



ICELDA

Inter-institutional Centre for Language
Development and Assessment

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Surname, Initials: | |
| Student number: | |
| Date of birth: | |
| Telephone number: | |
| Matric year: | |
| Mother tongue: | |
| Test venue: | |
| Test time: | |
| Faculty: | |

TALL

TEST OF ACADEMIC LITERACY LEVELS

Time: 120 minutes

Marks: 100

General information

1. TALL is the academic literacy test of North-West University, and the Universities of the Free State, Pretoria and Stellenbosch. No part of it may be copied, electronically or otherwise, or distributed or used, without the written consent of the copyright holder.
2. You cannot be disadvantaged in any way by completing this test. It is used to determine your level of academic literacy, so that recommendations can be made about appropriate courses which you should/may enrol for. The results of the test are also utilized for research that is aimed at the progressive improvement of the test.
3. By placing your signature below, you declare that you are fully informed about the above, and give your permission that the information may be used for research without identifying you as an individual.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

Test instructions

1. Write your name and student number on this test, as well as on the loose answer sheet. You have to hand in both of these documents. Answer all sections on the loose answer sheet.
2. Use a soft pencil, which will allow you to erase and correct errors.
3. More than one answer for the same question, or answers that have been scratched out, are not accepted.
4. Use BLOCK LETTERS to complete the text fields, and use only one letter per block, without touching the sides of the block. Begin on the left. Do not place commas or full stops between letters or words. Leave a block open to indicate a space.
5. Enter your answers in the spaces (circles or blocks) as required – see the centre of the loose answer sheet for specific instructions.
6. Sections and questions are arranged vertically (from top to bottom). Please answer each question in the correct space. If you do not know the answer, leave the space open.
7. Do not fold the answer sheet, crumple it, scratch on it or damage it in any way.
8. No pocket calculators or own paper is allowed.

Sample test

Scrambled text

The sequence of the sentences in the following has been altered. Say what the correct order is by answering questions 1-5.

Using biomass and bugs to create synthetic rubber

- A. One of these petroleum by-products is isoprene, which is used to make the synthetic rubber in car tyres.
- B. This means that oil (as much as 26 litres) will no longer be required to manufacture the synthetic rubber in them.
- C. Oil does not just provide the fuel that powers the internal-combustion engines in cars.
- D. Now a way has been found to make greener tyres by using genetically modified bugs to produce isoprene biologically.
- E. The by-products of oil are also the basis of many of the materials from which cars are made.

[adapted from *The Economist*, 24 April 2010, p. 75]

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Which sentence did you put first ? | A | B | C | D | E |
| 2. Which sentence did you put second ? | A | B | C | D | E |
| 3. Which sentence did you put third ? | A | B | C | D | E |
| 4. Which sentence did you put fourth ? | A | B | C | D | E |
| 5. Which sentence did you put fifth ? | A | B | C | D | E |

[5]

Vocabulary knowledge

Choose the best possible answer from the list of options:

6. The _____ made by these researchers suggests that we still have a long way to go before we can speak of a truly green way to make this synthetic substance.
- A. annulment
 - B. annotation
 - C. anaphora
 - D. analysis

7. Though they have investigating this issue for many years, engineers have calculated that there is no direct _____ to be derived from widening the gauge of our rails.
- A. beneficiary
 - B. benefit
 - C. benefactor
 - D. benediction
8. Like so many other skills, this one has to be _____ with effort, and does not come naturally; it is certainly not the preserve of only those who are supposed to have what is vaguely called “talent”.
- A. inquired
 - B. required
 - C. acquired
 - D. acquainted
9. It seems that they have _____ the impossible; a decade ago no-one would have though it probable that a country so devastated by civil war could be turned around and prosper to the extent that Angola has done.
- A. acquired
 - B. achieved
 - C. accommodated
 - D. acceded
10. During peace negotiations, one strategy that mediators often use is to indicate subtly to each of the parties that there is no viable _____ to ending hostilities.
- A. alternant
 - B. allure
 - C. alternative
 - D. ally
11. What they define as “context” is in many instances just a function of _____, not in reality the encompassing set of rules that we normally would associate with that, but a mere fraction of it.
- A. circumstance
 - B. circumspection
 - C. circumference
 - D. circumscription

