- 1. Taking notes, even if incomplete, is usually more efficient than relying on one's memory.
 - (1) Because notes are usually incomplete, it is more efficient to rely on one's memory.
 - (2) It is usually more efficient to take incomplete notes than to rely on one's memory.
 - (3) Taking incomplete notes is usually less efficient than relying on one's memory.
 - (4) One's memory is usually more efficient than incomplete notes.
- 2. It is not surprising to find that rich old men often marry young and beautiful women.
 - (1) The fact that rich old men rarely marry young and beautiful women surprises us.
 - (2) It is not surprising to find that rich old people and young and beautiful ones get married a lot.
 - (3) It is very surprising to find that rich old men often marry young and poor
 - (4) It's hardly a surprise that rich old men repeatedly marry young and good looking women.
- 3. The band U2 was formed at Mount Temple secondary school in 1976 when the members were teenagers with limited musical proficiency.
 - (1) In 1976, a few teenagers with only limited musical skills from Mount Temple secondary school formed the band U2.
 - (2) Some adolescents from Mount Temple secondary school formed a professional band named U2 in 1976.
 - (3) The year was 1976 when pupils with proficient limits formed a band called U2 at Mount Temple secondary school.
 - (4) The musicians of the band U2 remember it was formed in 1976 at Mount Temple secondary school without any musical talent.

- 4. In addition to state-sponsored torture, which is generally inflicted in order to attain certain information or as a punishment for some act, individuals or groups may be motivated to inflict torture on others for similar reasons to those of a state; however, the motive for torture can also be for the sadistic gratification of the torturer.
 - (1) Enjoying the sadistic action of torture might be one of the causes for state sponsored torture, while an individual or a group would rather do it for the sake of obtaining information or the chastisement for some unlawful action.
 - (2) Some individuals might enjoy torture as a part of a group action, while a state sponsored torture is mainly performed in order to obtain information from people who have performed an illegal act.
 - (3) States perform torture for two main reasons obtaining information and punishing, while groups and individuals inflict torture because they enjoy its sadistic gratifications.
 - (4) A group or an individual might practice torture for much the same reasons as a state, that is to punish for a certain act or in order to obtain information; however, they might also be motivated by the enjoyment of sadism.

- 1. Fewer than one third of Japanese businesses have computers.
 - (1) Approximately one third of Japanese businesses have computers.
 - (2) Fewer than two thirds of Japanese businesses have computers.
 - (3) More than two thirds of Japanese businesses do not have computers.
 - (4) Most Japanese businesses don't have computers.
- 2. Edward Said came to discuss and vigorously debate the issue of Orientalism with scholars in the fields of history and area studies, many of whom disagreed with his thesis, including, most famously, Bernard Lewis.
 - (1) Many scholars did not agree with Edward Said's thesis of Orientalism and debated the subject quite earnestly with him.
 - (2) Bernard Lewis did not agree with other scholars about Edward Said's theory of Orientalism.
 - (3) Many scholars in the field of history and area studies argued for Edward Said's theory of Orientalism.
 - (4) Vigorous arguments were made by Edward Said against Bernard Lewis' controversial thesis.
- 3. The word *paradox* is often used interchangeably with *contradiction*, though sometimes it is also used to describe situations that are ironic.
 - (1) Though there are occasions when people use the word paradox in order to express the irony of a situation, it is mostly used as a synonym for contradiction.
 - (2) In contrast to the description of ironic situations, the word *paradox* is many times used interchangeably.
 - (3) One can use either the word *paradox* or *contradiction* in order to describe ironic situations that occur sometimes.
 - (4) At times the word *paradox* is used in an ironic situation, but we never hear it when there is a contradiction.

- 4. Evolution is the product of two opposing forces: processes that constantly introduce variation in traits, and processes that make particular variants become more common or rare.
 - (1) The process that eliminates new traits and the one that causes certain variants to become more common or less common are the two opposing processes that create evolution.
 - (2) Two contrasting dynamics form evolution. One is the production of new variations of traits, whilst the other weeds out a certain variant or introduces more of it
 - (3) One process introduces new kinds of qualities while the other eliminates them and that is what forms evolution.
 - (4) Two complementary forces create evolution: the mechanism which creates and eliminates new variants and the one which causes these variants to disappear.

