ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST (1)

TIME:

PART 1 GRADE 8

1) Answer all questions.

Sonny Boy lifted the lid of his desk cautiously and peered at the big ripe mango which was resting on his reading book. There was a great gnawing in his stomach as he had not eaten since lunch-time and it had been only split pea soup with two dumplings in it. That was since 12.30 p.m. He wondered if he dared take two quick bites before Mr Callender returned from the toilet. He put out his hand to take it then drew it away again. It was too big a risk he decided. The juice would be all over his fingers and, besides, Mr Callender would smell it. It was a quarter to five. He would wait until five, when he hoped Mr Callender would let him go home.

He bit another piece from the pencil he was holding and his eyes wandered listlessly round the room and finally fastened on the open door before him from which Mr. Callender's plump figure would emerge at any moment. He was writing an essay on 'Birds' and there seemed so little he could say. He did not know many birds anyway. There was only the blackbird and the sparrow, and perhaps seagulls.

Why couldn't Mr Callender give him a composition on something he knew about – crabbing, for instance? He could write pages about that.

His mind was brought back abruptly to the present as Mr. Callender appeared.

'Finished yet? You don't have to take the whole evening to write one piece of composition.'

'Yes sir,' he said. He had only written six lines which were really only a list of the few birds he knew, and some like the nightingale and the swallow that he had read about. It was better to get it over though. To wait longer was only to prolong the agony.'

'Bring it here!'

He rose slowly and pushed back the chair with his right calf. It escaped harshly and tottered for a moment, before it crashed to the floor.

'Put some life in you, boy. That's all you can do. This can liven you up, you know," and he stretched out his hand towards the leather strap which remained either curled up like a lazy snake on his desk, or hung languorously from his shoulder. No one would suspect that there was such a deadly sting in its tail.

1. The story is mainly about
   A) eating in class.
   B) Sonny Boy's problems.
   C) Sonny Boy's fear for Mr Callender
   D) preparing for examination.

2. Why was there a gnawing in Sonny Boy's stomach?

3. Eating the mango was a big risk because
   A) Mr Callender would have smelt the juice.
   B) Mr Callender was a strict teacher.
   C) Mr Callender had gone to the toilet.
   D) Mr Callender did not like the fruit.

4. What two things in paragraph two tell that Sonny Boy was tense?

5. Why had Sonny Boy written only six lines?

6. Why was Mr Callender angry with Sonny Boy?

7. What did he do to show his anger?

8. From the passage you can tell:
   A) Mr Callender did not like to use the strap.
   B) Sonny Boy was very afraid of Mr Callender.
   C) There was no tension in Mr Callenders classroom.
   D) Mr Callender was an expert teacher.

9. The word 'cautiously' means:

   A) quickly B) carefully C) quickly D) suddenly

10. Give the meanings of these words as they are used the story: listlessly, emerge, prolong, languorously.

Answer all the questions.

Extract from Reflection on wrecked kites

On the sagging telephone wires
just outside my window
hang the corpses
of what were once
three joyous little kites.
Only a few days ago

they were describing
fussy little arcs
up there in the blue,
bobbing and buzzing
they soared as they flew.
And now
they look so forlorn,
so pitiful, hanging there limply,
their flat silly heads
Woggling in the breeze,
their scraggy tails
twined around the swaying wires,
their happy function frustrated,
their brief day done.

Frank Collymore

11. What is this poem about?
    A) children flying kites
    B) kites that can fly no more
    C) kites soaring in the air
    D) the poet's fear

12. What does the word "sagging" tell you about the telephone wires?
    A) They are falling down.
    B) They are loose and hanging.
    C) They are straight and upright
    D)They are old.

13. What picture do you get in the first five lines of the poem?
    A) Three joyous little kites
    B) Three kites that will rise again
    C) A look at the kites
    D) Three kites that have fallen and can no longer fly

14. In the poem what are <u>corpses</u>?
    A) dead bodies
    B) kites entangled as they fly
    C) wires that cannot be repaired
    D) kites that could no longer move

15. Which one of these expressions describes the kites in movement?
    A) bobbing and buzzing
    B) joyous little kites
    C) fussy little arcs
    D) scraggy tails

16. How do the kites look now?

A) forlorn, pitiful and limp
B) hanging and foolish
C) happy and lively
D) sagging and limp

