

# METHODIST GIRLS' SCHOOL (PRIMARY)

Founded in 1887



## MID-YEAR EXAMINATION 2013 PRIMARY 5 ENGLISH

### PAPER 2 (BOOKLET A)

Total Time for Booklets A, B and C: 1 hour 50 minutes

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do not turn over this page until you are told to do so.

Follow all instructions carefully.

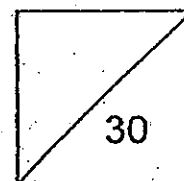
Answer all questions.

Shade your answers in the Optical Answer Sheet (OAS) provided.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Class: Primary 5: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 13 May 2013

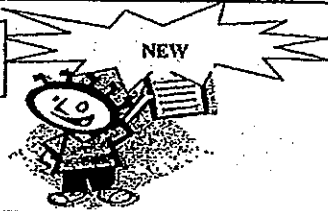


This booklet consists of 9 printed pages including this page.

Study the following brochure and then answer questions 1 to 5.

## The SUPER Education Campus Pte Ltd

### Educational One-day Camps for Children



#### Objectives

Educational Camps provide a way for students the necessary learning skills to improve their overall performance in school. There are a variety of camps available, including computer camps (also known as Edu-tech camps), science camps and leadership camps.

Our camps will help children enhance their communication skills, learning and general knowledge in a fun manner. Academic camps teach students how to be more critical readers. The primary purpose of academic camps is educational development.

#### Academic Camps

Our popular academic camps include:

##### Camp A: Computer Skills

Learn more about coding, design and other Internet Technology skills.

##### Camp B: Science Skills

Conducted in the museums and the Science Centre, it will increase understanding and appreciation of a variety of scientific concepts.

##### Camp C: Leadership Skills

Develop important skills and how to help others with these skills.

All trainers are endorsed by the Ministry of Education

#### Registration details:

Limited places: Maximum of 40 pupils per class

Registration is on a first-come-first-served basis

Suitable for Primary 4 - 6 pupils

Camp		Dates	Time	Fee
A	pm	1/6, 8/6	12 pm - 3 pm	\$185*
B	am	1/6, 22/6	9 am - 12 pm	\$185*
C	Full Day	8/6, 15/6	9 am - 3 pm	\$300

\* A special package price of \$300 is available for those who sign up for both camps A and B.

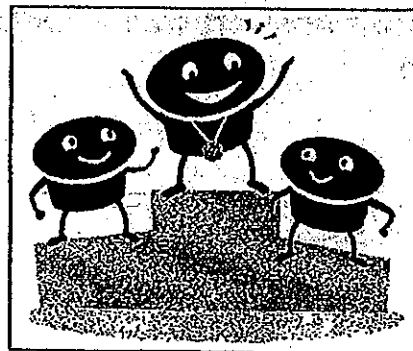
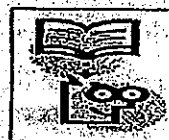
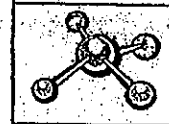
#### For registration & further enquiries

Log in to [www.supercampus.com.sg](http://www.supercampus.com.sg) or

call SUPER Education Campus Pte Ltd at 6345-5436

Mode of payment: Credit card (for online applications only)

Cheque / Cash



Adapted from [http://www.camps.ca/education\\_camps.php](http://www.camps.ca/education_camps.php)

(Go on to the next page)

For each question from 1 to 5, four options are given. One of them is the correct answer. Make your choice (1, 2, 3 or 4). Shade the correct oval (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer Sheet. (5 marks)

- 1 Which of the following is not one of the objectives of the camps? It is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) develop more critical readers
  - (2) develop communication skills
  - (3) improve the pupils' Internet Technology skills
  - (4) increase the pupils' knowledge of our heritage from museum visits
- 2 According to the brochure, pupils will qualify for the special package price of \$300 if they \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) attend any one camp
  - (2) sign up for any two camps
  - (3) sign up for all three camps
  - (4) sign up for two specific camps
- 3 A trainer needs approval from \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) Edu-Tech
  - (2) Science Centre
  - (3) The Ministry of Education
  - (4) Super Education Campus
- 4 Due to her busy schedule, Mrs Tan decides to register her daughter for the one-day camp online. The best mode of payment is by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) cash
  - (2) cheque
  - (3) instalment
  - (4) credit card
- 5 Sarah enjoys designing and creating her own digital programmes. Which one of the following camps is most suitable for her?
- (1) Science Camp
  - (2) Reading Camp
  - (3) Computer Camp
  - (4) Leadership Camp

