

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST (1)

TIME:

GRADE 7

PART I

1) Answer all questions.

Dawn of the 18th broke fine and clear, and gone were the angry clouds and high winds of the previous nights. With this change in weather our spirits rose, and we emerged from the cabin to greet the new day like people awakening from a daze. We smiled at each other and laughed and chatted, as we would on a Saturday sail in the Gulf of Paria. At nine o'clock we decided that our stomachs were now in a fit condition to receive and retain proper food, so we ate a breakfast of hot coffee with scrambled eggs, tinned sausages and biscuits.

On the 20th I woke to find Hummingbird steering and Buck preparing breakfast. He was the only one amongst us who could fry an egg in our aluminium saucepan without having it stick to the bottom; for this reason he was elected Chief Egg Fryer. He had also brought the riding lantern down, cleaned the shade and choked it safely away under the galley seat.

On the 25th the weather was simply splendid – almost like that at home, although a little cooler, because we were getting away, gradually, from the tropics. Our days' runs were also lengthening, for when I made my calculations at noon I found that we'd done fifty-five miles.

From An Ocean to Ourselves by Harold La Borde.

1. How was the 18th different from the other days?
2. How would you describe the mood of the sailors? Which words describe their mood?
3. Which two things make Buck a good crewman?
4. What does the word splendid suggest or convey?
5. Why was the weather becoming cooler?
6. How were these sailors able to cover greater miles?
7. Where would you find this piece of writing- (a novel, diary or magazine)?
8. Give a title for this piece of writing.

2) Answer all questions.

Every one of us produces garbage of one kind or another. Getting rid of trash is big business. In large cities, millions of dollars are spent each year on getting rid of our garbage. Some of the garbage is thrown into the sea. Some is burnt or buried under the ground. Every year we need to find about 800,000 cubic metres of empty land just to bury the garbage.

This garbage is not only expensive to get rid of but it also damages the environment in some ways. First of all, although a lot of garbage is buried in the ground, some of it gets blown about in the wind. Second, there is the problem of bad smell. Then there is the problem of rats and insects that look for food in the garbage. Also, when garbage is burnt poisonous gases are given off into the air. Another problem is that the garbage thrown into the ocean will pollute the water. Although we may not see the results of this pollution ourselves, we must consider the damage done to the environment.

9. Select another word in the passage which means garbage.

10. How do we produce garbage?

- A) by destroying the environment
- B) by mixing everything and sending it to be burnt
- C) by throwing unwanted things together
- D) by getting rid of trash

11. In what ways is garbage disposed of?

12. Which of these does the writer not say?

- A) Getting rid of garbage is not costly.
- B) Garbage destroys the environment.
- C) Garbage causes water pollution.
- D) The problem of garbage cannot be solved.

13. The main idea in paragraph 2 is

- A) how garbage destroys the environment.
- B) how we can solve the garbage problem.
- C) the cost of getting rid of garbage.
- D) how poisonous our environment is.

14. State two ways in which garbage damages the environment.

15. Which statement best shows the writer's concern for the environment?
- A) There is the problem of bad smell.
 - B) Poisonous gases are given off.
 - C) Millions of dollars are spent each year.
 - D) We must consider the damage done.
16. What causes poisonous gas in the atmosphere?
- A) the wind's strength as it blows the garbage
 - B) the burning of garbage
 - C) the presence of rats and insects
 - D) waste disposal in the sea
17. Give one word which can replace each of the following words in the passage without change of meaning.
- A) expensive B) damages C) pollute D) results E) bad F) damage

3). Read the poem which follows and then answer the questions based on it.

Barefoot Boy

Little barefoot boy, a wandering through the street,
Know you what in this life you seek,
What the day holds, who and what you'd meet,
Little barefoot boy
A – wandering through the street?

Your skinny arms, crooked toes and bare feet
Would touch the quick of hardy men
And make them want to weep; and yet
The world walks by, pretends it does not see
You in your rags and tatters
A-wandering through the street.

Little barefoot boy, where is your pa today?
He had drunk the last of standard rum, and
They have taken him away. You hear no more
The drunken roar, the curse upon his lips.
Yet even in his drunken state, of love
You had a sip.

Little barefoot boy, why no school today?
Is it a holiday that you wander in this way?
Do you dream of bright toys, other little boys
As you wander on your lonesome way,
You with your seven tender years
Little barefoot boy?

