

CORRIGÉ

Section 1 – structures

- Correct answer C :** The verb is in the present perfect tense with the adverb *already*. The present perfect requires the auxiliary *have* + past participle. *To sit* is an irregular verb, the past participle is *sat*. *Sitted* does not exist and *sit* and *sits* are in the present whereas the action is past.
- Correct answer D :** The preposition with the meaning which fits the sentence is *across* (de l'autre côté de), *about* (environ), *against* (contre) and *amidst* (parmi) do not have the right meaning in this context.
- Correct answer A:** *Equipment* is an uncountable noun, which is used in the singular despite the use of *all* which is usually followed by the plural. Don't confuse the demonstrative adjectives *this* + singular and *these* + plural.
- Correct answer B:** The verb *to remember* followed by the infinitive expresses an action, which is to be done in the future (se rappeler de ce que l'on a à faire) whereas *to remember* followed by the gerundive expresses an action that was done in the past (se rappeler de ce que l'on a fait).
- Correct answer B:** *Wherever* (où que, partout où) is the only word, which can be used to give a logical meaning to this sentence. *Forever* (pour toujours, à jamais), *towards* (vers) and *alongside* (à côté de) do not fit the context.
- Correct answer D:** The meaning of the sentence requires a comparative. The adjective *bad* is an exception, it is not possible to add *-er*, *badder* does not exist. The comparative form of *bad* is *worse*.
- Correct answer C:** *Since Friday* (depuis vendredi) requires the use of the present perfect tense, be careful not to confuse with French where *depuis* is used with the present tense! Furthermore, *what a weekend this is* indicates that it is still the weekend and *non-stop* insists on the fact that the rain is still continuing to fall so the present perfect progressive tense must be used.
- Correct answer A:** With *if* it is important to respect the correct sequence of tenses. In the second part of the sentence *wouldn't have snuck out* is in the conditional perfect (would + have + past participle) (conditionnel antérieur) so the verb after *if* must be in the pluperfect (had + past participle) (plus que parfait).

9. **Correct answer B:** The verb *to recover* when it means *to regain health, to get better* (se remettre de) is followed by the preposition *from* when it is followed by a noun.
10. **Correct answer A:** The sentence requires a relative pronoun. *Chrysanthemums* are not a person so *who* is not possible. The relative pronoun *which* that is used for objects and would have been a correct answer is not given so *that*, used as a relative pronoun for people and objects is the correct answer. *Whose* (à qui, dont) is used to indicate possession and family ties and *what* (ce que, ce qui) is used to introduce a relative clause.
11. **Correct answer D:** The verb *to seek* is irregular – *to seek sought sought*. *Last month* indicates that the past tense is required. *Seek* is present and *seeked* and *sook* do not exist.
12. **Correct answer C:** The expression of time *by Tuesday* indicates that we are speaking about a past action in the future so the future perfect (will + have + past participle) (futur antérieur) tense is required. The sentence is more complex since it is also in the passive form (l'ordre du jour sera fixé) so the auxiliary *been* is added in front of the past participle *set*.
13. **Correct answer D:** The verb *to care* is followed by *about* when followed by a noun and means se sentir concerné par/ tenir à qqn ou qqch. *To care* can also be followed by *for* and means avoir des sentiments pour qqn.
14. **Correct answer A:** *Must* is a modal and is followed by the infinitive. In the present it is followed by the infinitive without *to* and in the past it is followed by *have* + past participle. *Left* is laissé, *leaven* is ajouter du levain, faire lever (pain), *loft* is les combles, le grenier and *laughed* is from the verb to laugh (rire).
15. **Correct answer C:** To translate the expression *de plus en plus* + adjective, English uses two comparatives with *and lighter and lighter*. *Lightest* is the superlative, which is not required in this context. (With a long adjective the structure is *more and more* + adjective).
16. **Correct answer B:** The verb *to wait* is followed by *for* and a noun when it means attendre qqn or qqch. *To wait* is followed by *until* or *till* when it means attendre jusqu'à with an idea of time. *Whence* (d'où) means from which place/origin/for what reason. *Up to* means jusqu'à but with an idea of number, quantity, level, height.