(Go on to the next page)

For each question from 6 to 12, four options are given. One of them is the correct answer. Make your choice (1, 2, 3 or 4). Shade the correct oval (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer Sheet. (7 marks)

- 6 Much to our delight, she insisted \_\_\_\_\_ footing the bill.
- (1) to
  - (2) by
  - (3) on
  - (4) in
- 7 Sarah told the teacher that she \_\_\_\_\_ her project before she left the class.
- (1) has completed
  - (2) had completed
  - (3) was completing
  - (4) had been completing
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Mrs Lee is our table tennis coach, she is unable to serve a ball well.
- (1) As
  - (2) Since
  - (3) Despite
  - (4) Although
- 9 No one saw the burglar \_\_\_\_\_ into our neighbour's house last night.
- (1) break
  - (2) broke
  - (3) breaks
  - (4) broken
- 10 The pretty young lady \_\_\_\_\_ you were speaking to just now is my music teacher.
- (1) who
  - (2) whom
  - (3) which
  - (4) whose
- 11 "When you have \_\_\_\_\_ your coat up, please come and sit down here with me," Jane's mother said.
- (1) hang
  - (2) hung
  - (3) hangs
  - (4) hangēd

(Go on to the next page)

12 Neither the girls nor Mrs Ng \_\_\_\_\_ going to the party tonight.

- (1) is
- (2) are
- (3) was
- (4) were

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. (3 marks)

"I've never seen rain like this (13) Sylvia cried out her face alight and alive. "I'd like to walk in it!"

"And I want to smell it – up close!" Mary Tucker said excitedly (14) and we'll both walk in it

There were a couple of bags lying on a stool behind them, and she caught them up.

"Why not put this across your shoulders, Sylvia (15)" she suggested; and holding the ends of her own bag under her chin, she opened the door and stepped out into the rain.

Adapted from *The Min-Min* by Margaret Brownie

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

(Go on to the next page)

For each question from 16 to 20, four options are given. One of them is the correct answer. Make your choice (1, 2, 3 or 4). Shade the correct oval (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer Sheet. (5 marks)

- 16 This is not the master key. It is only a/an \_\_\_\_\_ key.
- (1) false
  - (2) imitation
  - (3) duplicate
  - (4) photocopied
- 17 We shall continue the tennis game when the rain \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) declines
  - (2) subsides
  - (3) subdues
  - (4) diminishes
- 18 The two girls decided to \_\_\_\_\_ and be the best of friends again.
- (1) see eye to eye
  - (2) bury the hatchet
  - (3) be in the same boat
  - (4) be a dog with two tails
- 19 We decided to change the venue of our picnic when we saw that a heavy downpour was \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) obvious
  - (2) eminent
  - (3) imminent
  - (4) irrevocable
- 20 Nicole \_\_\_\_\_ her mother. They have similar features.
- (1) takes on
  - (2) takes up
  - (3) takes out
  - (4) takes after

(Go on to the next page)

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. (5 marks)

The Eiffel Tower is one of the seven wonders of the world. Today, it would be difficult to (21) visualise the Paris skyline without its most distinctive (22) landmark. But few people appreciated Gustave Eiffel's architecture because they thought it was too (23) radical and twenty years later it was almost taken down. The Eiffel Tower was planned to be demolished in 1909. It was saved at the last moment to be used as a telecommunication tower.

Fortunately, the tower (24) survived and continues to delight visitors from around the world, particularly on special occasions when it is lit up in a (25) spectacular laser show. Eiffel's other world-famous creation, the Statue of Liberty, was given to the United States and stands in New York City.

Adapted from *Banks of the Seine* by National Geographic

- 21 (1) view  
(2) reflect  
(3) imagine  
(4) understand
- 22 (1) sight  
(2) guide  
(3) feature  
(4) remains
- 23 (1) basic  
(2) original  
(3) extreme  
(4) traditional
- 24 (1) lived on  
(2) forged forward  
(3) withstood all odds  
(4) made a comeback
- 25 (1) special  
(2) impossible  
(3) pretentious  
(4) impressive

(Go on to the next page)

Read the passage below and answer Questions 26 to 30.

