Index No:				-	·-	
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# PEI CHUN PUBLIC SCHOOL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2012 ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 2: LANGUAGE USE AND COMPREHENSION PRIMARY 6

#### **BOOKLET A**

Name:	
Class: Primary 6 (	)
Subject Teacher:	
Date: 30 July 2012	

Total Time for Booklets A & B: 1 hour 50 minutes

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.

Follow all instructions carefully.

Answer all the questions.

#### Section A: Graphic Stimulus Comprehension (5 x 1 mark)

Study the advertisement carefully and then answer questions 1 to 5.

The ever-popular biennial show is back in town!



Songs by HIGH FIVE!

presented by SILVER DRAMA SOCIETY

&

supported by **GUEST ARTISTES** in aid of CHILDREN'S CHARITIES Performing only on Opening Day!



Back by popular demand! Famous mime artist JACK JILLS will once again have you glued to your seats!

A two-hour fun-filled entertainment package of songs, dances, sketches, jokes and magic! The Grand Variety Show is sure to have you begging for more!



Dates:

Venue:

24 August Friday, 25 August Saturday and

26 August Sunday

Show times: 10.00 am on Friday

2.30 pm on Saturday

7.30 pm on Saturday and Sunday La Fete Drama Society Auditorium

Admission: \$20 per person for debut show

\$30 per person for all other shows

Abacadabra! Alakazam! THE GREAT QUINCEY!



ROBOTRON AND ROLANDO will have you rolling in the aisles!



The COOPER dancers will wow you with their moves!

President of Silver Drama Society' PETER SIMONS will be our host for all the shows!

EL/P6/Paper 2/Prelim/2012/page 1 of 19

1.	And	organisation which could benefit from the variety show is a/an	*	
	(1)	hospice		
	(2)	orphänage		
	· (3)	animal shelter		
	(4)	home for the aged		·
•			(	)
2.	The	act by Robotron and Rolando is likely to be a		
	(1)	stand-up comedy		
	(2)	choral performance		
	(3)	magic show		•
	(4)	mass workout	. (	)
3.	show	nd Mrs Lee, who buy tickets specially to watch the mime performan	ce, will wate	h the
	(I)			
	(1) (2)	10.00 am on 24 August		
4	(2)	10.00 am on 24 August 2.30 pm on 25 August		
**		10.00 am on 24 August		)
•	(2) (3)	10.00 am on 24 August 2.30 pm on 25 August 7.30 pm on 25 August	· ),, (	)
	(2) (3)	10.00 am on 24 August 2.30 pm on 25 August 7.30 pm on 25 August 7.30 pm on 26 August is not a guest artiste for the Grand Variety Show.	~	)
	(2) (3) (4)	10.00 am on 24 August 2.30 pm on 25 August 7.30 pm on 25 August 7.30 pm on 26 August		)
	(2) (3) (4)	10.00 am on 24 August 2.30 pm on 25 August 7.30 pm on 25 August 7.30 pm on 26 August  is not a guest artiste for the Grand Variety Show.  The group High Five Jack Jills		)
f te	(2) (3) (4) (1) (2)	10.00 am on 24 August 2.30 pm on 25 August 7.30 pm on 25 August 7.30 pm on 26 August  is not a guest artiste for the Grand Variety Show.  The group High Five	(	)
•	(2) (3) (4) (1) (2) (3) (4)	10.00 am on 24 August 2.30 pm on 25 August 7.30 pm on 25 August 7.30 pm on 26 August  is not a guest artiste for the Grand Variety Show.  The group High Five Jack Jills Quincey	•	)
-	(2) (3) (4) (1) (2) (3) (4)	10.00 am on 24 August 2.30 pm on 25 August 7.30 pm on 25 August 7.30 pm on 26 August  is not a guest artiste for the Grand Variety Show.  The group High Five Jack Jills Quincey Peter Simons  h one of the following statements is true?	· (	)
-	(2) (3) (4) (1) (2) (3) (4) Whice	10.00 am on 24 August 2.30 pm on 25 August 7.30 pm on 25 August 7.30 pm on 26 August  is not a guest artiste for the Grand Variety Show.  The group High Five Jack Jills Quincey Peter Simons  h one of the following statements is true?  The Grand Variety Show is held twice a year.		)
	(2) (3) (4) (1) (2) (3) (4) Whice	10.00 am on 24 August 2.30 pm on 25 August 7.30 pm on 25 August 7.30 pm on 26 August  is not a guest artiste for the Grand Variety Show.  The group High Five Jack Jills Quincey Peter Simons  h one of the following statements is true?	• (	)