17. What do the following expression mean?

A) woggling in the breeze _____
B) scraggy tails _____
C) their happy function frustrated _____
D) their brief day done _____

18. What feeling does the poet have for the kids?

A) pity B) joy C) frustration D) fear

19. The poet compares the kites to corpses mainly because

A) their work is complete
B) they can no longer soar in the air
C) they resemble dead bodies
D) they are damaged

PART 2

Answer all questions

DIRECTIONS: *From the alternatives given, write the word which best fits the meaning of the sentence.*

21. His wide _____ of political affairs makes him a good speaker.

(A) insight (B) discussion (C) knowledge (D) details

22. The fire which gutted the building and claimed many lives are described as a _____ incident.

(A) disastrous (B) tragic (C) frightening (D) terrible

23. The whole class was listening _____ to the teacher's address.

(A) actively (B) peacefully (C) punctually (D) attentively

24. We have made every effort to dissuade her but she is _____ to go.

(A) compelled (B determined (C) forced (D) persuaded

25. You should write a letter of _____ to your neighbour for the damage your dog did to his garden.

(A) complaint (B) concern (C) apology (D) condolence

26. We have invited a group of singers to _____ our guests at the party.

(A) cheer (B) applaud (C) praise (D) entertain

27. In spite of your objection, I shall _____ my field of study.

(A) pursue (B) proceed (C) engage (D) curtail

28. The _____ winds increased their speed during the night and caused damage.

(A) great (B) plenty (C) severe (D) big

29. It is better to complete this job than to _____ it for tomorrow.

(A) cancel (B) adjourn (C) postpone (D) leave

30. He was so_____ that he would have little difficulty, that he did not prepare himself for the consequences.

(A) secure (B) certain (C) proud (D) eager

Put an <u>apostrophe</u> or <u>apostrophe</u> and s where they are necessary.

31. The children clothes fell in the river.
32. Naipaul novels are very popular.
33. The fisherman catch was very small today.
34. The principal office is closed today.
35. This woman hat has been on the chair for long time.
36. James books are on sale.
37. The men tools are in the open shed.
38. Give me Mary handkerchief, please.

39. My father sister is in town today.
40. At the market the vendors stalls look colourful.

Change <u>a lot</u> of to <u>much</u> or <u>many</u> in these sentences.

41. I have a lot of books in the basement _____
42. Jenny has a lot of dresses in the cupboard _____
43. Do you receive a lot of mail from abroad? _____
44. He doesn't drink a lot of tea. _____
45. Jimmy writes a lot of letters. _____
46. Sally doesn't have a lot of furniture in her room _____

Re-write each of these sentences correctly.

47. Cathy is taller than me but I am older than she.
48. Jackie told me to drive slow through the city.
49. My sister as well as my cousin are going to the party.
50. Its a long way from here to the bus station.

Give the correct word:

"between", "among" in the following sentences.

51. There was agreement _____the captain and the coach.
52. The students argued_____themselves about the rules of the school.
53. My aunt shared her money_____her husband, her nephew and her brother.
54. The teacher will share the pencils_____the students in his class.
55._____you and me, we share the same thoughts about our new principal.

Complete the sentences using the Past Tense of the verbs given in brackets.

56. The sun_____ brilliantly today (shine)
57. His father_____the unruly son with a belt. (beat)
58. My mother always _____ us to be friendly with others. (teach)
59. Today I _____six glasses of water (drink)
60. Cholera _____to many parts of the country (spread)
61. We _____ at the table with our teachers (sit)
62. This shirt _____ me thirty-five dollars (cost)

63. When the bell _____ (ring) we all _____ (run) to the classroom.
64. I _____ many of my friends at the concert. (meet)
65. Today I _____ (sit) and _____ (eat) a lot of fruits.

Write the appropriate degrees of comparison for the following:

66. "Gilliver's Travels" is (little, less, least) exciting then "Jane Eyre".
67. This route to the town is (long, longer, longest) but I know a (short, shorter, shortest)way.
68. Of all the players in the football team Terry performed (good, better, best).
69. Of the two films I have seen, I like the first (much, more, most).
70. Who is the (fast, faster, fastest) athlete in your school?
71. Which of the two gardens is (lovely, lovelier, loveliest)?
72. Among all the tanks in the school compound, the silver painted has the (little, less, least) water.
73. It is (much, more, most) comfortable to work in the early hours of the morning than in the afternoon.
74. He is one of the (clever, cleverer, cleverest) students I have met.
75. He is certainly the (bold, bolder, boldest) of the two brothers.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST (2)

TIME:

PART 1 GRADE 8

Answer all the questions.