Located in the centre of Japan, Mount Fuji (whose name means 'without equal') is a sacred site. Japan's native religion, Shintoism, considers Fuji a holy place. Other people believe the mountain and its waters have the power to make a sick person well. For many, climbing Fuji is also a rite of passage. Some do it as part of a religious journey; for others, it is a test of strength. Whatever their reason, reaching the top in order to stand on Mount Fuji's summit at sunrise is a must for many Japanese. 5

Fuji is more than a sacred site and tourist destination. It is also an active volcano around which four million people have settled. The last time Fuji exploded, it sent out a cloud of ash that covered the capital city and darkened the skies for weeks.

Today, new data have some volcanologists concerned that Fuji may soon erupt again. According to the National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention, there has been an increase in activity under Fuji recently, which may be caused by low-frequency earthquakes. This information helps the scientists predict when Fuji will come back to life again. In the meantime, locals living near Fuji hold special festivals each year to offer gifts to the goddess of the volcano so that she will not erupt and destroy the land and its people below. 10 15

Halfway across the globe from Fuji, Popocatepetl -one of the world's tallest and most dangerous active volcanoes stands just 60 kilometres southeast of Mexico City. Although the volcano (whose name means 'smoking mountain') has erupted many times over the centuries, scientists believe its last great explosions occurred around 820 A.D. In recent years, however, El Popo, as the Mexicans call the mountain, has been threatening to explode once more; in December 2000, almost 26,000 people were evacuated when El Popo started to send out ash and smoke. As with all active volcanoes, the question is not *if* it will erupt again (an eruption is inevitable); the question is *when* it will happen. 20 25

"Every volcano works in a different way," explains Carlos Valdes González, a scientist who monitors El Popo. "What we're trying to learn here are the symptoms signaling that EL Popo will erupt." These include earthquakes, or any warning that the mountain's surface is changing or expanding. The hope is that scientists will be able to warn people in the surrounding areas so they have enough time to escape. A powerful eruption could displace over 20 million people – people whose lives would be saved if the warning is delivered early enough. 30

For many living near El Popo, especially the farmers, abandoning their land is unthinkable. As anyone who farms near a volcano knows, the world's richest soils are volcanic. They produce bananas and coffee in Central America, fine wines in California and enormous amounts of rice in Indonesia. For this reason, people will stay on their land, even if they face danger. 35

Today, many people who live near El Popo continue to see the mountain as their ancestors did. According to ancient beliefs, a volcano can be a god, a mountain and a human at the same time. To appease El Popo and to ensure rain and a good harvest, locals begin a cycle of ceremonies that start in March and end in August. Carrying food and gifts for the volcano, they hike up the mountain. Near the summit, they present their offerings, asking the volcano to protect and provide for them for one more season. 40

Adapted from *Sacred Mountains* by Heinle Gengage Learning

(Go on to the next page)



For each question from 26 to 30, four options are given. One of them is the correct answer. Make your choice (1, 2, 3 or 4). Shade the correct oval (1, 2, 3 or 4) on the Optical Answer Sheet. (5 marks)

- 26 The main idea in the first paragraph is about \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) the visitors to Mount Fuji
  - (2) why Mount Fuji is a sacred place
  - (3) reasons people climb Mount Fuji
  - (4) the healing properties of Mount Fuji
- 27 In lines 24-25, it is more important to focus on *when* rather than *if* the volcano will erupt because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) the eruption can be prevented
  - (2) people cannot do anything about it
  - (3) people will have enough time to escape
  - (4) people will have time to save their crops
- 28 The word 'inevitable' in line 24 has the same meaning as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) fixed
  - (2) instant
  - (3) necessary
  - (4) unavoidable
- 29 Which one of the following is not a symptom of an erupting volcano?
- (1) earthquakes
  - (2) the mountain's surface expanding
  - (3) sudden changing of weather patterns
  - (4) ash and smoke seen coming from the mountain
- 30 Why is it 'unthinkable' (line 34) for the farmers to abandon El Popo?
- (1) They do not want to abandon the fertile land.
  - (2) They are afraid of breaking the cycle of ceremonies.
  - (3) They rather appease the erupting volcano with offerings.
  - (4) They do not think the erupting volcano would endanger them.

