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# TRAIM TASOL

## VOCABULARY TESTING IN TOK PISIN

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## PREFACE

The goal of this booklet was originally designed to supplement materials that the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) provides for its members who are learning Tok Pisin. These include *An Introductory Programmed Course in New Guinea Pidgin* by Robert Litteral and Karl J. Franklin, *An Advanced Course in Tok Pisin* by David Scorza and Karl J. Franklin, and the *Pacific Orientation Course Tok Pisin Language Learning Course* (by various SIL staff members). However, it can help any Tok Pisin language learner increase his or her vocabulary and understanding of expressions which may not be encountered on a regular basis.

Serious Tok Pisin learners should go on and consult Tom Dutton and Dicks Thomas, *A New Course in Tok Pisin* (PL, D-67, 1985).

The source which inspired the layout for this manual is from the series published by Hutchinson & Co. (London) called *Know Your English* (Geoffrey Broughton, 1976). It has been adapted for other languages, such as German, as well.

I have freely consulted *The Jacaranda Dictionary and Grammar of Melanesian Pidgin* (Mihalic, 1977) for help on many examples and illustrations. This excellent dictionary is presently being revised by Frs Mihalic and John Verhaar.

I appreciate the many people who have read previous drafts of this booklet and offered suggestions. In particular I would like to thank Stephen Thomas, David Scorza, Robert (Barney) Barnes, Jeff Bailey, Sjaak van Kleef, Kirk Franklin, David Gela and Tom Dutton.

My thanks also to Kirk Franklin and Zibborah Alugase of the SIL Media Services Department and to Jim Eliaison of the Academic Publishing Department of SIL for their assistance in the layout of this manual.

Karl J. Franklin  
Kangaroo Ground, Australia  
October 1992



## INTRODUCTION

People who are learning Tok Pisin often wish to expand their vocabulary. They also need to be aware of various lexical options in a multitude of situations. Sometimes a word or phrase will not quite fit and Tok Pisin learners need to know why the meaning they intended was somehow missed. To aid in this learning process we have constructed 15 units in this manual, each with 20 multiple choice statements. These cover all of the vocabulary one is likely to want. There are five choices for each statement, giving a total of 1,500 lexical phrasal or sentence units which the student may consider. There are also a number of questions that test general knowledge about Papua New Guinea, rather than specific instances of Tok Pisin. A few examples are given to test the accepted Tok Pisin spelling.

The 'answers' are not prescriptive: Tok Pisin does allow significant variations, but there are limits! The 'answers' section discusses the choices and explains why one answer is preferred over the others. Choices or answers which are questionable are marked with an asterisk (\*). The answers have been given in the context of the particular questions that are in focus.

The student is generally encouraged to go from Unit 1 to the final Unit before compiling a 'score'. Then, if the final tally averages less than 15 'correct' answers in a Unit, there is need for more work and revision.

Those who use this booklet are encouraged to send suggestions for improvements to the author.





## UNIT 1

1. A *nus* is part of a:

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| a. <i>rop</i> | d. <i>niuspepa</i> |
| b. <i>het</i> | e. <i>nos</i>      |
| c. <i>kus</i> |                    |

2. If you kick someone with your leg, you:

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. <i>kik long lek</i> | d. <i>paitim long lek</i> |
| b. <i>lekim</i>        | e. <i>kikim</i>           |
| c. <i>bagarapim</i>    |                           |

3. Which of these does not seem appropriate?:

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| a. <i>wanbel</i>     | d. <i>bel nogut</i> |
| b. <i>bel isi</i>    | e. <i>bel tru</i>   |
| c. <i>bel i sori</i> |                     |

4. If you *kirap nogut* you are:

- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| a. awakened suddenly | d. disappointed |
| b. lame              | e. startled     |
| c. late              |                 |

5. The words *yau*, *sangana* and *pispis* all have something to do with:

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| a. <i>poisin</i>      | d. <i>hausik</i> |
| b. <i>danis nogut</i> | e. <i>bodi</i>   |
| c. <i>satu</i>        |                  |

6. Which word sounds different from the rest?:

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| a. <i>paia</i>   | d. <i>flai</i> |
| b. <i>taia</i>   | e. <i>waia</i> |
| c. <i>pilaia</i> |                |

7. Which of these seems inappropriate?:

- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. <i>sindaun pinis</i>  | d. <i>sindaun i stap</i>     |
| b. <i>sindaun nogut</i>  | e. <i>sindaun namel long</i> |
| c. <i>sindaun i save</i> |                              |