For millions of years, coral reefs have provided homes and food for thousands of different living things. Fish and sea birds share the reef with giant clams, sea turtles, crabs, starfish, and many others. Now these beautiful places are in danger. So are all the sea plants and animals that depend on them. Scientists have found that people and pollution have ruined more than one-fourth of the earth's coral reefs. Unless things change, all of the remaining reefs may die within your lifetime.

Some people think that coral is stone because of its rough, hard surface. But coral is an animal! Tiny polyps form the coral reefs. They come in many colours. These colours

come from the algae living inside the coral. Billions of coral polyps stick together. New ones grow on the skeletons of dead coral. This happens year after year. Over time, the coral builds up a reef. The reef rises from the ocean floor until it almost reaches the sea's surface. It takes coral 500,000 years to build a huge reef. It has taken human beings less than 100 years to start wrecking the reefs.

The coral reefs have been harmed in different ways. People have broken off pieces of coral. They wanted to sell or keep them. To catch more fish, people have dropped sticks of dynamite into the water. This has blown up parts of the reefs. Water pollution has encouraged overgrowth of the sea plants that grow near coral reefs. They block the sun that the algae need. The worst problem is the heating up of the world's oceans. Warm water kills the algae. When the algae die, the coral loses both its food and its color. The coral turns white and dies. Scientists call this coral bleaching. The bleaching part of the coral reef cannot recover.

1. In what ways have reefs been of great value or use over the years?
2. What is the main problem facing the reefs? (Refer to paragraph 1)
3. Approximately how long does a coral reef take to develop?
4. How much of the world's reef has been ruined to date?
5. In what ways are people destroying the reefs? Give three instances.
6. According to the writer what is the worst problem the reef faces?
   Explain what happens and how it happens.
7. a) Is there a topic sentence in paragraph 3. If so, select the topic sentence.
   b) In your own words say what is the main idea in paragraph three (3).
8. How would you know a coral reef has died?
9. How can we save a reef?
10. Suggest a suitable title for this passage.

Answer all questions.

Since the arrival of West African emigrants to the Caribbean in the sixteenth century, the main ingredients of the original African dishes form a basic part of those of the Caribbean to the present day. These foods are cassava, corn meal, sweet potatoes,

yams, plantains and bananas.

It is interesting to note that although these foods are commonly used in the Caribbean, similar dishes vary in names and methods of preparation according to various regions.

Originally West Africans in their native country ate cassava, yam or plantains as 'foo-foo' when the vegetable was cooked, crushed and moulded like a pudding. Cou-cou, a savoury corn meal dish with okras, is a corruption of 'foo-foo'. Fungi, another corn meal mixture may be sweet or savoury like Cou-cou.

Conkies and Paimies are similar sweet dishes containing corn meal and cooked in plantain or banana leaves.

Duckanoo is similar to Conkies and is made with sweet potato or corn meal. Bambula cake or bammie is cassava bread.

The popular ackee of Jamaica and the mango, well known in the area, were originally imported from West Africa.

Jerk pork, for years a specialty of Portland, Jamaica, was long ago introduced by the Cormantee slaves from West Africa. In their homeland, these workers had been hunters. During their long journeys over the mountains, they cooked jerk pork which consisted of a whole pig with intestines and organs removed, cleaned, stuffed with blood and other seasonings, etc., and roasted over hot coals. This meat lasted for several weeks, and was therefore very useful as food during journeys.

Rita Springer

11. The main idea in this passage is:
    A) Foods we eat
    B) West African foods in the Caribbean
    C) Ground provisions as basic foods
    D) New foods of the Caribbean

12. a) When were African foods introduced in the Caribbean?
    b) Who brought African foods to the Caribbean?

13. What are the main ingredients of African and Caribbean dishes?

14. African and Caribbean foods are similar because
    A) They have the same ingredients.
    B) They came from Africa.

C) They are prepared in the same way.
D) They have the same names.

15. How was 'foo-foo' prepared by the natives of Africa?

16. Cou-Cou and fungi are similar foods because
A) they are sweet.
B) they are both made with cornmeal.
C) both are sweet and savoury.
D) they are eaten in abundance.