END OF BOOKLET A

METHODIST GIRLS' SCHOOL (PRIMARY)

Founded in 1887



MID-YEAR EXAMINATION 2013  
PRIMARY 5  
ENGLISH

PAPER 2  
(BOOKLET B)

Total Time for Booklets A, B and C: 1 hour 50 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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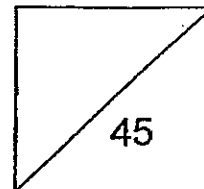
Answer all questions.

Write your answers in this booklet.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Class: Primary 5. \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 13 May 2013



This booklet consists of 5 printed pages including this page.

There are 10 blanks, numbered 31 to 40, in the passage below. From the list of words given, choose the most suitable word for each blank. Write the letter (A to Q) in the blank. The letters (I) and (O) have been omitted to avoid confusion during marking. (10 marks)

**EACH WORD CAN BE USED ONLY ONCE.**

(A) a	(D) around	(G) from	(K) on	(N) the
(B) are	(E) both	(H) furthermore	(L) just	(P) to
(C) another	(F) either	(J) however	(M) of	(Q) were

Nepal is one of the remotest countries on earth. It lies to the north

\_\_\_\_\_ India, and the world's highest mountains, the Himalayas, separate it  
(31)

\_\_\_\_\_ Tibet, which is part of China.  
(32)

The population of Nepal is \_\_\_\_\_ 20 million. Most people live in rural  
(33)

areas, \_\_\_\_\_ on mountain valleys or on the wide plains to the south. The majority  
(34)

\_\_\_\_\_ farmers. Most farms produce \_\_\_\_\_ enough to support one  
(35) (36)

family. The urban population lives mainly in \_\_\_\_\_ capital, Kathmandu.  
(37)

Poor health is \_\_\_\_\_ major problem in Nepal. \_\_\_\_\_ problem is  
(38) (39)

the high rate of illiteracy, which is currently around 79%. \_\_\_\_\_ the government  
(40)

has made great efforts to improve both health and education. This has encouraged many

people to move to Kathmandu from the mountains.

(Go on to the next page)

Correct each word in **bold** for spelling and each underlined word for grammar. Write the correct word in the relevant box. (10 marks)

A volcano is usually a hill or mountain from which lava sometimes bursts out. This lava

(41)

comes from deep down below the Earth's **krahst**.

(42)

A volcanic erupt is terrifying. Lava, hot enough to melt steel, streams down from the

mountainside. Clouds of ash, steam and poisonous gases rise high into the sky. Huge pieces of

(43)

(44)

rock are **herled** into the air. This can cause enormous destroy to property and

(45)

(46)

great lost of lives.

It is **astimeited** that in the last five hundred years,

volcanoes have killed over a quarter of a million people.

(47)

Few volcanoes are active all the time; a famous **ikseption** is on the Italian island of

(48)

Stromboli. This volcano smoking constantly by day, and glows red at night.

(49)

The greatest eruption record happened on 26 August, 1883. Krakatoa, a small island

(50)

in the Pacific ocean, exploded. A **kolum** of cloud rose twice as high as Mount Everest. Volcanic

dust blocked out the heat and the light of the sun, and caused brilliant hues.

(Go on to the next page)

Fill in each blank with a suitable word.

(15 marks)

Some people say they have no memory at all. But of \_\_\_\_\_ we all have a  
(51)

memory. Our memory tells us \_\_\_\_\_ we are. Our memory helps us to make use of  
(52)

the present what we have learnt in the \_\_\_\_\_  
(53)

In fact we have different \_\_\_\_\_ of memory. For example, our visual memory  
(54)

helps us recall faces and places. Some people have such a strong visual memory, they can  
\_\_\_\_\_ exactly what they have seen, for example, pages of a \_\_\_\_\_, as  
(55) (56)

a complete picture. Our verbal memory helps us remember words and figures we may have  
heard but not \_\_\_\_\_ in writing. For example, items of a shopping list, a chemical  
(57)

formula, dates or a recipe.

