

coarse wool from the sheep's belly, then lays the animal on its side on the bench between his legs while he snips at the curly wool round the neck. He works to and fro, along the ribs, peeling the wool back until it hangs like a cloak doubled back over the animal. Then he turns the sheep over and begins on the unclipped side. In a few moments the whole fleece falls away in one piece, looking like a dirty grey rug. A few more snips from the shears and the wool is cut from either side of the sheep's tail, leaving the animal white and naked. The shearer pushes the sheep to the ground and immediately calls for another animal. Meanwhile the lad daubs the farmer's mark in pitch on the newly shorn sheep, unties her legs, and drives her out of the shearing pens.

A second lad — farmer's son — seizes the fleece as it is tossed aside, rolls it up, tucking the tail-wool in first, and secures the bundle by knotting the neck. Any loose clippings are gathered separately.

The work continues till one o'clock, when the farmer's wife summons the men to dinner. Each man finishes the sheep that is beside him, then the whole party goes back to the farm house. The men troop into the farm kitchen, leaving their dogs to scuffle in the yard. After the shortest of dinner-breaks — for there is much to be done — the shearing continues, and the pile of fleeces mounts.

145. What expression in the first paragraph suggests that shearing does **not** take place very often

- (1) wheatstones (2) shearing-day (3) improvised (4) flock

146. The shearer first cuts the wool from the — of the sheep.

- (1) tail (2) legs (3) underside (4) ribs

147. Why are loose clippings of wool gathered separately ?

- (1) Because they are needed to fill up the top of the bags (2) Because they weigh less than a whole fleece (3) So that they do **not** get spoiled (4) Because they are not so valuable as whole fleeces.

148. Wool which has been sheared from a sheep is

- (1) tied with sacking (2) bagged on shearing-day (3) cut into two pieces by the shearer with a few snips (4) rolled and bundled

149. What word from the passage best tells us that shears are like a very large pair of scissors ?

- (1) slice (2) sharpened (3) snips (4) cut

150. 'The sheep is carried to the benches.' It is an example of

- (1) passive voice (2) degree of comparison (3) an interrogative sentence (4) a negative sentence

ANSWERS

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|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (3) | 2. (1) | 3. (1) | 4. (1) | 5. (3) | 6. (4) | 7. (1) | 8. (3) | 9. (1) | 10. (1) |
| 11. (1) | 12. (3) | 13. (4) | 14. (2) | 15. (3) | 16. (4) | 17. (4) | 18. (2) | 19. (4) | 20. (4) |
| 21. (3) | 22. (3) | 23. (1) | 24. (1) | 25. (2) | 26. (4) | 27. (2) | 28. (1) | 29. (1) | 30. (2) |
| 31. (4) | 32. (1) | 33. (1) | 34. (4) | 35. (1) | 36. (1) | 37. (4) | 38. (4) | 39. (3) | 40. (3) |
| 41. (2) | 42. (1) | 43. (1) | 44. (1) | 45. (4) | 46. (2) | 47. (3) | 48. (2) | 49. (3) | 50. (4) |
| 51. (3) | 52. (4) | 53. (4) | 54. (2) | 55. (3) | 56. (4) | 57. (4) | 58. (1) | 59. (2) | 60. (1) |
| 61. (4) | 62. (1) | 63. (2) | 64. (4) | 65. (4) | 66. (4) | 67. (1) | 68. (1) | 69. (4) | 70. (1) |
| 71. (3) | 72. (1) | 73. (4) | 74. (2) | 75. (3) | 76. (2) | 77. (4) | 78. (1) | 79. (1) | 80. (2) |
| 81. (2) | 82. (1) | 83. (2) | 84. (1) | 85. (1) | 86. (4) | 87. (3) | 88. (2) | 89. (3) | 90. (1) |
| 121. (4) | 122. (3) | 123. (2) | 124. (3) | 125. (2) | 126. (2) | 127. (4) | 128. (1) | 129. (1) | 130. (4) |
| 131. (3) | 132. (1) | 133. (2) | 134. (1) | 135. (3) | 136. (3) | 137. (1) | 138. (1) | 139. (1) | 140. (1) |
| 141. (4) | 142. (1) | 143. (1) | 144. (2) | 145. (2) | 146. (3) | 147. (4) | 148. (4) | 149. (2) | 150. (1) |