J.L. Mayson

18. How old is the barefoot boy?
19. How do you feel as you read this poem?
20. What is the poet's intention in this poem?
 - A) to rebel against people
 - B) to criticize society's attitude to the boy
 - C) to tell of barefoot boys
 - D) to provoke anger
21. In your own words say what the poet thinks about people's response to the barefoot boy.
22. Give details from the poem which show the poverty and sadness of the boy.
23. The poet vividly describes the barefoot boy.
Select two (2) expressions or lines which describe the boy vividly.
24. What is the theme of this poem?
25. The mood in this poem is one of:
A) sadness B)disgust C) hate

Part 2.

Answer all questions.

Punctuate the following sentences using capitals, full stops, apostrophes, commas, question marks where necessary.

1. Tell me where the students have gone
2. Place the books and pens on the table before you leave
3. Is there room for all of us
4. Janice told me that we will be provided with clothes sheets pillows towels and beds at the camps
5. When we go to our aunts home you can bring your toys games and bicycle
6. He's very friendly with my uncle brother and sister
7. Peter has gone to visit his aunt in bridgetown and he'll stay at our place
8. On monday, tuesday and friday our school will be closed

9. Let me know if you wish to stay at the station or come home with me.
10. Do you know where I can find the book which Stella lent me

Choose the word that is the opposite of the underlined word.

11. The manager's speech pacified the angry workers.
A) provoked B) appeased C) soothed D) calmed
12. He was very elated when he heard the news.
A) happy B) proud C) depressed D) quite
13. I am sure you will find this story credible.
A) creative B) unreal C) simple D) amazing
14. He is known for his arrogance.
A) pride B) humility C) fairness D) insolence
15. Did you make a profit in this project?
A) gain B) loss C) windfall D) share
16. I think this work you are doing is futile.
A) rewarding B) unprofitable C) necessary D) good

Choose the word which is similar in meaning to the underlined word.

17. The derelict farm looked like a haunted house.
A) remote B) abandoned C) wasted D) lonely
18. The fragile body of an old woman emerged from the house as I knocked on the door.
A) limp B) tall C) small D) frail
19. As the supply of food diminished the survivors became more and more afraid.
A) completed B) disappeared C) expanded D) lessened
20. The prisoner struck the guard with a lethal weapon which sent him reeling on the ground.
A) huge B) rough C) sharp D) deadly
21. We hope you approve our plan for the school trip.
A) consider B) debate C) ponder D) accept

Give the correct form of the verb in each bracket.

22. Father insisted that he did (go, went) to the bus terminal.
23. Jack asked if I did (visit, visited) Sue in London.
24. Did Luke (run, ran) in the marathon last Sunday?
25. Did Laura (speak, spoke) to the manager about her promotion?
26. Whom did you (meet, met) in church last Sunday?

Select the letter which identifies an error in each sentence. If there is no error, write D.

27. There were a large bunch of bananas on the tree No Error
 A B C D
28. I done what I thought was the best thing to do No Error
 A B C D
29. My sister who sings is taller than me No Error
 A B C D
30. Neither you nor your father is the person I wish to see. No Error
 A B C D
31. Beside football, John loves to play cricket. No Error
 A B C D

Rewrite the correct form of the pronouns in the brackets.

32. My sister and (I, me) may return on Monday.
33. Was it (she, her) who came to see us?

34. Between you and (me, I) there is no problem here.
35. Everyone visited the sales booth except (they, them)
36. Is it (he, him) who criticized the teacher?
37. Everyone but (she, her) had praised us for our work.
38. I will give the news to Sara and (she, her).
39. Sally plays better than Roger or (I, me).

Change the singular to plural forms in these sentences.

Note that in your change to plural form, the subject (noun or pronoun) must agree with the Verb.

Examples: A) I visit the town during the holiday.
We visit the towns during the holidays.

B) He stays here when he visits his uncle.
They stay here when they visit their uncles.

40. Bring the drink and sandwich when you are coming.
41. I stay in the hotel in the country I visit.
42. Give us mango, grapes, bananas and apple.
43. I expect to see my friend today.
44. She is coming to meet me at eleven o'clock.
45. Are you going to share candy and sweet today?

