dough is stretched, folded and pressed back together, any poppy seeds sprinkled in are intermixed seemingly at random. But this randomness is illusory. In fact, the poppy seeds are captured by "strange attractors," staggeringly complex pathways whose tangles appear accidental but are in fact determined by the system's fundamental equations.

During the dough-kneading process, two poppy seeds positioned next to each other eventually go their separate ways. Any early divergence or measurement error is repeatedly amplified by the mixing until the position of any seed becomes effectively unpredictable. It is this "sensitive dependence on initial conditions" and not true randomness that generates unpredictability in chaotic systems, of which one example may be the Earth's weather. According to the popular interpretation of the "Butterfly Effect," a butterfly flapping its wings causes hurricanes. A better understanding is that the butterfly causes uncertainty about the precise state of the air. This microscopic uncertainty grows until it encompasses even hurricanes. Few meteorologists believe that we will ever be able to predict rain or shine for a particular day years in the future.

1. The main purpose of this passage is to
(A) explain complicated aspects of certain physical systems
(B) trace the historical development of a scientific theory
(C) distinguish a mathematical pattern from its opposite
(D) describe the spread of a technical model from one field of study to others
(E) contrast possible causes of weather phenomena
2. In the example discussed in the passage, what is true about poppy seeds in bread dough, once the dough has been thoroughly mixed?
(A) They have been individually stretched and folded over, like miniature versions of the entire dough.
(B) They are scattered in random clumps throughout the dough.
(C) They are accidentally caught in tangled objects called strange attractors.
(D) They are bound to regularly dispersed patterns of point attractors.
(E) They are in positions dictated by the underlying equations that govern the mixing process.

3. According to the passage, the rounding errors in Lorenz's model
- (A) indicated that the model was programmed in a fundamentally faulty way
 - (B) were deliberately included to represent tiny fluctuations in atmospheric air currents
 - (C) were imperceptibly small at first, but tended to grow
 - (D) were at least partially expected, given the complexity of the actual atmosphere
 - (E) shrank to insignificant levels during each trial of the model
4. The passage mentions each of the following as an example or potential example of a chaotic or non-chaotic system EXCEPT
- (A) a dough-mixing machine
 - (B) atmospheric weather patterns
 - (C) poppy seeds placed on top of an upside-down bowl
 - (D) poppy seeds placed in a right-side-up bowl
 - (E) fluctuating butterfly flight patterns
5. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following pairs of items would most likely follow typical pathways within a chaotic system?
- (A) two particles ejected in random directions from the same decaying atomic nucleus
 - (B) two stickers affixed to a balloon that expands and contracts over and over again
 - (C) two avalanches sliding down opposite sides of the same mountain
 - (D) two baseballs placed into an active tumble dryer
 - (E) two coins flipped into a large bowl

IT'S HIGH TIME YOU STARTED SOLVING REAL QUESTION PAPERS REGULARLY AT HOME.

**BBA ADMISSION EXAMS ARE
"APTITUDE TESTS"
AND YOU NEED TO FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH IT WELL TO
ACE IT.**

PART IV: TAKE-HOME ASSIGNMENT

Essay Writing

There is an entire lecture devoted to the writing section of the admission test coming up. We will look at all the different ways questions may pop up as well as how to handle them. Before we do that however, it will benefit you greatly to have first have experience in writing essays. You'll know what to ask your instructor and also have a better idea of the challenges that come with writing.

Have a go at writing the three following essays:

- Is war ever justified?
- A good leader
- Is it more important to enjoy your job than to earn a great deal of money?

Identify whether the sentences below are CORRECT (C) or INCORRECT (I).