17. **Correct answer A:** A habit in the past, which no longer continues in the present is expressed by *used to* followed by the verb in the infinitive. The verb *to be* conjugated in different tenses with *used to* is always followed by the gerundive (V+ing).
18. **Correct answer D:** The verb *to throw* (jeter) is an irregular verb : *to throw, threw thrown*. In this sentence the simple past is required because the first part of the sentence with *as soon as he got* is in the past. Don't confuse the verb *to throw* with the preposition *through* (à travers, par).
19. **Correct answer C:** The expression *I have yet to meet someone* is synonymous of *I haven't met anyone yet*. *Ever* and *never* are impossible in this sentence because they are not followed by a verb in the infinitive with *to*. *Since* (depuis) does not fit the context.
20. **Correct answer B:** The expression *faire savoir* is translated by *to let somebody know*. *Leave* (laisser, quitter), *allow* (permettre), *permit* (permettre, autoriser) do not give this meaning to the sentence.
21. **Correct answer C:** *For* and *during* can both be used to translate *pendant* but *for* is used with a precise length of time (*for ten minutes*) and *during* is used with a noun which suggests a length of time (*during the holidays*). Here *the night* is a noun, which suggests a length of time. *Since* (depuis) and *while* (pendant que) are not possible in this context.
22. **Correct answer D:** *four-week* is being used as an adjective to describe *an intensive art course*. In English adjectives are invariable and so we do not add an *s*.
23. **Correct answer B:** *Whereas* (alors que), *otherwise* (sinon) and *despite* (en dépit de, malgré) are not followed by *than*. In this sentence to give the correct meaning we need *rather than* (plutôt que).
24. **Correct answer A:** *How* is followed by an adjective to ask a question about the notion expressed by the adjective (*how long* (adjective long) = quelle est la longueur, *how wide* = quelle est la largeur). *Widely* (largement) is an adverb, *width* (la largeur) is a noun and *much wide* is not possible, we should say *much wider* (bien plus large).
25. **Correct answer B:** The linking word *instead* is followed by the preposition *of* and means *au lieu de*. The prepositions *to* and *from* cannot be used after *instead*. *Than* is used in comparative sentences to translate *que*.

26. **Correct answer B:** *Despite* (malgré) and *although* (bienque) cannot be followed by *of*. *Depending* is followed by *on*. *Regardless* is followed by *of* and means quel que soit.
27. **Correct answer C:** *Pointful*, *senseful* and *exciteful* do not exist in English. The only noun that can be followed by the suffix *-ful* to form an adjective is *event*, which becomes *eventful* (mouvementé, riche en évènements).
28. **Correct answer A:** It is important to respect the sequence of tenses with *if*. In this sentence *if* is followed by the simple past (preterit) therefore the verb in the second clause must be in the conditional. *Dare* and *must* are in the present tense. *Will* is the auxiliary for the future tense. *Might* is a modal verb that expresses probability and can replace *would* to respect the sequence of tenses with *if*.
29. **Correct answer C:** The verb *to mean* is an irregular verb *to mean, meant, meant* which translates as signifier, vouloir dire. The verbs *said* and *told* are in the past simple so the verb *to mean* must also be in the past simple *meant*. *Mean* is the present, *mint* is la menthe and *mend* is réparer so none of these answers fit the sentence.
30. **Correct answer B:** Some modals express different degrees of certainty and uncertainty. In this sentence *Tom won't be sure* so we need *may* which expresses uncertainty, in French il se peut que. *Can* and *shall* in the affirmative form are not used to express a degree of certainty and *would* is the auxiliary for the conditional.

Section 2 – Written expression

31. **Correct answer D:** The sentence should read:

Is there anything else that you would like to have added to the programme? The verb which follows *would like* must be in the infinitive form with *to*.