6.	ÀΩ	or horrow officers is a	
,	take	er having admitted to being the mastermind, the biggest o	f the bullies
	lan	en to the Principal's office this morning.	
	(1)	is	
	(2)	arė	
	(3)	was	•
	(4)	were .	_
			. ( )
•	¥F.		
7.	Kno	wing that all evidence was against him, the thief had	no choice but to plead guilty
·		the charge that he was slapped with.	F-van Build
	(1)	to	
	(2)	in	
	(3)	for	
	(4)	with	•
			( · )
G.	**		y.
8.	You	barely touched your food,?"	
	(I)	40.4	•
	(1)	did you	
	(2)	didn't you	
	(3)	had you	•
	(4)	hadn't you	( · · )
			` ,
9.	The o	pposition parties have finally put their c	tree
		their	differences and called a truce.
	(1)	behind.	•

(2)

(3)

(4)

down

away

aside

10.	Xuan it too		some pictures on the wall to liven up the bed	lroom as she	found
	(1).	hang			
	(2)	hangs			
	(3)	hung			
	(4)	hanged	•	٠(	)
11.		·	of the boxes has a price tag on it.		·
	<b>(1)</b>	All			
	(2)	Each			
	(3)	Most			•
	(4)	Some		(	;
<b>12.</b>	Father	made Joe _	his homework before going to bed.		
-	(1)	complete			
		completes			
	(3)	completed			
	(4)	completing			

÷.

#### Section C: Punctuation (3 x 1 mark)

For each question from 13 to 15, choose the correct punctuation to complete the passage. Shade the correct oval (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer Sheet.

One evening, Tommy and his mother, Debbie, were driving to the neighbourhood mall. All of a sudden, as is the way with children (13) Tommy spoke. "Mum, how old were you," he asked, "when I was born (14)

"Thirty-six, Tommy. Why?" Debbie asked, wondering what his little mind was contemplating.

"What a shame (15) Tommy exclaimed

"What do you mean?" Debbie enquired, more than a little puzzled.

Looking at her with love-filled eyes, Tommy said, "Just think of all those years we didn't know each other."

Adapted from Chicken Soup for the Mother's Soul

13.	(1)	[:] [,]	colon		
	(3)	[.]	full stop	•	
	(4)	[!]	exclamation mark	(	)
14.	(1)	[.]	full stop		
	(2)	[?]	question mark		
	(3)	[."]	full stop and inverted commas		
	(4)	[?"]	question mark and inverted commas	(	
•					
15.	(1)	[?]	question mark		
	(2)	[."]	full stop and inverted commas		
	(3)	[?"]	question mark and inverted commas		
	(4)	[ !"]	exclamation mark and inverted commas	(	``

your	choice	(1, 2, 3 or 4). Shade the correct oval (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer She	iswer. N et.	Nake
16.	Joha	ri bore the of his mother's complaints after he and his	riends a	did a
	poor	job at pruning the shrubs.	TIVILLS (	nu a
	poor job at pruning the shrubs.  (1) brunt (2) clout (3) attack (4) majority  ( )  Mr Kwek was when the tailor told him that his suit was not ready for collection.  (1) disjointed (2) disgruntled (3) dishonoured (4) disillusioned  ( )  It is disheartening to see poverty being so in this country.  (1) vast (2) mutual (3) prevaleus (4) threadbare  ( )			
			her's complaints after he and his friends did a  ( )  ailor told him that his suit was not ready for  ( )  in this country.  ( )  There was no doubt as to what we had to do.	
	(4)	majority	(	)
• <b>-</b>				
17.	1.7		ot ready	for
	сопе	cuon.		
	··· (61)	diciointad		
		<del>-</del>		
	.(•)		(	)
18.	It is d	lisheartening to see poverty being so in this country.	·*	
	(I)	vast		
	<b>(2)</b>	mutual		
	(3)	prevalent		
	(4)	threadbare	1	١
			(	,
19.	The i	nstructions were quite There was no doubt as to what we	had to	lo.
	(1)	illicit –1		
	(2)	intrinsic		
	(3)	explicit-		
	(4)	extrinsic		
			(	)
20.	In Ch	inese culture, it is considered a for the bride and groom	to mee	t on
	the da	y before their wedding. Such a practice is never allowed.		
	(1)	ban		
	(2)	taboo		
	(3)	penalty		
	(4)	boon		
			(	}

