

RESTATEMENT SET III

1. Until recently people felt that Nigerian ministers were being too optimistic, but there is now no question that the country's financial position is growing steadily stronger.

A) It is now clear that Nigeria's economy is in a strong upward cycle but previously people doubted the hopeful attitude of Nigerian ministers.

B) Nigerian ministers today have no apprehensions about their country's financial status, as it is plain that it is constantly getting better.

C) In the past, even though Nigeria's economic status was constantly improving, people were often mistrustful of its ministers' confident views.

D) Though Nigerian ministers were previously skeptical of positive ideas about their country's financial status, it has become obvious that its economy is advancing day by day.

E) Today we see that Nigeria is progressing economically, but in the recent past, this was not the case and economists were wary of the optimistic views of its leaders.

2. It's only now that she understands how unhappy she was during her twenties.

A) Despite the fact that her twenties were not a happy time for her, she now understands how to be happy.

B) What makes her regretful is that, in her twenties, she could not be happy at all.

C) Having been unhappy during her twenties, she is now a very understanding person.

D) She was terribly unhappy during her twenties, but she has only just realized it.

E) She now realizes that she must come to terms with the unhappiness she faced in her twenties.

3. No other building embodies the history of Paris more than does the famous cathedral of Notre-Dame.

A) Of all the great buildings of Paris, the cathedral of Notre-Dame holds a very special place among the people.

B) The only building in Paris that is of any real significance is surely the magnificent cathedral of Notre-Dame.

C) Of all the buildings in Paris, it is the celebrated cathedral of Notre-Dame that most truly represents the past of that city.

D) Except for the famous cathedral of Notre-Dame, none of the buildings of Paris are historically representative.

E) With the exception of the renowned Notre-Dame, few of the buildings of Paris are in anyway remarkable.

4. The north of Italy is directly responsible for the country's place among the world's top industrial nations.

A) Italy's northern regions are well-known as one of the most industrialized areas in the world.

B) It is entirely the northern part of the country that has earned Italy a prominent position among the world's industrial nations.

C) In Italy, industry is focused in the north, but nevertheless she is still one of the world's top industrial nations.

D) Italy is one of the world's top industrial countries even though all the industrial activities are concentrated in the north.

E) Italy is one of the few countries in the industrial world where only one region, the north, is industrialized.

5. Although for many individuals, personal ethics are rooted in religious beliefs, this is not true for everyone.

- A) Each individual has his own ethical standards and these always reflect his religious beliefs.
- B) Everyone has his own ethical code which may or may not have a religious foundation.
- C) With most people religious beliefs and ethical standards are largely in harmony, at least in most situations.
- D) There is a religious basis to the special ethical code of many people, but not, by any means, of all people.
- E) Ethical standards usually effect religious beliefs but there are certain rare exceptions.

6. Her aquatic undertakings captured the public imagination and brought her unexpected fame.

- A) Her investigations into life in the oceans earned her the admiration of the general public.
- B) Her underwater adventures appealed to the general public and soon she became quite famous.
- C) As her understanding of the sea-bed grew she attracted considerable attention and even became famous.
- D) She contributed greatly to our knowledge of aquatic life and deserves her fame.
- E) People were enthralled by her undersea missions and, surprisingly, she became famous.

7. The 1980s brought a surge of new interest in expanding the definition of intelligence.

- A) Efforts to widen the definition of intelligence are immensely characteristic of the 1980s.
- B) It was during the 1980s that the definition of intelligence attracted some attention.
- C) During the 1980s the desire to broaden the definition of intelligence re-appeared with compelling force.
- D) With the 1980s radical new definitions of intelligence suddenly and unexpectedly came into being.
- E) With the 1980s came the compulsive desire to narrow the definitions of intelligence.

8. An engineer must attempt to foresee possible misuses of a product by a consumer, and take this into account in his design.

- A) When designing a product an engineer should consider how a consumer might misuse it, and adjust the design accordingly.
- B) An engineer should never forget that his products will be misused and so he must make them as safe as possible.
- C) In designing a product, an engineer should remember that it will most likely be misused by consumers unless his design prevents this.
- D) An engineer should design products that consumers cannot possibly misuse.
- E) Engineers know that, however well a product has been designed, consumers will always find a way to misuse it.

9. Gandhi is said to be charismatic because he seems to embody the virtue of caring when he speaks.

- A) Because people are very impressed by what Gandhi says, they admire him and think that he has a great deal of charisma.
- B) Because, through his speech, Gandhi can move people, they believe that charisma is a distinctive quality of his character.
- C) Since in addressing people Gandhi appears to be genuinely concerned, it is said that he has charisma.
- D) People are always very concerned when Gandhi addresses them, and so they regard him as a very charismatic person.
- E) When Gandhi addresses people, he arouses their feelings so much that they admire him for his charismatic personality.

10. According to de-miners, up to 90 per cent of their time is spent combing areas that ultimately prove to be free of mines.

- A) De-miners point out that they spend almost all of their time searching thoroughly for mines in areas which, in the end, turn out to be without them.
- B) As de-miners have pointed out, the search for mines in areas which in fact do not have any mines usually takes quite a long time.
- C) As far as de-miners are concerned, a lot of time is needed to undertake a search for mines in areas where it is almost impossible to discover them.
- D) As we learn from de-miners, it takes some time to look for mines in areas in which one discovers that actually there are no mines.
- E) For de-miners, it takes little time to search for mines in areas which in fact do not have them.

11. Libya is almost all desert with the exception of the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, which traditionally have had little in common.