SPELLING

Select the word from each group which is spelt correctly.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 46. A) delicious | B) delecious | C) delictous | D)deliciouse |
| 47. A) popolar | B) popular | C) popula | D) popolare |
| 48. A) essential | B) esential | C) esensial | D) essencial |
| 49. A) waiter | B) waitor | C) weiter | D) waitur |
| 50. A) cheif | B) cheef | C) chief | D) cheaf |

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST (2)

TIME:

GRADE 7

PART I

(1)

Answer all questions

This incident happened on a normal weekday in the life of my family.

It was a chilly morning in October, and my mother and father had stayed in bed, lacking the courage to get up. The rest of the family were in the kitchen. My brother and I were rather gloomily eating some toast, thinking of the usual school day ahead of us. As we munched the toast, we warmed ourselves in front of our enclosed coke fire.

Diana, my sister, was eating at the table, not paying much attention to anyone else. My older sister, Vibeke had just put the kettle on, and was buttering a bun which she had just taken gingerly from the oven. Our stove is a gas stove.

After Vibeke had spread a lavish helping of jam on the bun, she leaned against the gas stove, finding it the only unoccupied warming place, and began to eat. None of us really paid much attention to her.

But then, as she stepped forward, all our eyes widened with terror. The back of her pyjamas (she had not yet dressed) was red with fire. I ran forward, terror – stricken , and shouted, “Vib, you’re on fire!” We all pounced and fought at the fire with our hands, as she, screaming pulled the garment off. My father thundered down the stairs, only to see four pale shaking children and a smouldering pyjama-top on the floor.

My sister, realizing that she had only a vest on, ran upstairs, sobbing, to our mother. Father tried to calm us down. Our nerves had been shattered. There was a nasty smell of burnt fire in the air. My mother, a former nurse, found that my sister’s skin though scorched, was not burnt, thank to our prompt action.

1. When did this incident take place?
2. What is the incident?
3. Describe the weather on that day.
4. What do you think caused the pyjama to catch fire?
5. How did the children act when they saw Vibeke’s pyjama on fire?
6. How did the children feel after the fire was put out?

7. What roles did the father and mother play in this incident?
8. What are the meanings of the following expressions?
A) taken gingerly B) lavish helping
C) thundered down D) smouldering pyjama
9. What are some of the expressions which show the fear the children experienced?
10. What is a suitable title for this passage?
A) Prompt action B) Terror in the home
C) A fire D) A terrible experience

(2)

THE END OF THE WORLD

I was nine years old
When I caught the rumour that ran around
From ear to ear in the school playground
That someone's father or someone's friend
Knew the hour when the world end.
Terror took
As I heard it told.

All the way home, and in bed
I thought of the awful day that would come;
The sick world shuddering like a drum,
Then all on fire, and the cries and groans,
With the stars falling like huge hailstones,
And the moon blood-red
As the Bible said.

The day dawns and the sky
Grew dire with a nor' west glare and gloom,
I saw the signs and the arch of doom
As tremblingly to school I trod
To wait the hour of the wrath of God.
But the day went by,
And I did not die.

The world's end was not yet
And I was glad, but would I have been
If the child had seen what the man has seen?
O when will this monstrous spinning top,
Wheeled in its trancelike circuit, stop
And the last sun set
On its fume and fret?'

1. What rumour did the poet hear?
2. Which word describes his feeling on hearing the rumour?
3. What awful things did he imagine? Mention two things.
4. What signs did he get about the world's ending?
5. What does he mean by the wrath of God?
6. What expression tells us he was relieved?
7. Why does he say 'as the Bible said'?
8. Do you think he wishes the world had ended when he was a boy?
9. What comparison does he make in the last stanza?

Part 2

Answer all questions.

Give the correct form of the verb in each bracket.

1. Father insisted that he did (go, went) to the bus terminal.
2. Father asked if I did (visit, visited) Sue in London.
3. Did Luke (run, ran) in the marathon last Sunday?
4. Did Laura (speak, spoke) to the manager about her promotion?
5. Whom did you (meet, met) in church last Sunday?
6. The child did (cry, cried) a great deal when his finger was injured.
7. We (choose, chose) this gift for you.
8. Last week I (take, took) my mother to the beach.

Give the correct word in each bracket.

9. Everyone of the chairs (was, were) carefully made.
10. Someone (know, knows) how we can get there.
11. Each of the workers (is, are) able to create a hand craft like this.
12. No one (receive, receives) payment until this work is complete.
13. Each of the boys (has, have) to explain what went wrong.
14. I shall give up my position when anyone (think, thinks) I am unfit.