17. How are Conkies and Paimies prepared?

18. Sweet potato or cornmeal is used for making
A) Duckanoo.
B) Bambula.
C) Paimies.
D) Foo foo.

19. Why is Jerk pork useful for people travelling long distances?

20. Which of the following sentences are not true?
A) Jerk Pork was first made in Jamaica.
B) Banana leaves are used for making CouCou.
C) Foo foo is a dish which looks like pudding.
D) Jerk pork was first used on feast days.
E) West African emigrants came to the Caribbean about five centuries ago.

PART 2

Answer all questions.

DIRECTIONS: *From the alternatives given, underline the word which best fits the meaning of the sentence.*

21. This is a long and dangerous journey, so you have to choose the most _____ people.
(A) intelligent (B) hostile (C) robust (D) frail

22. If you _____ this matter carefully, you are certain to discover the culprit.
(A) investigate (B) cross-examine (C) extract (D) solve

23. As an employer I like to _____ people who apply to work for my company
(A) question (B) interview (C) see (D) appreciate

24. I think you are very _____ to have simple, honest people in your company.
(A) fortunate (B) patient (C) skilful (D) old-fashioned

25. Your information is so incorrect that it will _____ your friends.
(A) risk (B) plague (C) mislead (D) challenge

26. If all your facts are _____ then I see no reason why your marks will be poor.
(A) accurate (B) simple (C) puzzling (D) unclear

27. When his father died, James _____ most of this wealth.
A) donated (B) contributed (C) inherited (D) discarded

Some of these sentences are correct and some have an error in them. No sentence has more than one error and the error is underlined and lettered. When you find an error, write the letter which shows the error. If there is no error, circle NE.

28. None of my classmates is capable of good work and good sportsmanship. NE
A B C

29. Everyone is of the opinion that the conflict has been resolved between you and I. NE
A B C

30. Although everyone was notified to vacate the premises it has still two boys in the
A B C
building. NE

31. Occasionally the normal schedule of events at the conference are changed. NE
A B C

32. Sometimes I sit and wander why today's youth are so addicted to drugs. NE
A B C

PRACTICE

DIRECTIONS: *Write the correct form of the Pronoun as shown in the brackets.*

33. Between you and (I, me) the doctor's diagnosis was faulty.
34. The teachers are as happy as (we, us).
35. I will give the invitation cards to Jim and (he, him).
36. Everyone except (she, her) had accepted the new President.
37. (Who, Whom) did you plan to invite?
38. Johnny writes neater than Stacey or (I, me).

Give the correct verb form.

39. After you (lay, laid) the carpet on the floor you may (lie, lay) on it.
40. Peter (lay, laid) the packet on the counter and it fell.
41. If you (lie, lay) on your back you will feel better.
42. The boys (lay, lie) on the bed and fell asleep.

Place the following groups of words in alphabetical order.

43. business, bustle, busy, butcher, butter, button.
44. dear, deer, deal, debate, deaf, data.
45. garage, garbage, garble, garden, gargle, garlic.
46. load, loan, lone, loaf, loiter, lonely.

Study this page from a dictionary and answer the questions:

Drought (noun) a period of time when no rain falls.

Drove (noun) a number of moving cattle or other animals / (**droves**) a great number of people. Past form of drive.

Drover (noun) someone who drives cattle

Drown (verb) to die by suffocating in water / to kill (someone) in this way / to flood or soak completely / to block out (a sound) with a louder one.

Drowsy (adjective) sleepy, drowsily (adverb)

47. From the meaning given, write one sentence with the word drought.
48. What is the plural of drove?
49. What is the past tense of the verb **drive**?
50. Write one sentence with the word drown, meaning to block out a sound with a louder one.
51. Is the word **drowsy** a describing word or an action word?

Give the correct homophone to complete each sentence.

52. After (sewing, sowing) the seeds the rain fell.
53. The members of the (council, counsel) are ready to meet us.
54. The (principal, principle) reason for this occasion has not been mentioned.
55. Will you buy some (stationery, stationary) at the bookshop.
56. The guests were seated on each side of the (aisle, isle).
57. This (coarse, course) material will make her uncomfortable.
58. How (pale, pail) she looks!
59. If you are in (pain, pane) please call the doctor.
69. I hope Tom does not (altar, alter) his plans today.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST (3)

TIME:

PART 1 GRADE 8

Answer all questions.