8. Which is another way of saying to put on (*putim*)?:

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| a. <i>pasim klos</i>    | d. <i>subim ka</i>  |
| b. <i>sakim kopi</i>    | e. <i>mekim mak</i> |
| c. <i>stretim graun</i> |                     |

9. When a truck is stalled the men may:

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a. <i>painim trak</i> | d. <i>subim trak</i> |
| b. <i>stapim trak</i> | e. <i>lukim trak</i> |
| c. <i>makim trak</i>  |                      |

10. *Baim* is to *salim* as *tokim* is to:

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. <i>daunim</i> | d. <i>sakim</i>  |
| b. <i>givim</i>  | e. <i>painim</i> |
| c. <i>harim</i>  |                  |

11. If you *raunim pik* this means that you:

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. run around it | d. fatten it up |
| b. measure it    | e. surround it  |
| c. run over it   |                 |

12. Which word does not go with the others?:

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a. <i>skul</i>  | d. <i>kalenda</i> |
| b. <i>poret</i> | e. <i>piksa</i>   |
| c. <i>sok</i>   |                   |

13. Which of these sounds best?:

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. <i>maski i orait</i> | d. <i>askim long maski</i> |
| b. <i>oraitim maski</i> | e. <i>i no maski</i>       |
| c. <i>maskim pinis</i>  |                            |

14. If someone says, *Em i sutim bel bilong yu.*, it most likely means:

- Someone is examining your abdomen.
- You have been shot in the stomach.
- Someone is prodding you with a stick.
- You are having your leg pulled.
- Someone has really 'gotten through' to you.

15. All of these are names for relatives, but which one is also a kind of shell money?:

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| a. <i>brata</i>   | d. <i>susa</i> |
| b. <i>tambu</i>   | e. <i>papa</i> |
| c. <i>kandere</i> |                |

16. If you do not understand what someone has said you can say:

- Yu tok wanem?*
- Yu kolim wanem?*
- Yu bilong wanem?*
- Yu na wanem?*
- Yu spik wanem?*

17. What man is called a *bosboi*?:

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| a. a driver  | d. a teacher   |
| b. a clerk   | e. a principal |
| c. a foreman |                |

18. If you stand under the shade of a tree, you are in the:

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a. <i>ples nating</i> | d. <i>ples kol</i>  |
| b. <i>plesklia</i>    | e. <i>ples bung</i> |
| c. <i>ples hait</i>   |                     |

19. We can talk about a *han* of:

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a. <i>pik</i>   | d. <i>banara</i> |
| b. <i>diwai</i> | e. <i>bung</i>   |
| c. <i>pipia</i> |                  |

20. Your *kapa* is part of your:

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a. <i>pes</i>   | d. <i>blut</i> |
| b. <i>pinga</i> | e. <i>bun</i>  |
| c. <i>susu</i>  |                |

## UNIT 2

1. When a bird sings you hear its:

- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| a. <i>singaut</i> | d. <i>kru</i> |
| b. <i>toktok</i>  | e. <i>lap</i> |
| c. <i>krai</i>    |               |

2. Which of these houses is used as a dispensary?:

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| a. <i>haus marasin</i> | d. <i>haus pepa</i> |
| b. <i>haus sik</i>     | e. <i>haus win</i>  |
| c. <i>haus blut</i>    |                     |

3. *Hetkela* means:

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| a. a human skull | d. to go head first |
| b. a headache    | e. red-headed       |
| c. bald          |                     |

4. The words *birua*, *pait* and *rum gat* all have something to do with:

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. <i>mani</i> | d. <i>ofis</i> |
| b. <i>jas</i>  | e. <i>kot</i>  |
| c. <i>wok</i>  |                |

5. Which two words are written the same in Tok Pisin?:

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| a. come, comb  | d. a box, to box |
| b. spade, spit | e. laugh, cough  |
| c. boss, bush  |                  |

6. What does a *kapul* have on its stomach area?:

- |                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| a. <i>bekkarim</i>       | d. <i>poket</i> |
| b. <i>bek hangamapim</i> | e. <i>paus</i>  |
| c. <i>haus karim</i>     |                 |

7. The woven outside part of the house may be called (especially in the Highlands) the:

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a. <i>plang</i>  | d. <i>blain</i>   |
| b. <i>dua</i>    | e. <i>veranda</i> |
| c. <i>pangal</i> |                   |