- A) Libya is so covered by desert that it has only the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, which are totally different from each other.
- B) If one leaves out Tripoli and Benghazi, cities historically almost completely unlike each other, nearly all of Libya is covered by desert.
- C) Libya's cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, which do not share a common tradition, are not affected by the desert which completely covers the country.
- D) Since Libya's cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, which have little shared tradition, are situated on the coast, the rest of the country is completely covered by desert.
- E) Because Libya is covered by desert, its cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, which do not have a common historical heritage, are situated by the sea.

12. Critics have disagreed as to whether Antigone or Creon is the protagonist of Sophocles' play Antigone.

- A) The question whether the main character in Antigone, which is a play by Sophocles, is Antigone or Creon is a matter of controversy among critics.
- B) As regards Sophocles' play Antigone, critics have pointed out that it is not certain whether Antigone or Creon is a more important character.
- C) To what extent Antigone or Creon becomes the leading character in Sophocles' Antigone has led critics into a futile discussion.
- D) According to various critical views, in his play Antigone, Sophocles does not make it clear whether Antigone or Creon is the most important character.
- E) There is much controversy among critics that, in his play Antigone, Sophocles has failed to make Antigone or Creon the leading character.

13. Over the years researchers have learned a lot about how and why cancer forms.

- A) Through their research into cancer, scientists have finally discovered the causes of the disease and suggested various forms of treatment.
- B) For many years, scientists have carried out much research into different types of cancer and are now able to discuss them fully.
- C) It has taken a long time for scientists to find out about various kinds of cancer and suggest different methods of treatment.
- D) For many years, cancer research has been a serious concern for researchers, who are now able to explain the causes of this disease.
- E) Those who are involved in cancer research have, over time, come to know much about the ways and causes of the disease's development.

14. Stopping the international obesity epidemic is as tough a problem as any now facing public-health officials.

- A) Public-health officials are trying hard, as they do with any other problem, to prevent the spread of obesity throughout the world.
- B) Public-health officials are finding it very hard to prevent obesity throughout the world, which is very serious like any other problem that concerns them.
- C) Obesity is so common throughout the world that its prevention is a very difficult problem for health-officials, who are already dealing with other problems.
- D) For public-health officials, the prevention of obesity, which is widespread throughout the world, is an extremely difficult problem like any other they are currently concerned with.
- E) It is not so challenging a task for public-health officials, who are already dealing with many serious problems, to prevent obesity in the world.

15. Though management may not realize it, a very large proportion of the success of this company is due to the loyalty and hard work of its workers.

- A) Whether or not management is aware of it, this company owes its success, to a very large extent, to the industry and loyalty of its staff.
- B) Whatever management may say, the success of this company depends more than anything else on the dedication of those who work here.
- C) Management should be made to recognize that the role of the staff is of first importance in the company's success.
- D) As management realizes full well, it is the workers in the factory who make it so successful.
- E) The workers in this company, with their hard work and devotion, contribute more to the success of the company than management does.

16. Many people prefer to eat organic food, that is, food unpolluted by chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

- A) A growing number of people are interested in organic food, since it is produced free of chemicals and pesticides.
- B) Organic food is thought to be healthier as no chemical fertilizers or pesticides are used in its production.
- C) Obviously, organic food is preferable since it is free of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- D) The preference for organic food has led to a reduction in the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- E) Organic food, food produced without the aid of chemical fertilizers or pesticides, has many adherents.

17. Students will usually concentrate harder in the lesson if they know they will be organized into small groups for interactive discussion.

- A)** Once students get used to being split up for interactive discussion, their ability to concentrate generally improves.
- B)** On the whole, when students know they are going to be split up into small groups for interactive discussion, they will concentrate better.
- C)** One way to improve concentration is to split students up into small groups for interactive discussion.
- D)** Interactive discussion is a sure way of encouraging students to increase their powers of concentration.
- E)** The best way to stimulate concentration is to organize these students into small groups for interactive discussion.

18. Get your brother to fix the roof; he's quite the best person to do it.

- A)** Try to persuade your brother to fix the roof: he's good at such things.
- B)** As he's good at things like that, why don't you get your brother to fix the roof?
- C)** Your brother would mend the roof better than anyone else; tell him to do it.
- D)** Why don't you get your brother to fix the roof? I'm sure he would.
- E)** Since your brother is good at roof-fixing, ask him to do it.

19. Take-off was delayed again and again, so we began to wonder if there was something seriously wrong with the aircraft.

- A)** Unless the problem were serious, they wouldn't have delayed the flight for so long.
- B)** If there had been no problem with the aircraft, they wouldn't have delayed take-off like that.
- C)** The flight was postponed indefinitely, so we presumed there was engine-trouble.
- D)** We began to feel that there might be a real problem with the aircraft as take-off was continually being delayed.
- E)** We assumed that, since there was a problem with the aircraft, they were obliged to delay takeoff indefinitely.

20. The pictures of the 18th-century painter, Hogarth, seem modern because of their wit and satire.

- A)** Hogarth gives an authentic picture of 18th-century life which appeals to modern times.
- B)** It is the detail and worldliness of the drawings of Hogarth that give them a modern touch, though they date from the 18th century.
- C)** Though the scenes and the costumes in the drawings are very 18th century, there is still something modern about Hogarth's drawing.
- D)** The appeal of Hogarth lies in the dramatic depiction of everyday life in the 18th century.
- E)** There is a contemporary feel for the pictures of 18th-century painter, Hogarth, owing to their humor and satirical content.

SET III

1. A	2. D	3. C	4. B	5. D
6. E	7. C	8. A	9. C	10. A
11. B	12. A	13. E	14. D	15. A
16. E	17. B	18. C	19. D	20. E