12. One of the main goals of any government in the developed and developing world must be to ensure that all citizens have _____ to primary health care and sanitation.
- A. account
 - B. acceptance
 - C. accordance
 - D. access
13. In Messick's language, such assessments must not only be appropriate, but the interpretations that one makes of their results must have _____ backing from a wide range of empirical data.
- A. admirable
 - B. admissible
 - C. advantageous
 - D. adequate
14. Their study focussed on the many unanticipated demands _____ work might make on new entrants to what is to them at times a wholly strange world and experience.
- A. acceptable
 - B. academic
 - C. accidental
 - D. accomplished
15. The same study found that it sometimes takes more than 18 months for new entrants to _____ sufficiently to these demands and the environment.
- A. adhere
 - B. address
 - C. adjust
 - D. administer

[10]

Verbal reasoning

Consider each of the following, then answer by selecting the right option:

16. Oosterhoff refused to be drawn further on this topic, claiming that he would "produce the evidence" once the time was ripe.

The phrase in quotation marks implies that

- A. the author is probably sceptical of Oosterhoff's claim.
- B. the time was not right for Oosterhoff to provide evidence.
- C. the author is careful to quote Oosterhoff's direct words.
- D. Oosterhoff would definitely produce the evidence eventually.

17. Wind power is widely seen as the source of renewable energy with the best chance of competing with fossil fuels power stations in the near term.

One can conclude from this that

- A. no fuel is better than wind power currently.
- B. fossil fuel is unlikely to have a renewable rival.
- C. wind is the best current replacement for fossil fuels.
- D. global warming is unlikely to be affected by wind power.

18. An implication of the statement in the previous question (“Wind power ... near term”) is that

- A. there may at some later stage be other challengers for wind power.
- B. no current challenge for fossil fuels is actually wholly viable.
- C. no general agreement exists about alternatives for fossil fuels.
- D. both wind power and fossil fuels can be viewed as renewable.

19. There is a saying that wind power may be free, but it is far from cheap.

This means that

- A. there is disagreement on whether one has to pay for wind power.
- B. there is agreement that wind power is still much too expensive.
- C. though wind costs nothing, generating power from it is expensive.
- D. one had better read the small print before investing in wind power.

20. Uncertainty lurks in just about every corner of the civil service.

This means that

- A. uncertainty hides effectively in every component of the civil service.
- B. every component of the civil service is infected by this disease.
- C. there is no certainty in the civil service, and it is widespread.
- D. eliminating uncertainty will be the biggest challenge of all.

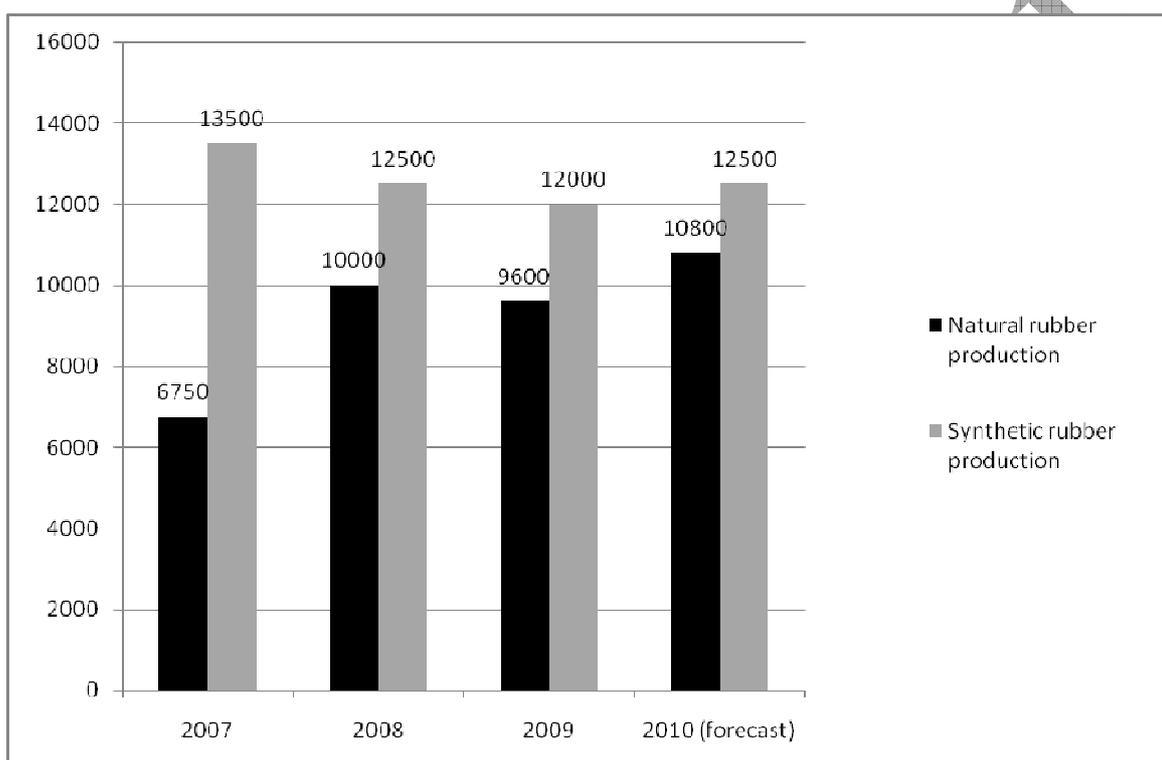
[5]