#### Section E: Vocabulary Cloze MCQ (5 x 1mark)

For each question from 21 to 25, choose the word(s) closest in meaning to the underlined words. Shade the correct oval (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer Sheet

	00				
		ll the heroes who fought against Troy, t		(21)	
king	of Itha	ca. Longing to stay at home with his wife		villing to g (22)	o to war.
The 1	princės	of Greece, however, commanded that h	e help them and half-hearter	dly, he ass	sented to
their	deman	ds. Bidding farewell to all he held dear, he	e sailed away to battle in the		
	Ten	long years passed and the weary siege	e of Troy ended. One by o	ne, all the	e heroes
		ir homes, but of Ulysses and his <u>friend</u> (24)			• -
stood	by the	e shore and gazed far over the waves,	but no sign of sail or glinti	ng oars co	ould she
		oths passed by, and then years, and still no	o word.		•
. (25)	 	Adapted from The	he Book of Virtues for Boys and Gi	ls, William	J. Bennett
21.	(1)	loving			
	(2)	gentle			
	(3)	weak			
	(4)	clever		(	)
22.	(1)	indebted			
	(2)	indecisive ·			
	(3)	indisposed		,	
	(4)	indiscriminate		(	)
23.	(1)	caved in	• •	,	
	(2)	tucked in			
	(3)	moved in			
	(4)	slipped in		( .	)
24.	(1)	comrades			
	(2)	accomplices			
	(3)	conspirators			
	(4)	perpetrators		(	)
25.	(1)	receive			
	(2)	perceive			
	(3)	deceive		(	١
	(4)	conceive		`	,
	` /				

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#### Section F: Comprehension MCO (5 x 1 mark)

Read the passage below and answer questions 26 to 30.

It is generally accepted by scientists and folklorists alike that myths and legends often arise from at least a germ of fact. Picture a large monster that lives in water. Two short, gnarled homs crown its narrow head. Its long neck stretches out from its wide round body. Its curved back makes it look like a big overturned boat. Although it may sound unbelievable, many people have said that they have seen this creature. They say it dwells in Scotland in a lake called Loch Ness. 'Loch' is the 5 Scottish word for 'lake'. They call this animal the Loch Ness Monster or Nessie.

People have reported seeing giant water creatures in the area around Loch Ness for hundreds of years. During the 1870s, a man claimed he was walking along the loch when he spotted something that looked like an upturned boat floating in the water. Moments later, he realised that what he had seen was alive. The creature then bolted off through the water. In 1933, a newspaper report described a couple's sighting in dramatic detail. It reported that when the creature dove down, it sent water in the lake 'cascading and churning like a simmering cauldron'. The local public was stunned and fascinated by these accounts. Before long, reporters and tourists flocked to Scotland, hoping to catch a glimpse of Nessie.

The thought of finding a live water monster was exciting. However, Nessie-hunters soon 15 realised their task would not be easy. Loch Ness measures 1.6 kilometres wide and 24 kilometres long. Much of the loch reaches a depth of 153 metres or more, and in some spots, it goes down to more than 244 metres. If empty, three times the number of men, women and children in the world could fit inside it. Searching a lake like this for anything — even a monster — was a difficult task. Monster-searchers also had to deal with its murky water. Decomposing plants float in the water, 20 giving it a brown colour. Even with the aid of special lighting, observers could not see more than a few feet through water.

Despite such problems, many Nessie-hunters still came to the loch. Reports of new sightings continued to fill Scottish newspapers. Some seemed more believable than others. No matter how sincere they were, Nessie-spotters often only caught glimpses of what they believed was the creature. 25 However, investigations into some sightings revealed that shadows on the lake's water from flying ducks and ripples from gusts of wind had been mistaken for Nessie. Partially sunken tree trunks, floating logs and clumps of dead plants were thought to be the monster as well. Incidents such as these left room for doubt about Nessie's existence.