32. **Correct answer B:** The sentence should read:

To benefit from tutoring fully, you should plan on turning in one essay per week. The phrasal verb which means *to have the intention of* is *to plan on* and not *to plan of*.

33. **Correct answer A:** The sentence should read:

We usually eat breakfast together before leaving for work in separate cars. The adverb *usually* expresses a habit and not an action taking place at this very moment and is used with the simple present, not with the continuous form of the present tense.

34. **Correct answer C:** The sentence should read:

I'm sorry, but I've already promised to look after my friend's dog this weekend. The expression *my friend's dog* requires the possessive case to show the idea that the dog belongs to my friend. *My friend* is singular so the possessive case is the possessor + 's. *Friends* without the apostrophe is the plural.

35. **Correct answer C:** The sentence should read:

I really don't know if I believe in life after death. In English croire en quelque chose is *to believe in something* and not *to believe about*.

36. **Correct answer B:** The sentence should read:

Mr Smith is the professor whose course led to that enormous controversy, last year. Don't confuse *who's* which is the contraction of *who is* or *who has* with *whose* which is the relative pronoun. In this sentence we need the relative pronoun *whose*, which would be translated into French as *dont*.

37. **Correct answer D:** The sentence should read:

Since Sarah's on our debate team, she'll be able to help us with her vast knowledge. The noun *knowledge* is a collective singular and can never be used in the plural.

38. **Correct answer C:** The sentence should read:

I'm still going to take a year out, whatever my parents say. *However* is a linking word that means *cependant* and does not fit this sentence. *Whatever* is a pronoun that translates as *quoi que* and which fits the sentence perfectly.

39. **Correct answer A:** The sentence should read:

The newspaper which is responsible for the leak has been closed down. *Who* is a relative pronoun that is used for people whereas *which* is a relative pronoun that is used for objects. In this sentence the relative pronoun refers to *the newspaper* that is an object, therefore we must use *which* and not *who*.

40. **Correct answer A:** The sentence should read:

Among my worst experiences ever is the time I had to ride my bike through the pouring rain. The preposition *among*, like its synonym *amongst*, cannot be used with the singular unless it is a collective noun (team, crew, crowd etc.) therefore *experience* must be plural and not singular.

41. **Correct answer A:** The sentence should read:

The bus drove past us this morning while we were walking up the street to the bus stop. This sentence requires the preposition that means *passer devant* which is *past* and not *by*.

42. **Correct answer A:** The sentence should read:

I studied English before moving to London, but I still make some mistakes. In this sentence *before moving to London* is a fixed moment of time in the past, so the verb *to study* must be in the simple past and not the present perfect, which is used for a past action without a precise moment of time.

43. **Correct answer D:** The sentence should read:

When you leave for your interview, do you expect me to go with you? The verb *to expect* is followed by the infinitive with *to* and not by the gerundive (*V+ing*). Note the difference in sentence structure between English and French *do you expect me to go with you? – Est-ce que tu t’attends à ce que j’aille avec toi?*

44. **Correct answer B:** The sentence should read:

It’s now official: the firm will soon merge with its main competitor. The adverb of time *soon* refers to the future so we must use the auxiliary *will*. In this sentence there is no condition so it is not possible to use *would*, the auxiliary for the conditional.

45. **Correct answer A:** The sentence should read:

You know how much I enjoy the changing of the seasons, especially the onset of spring. This sentence refers to a generality in the present and not an action, which is taking place right now. To express a generality in the present, the verb must be in the simple present form and not in the present continuous form.

46. **Correct answer D:** The sentence should read:

In the past few weeks, there have been a number of unrelated incidents. It is important to know how to use prefixes and suffixes. It is not possible to say *disrelated*, we must say *unrelated* (sans rapport, sans lien).

47. **Correct answer A:** The sentence should read:

When I finally got to the party, I discovered that most of the other guests had already gone home. It is important not to confuse *while* (pendant que) and *when* (quand). *While* is generally used when there are two actions taking place in parallel. Here the two actions follow each other.