Interpreting graphs and visual information

World production of rubber

Study the following graph, that summarises the global production of both natural (first column) and synthetic rubber (second) in the years 2007 to 2009, before answering the questions below. The figures for 2010 are a forecast:

World rubber production (2007-2010) in 000s of tonnes



([Online]. Available <http://www.rubberstudy.com/documents/WebSiteData.pdf>. Accessed 26 July 2010. Some data altered/fictitious).

21. In the case both of natural rubber production and synthetic rubber production there is a fairly clear trend:
- the production rises steadily over the years.
 - the production declines steadily over the years.
 - production first rises, then declines, and in tandem.
 - a convergence in production between the two types.

22. In which year was the production of natural rubber 50% of that of synthetic rubber?
- A. 2007
 - B. 2008
 - C. 2009
 - D. 2010
23. The production of natural rubber in 2008 was
- A. 10000 tonnes
 - B. 100000 tonnes
 - C. 1 million tonnes
 - D. 10 million tonnes
24. The production of synthetic rubber in 2008 was higher than that of natural rubber by exactly
- A. 12,5%
 - B. 20%
 - C. 22,5%
 - D. 25%
25. Between 2009 and 2010, it is estimated that the production of natural rubber will grow by one
- A. third.
 - B. quarter.
 - C. eighth.
 - D. twelfth.
26. It is clear from the graph that the production of natural rubber comes closest to that of synthetic rubber, proportionately, in the year
- A. 2007.
 - B. 2008.
 - C. 2009.
 - D. 2010.
27. The sharpest decline in the production of synthetic rubber happened between the years
- A. 2007 and 2008.
 - B. 2008 and 2009.
 - C. 2009 and 2010.
 - D. 2008 and 2010.

28. In which period was there a decline in the production of synthetic rubber of 4%?
- A. 2007 and 2008
 - B. 2008 and 2009
 - C. 2009 and 2010
 - D. 2008 and 2010
29. In which years was there a similar decline (of 4%) in the production of natural rubber? Between
- A. 2007 and 2008.
 - B. 2008 and 2009.
 - C. 2009 and 2010.
 - D. 2008 and 2010.
30. The sharpest rise in the production of natural rubber occurred between
- A. 2007 and 2008.
 - B. 2008 and 2009.
 - C. 2009 and 2010.
 - D. 2008 and 2010.

[10]

Register and text type

The sentences below are examples of different text types, such as advertisements, instruction manuals, academic textbooks and the like. You must match an item from the first set (31-35) with an item from the second set (A-E). For example, if you think that the language of 32 comes from the same text type as A, then mark 32 A as your answer.