8. *Pasinhaiden* means:

- |                  |                                |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. <i>rong</i>   | d. <i>pasin bilong bipo</i>    |
| b. <i>hambak</i> | e. <i>pasin bilong tumbuna</i> |
| c. <i>hevi</i>   |                                |

9. These words are similar in meaning, but which would you like to be called:

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a. <i>pikinini man</i> | d. <i>nupela man</i> |
| b. <i>boi</i>          | e. <i>kruhet</i>     |
| c. <i>yangpela man</i> |                      |

10. What does a Highlands man call a bailer shell?:

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a. <i>gam</i>      | d. <i>talbum</i> |
| b. <i>girigiri</i> | e. <i>lalai</i>  |
| c. <i>taur</i>     |                  |

11. *Goap* is to *kamdaun* as *apim* is to:

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a. <i>givim</i>   | d. <i>litimapim</i> |
| b. <i>kamapim</i> | e. <i>daunim</i>    |
| c. <i>sarapim</i> |                     |

12. What does a *tisa* do?:

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| a. <i>skulimpikinini</i> | d. <i>mekim save</i> |
| b. <i>mekim skul</i>     | e. <i>tokim skul</i> |
| c. <i>kisim skul</i>     |                      |

13. Which word does not go with the others?:

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| a. <i>aipas</i>        | d. <i>ai i hevi</i> |
| b. <i>ai i retpela</i> | e. <i>ai i pen</i>  |
| c. <i>ai i raun</i>    |                     |

14. What does a Highlands man wear to a singsing?:

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a. <i>purpur</i>  | d. <i>tanget</i> |
| b. <i>trausis</i> | e. <i>mal</i>    |
| c. <i>soken</i>   |                  |

15. You owe money if you:

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a. <i>kisim dinau</i> | d. <i>painim dinau</i> |
| b. <i>bekim dinau</i> | e. <i>fiksim dinau</i> |
| c. <i>givim dinau</i> |                        |

16. What type of house has a grass roof?:

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| a. <i>haus kunai</i> | d. <i>haus man</i> |
| b. <i>haus win</i>   | e. <i>haus pik</i> |
| c. <i>haus kapa</i>  |                    |

17. *Bai mi bungim yu long rot.* means:

- a. I'll find you along the road.
- b. We will meet at the road junction.
- c. We will join forces to build the road.
- d. I'll meet you on the way.
- e. We had an accident on the road.

18. Which expression does not seem appropriate with the others?:

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. <i>klaut i pairap</i> | d. <i>diwai i pairap</i> |
| b. <i>gan i pairap</i>   | e. <i>tit i pairap</i>   |
| c. <i>klok i pairap</i>  |                          |

19. Which expression can refer to an undernourished child?:

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a. <i>mumu</i>  | d. <i>mismis</i> |
| b. <i>mumut</i> | e. <i>musmus</i> |
| c. <i>meme</i>  |                  |

20. If something has finished cooking it is:

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| a. <i>kuk pinis</i> | d. <i>tan</i>  |
| b. <i>lus</i>       | e. <i>slek</i> |
| c. <i>pas</i>       |                |

### UNIT 3

1. If a man has a rest or takes a holiday he or she has a:

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a. <i>wokabaut</i>    | d. <i>pinistaim</i> |
| b. <i>sindaun gut</i> | e. <i>limlimbur</i> |
| c. <i>malolo</i>      |                     |

2. Which sounds unusual and literal?:

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. <i>haptaim</i>   | d. <i>hapasde</i>    |
| b. <i>hap tok</i>   | e. <i>liklik hap</i> |
| c. <i>hap i kam</i> |                      |

3. Which do you not use as fuel?:

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a. <i>bensin</i> | d. <i>masin</i>   |
| b. <i>disel</i>  | e. <i>kerasin</i> |
| c. <i>petrol</i> |                   |

4. Which word does not seem appropriate with the others?:

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. <i>winis</i> | d. <i>sel</i>   |
| b. <i>bris</i>  | e. <i>saman</i> |
| c. <i>jek</i>   |                 |

5. *Arakain* is to *wankain* as *olgeta* is to:

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. <i>planti</i>  | d. <i>tupela</i>  |
| b. <i>sampela</i> | e. <i>wanpela</i> |
| c. <i>ol</i>      |                   |