Select the letter which identifies an error in each sentence. If there is no error, write D

15. We could not see nothing on our television last night. No Error
A B C D
16. All day long the rain fell and the wind blows. No Error
A B C D
17. Everyone have to attend the school's function. No Error
A B C D
18. Betty is one of the girls who is on the committee . No Error
A B C D
19. Has your father and you found out where the letter was placed? No Error
A B C D
20. The grocer told my mother she don't have any money for him . No Error
A B C D

VOCABULARY

Choose the word which is nearest in meaning to the underlined word.

21. If we abolish corporal punishment in schools, the atmosphere will become more conductive to learning.
A. banish B. condemn C. tolerate D. discontinue
22. The maid was reluctant to do her chores because she was dissatisfied with her wages.
A. willing B. unwilling C. helpless D. ashamed
23. The old man gave a vivid account of the fire which broke out near his home.
A. correct B. vague C. adequate D. lively
24. Everyone in our group feels you are very arrogant and therefore will not invite you to the party.
A. ignorant B. stupid C. selfish D. proud
25. The incident here this evening has distressed Harry so much that he is now ill.
A. upset B. moved C. thrilled D. pestered
26. Sita's frequent visits to the library takes a great deal of her time.
A. occasional B. far C. regular D. timely

Select the word (A-D) which best fits to complete each sentence.

27. When the doctor arrived at his office he found many ----- waiting for his attention..
A. clients B. customers C. patients D. patron
28. The nurses were prepared to ----- their holidays in order to assist in the increased workload caused by the epidemic.
A. give B. donate C. forsake D. sacrifice
29. It is a good thing to be ----- and to save for future needs.
A. miserly B. thrifty C. mean D. determined
30. The old building next door is ----- with mice and nothing is being done to get rid of them.
A. loaded B. covered C. swarming D. infested

Write the part of speech (adjective, noun, pronoun, verb, adverb) of each underlined word in the following sentences.

31. She always plays at the concert.-----
32. When he came to the party he was tired.-----
33. This street is desolate and drab.-----
34. Many people lined the pavement when the players passed.-----
35. He mounted the stairs swiftly.-----
36. Give us the tools for the job.-----
37. You need woolen clothes for this weather.-----
38. Jessie and I are coming to see you.-----
39. He ran slowly to the park.-----
40. As I walked past I saw him.-----

Select the correct word for each space.

41. His ----- complexion means that he is not well. (pale, pail)
42. On a ----- day we can enjoy the beach. (fare, fair)

43. This special ----- has all the good things we need. (sale, sail)
44. As the birds ----- above us, we see how beautiful they look.
(soar, saw)
45. As they made their ----- up the hill they became tired (ascent, assent)
46. With such ----- you cannot go to school. (pane, pain)
47. It would take you almost a ----- month to explore the country. (hole, whole)
48. On the ----- side you will see a large sign (right, write)
49. You have to ----- the clothes so they will dry faster. (ring, wring)
50. This shirt is made from ----- fabric. (coarse, course)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST (3)

TIME:

GRADE 7

Part 1

(1)

Answer all questions.

Calcutta has more poorly housed and homeless people than any other city in the world. There are probably more than two million people living in the slums. The slums are called bustees. Most of them have no drains, no sewers and no electricity. As many as fifty people have to use one toilet and a hundred may have to share one tap. The streets are full of mud and dirty water. People are crowded into small rooms which are sometimes shared between families.

A city like Calcutta cannot hope to build new houses for all the bustee dwellers. However, the city officials have tried to improve life in the bustees by helping the people to help themselves. The bustee dwellers have got together to dig drains, put paving stones along the narrow streets and alleys, and lay pipes to bring safe clean water to these areas.

Today there is a feeling of hope among the bustee dwellers of Calcutta. Many small businesses and services have sprung up. There are now laundries, cobblers, and people making cigarette tins, joss sticks or tea chest. Any waste or scrap material is soon skillfully turned into something useful. Even the people who sleep on the pavements at night have jobs. Some of them collect and sell firewood. Others collect scraps of waste paper and old rags for recycling into paper.