31. Although new battery technologies are emerging, their weight and size remain a drag on new car development.
 32. In the area of statistics, our International RSG Secretariat enjoys a rich tradition and has unrivalled expertise.
 33. Non-fiction trade books generally focus on a single topic, covering it in great detail, and providing for depth of understanding.
 34. Keep leading, keep learning. In today's challenging business environment, leaders like you must find the time to step back.
 35. Marked, persistent elevations in serum transaminases (to more than 3 times the upper limit of normal) have occurred.
-
- A. Textbooks must cover much of an entire subject, and in doing so often omit or trivialise important aspects of individual topics.
 - B. Like traditional composites, the material consists of woven sheets of carbon fibres made rigid by resin.
 - C. Tough times mean hard decisions, and responsible managers must be ready to take them. Trust us to help you gain the skills you need.
 - D. Increased creatine kinase (CK) levels (from skeletal muscles) as well as muscle tenderness have been frequently reported.
 - E. Data on production and consumption– both natural and synthetic rubber – are published quarterly in our Bulletin.

[5]

Text comprehension

Read the text below, then answer the questions that follow.

New sources of rubber

Blow out

The tyres of the future may be made from dandelions

OTHER THAN BEING AN INGREDIENT OF the more recherché sorts of salad, herbal tea or wine, dandelions are pretty useless plants. Or, at least, they were: one species, a Russian variety called *Taraxacum kok-saghyz* (TKS), may yet make the big time. It produces molecules of rubber in its sap and if two research programmes, one going on in Germany and one in America, come to fruition, it could supplement - or even replace - the traditional rubber tree, *Hevea brasiliensis*.

2 Despite the invention of synthetic rubbers, there is often no good substitute for the real thing, for nothing artificial yet matches natural rubber's resilience and strength. This is because natural-rubber molecules, the product of a stepwise synthesis by enzymes, have a more regular structure than the artificial ones made by chemical engineering. Around a fifth of an average car tyre is therefore made of natural rubber. In an aeroplane tyre that figure can be more than four-fifths. Moreover, the price of synthetic rubber is tied to that of the oil from which it is made, rendering it vulnerable to changes in the oil price. Because oil is likely to become more costly in the future, natural rubber looks an attractive alternative from an economic point of view as well as an engineering one.

3 Natural rubber has problems, though. Growing *Hevea* in the Americas is hard. A disease called leaf blight means the trees have to be spaced widely. Even in Asia, currently blight-free, planting new rubber trees often means cutting down rainforest, to general disapproval. And trees, being large, take time to grow to the point where they can yield a crop. A smaller plant that could be harvested for its rubber therefore has obvious appeal.

4 One proposal is to use guayule, a shrub that grows in arid regions and produces rubber that is free from allergenic proteins, which

makes it useful for items such as surgical gloves. Desert plants, however, tend to be slow growing - guayule takes two years to mature. Yulex, a firm that has commercialised guayule, gets an annual crop of 400 kilograms per hectare. *Hevea* can yield four or five times that figure. Which is where TKS could come in. Dandelions are regarded as weeds for a reason - they are robust, fast-growing plants that can be pulled up for processing and resown easily, possibly yielding two harvests a year. If they could be turned into usable crops, they could outstrip even *Hevea*.

5 To this end, the German research project has identified the genes that allow TKS to produce usable rubber. In particular, they have discovered an enzyme called polyphenoloxidase that is responsible for making its rubbery sap coagulate.

6 From the plant's point of view this coagulation is a good thing. The evolutionary purpose of rubber, and the reason why it has appeared independently in plants as diverse as trees, guayule and dandelions, is that it gums up the mouthparts of herbivorous insects.

7 Meanwhile, a team at Ohio State University is working on increasing the yield of rubber from TKS. They are growing different strains of TKS, grinding up the roots (where most of the sap is found) to see which have the highest rubber content, and crossbreeding the winners.

8 Combining the two approaches - high-tech bioengineering and low-tech plant breeding - would mark a return to the use of plant-based products that have, briefly, been overshadowed by the transient availability of cheap oil.

[Adapted from *The Economist*, 2 January 2010, p. 60]

36. The first paragraph declares that dandelions are
- A. pretty useless plants.
 - B. potentially useful.
 - C. an Eastern variety.
 - D. a supplementary plant.
37. Evidence for the answer to the previous question can be found in the phrase
- A. recherché sorts.
 - B. pretty useless.
 - C. Russian variety.
 - D. the big time.
38. The play on words in the title and sub-titles is most evident in the pair
- A. blow out – tyres.
 - B. new – future.
 - C. rubber – dandelions.
 - D. sources - made
39. With reference to the first paragraph, which one of the following sets is the odd one out?
- A. rubber, wine, tea, salad
 - B. ingredient, plant, dandelions, rubber
 - C. research, *TKS*, Germany, America
 - D. Russia, Germany, America, Brazil
40. What Russian *TKS* and *Hevea brasiliensis* have in common is that both have/are
- A. a salad ingredient.
 - B. used to make rubber.
 - C. learned Latin names.
 - D. big earners as products.
41. The word “they” in the second sentence of the first paragraph refers to
- A. sorts.
 - B. dandelions.
 - C. useless.
 - D. species.
42. “It” in the third sentence of the first paragraph refers to
- A. one.
 - B. species.
 - C. Russian.
 - D. *TKS*.