48. **Correct answer D:** The sentence should read:

You really seem to be interested in the odd creatures that you find in nature. The use of the definite article *the* is different in English and in French. In this context *nature* is an abstract noun and is used without a definite article.

49. **Correct answer B:** The sentence should read:

We've been granted two days' grace concerning the due payment. It is possible to use the possessive case to express a length of time. As *two days* is plural, the apostrophe comes after the *s*.

50. **Correct answer A:** The sentence should read:

I propose getting back to you once I have more information. The verb *to propose* can be followed by two different structures, either *to propose to do something* or *to propose doing something* but it is never followed by the preposition *of*. Don't be influenced by French when you say *je propose de faire quelque chose*.

51. **Correct answer B:** The sentence should read:

We need to stop trying to persuade them, since they clearly won't change their opinion. There is a big difference in meaning between *to stop to do something* (*s'arrêter pour faire quelque chose*) and *to stop doing something* (*s'arrêter de faire quelque chose*). In this sentence the idea is *s'arrêter de les persuader* and not *s'arrêter pour les persuader*.

52. **Correct answer D:** The sentence should read:

These books may belong to you, but the bookcase is definitely mine. The possessive pronoun *mine* is required at the end of this sentence and not the possessive adjective *my* because the noun *bookcase* is not repeated.

53. **Correct answer A:** The sentence should read:

We didn't have to clock in until 9:30 in the old days, but now we start at 9. The modal verb *must* is only used in the present tense and is never followed by *to*. In the simple past *must* is replaced by its equivalent which is *had to*. Here the sentence is negative so we must use *didn't have to*.

54. **Correct answer D:** The sentence should read:

We do indeed want to warn them about the risks, but let's be careful not to scare them away from the project. The adverb *apart* means *séparément*, *à distance* and does not fit the sentence. We need to use the phrasal verb *to scare somebody away from something*, which means *faire fuir*, *décourager quelqu'un de faire quelque chose*.

55. **Correct answer C:** The sentence should read:

My friend Lucy finally got her long awaited promotion last week, so we're going to celebrate. The expression *last week* is not used with a preposition. Be careful not to confuse *last week* (la semaine dernière) with *the last week* (la dernière semaine).

56. **Correct answer A:** The sentence should read:

I would be interested to look at the results of the latest survey. It is important not to confuse *interesting* (intéressant) and *interested* (intéressé). Here the meaning is je serais intéressé and not je serais intéressant.

57. **Correct answer C:** The sentence should read:

Going to bed late is making it difficult for you to get up on time for work. The expression *at time* does not exist. But we must make the difference between *in time* and *on time*. The expression *in time* can be translated by à temps and *on time* by "à l'heure".

58. **Correct answer D:** The sentence should read:

All back-office teams are being remarkably productive at the moment. The expression "en ce moment" is translated by *at the moment* and not *on the moment*.

59. **Correct answer C:** The sentence should read:

Due to unforeseen events, the store will be shut throughout the weekend. There is confusion in this sentence between the two irregular verbs *to shoot shot shot* (tirer, faire feu) and the verb *to shut shut shut* (fermer), indeed the store will be *shut* and not *shot*.

60. **Correct answer B:** The sentence should read :

Do you really think all our luggage will fit in the boot? The noun *luggage* (baggage) is an uncountable noun that is always used in the singular in English, contrary to French where it is used in the plural or the singular. Even in the expression with *all*, which is plural the noun *luggage* remains singular.