1. What are slums? Are they different from bustees?
2. Recall four problems faced by city dwellers of Calcutta.
3. What help has been given to city dwellers?
4. Why can't everyone have a home in Calcutta?
5. What signs of progress are seen today?
6. What kind of recycling is done?
7. Name three activities or things which show the people's skills.
8. Select the True and False statements. Write T for True and F for false.
 - A) The slum dwellers are given help to get clean water.
 - B) The government will soon end the problems in Calcutta.
 - C) The bustee dwellers unite together to improve the city.
 - D) Calcutta is not the poorest city in the world.
 - E) Two million people live in Calcutta.

9. This passage is mainly about
- A) Calcutta as a waste land.
 - B) the city dwellers of Calcutta.
 - C) the disadvantage of living in big cities.
 - D) poor living conditions of the Calcutta slums.

(2)

Answer all questions.

From where they were now, the village looked like it was in a basin at their feet. High green hills, covered with lush vegetation, surrounded the village, and when it was the season of pois these flowers showed like yellow blobs decorating the hillsides. But there was always colour besides the stagnant green, for if immortelles' crimson blossoms were absent, here and there were blooms of perennial wild tropical plants.

Far in the Northern Range a river started, and when it got to the valley of five Rivers it broke up because of the lay of land, and there were five little streams which flowed near the village, giving it its name.

The peasants lived simply, out of touch with happenings in other parts of Trinidad, in a little world where food and shelter and a drink in Chin's shop on Saturday night were all the requisites for existence.

In that one shop anything from a bottle of rum to a safety pin could be bought. It was owned and run by Chin, a fat Chinaman. Chin was so much in demand that he never left the shop except to visit the nearest town on Sundays to see some friends and have a smoke of opium. When he did that, the shop remained closed until his return late on Monday morning. So that on a Saturday night every man, woman and child was there, and it was like a regular bazaar with shouting and drinking and smoking and gossiping.

When they had indulged in all the usual activities, like hunting birds and squirrels or bathing in one of the streams Govind and Popo began to find the holidays dull. These were things they did all the time, School or no school.

10. The passage is mainly about
- A) the beauty of the countryside.
 - B) village life in Five Rivers.
 - C) Chin's shop.
 - D) peasant life.
11. "The village looked like it was in a basin" means the village
- A) was situated in a basin like valley.
 - B) was round and deep.
 - C) was long and flat.

D) was almost like a field.

12. Name the various flowers that decorated the hillsides.
13. How did the village of Five Rivers get its name?
14. To survive the peasant needed
- A) to know about people outside the village.
 - B) land to cultivate.
 - C) food, shelter and drink.
 - D) to live simply.
15. Which expression in paragraph 4 tells that Chin had a well-stocked shop?
16. What were some of the activities at the shop on a Saturday night?
17. Why was Chin's shop closed on Sundays.
18. Why was Chin busy in his shop almost everyday?
19. In the passage, the word decorating means
- A) covering
 - B) making
 - C) beautifying
 - D) lifting
20. Perennial wild tropical plants
- A) bloom for one year.
 - B) are seasonal.
 - C) are long lasting.
 - D) grow everywhere.
21. The world requisites means
- A) things needed
 - B) possessions
 - C) demands
 - D) material
22. A bazaar is a shop or place which sells.
- A) alcohol
 - B) variety of goods
 - C) shoes and clothing
 - D) sport goods

(3)

Read this poem and answer the questions.

My parents kept me from children who were rough
And who threw words like stones and who wore torn clothes
Their thighs showed through rags. They ran in the street

And climbed cliffs and stripped by the country streams.
I feared more than tigers their muscle like iron.
Their jerking hands and their knees tight on my arms,
I feared the salt coarse pointing of those boys
Who copied my lisp behind me on the road.

They were lithe, they sprang out behind hedges
Like dogs to bark at my world. They threw mud
While I looked another way, pretending to smile.
I longed to forgive them, but they never smiled.

23. The children's clothes were
A) dirty B) showy C) tattered D) rough
24. The comparison "who threw like stones" suggests:
A) insulting remarks B) smooth words C) small talk D) idle chat
25. Which expression best shows the boys' agility?
A) they threw mud B) who threw words like stone
C) lithe, they sprang out behind hedges D) who copied my lisp
26. "I feared more than tigers their muscles like iron" means
A) I was afraid of tigers with iron muscles.
B) I was more afraid of the boys' strong muscles than tigers.
C) I was more afraid of tigers than the boys' iron muscles.
D) I was afraid of the boys' muscles as I fear tigers.
27. The writer did not play with the children mainly because
A) he hated them B) his parents did not allow it.
C) they were too strong for him D) he was different from them.
28. Which of the following means the same as "I feared the salt coarse pointing of those boys".
A) I was afraid of the harsh, rough words they directed at me.
B) The coarse salt they threw made me afraid.
C) They pointed at my face and this terrified me.
D) I feared their curse
29. Which word best describes the boys' behaviour?
A) obedient B) playful C) jealous D) childish
30. What can you infer about the kind of person the poet is?
A) anxious B) good natured C) curious D) weak

Part 2

Answer all questions

Select the best word which is nearest in meaning to the underlined word.