43. The further explanation of just what the author means by using the term “fruition” in the first paragraph we find most clearly in paragraphs
- A. 2 & 3.
 - B. 3 & 4.
 - C. 5 & 7.
 - D. 6 & 8.
44. The word “supplement” in the last sentence of paragraph one means
- A. limit.
 - B. add to.
 - C. prohibit.
 - D. bereave.
45. The word “replace” in the last sentence of the first paragraph is most closely linked to the following word in the first two sentences of paragraph 2:
- A. invention
 - B. substitute
 - C. natural
 - D. product
46. “Traditional” in the last sentence of the first paragraph contrasts most evidently with the following word in the title and sub-title:
- A. sources
 - B. rubber
 - C. tyres
 - D. future
47. Paragraph two mentions two reasons why rubber cannot quite be replaced by its synthetic alternative. The first is that natural rubber
- A. is stronger and more flexible than it.
 - B. is cheaper and more productive than it.
 - C. has its enzymes already synthesized.
 - D. is natural and therefore sustainable.
48. Which of the following is the cause, rather than the effect, of the superior qualities of natural rubber?
- A. It matches artificial substitutes.
 - B. It has a more regular structure.
 - C. It is resilient and tough.
 - D. It is suitable for heavy duty.

49. A synonym for the word “matches” in the first sentence of paragraph two is
- A. enters competitions.
 - B. uses firelighters.
 - C. joins together.
 - D. corresponds with.
50. A second set of advantages that natural rubber enjoys is that it is
- A. independent of fluctuations in the cost of oil.
 - B. subject to less volatility in supply from the East.
 - C. a more attractive alternative to the aviation industry.
 - D. less dependent on advances chemical engineering.
51. The amount of natural rubber in aeroplane tyres is more than
- A. two times that used for those used on motor vehicles.
 - B. three times that used for those used on motor vehicles.
 - C. four times that used for those used on motor vehicles.
 - D. five times that used for those used on motor vehicles.
52. If we assume that the rest of the tyre is made of synthetic rubber, it is evident that in tyres for aircraft the synthetic component makes up
- A. 10% of the tyre.
 - B. 20% of the tyre.
 - C. 40% of the tyre.
 - D. 80% of the tyre.
53. The assumption for which no evidence is given in the last sentence of paragraph two is that
- A. natural rubber is an attractive alternative.
 - B. chemical engineering is a costly alternative.
 - C. the oil price is most likely to increase.
 - D. the future is unknown to manufacturers.
54. The word “though” at the end of the first sentence of paragraph three signals that the author
- A. thinks that there are hard and tough issues with natural rubber.
 - B. wishes to signal that there is another side to the argument.
 - C. intends to contradict what he has been stating beforehand.
 - D. is uncertain of whether advantages outweigh disadvantages.
55. “*Hevea*” referred to in the second sentence of paragraph three is nothing but
- A. problems.
 - B. natural rubber.
 - C. dandelions.
 - D. leaf blight.