1. Containing tennis courts and pools, some marinas are more like resorts than boat garages.
2. Having watched the movie closely, the ending was confusing.
3. Viewing alcohol as a beverage, it is often not considered a drug.
4. Having been laid off from his job in an aircraft factory, Virgil became a detective in order to pay his mortgage bills.
5. Imagining that life exists on Titan, one of Saturn's moons, many science fiction stories have been written.
6. Riding on a rubber raft, Leslie and Collen traveled down the Snake River.
7. Remarking that too many Americans have forgotten what Memorial Day means, the parade attracted a very small crowd.
8. Believing the ten-year-old clothes in the back of her closet will someday come back into fashion, none of them have been thrown away

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

1. By the time Joan arrived, all of the food had been ate.
2. Having stolen the money, the thief ran down the street as fast as he could.
3. John had gave his speech when Bob was finally able to get to the meeting.
4. Wrote in 1847, the opera has never enjoyed popular success.
5. The professor told the class that they should have known the correct answer.
6. Claire has not wore her new coat since she came to Florida.
7. Betty began to cry when she realized that her new dress was torn.
8. Never having flied before, Mark was very excited as he drove to the airport.
9. I would like to have rang the bell earlier.
10. If he had shown the official his passport, he would not have any problems.
11. She has began to look like her mother.
12. That old horse has been ridden by children for years.
13. I would not have did it if he had not made me nervous.
14. The broke chair had only three lags.
15. He claims to have hurted his leg in the game last night.

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

1. Tom drove past the police's station on his work to work.
2. During the power shortage, the streets lights went out.
3. Phyllis and Julie put up the party decorations.
4. Three footballs teams were tired for first place.
5. Mike is the new mathematics professor.
6. We need some paper napkins for the picnic.
7. The students did not like the dormitory's rules.
8. The marble floor felt like ice.
9. The television's repairman picked up my television set this morning.
10. I went to three dances recitals last year.
11. John bought some leather gloves yesterday.
12. I need to buy a plane's ticket.
13. He took many languages courses when was in New York.
14. She put a new table lamp in her living room.
15. He is taking an advanced physic course this semester.

Complete the following sentences with the correct tag question.

1. Acorns grow on oak trees, ___?
2. You don't mind if I watch television, ___?
3. Dylan Thomas was a Welsh poet, ___?
4. You will be home early tonight, ___?
5. I haven't much time to catch the train, ___?
6. I always meet you in the park, ___?
7. Let's all go to the zoo after lunch, ___?
8. You'd like cream in your coffee, ___?

READING COMPREHENSION

(1) A pioneer leader for women's rights, Susan B. Anthony became one of the leading women reformers of the nineteenth century. In Rochester, New York, she began her first public crusade on behalf of temperance. The temperance movement dealt with the abuses of women and children who suffered from alcoholic husbands. Also, she worked tirelessly against slavery and for women's rights. Anthony helped write the history of woman suffrage.

(2) At the time Anthony lived, women did not have the right to vote. Because she voted in the 1872 election, a U.S. Marshall arrested Anthony. She hoped to prove that women had the legal right to vote under the provisions of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. At her trial, a hostile federal judge found her guilty and fined her \$100, which she refused to pay.

(3) Anthony did not work alone. She collaborated with reformers of women's rights such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Amelia Bloomer. Susan worked for the American Anti-Slavery Society with Frederick Douglass, a fugitive slave and black abolitionist. On July 2, 1979, the U.S. Mint honored her work by

issuing the Susan B. Anthony dollar coin. Although Anthony did not live to see the fruits of her efforts, the establishment of the nineteenth amendment is indebted to her efforts.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - a. Reformers do not always see the results of their efforts.
 - b. Susan B. Anthony never gave up her fight for all people's freedoms.
 - c. Slavery was one of Susan B. Anthony's causes.
 - d. Anthony did not condone the use of alcohol.

2. Anthony advocated all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. Slavery should be abolished.
 - b. Alcohol should be prohibited because of the abuse it causes.
 - c. Women are citizens and should have the right to vote.
 - d. Employers should provide child care for female employees

3. An effective reformer is
 - a. a person who has the support of family and friends.
 - b. an activist who can enlist the help of others to promote a cause.
 - c. a person who is knowledgeable about a particular cause.
 - d. a person who ignores what others think.

4. The underlined word *crusade* in paragraph 1 most nearly means
 - a. a war against the infidels in the Middle Ages.
 - b. a quest to fight evil.
 - c. a battle against authority.
 - d. a campaign to work tirelessly for one's beliefs.