A tropical rain forest is an amazing place. Thousands of different kinds of plants and animals make their homes there. Some are not found anywhere else in the world. If the rain forests are not protected, some species of plants and animals could disappear forever, taking their resources with them.

Scientists have known for a long time that medical cures can come from plants.

The rain forest is the perfect habitat for many diverse types of plants. They compete for space, sunlight, water, and nutrients. The plants that survive are strong and hardy. They also contain many types of chemicals. These chemicals are part of the plants' defence system. They can help protect it from fungus, bacteria, insects, disease, and other threats. Experts believe that some of these chemicals might be useful to human beings, too.

The native people of the rain forests have healers who help those who are sick. For hundreds of years, they have known which leaves, roots, and berries can be used to treat different illnesses.

Western scientists have begun working with these native healers. They learn about different plants, cures, and treatments. Then, they can perform tests on the plants to see what chemicals they contain and how they might be used. When they do find something important, it goes through more and more tests. Lots of experiments must be done over a long period of time before something can be safely sold as a drug. Scientists want to be sure that it works and that the risk of using it isn't too high.

American scientists have set up labs in the countries where the rain forests are. They do studies and research there. They also hire scientists and workers who live in these countries to help them. This allows the local people to benefit from rain forests research. They can make money from the rain forest without destroying it, which is very important. If the rain forest is valuable to them, they will help protect it. The more people who are trying to conserve the rain forests, the better. Just imagine the cures that might be found there!

1. The main idea in the passage is:
   A) species of plant and animal which live in the rainforests
   B) natives of the rainforests as healers
   C) the medicinal value of plants in the rainforests
   D) diseases which attack plants in the rainforests

2. It is important to conserve the rainforests mainly because
   A) some plants and animals can become extinct.
   B) plants provide chemicals that can be used in medical cures.
   C) they need to be protected.
   D) A+B.

3. How do local people who are hired by American scientists, benefit?

4. How do scientists find out if certain drugs are safe?

A) testing plants
B) experimenting with animals
C) discussing it with colleagues
D) sending out samples

5. Drugs need to be tested before companies can sell them mainly because
A) they are made from plants.
B) they need to be sure that drugs are safe for use.
C) they need to know that people's health benefit from their use.
D) B+C.

6. One of these sentences is probably true.
A) The rainforests are diminishing every day.
B) Rainforests are beneficial to the entire world.
C) Some species of plants and animals are disappearing.
D) People are not interested in herbal medicines.

7. From the passage you can tell that
A) natives of the rainforests do not know the value of the plants.
B) Western and American scientists are dedicated to human health.
C) Governments have showed little interest in protecting the rainforests.
D) cures for dangerous diseases are found in rainforests.

8. Which of the following sentences are true?
A) It is a good idea for the scientists to employ natives, in the research programmes.
B) No effective cures for dangerous diseases have yet been found in plants.
C) Scientists take too much risk, by selling untested drugs.
D) Chemicals in plants are used for medicine and they also protect the plant from diseases.
E) Scientists never knew that medical cures can be found in plants.
F) One testing can tell if drugs are safe to use.

Answer all questions.

Richard Cory

Edwin Arlington Robinson

Whenever Richard Cory went down town,
We people on the pavement looked at him;
He was a gentleman from sole to crown,
Clean favoured, and imperially slim.

And he was always quietly arrayed,
And he was always human when he talked;
But still he fluttered pulses when he said,
'Good-morning' and he glittered when he walked.

And he was rich, -yes, richer than a king-
And admirably schooled in every grace;
In fine, we thought that he was everything
To make us wish that we were in his place.

So on we worked, and waited for the light,
And went without the meat, and cursed the bread;
And Richard Cory, one calm summer night
Went home and put a bullet through his head.

9. What does the poet mean by the expression "He was a gentleman from sole to crown"?

10. Why do the people wish they were like Richard Cory?

11. Why does the poet describe Richard Cory as "always human"?

12. The poet says that Richard Cory "glittered when he walked."
How is the word "glittered" used?
a) literally b) figuratively
Give reasons for your answer.

13. Identify the lines in the poem which show the poverty of the people.

14. What are the riches Richard Cory possessed?

15. The poet gives no reason for Cory's death. Why?

16. Why does the poet use the phrase "one calm summer night" to describe the night of Cory's death?

PART 2

Answer all questions.