Adapted from The Loch Ness Monster, Elaine Landau

For you	each q r choic	question from 26 to 30, four options are given. One of them is the correct e (1, 2, 3 or 4). Shade the correct oval (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer Sl	answer. M	ake
26.		e of the things Nessie has been likened to is a	•	
	(1)	boat		
	(2)	cauldron		
	(3)	folklorist		
•	(4)	flying duck		
			(	)
27.	The	'task' (line 16) of Nessie-hunters was to	-	·
٠	(1)	search the loch		
	(2)	find a live water monster		
•	(3)	give a report on their sightings		•
	(4)	use special lighting in the water		
			(	)
28.	Sear	ching a lake 'like this' (line 19) means searching a lake		
	<b>(I)</b>	that was empty		
	(2)	that was deep and large		
	(3)	with the aid of special lighting	(	)
	(4)	with the aid of three times the number of men, women and children		
29.	What	t does 'they' in line 25 refer to?	٠	
	(1)	Scottish newspapers		
	(2)	reports of new sightings		
	(3)	people who went in search of the loch		
-	(4)	people who claimed to have spotted Nessie	(	)
30.	Based	l on the passage, which of the following words does not describe Nessie?		
	(1)	fast		
	(2)	large		
٠	(3)	elusive		
	(4)	gnarled		
			,	
				•



	-	-	•				•	
Index No:			·:,		,	_		
		l	ئـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	<u> </u>	ليسبنا	l i	L	١.

# PEI CHUN PUBLIC SCHOOL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2012 ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER 2: LANGUAGE USE AND COMPREHENSION PRIMARY 6

#### **BOOKLET B**

Name:		(	)
Class: Primary 6 (	)		
Subject Teacher:			
Date: 30 July 2012			Parent's Signature:

Paper	Marks obtained	Maximum marks for each paper
Paper 1 (Situational Writing)		15
Paper 1 (Continuous Writing)		<b>40</b> 
Paper 2 Booklet A (Language Use and Comprehension)		30
Paper 2 Booklet B (Language Use and Comprehension)	·	65
Paper 3 (Listening Comprehension)		20
Paper 4 (Oral)		30
Total marks for all papers		200

Section G: Gra	ımmar Cloze (10 x 1	mark) ·		
There are 10 bl	anks, numbered 31 to	40 in the pageage hal	ow. From the list of wo	
the most suitab	le word for each blan	k. Write its letter (A	to Q) in the blank. The	ords given, choos
have been omitt	ed to avoid confusion	during marking	o O in the plank. The	e letter (I) and (C
		mutanig.		
EACH WORD	CAN BE USED ON	LY ONCE.		
(A) a	(D) by	(G) is	(K) not	
(B) are	(E) even	(H) its	- ·	(N) to
(C) at	(F) in	(J) just	(L) of	(P) which
		(3) Just	(M) then	(Q) with
One of	the would's audit .	1	,	-
Ouc of	me world a smallest	known frog species	, Microhyla nepenthic	ola, lives inside
carnivorous nito	her plants on the C	andle 4 A	d of Borneo. Just sh	
pic	wes brains on me 2	oumeast Asian islan	d of Borneo. Just sh	У
a centimetre long	the from was discour	read v		(31)
	and more was discove	7CU [	Malaysia's Kubah Natio	onal Park in 2004
	scientists who heard	its unusual collication		•
(33)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	tts uttusuat catt, akin	(34) a fin	gernail dragging
along a comb, an	d then spent	good half hour	(34)	• •
•	d then spent(35)	Boog natt Hom	rocating it.	
•	•			
"Because	of	size, we had a l	nard time even seeir	
·.	(36)	,, <u></u> 1	and antic even seen	ig it and then
when we saw it, i	t took us a while to ca	tch one," says Dr Indi	raneil Das, who discove	read the fire t
				aca me nog and
recently published	i a taxonomical descri	ption of it.		
	_			
(35)	more impressiv	e than the diminutive	size of the species	the
fact that it large				
lact that it lays	its eggs inside a sm	all pitcher plant. Its	tadpoles swim around	in the plant's
<b></b>				
(39)	is filled with	enzymes that digest	many other animals.	"It would be
to title	ougate why the tadpo	les are	_ consumed by the p	lant," says Das.
			•	
reported 12 C	urrently being carried	out on the species.	• •	

Adapted from Discovery Channel Magazine, Dec / Jan 2011

Section H: Editing	g for Spelling	and Grammar	10 x 1 mark)

Correct each word in **bold** for spelling and each <u>underlined</u> word for grammar. Write the correct word in the relevant box.