Section 3 – Vocabulary

61. **Correct answer B:** To rely on = count on = compter sur. « *Liz est un membre très appréciée de l'équipe car nous pouvons toujours compter sur elle pour innover* » To stand on = se mettre debout sur. To stake on = parier sur. To fall upon = tomber sur
62. **Correct answer D:** Point = aim = but, objectif. « *Le but de cet exercice est de comprendre les principales réclamations* ». Detail = détail. Grade = note. Trouble = problème
63. **Correct answer C:** To come down with = to catch = attraper (pour une maladie). « *Si tu ne t'habilles pas correctement tu attraperas sûrement un rhume* ». To fall = tomber. To find = trouver. To receive = recevoir
64. **Correct answer A:** bunch = assortment = un tas de/sélection de. . « *J'ai acheté un tas de livres à la kermesse de l'école du coin* ». Request = une demande.
65. **Correct answer C:** To try out = to sample = essayer, goûter « *Est-ce que tu veux goûter ma nouvelle recette, avant qu'il n'en reste plus* ». To perfect = perfectionner. To modify = changer. To extract = extraire
66. **Correct answer D:** Thoroughly = completely = entièrement, tout à fait. « *C'est un roman tout à fait satisfaisant, plein d'aventure, d'humour et d'amour* ». Inevitably = inévitablement. Amusingly = drôlement, de façon amusante. Boringly = de façon ennuyeuse. Completely = entièrement, complètement
67. **Correct answer B:** Headstrong = stubborn = têtu « *Mon ami Joe qui est têtu, a défié sa famille et a réservé un billet pour l'Inde* ». Adventurous = aventureux, téméraire. Passionate = passionné. Resourceful = ingénieux.
68. **Correct answer B:** Shaggy = dishevelled = débraillé « *C'est difficile de croire que c'est lui le PDG, avec son apparence débraillée* ». Sharp = vif, aigu. Friendly = sympathique. Intimidating = intimidant.
69. **Correct answer A:** To reach = to arrive at = atteindre « *Pensez-vous que l'entreprise atteindra l'objectif des ventes de cette année ?* » To identify with = s'identifier avec. To aim for = viser. To face up to = faire face à.

70. **Correct answer A:** Jittery = jumpy = nerveux, tendu « *Les problèmes de comptabilité de l'entreprise ont laissé les actionnaires nerveux* ». Confused = désorienté, perdu. Elated = fou de joie. Intrigued = intrigué.
71. **Correct answer C:** Swift = prompt = rapide « *Le rachat s'est fait remarquablement rapidement étant donné le travail que cela impliquait* ». Skilled = qualifié. Intensive = intense. Foolhardy = téméraire.
72. **Correct answer D:** Beside himself = overwhelmed = submergé, accablé. « *Il est accablé par la colère car il a perdu cette affaire* ». Controlling = avoir en main. Vengeful = revanchard.
73. **Correct answer A:** To postpone = to put off = remettre à plus tard « *Est-il possible de remettre la réunion à plus tard lorsque nous aurons terminé ce projet ?* » To put down = poser. To go on with = continuer. To go over = revoir
74. **Correct answer C:** Recklessly = wildly = dangereusement « *Elle conduisait dangereusement lorsqu'elle a été arrêtée* ». Typically = typiquement. Carefully = prudemment. Timidly : timidement.
75. **Correct answer D:** Deadline = due date = date limite, échéance « *Si on était d'accord pour augmenter le prix, est-ce que vous changeriez la date limite du contrat ?* ». Delay = retard. Sub-clause = sous-paragraphe. Goal = but, objectif.
76. **Correct answer B:** Performance = execution = performance, rendement « *Le rendement des membres de l'équipe est contrôlé en permanence afin d'améliorer la productivité* ». Temper = humeur, tempérament. Assessment = évaluation.
77. **Correct answer D:** Gathered = understood = compris, conclu, déduit « *Votre candidature nous a fait comprendre que vous avez 2 ans d'expérience dans la vente, est-ce correct ?* » to expect = s'attendre à. To withdraw = se retirer. To require = requérir.
78. **Correct answer B:** Conceited = arrogant = vaniteux, arrogant, orgueilleux « *Certaines personnes trouvent Jess vaniteuse, mais je pense qu'elle essaie simplement de faire face à la concurrence qui est rude* ». Insincere = hypocrite. Mean-spirited = petit, mesquin. Irritating = agaçant, énervant.