- 1. Since I spoke some Spanish, the girls asked me to tour the deck with them at night.
 - (1) They asked me to tour the deck with the girls at night, since I spoke Spanish.
 - (2) As a Spanish speaker, I was asked to tour the deck at night, with the girls.
 - (3) The girls asked me to join them in a tour of the deck at night, because I spoke a little Spanish.
 - (4) Since the girls asked me to tour the deck with them at night, I spoke some Spanish.
- 2. Although the existence of "black holes" has not yet been scientifically proven, many people tend to believe in this popular theory.
 - (1) Many people believe that there are black holes despite the fact that scientists have not yet been able to prove this.
 - (2) Scientists do not have to prove that there are black holes so that people will believe in them, it is already a popular theory.
 - (3) If you want to adhere to the popular belief that there are black holes this is okay, because many people believe in them, without the proof of the scientists.
 - (4) In order to know if there are really black holes, we will have to wait for the scientists to prove their existence, then we can believe in them as many people do.

- 3. In the fantasy roll playing game of Dungeons & Dragons, a Dungeon Master serves as the game's referee and storyteller, while also maintaining the setting in which the adventures occur.
 - (1) The Dungeon Master in a Dungeons and Dragons game is referred to as the judge and the storyteller and his job is to explain the plot for the other adventurers.
 - (2) The Dungeon Master is telling the story of the fantasy that the referee has created while taking care of the maintenance of the adventure.
 - (3) The role of the Dungeon Master in the fantasy game of Dungeons & Dragons is to create the scene of the adventures in addition to being the referee and narrator of the plot.
 - (4) While the dungeon master is maintaining and setting the adventure, the players of Dungeons and Dragons should serve him and listen to his story of what should occur.
- 4. From the beginning of the 18th century until well into the 20th century the Royal Navy was the most powerful navy in the world, playing a key part in establishing the British Empire as the dominant world power from 1815 until the early 1940s.
 - (1) The Royal Navy dominated the British Empire for a long time and played a significant role in establishing the prevalence of it from 1815 until the early 40's.
 - (2) The Royal Navy, being the strongest in the world for over two hundred years, had significant importance in forming the dominance of the British Empire from 1815 till almost the middle of the twentieth century.
 - (3) The British Empire was the most powerful nation from the 18th century to the 20th century as a result of its navy, which had a key role in forming it as such.
 - (4) Because the Royal Navy had a dominant part in establishing the British Empire, it became one of the strongest powers between 1815 and the early 1940's.

- 1. Not taking a difficult exam is worse than failing it.
 - (1) If one is going to fail a difficult exam, it is better not to take it.
 - (2) To fail a difficult exam is worse than not to take it.
 - (3) It is better to fail a difficult exam than not to take it at all.
 - (4) Because the exam is difficult, it is better not to take it.
- 2. The house, in which Kafka was born, on the Old Town Square next to Prague's Church of St Nicholas, contains today a permanent exhibition devoted to the author.
 - (1) Kafka was born in the Church of St Nicholas and there is an exhibition there dedicated to his memory.
 - (2) In the house on the Old Town Square, next to the Church of St Nicholas, Kafka is presenting an exhibition dedicated to his birth.
 - (3) An exhibition devoted to Kafka is held in the house, in which he was born, located near the Church of St Nicholas.
 - (4) Next to Prague's Church of St Nicholas, there is an exhibition devoted to the house, in which Kafka was born.
- 3. Some members opposed the stream of paying guests, fearing they would disrupt the intimacy of the community.
 - (1) Fearing the members would disrupt their closeness, the paying guests were in opposition.
 - (2) Fearing they would disrupt the intimacy of the community, some members opposed the stream of paying guests.
 - (3) Fearing they would disrupt the stream of paying guests, some members opposed the intimacy of the community.
 - (4) The opposition to the stream of paying guests was based on intimacy.

- 4. Although the U.S. production of movies intended as second features largely ceased by the end of the 1950s, the term *B movie* continued to be used in the broader sense it maintains today.
 - (1) The meaning of the term *B movie* is different from the meaning it held by the late 1950's, although it was used in the U.S. to indicate a second feature.
 - (2) On the one hand movie production in the U.S. used second features in 1950's, on the other hand today we call it a *B movie*, although it is rarely being used at all.
 - (3) Nowadays the term *B movie* has more meaning than it had by 1960, when it was being used in the U.S. to indicate the main event or a second feature.
 - (4) The making of movies that were meant to be utilized as a second feature was essentially terminated by the late 1950's in the U.S., but the usage of the term *B movie* continued with the meaning we presently apply to it.