With our emotional memory, we recall situations or places where we experienced strong  
\_\_\_\_\_ perhaps of happiness or unhappiness. We also have special memories for  
(58)

smell, \_\_\_\_\_ touch and sound and for performing physical movements.  
(59)

We have two ways of \_\_\_\_\_ any of these memories. Our short-term memory  
(60)

stores items for up to thirty seconds – enough to remember a telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
(61)

while we dial. Our long-term memory, on the other \_\_\_\_\_, may store items for a  
(62)

lifetime. Older people in fact have a much \_\_\_\_\_ long-term memory than short-term  
(63)

(Go on to the next page)

memory. They may \_\_\_\_\_ what they have done only a few hours ago, but yet have  
(64)  
the clearest remembrance of their childhood days.

Sometimes people \_\_\_\_\_ their memory completely. Suddenly, they do not  
(65)  
know who they are, not even their names, where they live, or their families. Sometimes they  
recover from this illness, regaining all or some of their memory.

(Go on to the next page)

For each of the questions 66 to 70, rewrite the given sentence(s) using the word(s) provided. Your answer must be in one sentence. The meaning of your sentence must be the same as the meaning of the given sentence(s). (10 marks)

66 Rafi was very disappointed. He lost to a newcomer in a tennis match.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ much to  
 \_\_\_\_\_

67 Mr Yeo asked his wife, "Do you know where I left my car keys?"  
 Mr Yeo asked his wife \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

68 Like her friends, Divya does not speak Malay.  
 Neither \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

69 She did not apologise for her bad behaviour at the party because of her pride.  
 She was too \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

70 Peter had tricked Lindsay many times before. She still believed him.  
 Although \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

METHODIST GIRLS' SCHOOL (PRIMARY)

Founded in 1887



MID-YEAR EXAMINATION 2013  
PRIMARY 5  
ENGLISH

PAPER 2  
(BOOKLET C)

Total Time for Booklets A, B and C: 1 hour 50 minutes

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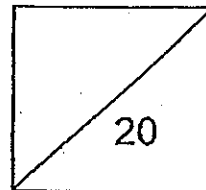
Answer all questions.

Write your answers in this booklet.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Class: Primary 5. \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 13 May 2013



This booklet consists of 5 printed pages including this page.



Read the passage below and answer questions 71 to 80.

(20 marks)

Pa and Mr Scott had made a stout windlass, a device for winding in a rope. It stood over the well, and two buckets hung from it on the ends of a rope. When the windlass was turned, one bucket went down into the well and the other bucket came up. In the morning Mr Scott slid down the rope and dug. He filled the buckets with earth, almost as fast as Pa could haul them up and empty them. After dinner, Pa slid down the rope into the well, and Mr Scott hauled up the buckets. 5

Every morning, before Pa would let Mr Scott go down the rope, he set a candle in a bucket and lighted it and lowered it to the bottom. Once Laura peeped over the edge and she saw the candle brightly burning, far down in the dark hole in the ground.

Then Pa would say, 'Seems to be all right,' and he would pull up the bucket and blow out the candle. 10

'That's all foolishness,' Mr Scott said. 'The well was all right yesterday.'

'You can't ever tell,' Pa replied. Better be safe than sorry.

One morning Mr Scott came while Pa was eating breakfast, they heard him shout, 'Hi Ingalls! It's sunup. Let's go!' Pa drank his coffee and went out. 15

The windlass began to creak and Pa began to whistle. Laura and Mary were washing the dishes and Ma was making the big bed, when Pa's whistling stopped. They heard him say, 'Scott!' He shouted, 'Scott! Scott!' Then he called, 'Caroline! Come quick!'

Ma ran out of the house. Laura ran after her.

Scott's fainted or something down there. Pa said, 'I've got to go down after him.' 20

'Did you send down the candle?' Ma asked.

'No, I thought he had. I asked him if he was all right, and he said he was.' Pa cut the empty bucket off the rope and tied the rope firmly to the windlass.

'Charles, you can't. You mustn't,' Ma said.

'I'll make it all right. I won't breathe till I get out. We can't let him die down there.' 25

Ma said, fiercely, 'Laura, keep back!' So Laura kept back. She stood against the house and shivered.