5. What would historians say was Susan Anthony's greatest achievement?
 - a. She collaborated with abolitionists to rid the country of slavery.
 - b. She was an activist and raised a family at the same time.
 - c. Her tireless efforts to guarantee women the right to vote led to the establishment of the nineteenth amendment to the Constitution.
 - d. She was a leader in the temperance movement.

6. In which of the following ways did the U.S. Mint honor her life's work?
 - a. The Susan B. Anthony stamp was issued.
 - b. The Susan B. Anthony dollar was created.
 - c. The Susan B. Anthony Memorial Park was built in Rochester.
 - d. The Susan B. Anthony dolls were created

Vocabulary Section

LIST OF VOCABULARY - 9

pithy ADJ. concise; meaningful; substantial; meaty. While other girls might have gone on and on about how uncool Elton was, Liz summed it up in one pithy remark: —It's bogus!"

placate V. pacify; conciliate. The store manager tried to placate the angry customer, offering to replace the damaged merchandise or to give back her money right away.

polarize V. split into opposite extremes or camps. The abortion issue has polarized the country into pro-choice and anti-abortion camps. *polarization*, N.

ponderous ADJ. weighty; unwieldy. His humor lacked the light touch; his jokes were always ponderous.

pragmatic ADJ. practical (as opposed to idealistic); concerned with the practical worth or impact of something. This coming trip to France should provide me with a pragmatic test of the value of my conversational French class.

preamble N. introductory statement. In the Preamble to the Constitution, the purpose of the document is set forth.

precarious ADJ. uncertain; risky. Saying the stock would be a precarious investment, the broker advised her client against purchasing it.

precocious ADJ. advanced in development. Listening to the grown-up way the child discussed serious topics, we couldn't help remarking how precocious she was. *precocity*, N.

preclude V. make impossible; eliminate. The fact that the band was already booked to play in Hollywood on New Year's Eve precluded their accepting the New Year's Eve gig in London they were offered.

predator N. creature that seizes and devours another animal; person who robs or exploits others. Not just cats, but a wide variety of predators—owls, hawks, weasels, foxes— catch mice for dinner. A carnivore is by definition predatory, for he preys on weaker creatures.

predecessor N. former occupant of a post. I hope I can live up to the fine example set by my late predecessor in this office.

presumptuous ADJ. overconfident; impertinently bold; taking liberties. Matilda thought it was somewhat presumptuous of the young man to have addressed her without first having been introduced. Perhaps manners were freer here in the New World.

pretentious ADJ. ostentatious; pompous; making unjustified claims; overly ambitious. None of the other prize winners are wearing their medals; isn't it a bit pretentious of you to wear yours?

prevalent ADJ. widespread; generally accepted. A radical committed to social change, Reed had no patience with the conservative views prevalent in the America of his day.

prodigal ADJ. wasteful; reckless with money. Don't be so prodigal spending my money; when you've earned some money yourself, you can waste it as much as you want! also N.

profane V. violate; desecrate; treat unworthily. The members of the mysterious Far Eastern cult sought to kill the British explorer because he had profaned the sanctity of their holy goblet by using it as an ashtray. also ADJ.

profligate ADJ. dissipated; wasteful; wildly immoral. Although surrounded by wild and profligate companions, she nevertheless managed to retain some sense of decency.

profound ADJ. deep; not superficial; complete. Freud's remarkable insights into human behavior caused his fellow scientists to honor him as a profound thinker. *profundity*, N.

profusion N. overabundance; lavish expenditure; excess. Freddy was so overwhelmed by the profusion of choices on the menu that he knocked over his wine glass and soaked his host. He made profuse apologies to his host, the waiter, the bus boy, the people at

the next table, and the attendant handing out paper towels.

proliferation N. rapid growth; spread; multiplication. Times of economic hardship inevitably encourage the proliferation of countless get-rich-quick schemes. *proliferate*, V.

prolific ADJ. abundantly fruitful. My editors must assume I'm a prolific writer: they expect me to revise six books this year!

provincial ADJ. pertaining to a province; limited in outlook; unsophisticated. As provincial governor, Sir Henry administered the Queen's law in his remote corner of Canada. Caught up in local problems, out of touch with London news, he became sadly provincial.

proximity N. nearness. Blind people sometimes develop a compensatory ability to sense the proximity of objects around them.