79. **Correct answer A:** To lash out at = to attack = attaquer, s'en prendre à « *En voilà des manières : je n'arrive pas à croire qu'il nous ait attaqué comme ça !* » To mock = se moquer de. To trick = rouler, duper, tromper. To interrupt = interrompre.
80. **Correct answer C:** Steady = unwavering = fixe, soutenu « *Si vous ne le connaissez pas, il est facile d'être perturbé par son regard fixe* ». Unfocused = incertain, flou. Cagey = évasif, méfiant. Bored = qui s'ennuie
81. **Correct answer C:** owned up to = admitted = avoué « *Je suis certain que c'était lui, bien qu'il n'ait jamais avoué avoir perdu mon téléphone* ». To coin = inventer, formuler. To agree with = être d'accord avec. To belong to = appartenir à.
82. **Correct answer A:** Stave off = repel = repousser, écarter, contrer « *J'espère que nous pourrons contrer les plaintes assez longtemps afin de pouvoir régler le problème* ». To save up = économiser, épargner. To release = libérer, relâcher. To clear up = ranger, clarifier.
83. **Correct answer B:** Crowded = packed = bondé « *La cantine est toujours bondée le lundi* ». Barred = bloqué, fermé, banni. Dismal = lugubre, sombre, triste. Wedged = coincé.
84. **Correct answer D:** Disentangled = sorted out = démêlé « *Au fur et à mesure que nous avons démêlé tous les détails, nous nous sommes rendus compte que cette invention est fantastique* ». To stir up = susciter, attiser, agiter. To sum up = résumer, conclure. To slip out = s'esquiver, s'échapper.
85. **Correct answer A:** In no time = at once = en moins de deux, rapidement « *Je suis sûr que Tony fera ça très rapidement* ». In the end = à la fin. Out of date = démodé. For a change = pour changer.
86. **Correct answer B:** Probe = enquiry = sondage, enquête « *La commission qui menait l'enquête sur les pratiques des prix a publié son rapport* ». Investment = investissement. Debate = débat.
87. **Correct answer C:** Obnoxious = odious = odieux, détestable « *Il est toujours poli avec moi mais détestable avec tous les autres* ». Informal = décontracté, officieux. Prejudiced = partial, avec des idées préconçues. Unpredictable = imprévisible.
88. **Correct answer D:** Account for = explain = expliquer, justifier « *Son diagnose n'explique pas la difficulté principale dont nous avons parlé* ». To threaten = menacer. To sustain = soutenir, maintenir. To return = retourner, rentrer.

89. **Correct answer B:** Comprises = encompasses = comprend, se compose de « *Notre service comprend la livraison gratuite et l'assistance 24/7* ». To advocate = préconiser, recommander. To render = apporter, fournir. To acknowledge = admettre, reconnaître.

90. **Correct answer C:** Packed = incorporated = entassé, chargé, rempli « *Ces dépliants ont été remplis de trop de détails* ». To scribble = gribouiller. To mix up = mélanger, confondre. To overlook = oublier, négliger, ignorer.

Section 4 – Reading comprehension

91. **Correct answer D:** “Over the next three years, the details were hammered out, and in May 1950 the first world championship race was held at Silverstone”.
92. **Correct answer B:** “In 1946 the idea was rekindled, as Grand Prix races resumed after the wartime hiatus. The following year, the Fédération Internationale de l’Automobile was founded in Paris and the decision was officially made to launch a drivers’ world championship”.
93. **Correct answer C:** “In later years, however, those non-championship races gradually began to disappear, as rising costs made them unprofitable”.
94. **Correct answer A:** “Nevertheless, the formula was dominated at that time by teams organised by (mostly Italian) major pre-war automobile manufacturers...”
95. **Correct answer B:** “...in the 1952 and 1953 races: the lack of entrants led authorities to allow Formula Two cars to compete alongside Formula One models”.
96. **Correct answer A:** “When Formula One returned to stricter regulations in 1954, engines were limited to 2.5 litres”.
97. **Correct answer D:** “This catastrophe led the manufacturer to withdraw entirely from motor sports”.
98. **Correct answer C:** “Such innovations, alongside other considerations, frequently led in turn to new changes in Formula One rules, leading manufacturers to adjust and innovate yet again”.
99. **Correct answer B:** “...according to the head of Toys R Us, a largely bricks-and-mortar retailer battling online rivals”
100. **Correct answer C:** “It’s very ungreen, said Jerry Storch...people are just so enraptured with how cool it is that they can order anything and get it brought to their home that they aren’t thinking about the carbon footprint”.
101. **Correct answer A:** “Jason Mathers...provides an important nuance...There are certain advantages that the e-commerce system could have, but doesn’t necessarily have. Indeed the energy use and carbon emissions of home delivery compared with store shopping depend on several factors...”.