DIRECTIONS: *From the alternatives given, write the word which best fits the meaning of the sentence.*

17. The advertiser is always trying to _____ us to buy his products.
    (A) fell (B) attract (C) persuade (D) direct

18. We cannot accuse him of this crime because we do not have sufficient_____
    (A) reason (B) evidence (C) witness (D) hearing

19. It is too late for us to _____ your invitation.
    (A) regard (B) accept (C) process (D) except

20. As a result of his _____ behaviour he was admitted to the mental hospital.
    (A) weird (B) strange (C) insane (D) frantic

21. We find it difficult to _____ what you are saying.
    (A) distinguish (B) comprehend (C) trace (D) refuse

22. All his efforts to obtain his visa to the United States proved_____
    (A) progressive (B) futile (C) faulty (D) costly

23. Give us the tools and we would do the _____.
    (A) job (B) best (C) needful (D) programme

24. His _____ advised him to fight the matter to the bitter end.
(A) defence (B) plaintiff (C) colleague (D) lawyer

25. If you wish to _____ you have to work hard.
(A) succeed (B) progress (C) promote (D) falter

26. Anyone can see that this fire was cause by the _____ of the staff at the hospital.
(A) negligence (B) irresponsible (C) concern (D) panic

Re-write the following sentences using the correct form of the adverb in brackets.

27. Sean walked (fast) _____ down the street than Peter.
28. Susan is the _____ (neatly) dressed in our class.
29. Richard looks (well) _____ than me.
30. Of the three cars, Harry's car runs (speedily) _____
31. Your behaviour is (bad) _____ than your brother's
32. We all know that Peter works (hard) _____ Thomas.
33. In our choir, Lucy sings the (beautiful) _____.
34. Does the hare run (swiftly) _____ than the deer?
35. I enjoy English classes (much) _____ than Physics.
36. English was the (easy) _____ of my exams.

DIRECTIONS: Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

37. Everyone of the assignments (was, were) hurriedly done.
38. Someone (know, knows) the solution to the problem.
39. Each of the workers (is, are) responsible for the breakdown of law and order in the factory.
40. No one (receive, receives) the highest award without hard work.
41. Each of the ladies (has, have) to abandon domestic obligations.
42. I shall give up my position when anyone (decide, decides) to relieve me of it.

DIRECTIONS: *Select the error in each sentence. Write the corrected form of the sentence.*

43. We hadn't barely returned when the writer arrived.

44. I hadn't but one apple left.

45. I couldn't hardly imagine that the boy would be deceitful.

46. I hadn't no money left.

47. Tom didn't know no one in the room.

48. He would scarcely never be able to repay the loan.

49. I don't know nobody in the newly appointed team.

50. We would not do nothing to endanger our position.

51. I don't think no one will observe my absence.

52. The teacher didn't do no writing yesterday.

53. We did not reveal none of the secrets of the club members.

Study these words from a dictionary page and answer the questions.
Apply (say a-ply) verb
1. to put on or into use: to **apply** glue sparingly, to solve a mystery by **applying** common sense .
2. to request or ask to be given: A hundred people **applied** for the job.
3. **apply** yourself to work hard and concentrate.
4. **apply** to concern or affect: These rules do not apply to pupils who bring a packed lunch.

Appoint (verb) To select a person for a job: to **appoint** a lunch monitor

Word Family: **appointed** (adjective) fixed or arranged: We met at the appointed time.

Appointee (noun) someone who is appointed

54. Give the two (2) nouns from **apply** as stated on this page.

55. What part of speech is the word **apply**?

56. ‘apply yourself’ – What part of speech is the word ‘yourself’?

57. ‘to apply yourself sparingly’ – What does **sparingly** mean?

58. These rules do not apply **to** pupils who bring a **packed** lunch.

Give the part of speech of the words to and packed.

59. What is the noun form of **appoint** as given on this page?

60. Give another noun from the word **appoint**. (not given on this page)

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

61. He has been patient with this child. _____

62. Please trace the road you took to get here ._____

63. I know you like me. _____

64. Will you write this paragraph for me?

65. I am sure Tim will be fair to you.

66. I think it is possible for me to explore the planet, Jupiter.

67. Jenny understood what I said to her.

68. We shall know if he is able to do this work.

69. You may have to sell this to make some money.

70. Do you think he is sincere in his friendship with you?