

71. (e); Refer the first paragraph, "They were very poor, and the old woman got her living by spinning, but Jack was so lazy that he would do nothing but bask in the sun in the hot weather, and sit by the corner of the hearth in the winter-time." Hence option (e) is the most apt reason for this particular question.
72. (b); It is clearly mentioned in the first line of the fourth paragraph, "Now the next day, Lazy Jack again went out, and hired himself to a baker, who would give him nothing for his work but a large tom-cat." Hence (b) is the correct option.
73. (d); Refer the second last paragraph where it is clearly mentioned that she was supposed to cook mutton which was completely spoilt by her son's stupid act. Hence (d) is the most apt reason in the context of the passage.
74. (a); Refer the last paragraph, "So the father had given out that any man who made her laugh would receive her hand in marriage." Since Jack made her laugh by his comical act, the rich man married his daughter to him as he promised.
75. (d); Refer the last sentence of the second last paragraph, "'You ninny-hammer," said she to her son, "you should have carried it on your shoulder." "I'll do so another time," replied Jack." Hence the next time he got the reward i.e. the donkey, he carried it on his shoulders.
76. (c); Read the last sentence of the passage, "Her father was overjoyed, and fulfilled his promise by marrying her to Lazy Jack, who was thus made a rich gentleman."
77. (e); **Hearth** means the area in front of a fireplace. Hence '**hearth**' and '**fireplace**' are similar in meanings.
78. (a); **Heehaw** means the loud, harsh cry of a donkey or mule. Hence '**heehaw**' and '**cackle**' are similar in meanings.
79. (d); **Rouse** means bring out of inactivity. Hence '**lull**' is the word most opposite in meaning to it.
80. (e); **Matted** means (especially of hair, wool, or fur) tangled into a thick mass. Hence '**untangled**' is the word most opposite in meaning to it.
81. (a); Use 'we had got' in place of 'we got' as when we talk about two incidents that happened in the past then we use past perfect for the incident which happened earlier and simple past for the one that happened later.
82. (b); Use 'had' in place of 'has'.
83. (e); There is no error in the statement.
84. (b); Use 'a two-mile walk' in place of 'a two-miles walk'
85. (b); Don't use 'for' after ordered because order is a transitive verb and 'object' comes straight after that.
86. (e); There is no error in the statement.
87. (c); Use 'from sending' in place of 'to send'
88. (c); Use 'hundred-percent' in place of 'cent- percent'
89. (c); Use 'taller' in place of 'more tall'
90. (b); Use 'of' in place of 'for'
91. (b);
92. (b)
93. (d)
94. (d)
95. (e)
96. (b)
97. (d)
98. (b)
99. (d)
- 100.(c)