'No, no, Charles! I can't let you,' Ma said. Get Patty from the stable. Ride to the town to get help.'

'There isn't time. I've got to,' Pa said. He swung into the well. His head slid out of sight, down the rope. 30

Ma crouched and shaded her eyes, staring down into the well.

(Go on to the next page)

All over the prairie meadowlarks were rising, singing, flying straight up into the sky. A warm wind was blowing, but Laura felt cold.

Suddenly Ma jumped up and seized the handle of the windlass. She tugged at it with all her might. The rope strained and the windlass creaked. Pa's hand came up, holding on to the rope. His other hand reached above it and took hold of the rope. Then Pa's head came up. His arm held on to the windlass. Then somehow he got to the ground and sat there. 35

Ma told Laura to run to fetch water. When she got back, Pa and Ma were both turning the windlass. The rope slowly wound itself up, and the bucket came up out of the well, and tied to the bucket and the rope was Mr Scott. 40

Mr Scott had breathed a kind of gas that stays deep in the ground. It stays at the bottom of wells because it is heavier than the air. No one can breathe it very long and live. Pa had gone into that gas to tie Mr Scott to the rope so that he could be pulled up out of the gas.

Before Mr Scott went home, he said to Pa, 'You were right about that candle business. I thought it was all foolishness and would not bother with it, but I've found out my mistake.' 45

(Adapted from *The Little House on the Prairie* by Laura Ingalls Wilder)

**ALL ANSWERS MUST BE IN COMPLETE SENTENCES.**

- 71 Which word in paragraph 1 tells us that the device that Pa and Mr Scott made was able to support the weight of the buckets?

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- 72 Based on the line 'Better be safe than sorry' (line 13), why did Laura's father send a candle into the well?

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- 73 Why did Laura's father stop whistling (line 17)?

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(Go on to the next page)

74 Why did Pa say 'I won't breathe till I get out' (line 25)?

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75 In line 28, Ma told Charles, 'Get Patty from the stable.' What do you think Patty was?

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76 What is the main reason why Laura felt cold even though the wind was warm (line 34).

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77 What does the word "it" in line 35 refer to?

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78 Which word from lines 35 – 38 has the same meaning as 'tightened'?

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79 How did Pa get out of the well?

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(Go on to the next page)

80 Mr Scott said he had found out his mistake (line 46). What was it?

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END OF PAPER

(Go on to the next page)

# ANSWER SHEET

**EXAM PAPER 2013**

**SCHOOL : MGS**

**SUBJECT : PRIMARY 5 ENGLISH**

**TERM : SA1**

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17
4	4	3	4	3	3	2	4	1	2	2	1	4	3	3	3	2

Q18	Q19	Q20	Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25	Q26	Q27	Q28	Q29	Q30	Q31	Q32	Q33	Q34
2	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	1	M	G	D	F

Q35	Q36	Q37	Q38	Q39	Q40
B	L	N	A	C	J

41)crust      42)eruption      43)hurled      44)destruction      45)loss

46)estimated      47)exception      48)smokes      49)recorded      50)column

51)course      52)who      53)past      54)types      55)recall

56)book      57)seen      58)feelings      59)taste      60)staring

61)number      62)hand      63)better      64)forget      65)lose

66)Rafi lost to a new comer in a tennis match much to his disappointment.

67)Mr Yeo asked his wife if she knew where he had left his car keys.

68)Neither Divya nor her friends speak Malay.

69)She was too proud to apologise for her bad behaviour at the party.

70)Although Peter had tricked Lindsay many times before, she still believed him.

71)The word is "stout".

72)He wanted to check if there was oxygen to breathe in as candles need oxygen to burn and if the candle burned, there would be oxygen.

73)He realised that Mr Scott had not come out of the well and did not reply to the calling of his name. He feared Mr Scott may have fainted and was very anxious.

74)He did not want to breathe in the poisonous gas from deep in the ground which could be fatal.

75)I think Patty was a horse.

76)She was very tense worried and anxious that her father could die any moment her heart was pumping fast.

77)The word 'it' refers to the handle of the windlass.

78)The word is "strained".

79)He was holding on to the rope while his other hand reached above it and took hold of the rope and was pulled up by Ma tugging at the handle of the windlass.

80)He did not bring a candle into the well to test the air before he went down.