102. **Correct answer D:** “In other words, which approach to shopping is greener depends on the details of each consumer’s specific context”.
103. **Correct answer A:** “While neither home delivery nor conventional shopping has an absolute CO2 advantage, on average, the home delivery operation is likely to generate less CO2 than the typical shopping trip”.
104. **Correct answer C:** “...but a large group in the middle could be persuaded by practical arguments. If you can link green messages to something pragmatic like “It’s going to save you money,” then on a mass scale you might see more pick-up”.
105. **Correct answer B:** “There is not a simple answer. There are certain advantages that the e-commerce system could have, but doesn’t necessarily have.” “While neither home delivery nor conventional shopping has an absolute CO2 advantage”
106. **Correct answer A:** “The combatants are banned from pulling hair, gouging eyes, or striking with a closed fist. Pushing, tripping and various body throws are commonly seen in Sumo”.
107. **Correct answer C:** “It relates a legend about how possession of the Japanese islands was determined by a Sumo match 2,500 years ago between the gods Takemikazuchi and Takeminakata...This, the legend goes, is how control of the archipelago was ceded to the Japanese people, led by Takemikazuchi”.
108. **Correct answer B:** “... it appears Sumo was performed mainly as an agricultural ritual to pray for a good harvest, much like the indigenous peoples of North America and elsewhere developed performances and rituals soliciting their gods to ensure earth’s bounty”.
109. **Correct answer D:** “Upon entering that ring, salt is tossed around it to purify the space”.
110. **Correct answer B :** “The heavier the fighter, the lower his centre of gravity, making him harder to push or toss out of the ring”.
111. **Correct answer A:** “With the growth of its popularity outside of Japan there have also been changes... more international competitors are entering the ring...”
112. **Correct answer B:** “no holds barred” means that the Sumo wrestlers could hold or grip their opponent in any way they wanted.

113. **Correct answer C:** “Kappa Andromedae b (Kappa And b, for short), has a mass that’s 12.8 times greater than Jupiter’s”.
114. **Correct answer B:** “This places it teetering on the dividing line between the most massive planets and the lowest-mass brown dwarfs”.
115. **Correct answer D:** “According to conventional models of planetary formation, Kappa And b falls just shy of being able to generate energy by fusion, at which point it would be considered a brown dwarf rather than a planet, notes Michael McElwain... but this isn’t definitive and other considerations could nudge the object across the line into brown dwarf territory”.
116. **Correct answer D:** “Because their mass permits it some brown dwarfs (unlike planets) achieve fusion” and “Planets, on the other hand, do not produce any energy through fusion...”
117. **Correct answer B:** “They can be considered “failed stars” in that they cannot sustain fusion” and ... but (unlike stars) their fusion halts, leaving them to cool and darken steadily”.
118. **Correct answer C:** “To see Kappa And b, astronomers used a technique permitting them to “blot out” the light from the nearby star, allowing the dimmer glow of the orbiting object to be captured in an image through the Subaru telescope”.
119. **Correct answer B:** “...and other considerations could nudge the object across the line into brown dwarf territory”.
120. **Correct answer D:** “More than 800 planets are known to orbit other stars, but the methods used to find the vast majority of them are indirect: we see their effect on stars, but we don’t see the planets themselves”.