56. The clearest implication of the third sentence of paragraph three is that
- A. even in Asia one cannot rely on *hevea* trees to remain disease-free.
 - B. increasing the area of rubber trees depends on treatment of leaf blight.
 - C. there may not be enough space left in Asia to plant trees far enough apart.
 - D. rainforest removal is frowned upon, which inhibits the planting of *hevea*.
57. Three disadvantages of growing rubber trees on several continents is mentioned in paragraph three. The odd one out among those mentioned below is
- A. infestations of diseases.
 - B. deforestation unpopular.
 - C. area needed is too large.
 - D. late harvest potential.
58. The relationship between the first five sentences of paragraph three and the final one is that of
- A. introduction – body – conclusion.
 - B. problem – argument – conclusion.
 - C. definition – comparison – ending.
 - D. explanation – narrative – ending.
59. The conclusion that the author reaches in paragraph three is that
- A. larger plants are more efficient producers.
 - B. rainforests cannot be removed with impunity.
 - C. smaller plants may yield earlier harvests.
 - D. crop yield will always be unpredictable.
60. The main purpose of paragraph four is to compare
- A. a desert plant, rubber trees and Russian dandelions.
 - B. shrubs, slow maturation, and commercial concerns.
 - C. Yulex, *TKS*, *Hevea* and dandelions.
 - D. allergenic proteins, surgical gloves, and guayule.
61. The implication of the figures mentioned in paragraph four is that *Hevea* can produce
- A. exactly 1600 kg per hectare.
 - B. just less than 1600 kg per hectare.
 - C. exactly 1200 kg per hectare.
 - D. up to 2000 kg per hectare.
62. The word “weeds” in paragraph four contrasts with
- A. “synthetic rubbers” in paragraph two.
 - B. “rubber molecules” in paragraph two.
 - C. “rubber trees” in paragraph three.
 - D. “polyphenoloxidase” in paragraph five.

63. The word “they” in the last sentence of paragraph four refers specifically to
- A. harvests.
 - B. plants.
 - C. weeds.
 - D. dandelions.
64. The conclusion reached in paragraph four is that
- A. guayule may be superior to both *Hevea* and *TKS*.
 - B. *Hevea* may be superior to both guayule and *TKS*.
 - C. *Hevea* may be inferior to both *TKS* and guayule.
 - D. *TKS* may be superior to both *Hevea* and guayule.
65. The purpose of paragraph five is to point out that polyphenoloxidase is
- A. an enzyme which is part of the genetic make-up of dandelions.
 - B. found only in certain German experimental specimens of *TKS*.
 - C. able to retard the coagulation of the natural sap of rubber.
 - B. a low-tech alternative to chemically engineered products.
66. The word “it” that occurs twice in the second sentence of paragraph six refers to
- A. reason.
 - B. rubber.
 - C. purpose.
 - D. coagulation.
67. We can infer from the phrase “gums... herbivorous insects” in paragraph six that
- A. the insects eating plants producing rubber have gums but no teeth.
 - B. insects usually take longer to adapt to their circumstances than plants.
 - C. a good number of plants that have rubber use it to protect themselves.
 - D. to appreciate the congealment of rubber depends on one’s point of view.
68. A synonym for the word “strains” in the penultimate paragraph is
- A. stresses.
 - B. weeds.
 - C. varieties.
 - D. tensions.
69. The term “winners” in the last sentence of paragraph seven refers to those varieties of Russian dandelions with
- A. transient availability.
 - B. different strains.
 - C. highest yields.
 - D. ground roots.

70. The phrase “high-tech” in the final paragraph refers to the process described in paragraph
- A. three.
 - B. four.
 - C. five.
 - D. six.
71. The phrase “low-tech” in paragraph eight refers to the procedures set out in paragraph
- A. four.
 - B. five.
 - C. six.
 - D. seven.
72. The process of crossbreeding referred to in paragraph seven is linked to
- A. identifying the productive genes in TKS.
 - B. the elimination of coagulation in the sap.
 - C. increasing the amount of rubber harvested.
 - D. the roots of TKS having to be ground up.
73. The implication of paragraph eight is that
- A. cheap oil will always be widely and readily available.
 - B. synthetic rubber has not always been the preferred product.
 - C. plant-based products are inevitably superior to synthetic ones.
 - D. a combination of natural and synthetic is generally desirable.
74. The term “transient” in the final sentence of the text suggests that
- A. oil may not always be as cheap as it is currently.
 - B. combined approaches eventually turn out to be superior.
 - C. oil has often cast a shadow over global manufacturing.
 - D. the source of synthetic rubber is passing and short-lived.
75. A synonym for the word “mark” in paragraph eight is
- A. cross.
 - B. signal.
 - C. draw.
 - D. etch.