prudent ADJ. cautious; careful. A miser hoards money not because he is prudent but because he is greedy. *prudence*, N.

quaff V. drink with relish. As we quaffed our ale, we listened to the lively songs of the students in the tavern.

quagmire N. soft, wet, boggy land; complex or dangerous situation from which it is difficult to free oneself. Up to her knees in mud, Myra wondered how on earth she was going to extricate herself from this quagmire.

qualified ADJ. limited; restricted. Unable to give the candidate full support, the mayor gave him only a qualified endorsement. (secondary meaning)

quandary N. dilemma. When both Harvard and Stanford accepted Laura, she was in a quandary as to which school she should attend.

quay N. dock; landing place. Because of the captain's carelessness, the ship crashed into the quay.

quiescent ADJ. at rest; dormant; temporarily inactive. After the massive eruption, fear of Mount Etna was great; people did not return to cultivate the rich hillside lands until the volcano

had been quiescent for a full two years. *quiescence*, N.

query N. inquiry; question. In her column "Ask Beth," the columnist invites young readers to send her their queries about life and love.

ramble V. wander aimlessly (physically or mentally). Listening to the teacher ramble, Judy wondered whether he'd ever get to his point.

rancor N. bitterness; hatred. Thirty years after the war, she could not let go of the past but was still consumed with rancor against the foe.

rant V. rave; talk excitedly; scold; make a grandiloquent speech. When he heard that I'd totaled the family car, Dad began to rant at me like a complete madman.

ratify V. approve formally; confirm; verify. Party leaders doubted that they had enough votes in both houses of Congress to ratify the constitutional amendment.

raucous ADJ. harsh and shrill; disorderly and boisterous. The raucous crowd of New Year's Eve revelers got progressively noisier as midnight drew near.

ravenous ADJ. extremely hungry. The ravenous dog upset several garbage pails in its search for food.

raze V. destroy completely. Spelling is important: to raise a building is to put it up; to raze a building is to tear it down.

rebuttal N. refutation; response with contrary evidence. The defense lawyer confidently listened to the prosecutor sum up his case, sure that she could answer his arguments in her rebuttal.

recalcitrant ADJ. obstinately stubborn; determined to resist authority; unruly. Which animal do you think is more recalcitrant, a pig or a mule?

recluse N. hermit; loner. Disappointed in love, Miss Emily became a recluse; she shut herself away in her empty mansion and refused to see another living soul. **reclusive**, ADJ.

recount V. narrate or tell; count over again. A born storyteller, my father loved to recount anecdotes about his early years in New York.

rectify V. set right; correct. You had better send a check to rectify your account before American Express cancels your credit card.

redundant ADJ. superfluous; repetitious; excessively wordy. The bottle of wine I brought to Bob's was certainly redundant: how was I to know Bob owned a winery? In your essay, you repeat several points unnecessarily; try to be less redundant in the future. *redundancy*, N.

refute V. disprove. The defense called several respectable witnesses who were able to refute the false testimony of the prosecution's sole witness. *refutation*, N.

regal ADJ. royal. Prince Albert had a regal manner.

relegate V. banish to an inferior position; delegate; assign. After Ralph dropped his second tray of drinks that week, the manager swiftly relegated him to a minor post cleaning up behind the bar.

remission N. temporary moderation of disease symptoms; cancellation of a debt; forgiveness or pardon. Though the senator had been treated for cancer, his symptoms were in remission, and

he was considered fit enough to handle the strains of a presidential race.

remorse N. guilt; self-reproach. The murderer felt no remorse for his crime.

renounce V. abandon; disown; repudiate. Even though she knew she would be burned at the stake as a witch, Joan of Arc refused to renounce her belief that her voices came from God. *renunciation*, N.

repel V. drive away; disgust. At first, the Beast's ferocious appearance repelled Beauty, but she came to love the tender heart hidden behind that beastly exterior.

replenish V. fill up again. Before she could take another backpacking trip, Carla had to replenish her stock of freeze-dried foods.

reprimand V. reprove severely; rebuke. Every time Ermengarde made a mistake in class, she was afraid that Miss Minchin would reprimand her and tell her father how badly she was doing in school. also N.