- 1. The therapist should take care not to leave the client alone while he is in the middle of a session.
 - (1) Not until the session has finished should the therapist leave his patient.
 - (2) The client may be left alone at the beginning or end of the session by the therapist.
 - (3) The therapist may leave the client alone depending on the situation.
 - (4) A client should take care that the therapist doesn't leave him alone when he is in the middle of a session.
- 2. The late Mr. Simon was one of my oldest friends.
 - (1) Mr. Simon, who was never on time, was one of my best friends.
 - (2) Mr. Simon, who was one of my oldest friends, was not very punctual.
 - (3) The late Mr. Simon was rather old to be one of my friends.
 - (4) Mr. Simon, an old friend of mine, is dead.
- 3. The Islanders of Nauru enjoy greater per capita wealth than do the citizens of any other nation.
 - (1) The citizens of other nations enjoy greater per capita wealth than do the Islanders of Nauru.
 - (2) The wealth of Nauru is greater than that of any other nation.
 - (3) The citizens of other nations have a lower per capita income than do the Islanders of Nauru.
 - (4) No other nation has as much wealth as the island nation of Nauru.
- 4. I seldom wear formal dress when watching a play outdoors.
 - (1) I rarely wear suitable clothes when I watch games in the open air.
 - (2) I always put on comfortable clothes when I go to see a drama in the open air.
 - (3) When I attend a dramatic performance in the open air I almost never wear formal clothes.
 - (4) Rarely do I dress officially when I go to the theater to see a play.

- 5. Pragmatic and poetic at the same time, the Japanese are evolving a vision of the future with, characteristically, Japan at its center.
 - (1) The Japanese, being practical and imaginative at the same time, see the future with Japan typically at its center.
 - (2) The Japanese version of the future must be practical and idealistic with Japan at the center.
 - (3) The Japanese, being practical and imaginative, see themselves as a typical vision of the future, with Japan at the center.
 - (4) The Japanese, being practical and idealistic, see themselves evolving with a typical vision of the future.

- 1. More is known of conditions on the sun than of conditions on Venus.
 - (1) Conditions on Venus are better known than conditions on the sun.
 - (2) Neither the conditions on the sun nor the conditions on Venus are well known.
 - (3) We know less about conditions on the sun than about conditions on Venus.
 - (4) Conditions on Venus are less known than conditions on the sun.
- 2. It is illegal to withhold information in a court of law.
 - (1) One must not give out information about what goes on in a court of law.
 - (2) One must not refuse to give information in a court of law.
 - (3) One must always give all the information available.
 - (4) It is against the law to give information in the court of law.
- 3. The use of their calendar was the most particular way in which members of the sect differentiated themselves from the rest of Israel.
 - (1) Sect members differentiated themselves from the rest of Israel most particularly in the use of their own calendar.
 - (2) The sect had a different calendar from the other people of Israel.
 - (3) The sect could be differentiated from the rest of Israel by their calendar.
 - (4) By differentiating themselves from the rest of Israel, the sect arrived at their own calendar.
- 4. It is vital to eat a sufficient amount of fresh vegetables.
 - (1) Eating adequate amounts of vegetables is inessential.
 - (2) It is needless for you to eat the right amount of greens.
 - (3) It is absolutely necessary to ingest enough fresh vegetables.
 - (4) A certain amount of fresh vegetables gives us vitality.

- 5. When hip-hop music first began to emerge, it was based on disc jockeys who created rhythmic beats by looping breaks on two turntables, which is now more commonly referred to as sampling.
 - (1) Sampling is the use of two record players in order to produce rhythmic beats and now it is used by disk jockeys in hip hop music.
 - (2) In the early days of hip hop music, it was based on disc jockeys who were doing sampling the use of two phonographs in order to produce rhythmic beats.
 - (3) At the beginning hip hop, music evolved from D.J.'s working on two tape recorders and mixing samples of breaking beats and creating loops.
 - (4) Disk jockeys were simply using two turntables in order to produce the early sounds and beats of hip hop music.

<u>R.S. 6</u>		<u>R.S. 5</u>		<u>R.S. 4</u>		<u>R.S. 3</u>		<u>R.S. 2</u>		<u>R.S. 1</u>	
4	.1	1	.1	3	.1	3	.1	3	.1	2	.1
2	.2	4	.2	3	.2	1	.2	1	.2	4	.2
1	.3	3	.3	2	.3	3	.3	1	.3	1	.3
3	.4	3	.4	4	.4	2	.4	2	.4	4	.4
2	.5	1	.5								