Rembrandt van Rijn (1606 – 1669) was a Dutch painter and etcher. He is regarded not only as
(41)
the greatest artist of the Dutch school, but also as one of the great genius in the history of art. He was
(42)
a proleefique artist and from an early age, the variety of his subjects are extensive, ranging from
(44)
portraiture to religious paintings. His ekstrawdinery series of self-portraits, in which over a hundred
(46)
are known, form a record of his life. The Nightwatch is one of the most popular and accomplishment
examples of the same Rembered to small in a second to the same and the
examples of the genre. Rembrandt's work is unparralelled in the history of art for its depth of
human understanding. A change of taste in Holland led to a decline in Rembrandt's popularity and a
(48)
change in his fortunes, culminating in his bankrupt in 1656. Increasingly, he worked without
(49) cormision. His last years were clouded by the deaths of those closest to him, yet it was in this period
(50) that he produced some of his most rekognisible works.

Adapted from Rembrandt, Helen Digby

### Section I: Comprehension Cloze (15 x 1 mark) Fill in each blank with a suitable word.

I first	travelled to Mexico City several years ago to meet my then soon-to-be in-laws. Since
then, Mexico	has become my away from home. Every corner I turn, every meal I
	(51)
have and	new place I explore is a source of inspiration to me. Mexico always
	(52)
takes my	away and has me fumbling for my camera even before the plane touches
	(53)
the ground.	
Upon e	xiting the airport, the culture shock is rather strong if you have never been to a
developing con	untry — poverty is evident everywhere you turn. Amidst the hustle and
(54)	of city life, one can see young children peddling tortillas in the street or elderly
women begging	for a coin at a traffic light. The first impression of the city can be quite disheartening
to those not expe	ecting it. However, like in every other large, beauty can be found
almost anywhere	(55)  In Mexico, it is especially embedded in the people.
By and	Mexicans are a warm, trusting and kind people. They are (56)
respectful of trac	lition and go to greatto accommodate and please their guests.
	(57)
Children are happ	by and carefree souls and play in the fields with wild Family is
	(58) ahead of work. Other societal responsibilities and centuries-old traditions
remain important	in modern-day Mexico.

Another of my favourite things about the cou	ntry is its food. Since my very first.
	e enchanted by the passion involved
(59)	
in the preparation and the colourful presentation of even the	of dishes. The food is
All the second of the second o	(60)
also a reflection of a cultural identity that is uniquely M	exican. From ancient civilisations come
dishes that have changed very over h	undreds of years. The tortilla has been
(61)	
consumed by Mexicans for at least 2000 years. It is a st	aple in the of every
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	(62)
Mexican family, rich or	
(63)	
If you have an opportunity to visit Mexico, do stop a	ndin the details – the
, A	(64)
, the sounds and the smells. It will deliver	
(65)	to your senses a fictiness that you never
could have imagined existed there before.	

Adapted from Mi Casa Es Su Casa, Canon PhotoYou, Autumn 2011

wer must be in one sentence. The meaning of your sentence must be the same as the meaning of given sentence(s).					
	The crew forsook the sinking ship. They drifted in the sea in life vests.				
	Having				
	The minister decided to hold a press conference because the reporters queried repeatedly about the matter.				
	In response to				
	Tim told Mary that the news of the animals' deaths did not bother him.				
	Tim told Mary, "				
	She sang the last verse. Her eyes filled up with tears.				
	No sooner				
-	· ·				
	He ran the last lap slowly. Otherwise, he would have won the race.				

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(Go on to the next page)

She is lying in a cave, dying. Legs and arms but knobbly sticks, Lidia is curled up close to the campfire. Her eyes are wide in apprehension of death. She coughs, her body convulses and she cries out in pain. Lidia is perhaps fifteen years old. She is not sure. Three months ago, she gave birth and the baby died. The group left the body in a cave and moved on.

But for the glow from the campfire, it is impenetrably dark. Stars. Those would be too much to hope for. It always seems to rain at night here in the mountains of Papua New Guinea. This is why Lidia and what is left of her people, the Meakambut, seek refuge in rock shelters – they are dry. We, a team from National Geographic, have unwittingly walked into a crisis. Our plan to follow the Meakambut, one of the last cave-dwelling peoples of Papua New Guinea, through their mountainous homeland has been eclipsed by the present emergency. An emergency medical technician in our 10 team examines Lidia and discovers that her lungs are filled with fluid. He determines that Lidia likely has a life-threatening case of pneumonia and gives her antibiotics.

At dawn, Lidia is gasping for air. It will take the medical team six hours to machete their way to the Manbungnam River, where we have a dugout canoe with an outboard motor waiting. From there, it is another six hours downstream to reach the nearest clinic. We have little hope that Lidia 15 will survive.