Consider the following statements about the history of manufacturing tyres from rubber, and place them in chronological sequence by referring to the information given in the text:

- A. Synthetic rubber dominates, especially in manufacturing motor tyres.
 B. Researchers learn how to make synthetic rubber from oil.
 C. Natural substances again become viable for manufacturing rubber.
 D. Rubber tyres are manufactured from natural substances.
 E. Combinations of synthetic and natural rubber begin to be used.
76. Which sentence did you put **first**? A B C D E
 77. Which sentence did you put **second**? A B C D E
 78. Which sentence did you put **third**? A B C D E
 79. Which sentence did you put **fourth**? A B C D E
 80. Which sentence did you put **fifth**? A B C D E

Grammar and text relations

In the text below some words have been deleted. First read through the whole text, then answer the questions that follow.

A significant development in the manufacture of rubber

Charles Goodyear (1800–1860) invented the vulcanization of rubber when he was experimenting by heating a mixture of rubber and sulphur. The Goodyear story is one of either pure luck or careful research, but both are debatable. Goodyear insisted that it was the, though many contemporaneous accounts indicate the. Goodyear claimed that he discovered vulcanization 1839 but did not patent the until June 15, 1844, and did write the story of the discovery 1853 in his autobiographical book *Gum-Elastica*. Thomas Hancock (1786-1865), a

scientist and engineer, patented the process in the UK November 21, 1843, eight weeks before Goodyear for his own UK patent.

Goodyear not profit from his invention.

Whatever true history, the discovery of the rubber-sulphur revolutionized the use and applications of rubber, and changed the face of the industrial world. ([Online]. Available http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vulcanization#Goodyear.27s_contribution. Accessed 26 July 2010.)

In the following, you have to indicate the possible *place* where a word may have been deleted, and which *word* belongs there. Here are two examples:

Charles Goodyear (1800–1860) invented the vulcanization of rubber when he was experimenting by heating a mixture of rubber and sulphur. The Goodyear story is one of either pure luck or careful research, but both are debatable. Goodyear insisted that it was [i] the [ii], though [iii] many [iv] contemporaneous [i] accounts [ii] indicate [iii] the [iv].

Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).**
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

Which word has been left out here?

- A. indeed
- B. very
- C. former**
- D. historically

Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).**

Which word has been left out here?

- A. historical
- B. latter**
- C. now
- D. incontrovertibly

Now answer the following questions in the same way:

Goodyear claimed that he ^{81&82} [i] discovered [ii] vulcanization [iii] 1839 [iv] but did ^{83&84} [i] not [ii] patent [iii] the [iv] until June 15, 1844, and ^{85&86} [i] did [ii] write [iii] the [iv] story of the discovery ^{87&88} [i] 1853 [ii] in his [iii] autobiographical book [iv] *Gum-Elastica*.

81. Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).**
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

82. Which word has been left out here?

- A. first
- B. rubber
- C. year
- D. in

83. Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

84. Which word has been left out here?

- A. then
- B. apparently
- C. invention
- D. fully

85. Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

86. Which word has been left out here?

- A. not
- B. then
- C. up
- D. full

87. Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

88. Which word has been left out here?

- A. before
- B. until
- C. for
- D. semi-

89&90 [i], Thomas [ii] Hancock (1786-1865), a [iii] scientist and [iv] engineer, patented the 91&92 [i] process [ii] in the UK [iii] November 21 [iv], 1843, 93&94 [i] eight [ii] weeks before Goodyear [iii] for his own [iv] UK patent.

89. Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

90. Which word has been left out here?

- A. industrial
- B. chemical
- C. Lord
- D. meanwhile

91. Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

92. Which word has been left out here?

- A. whole
- B. himself
- C. on
- D. of

93. Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

94. Which word has been left out here?

- A. fully
- B. full
- C. applied
- D. individual

95&96 [i] Goodyear [ii] not [iii] profit [iv] from his invention.

95. Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

96. Which word has been left out here?

- A. while
- B. little
- C. did
- D. does

Whatever ^{97&98} [i] true [ii] history [iii], [iv] the discovery of the rubber-sulphur ^{99&100} [i] revolutionized the [ii] use and [iii] applications of [iv] rubber, and changed the face of the industrial world.

97. Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

99. Where has the word been deleted?

- A. At position (i).
- B. At position (ii).
- C. At position (iii).
- D. At position (iv).

98. Which word has been left out here?

- A. it's
- B. the
- C. factual
- D. here

100. Which word has been left out here?

- A. vulcanised
- B. various
- C. industrial
- D. reaction

[Total: 100 marks]

Sample Test