1. “Your obligation at school is to make all efforts to do well,” said the principal.
A) stay B) aim C) purpose D) duty
2. The new wing of the building was spacious enough to accommodate the higher forms.
A) appropriate B) clean C) roomy D) modern
3. The employer was agitated by the strike action taken by his employees.
A) excited B) perturbed C) disappointed D) saddened
4. The plants wilt in the heat of the sun.
A) thrive B) scorch C) flicker D) droop
5. When the fight started the meeting ended suddenly.
A) surprisingly B) quickly C) abruptly D) promptly

Rewrite each sentence by adding a prefix to the underlined word.

6. His responsible behaviour frightens me.
7. Do you think you can pay the money I lent you?
8. Are you comfortable here?
9. He will be charged for legal drug trading.
10. I am sure of the outcome of the meeting.
11. This decision by the manager shows how just people can be,

Give the correct comparative and superlative form in the blank spaces.

12. Among all of us, Rita worked ----- .(hard)
13. I've been ----- in my work than in the past. (fast)
14. Mike moves ----- in our class.(slowly)
15. Among these children, Rhea cries ----- . (little)
16. Jane adds ----- than Susan. (accurately)
17. Today the sun shines ----- (bright) than yesterday.

Select the verb (in bracket) which correctly completes each sentence.

18. The sailor, with his crew members, (was, were) at the wharf.

19. The moon, as well as the stars, (shine, shines) brightly tonight.
20. Jerry, together with his team mates, (is, are) here to see us.
21. The farmer, with his faithful dog, (walk, walks) quickly on the road.
22. The teacher, with her class, (visit, visits) the library every week.
23. The principal, as well as the teachers, (is, are) responsible for the success of the team.

Rewrite these sentences with the correct form of the verb.

24. Everyone at the school (is, are) given a flag.
25. Someone here (like, likes) to make noise.
26. Each student (is, are) willing to raise funds for the school.
27. No one (know, knows) where Jean went.
28. Somebody (has, have) painted this wall.

Combine each pair of sentence using suitable link words from this list:

while, until, when, after, before, because, unless, if, as

29. Dad did not go to work. He was ill.
30. We waited for Rock. He was eating.
31. He left school. The bell rang.
32. We were leaving for town. Jason was coming to meet us.
33. I will stay here. I know you will come.
34. John will go to the dentist. You decide to go with him.

Complete each sentence below using an adverb from this list.

skillfully, hurriedly, soon, cleverly, patiently, late, clumsily, outside, here, eagerly

35. Martha sat ----- and waited for her father.
36. Tim knew he was late, so he walked ----- to the bus station.
37. We shall return ----- so we can go to the play.
38. The children were ----- and apologized for it.
39. If you go ----- you will hear the raging wind.
40. When you hold the bottles so ----- you can expect them to fall.

CONSTRUCTION SHIFT:

In each of the following groups sentence A is complete, but sentence B is incomplete. Complete sentence B, making it similar in meaning to sentence A.

41. A) Owing to his mother's illness Tom was unable to attend the party.
B) His mother's illness

42. A) The fair was a success although the rain fell heavily.
B) In spite of
43. A) It is necessary for you to produce the bill only if the court demands it.
B) You need not
44. A) He was ambitious as well as hardworking.
B) Not only
45. A) However pleasant he is, no one seems to appreciate him.
B) He may
46. A) It would be wise to learn the basic facts about Science despite your dislike for the subject.
B) Although
47. A) I stayed all day waiting for the mail, and I regret it.
B) I wish
48. A) He worked all day and night but not even this helped him complete the project.
B) Not even
49. A) They decided to stay longer and this gravely inconvenienced us.
B) Their
50. A) I doubt that John played the trick on his friend.
B) It is unlikely