The Meakambut were unknown to the outside world until the 1960s, when Australian patrols began to trek into the most ferocious landscapes in the country. It is only in the most deeply inaccessible regions of the country that enclaves of traditionally nomadic people like the Meakambut still exist. To first search for the Meakambut, our team flew by bush plane into the Sepik River basin. 20 We then skimmed up smaller streams in a motor dugout. Finally we struck out on foot into the mountains. In the first evening, we tried reaching the Meakambut by jungle telephone. When that did not work, we tried again. Three men pounded the two-storey trunk of a towering tree with wooden bats, the deep-voiced thumps reverberating out over the canopy of the jungle. When that, again, did not work, we set out on a gruelling two-day foot patrol to the group's last known whereabouts, Tembakapa. It was deserted. At noon the next day, two Meakambut men came striding into our camp. They had heard the call of the jungle telephone. They were John and Mark – brothers, both slight, muscled and with wide feet.

That night, it was fire-fried sago pancakes for dinner. We sat by the fire, chewing the bland, gummy pancakes. John confided that he was deeply worried for his people. He said that there used 30 to be several hundred Meakambut. Now they lost two babies for every one that lived. He said that there were no pigs left in the mountains, no birds in the jungle and no fish in the streams. When the campfire died out, John whispered something he wanted me to pass on to the government of Papua New Guinea:

We, the Meakambut people, will give up hunting and live in the mountain caves if the 35 government will give us a health clinic, provide us with an education system and help us with housing.

Adapted from Last of the Cave People, National Geographic, February 2012

	Which phrase in the first paragraph tells us that Lidia is bony?
. ,	What is the only source of light for the author and his team in the mountains of Papua New Guinea?
	What is the original intention of the National Geographic team in going to Papua New Guinea?
•	
]	Explain fully what the 'present emergency' (line 10) is.
-	
	Why does the National Geographic team have 'little hope' (line 15) that Lidia will survive?
- 1	Why does the National Geographic team have 'little hope' (line 15) that Lidia will survive?

What was	he alternative way to locating the Me	cakambut people?	
Give two re	sons why John was 'deeply worried	for his people'-(line 30).	
Give two re	sons why John was 'deeply worried	for his people? (line 30).	

Set by Vetted by

: Mrs Celine Low : Ms Heng Peck Hoon, Ms Teo Bee Poh, Ms Jasmine Wong and Mrs Bernadette Chen

#### Pei Chun Public School Preliminary Examination 2012 English Language, Primary 2

#### Booklet A & B

1)	2	6)	3	11)	2	16)	· 1	21)	4	26)	1
2)	1	7)	1	12)	1	17)	2	22)	3.	27)	
3)	1	8)	1	13)	2	18)	3	23)	1	28)	2
4)	4 .	9)	4	14)	4	19)	. 3	24)	1	29)	4
5)	3	10)	3	15)	4	20)	2	25)	2	30)	4

31)	L	33)	D	35)	Α	37)	E	39)	Р
32)	F	34)	N	36)	Н	38)	G	40)	К

41)	geniuses	46)	accomplished	
42)	prolific .	47)	unparalleled	
43)	was	48)	bankruptcy	
44)	extraordinary	49)	commission	
45)	of	50)	recognisable	

51)	home	56)	large	61)	little
52)	every	57)	lengths	62)	diet
53)	breath	58)	abandon	63)	poor
54)	bustle	59)	taste	64)	take
55)	city	60)	simplest	65)	sights

- 66) Having forsaken the sinking ship, the crew drifted in the sea in lift vests.
- 67) In response to the reporters' repeated queries about the matter, the minister decided to hold a press conference.
- 68) Tim told Mary, "The news of the animals' deaths does not bother me."
- 69) No sooner had she sung the last verse than her eyes filled up with tears
- 70) Had he run the last lap quickly, he would had won the race.
- 71) The phrase is "knobbly sticks".
- 72) It is the campfire.

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- 73) Their plan was to follow the Meakambut through their mountainous homeland.
- 74) Lidia is dying and the National Geographic team is trying to get her to the nearest clinic.
- 75) It will take too long to get Lidia to the nearest clinic.
- 76) It refers to Papua New Guinea.
- 77) Three man pounded the two-storey trunk of a towering tree with wooden bats, the deep-voiced thumps reverberating out over the canopy of the jungle.
- 78) It is to walk to the Meakambut's last known whereabouts.
- 79) Their population was decreasing and they had no food.
- 80) They were concerned about health, education and housing.

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