6. Which word has two very different meanings?:

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. <i>trak</i>   | d. <i>hat</i>   |
| b. <i>sipsip</i> | e. <i>masis</i> |
| c. <i>gumi</i>   |                 |

7. The words *kirapim bel*, *kisim bel* and *givim bel* all have something to do with:

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. sickness | d. labour    |
| b. sex      | e. pregnancy |
| c. pain     |              |

8. The acquitted in a court action can be described as the:

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| a. <i>kuskus</i>     | d. <i>winim kot</i> |
| b. <i>katim taim</i> | e. <i>wetkot</i>    |
| c. <i>kotpepa</i>    |                     |

9. Which is usually chewed but not swallowed?:

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a. <i>galip</i>  | d. <i>kokonas</i>  |
| b. <i>pitpit</i> | e. <i>rop buai</i> |
| c. <i>kabis</i>  |                    |

10. What is normally made in a *hauskamda*?:

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| a. <i>ka</i>     | d. <i>kago</i> |
| b. <i>sutlam</i> | e. <i>bot</i>  |
| c. <i>bet</i>    |                |

11. The person who is your companion is your:

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| a. <i>poroman</i> | d. <i>smolpapa</i> |
| b. <i>tumbuna</i> | e. <i>rabisman</i> |
| c. <i>pesman</i>  |                    |

12. Which word does not seem appropriate with the others?:

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a. <i>penim purpur</i>  | d. <i>wokim purpur</i> |
| b. <i>raitim purpur</i> | e. <i>pasim purpur</i> |
| c. <i>lusim purpur</i>  |                        |

13. *Han* is to *pinga* as *lek* is to:

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a. <i>fut</i>  | d. <i>pinga</i> |
| b. <i>skru</i> | e. <i>bun</i>   |
| c. <i>rop</i>  |                 |

14. Which of these seems inappropriate?:

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a. <i>baimkot</i>   | d. <i>winimkot</i> |
| b. <i>stilimkot</i> | e. <i>bukimkot</i> |
| c. <i>mekimkot</i>  |                    |

15. Which of these is not normally in a hospital?:

- |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| a. <i>naip</i> | d. <i>asprin/aspro</i> |
| b. <i>pul</i>  | e. <i>dokta</i>        |
| c. <i>fiva</i> |                        |

16. What is it called when a person chops firewood?:

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. <i>bautim paiawut</i> | d. <i>paitim paiawut</i> |
| b. <i>brukim paiawut</i> | e. <i>taitim paiawut</i> |
| c. <i>kaunim paiawut</i> |                          |

17. What is a letter called?:

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a. <i>pepa</i> | d. <i>pas</i>     |
| b. <i>buk</i>  | e. <i>hanrait</i> |
| c. <i>leta</i> |                   |

18. A torch (flashlight) is called a:

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a. <i>sutlam</i>    | d. <i>lam kerosin</i> |
| b. <i>sutlait</i>   | e. <i>lambateri</i>   |
| c. <i>braitlait</i> |                       |

19. If you wanted to say, idiomatically, that you were thirsty you could say:

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a. <i>nogat dring</i> | d. <i>nek i drai</i>   |
| b. <i>bel i drai</i>  | e. <i>wara i pinis</i> |
| c. <i>nogat wara</i>  |                        |

20. If someone were to *taitim bun*, he or she literally:

- stretches his/her legs
- exercises his/her muscles
- makes a renewed effort
- has a muscle cramp
- walks very fast

## UNIT 4

1. All these expressions mean to damage or ruin something. Which do we use when a person is injured?:
  - a. *bagarap olgeta*
  - b. *bagarapim em*
  - c. *lukim bagarap*
  - d. *kisim bagarap*
  - e. *painim bagarap*
2. When someone is considered superior to someone else, she or he is:
  - a. *nambawan long em*
  - b. *ap tru long em*
  - c. *arapela kain long em*
  - d. *kamap pas long em*
  - e. *antap long em*
3. Which one of these do you normally not do to a letter?:
  - a. *mekimpas*
  - b. *bekim pas*
  - c. *raitim pas*
  - d. *salim pas*
  - e. *paitim pas*
4. Which word does not seem appropriate with the others?:
  - a. *pukpuk*
  - b. *abus*
  - c. *kapul*
  - d. *sikau*
  - e. *dok*
5. Someone wrote, *Em asua bilong dispela trabel*. She should have written:
  - a. *Em ais bilong....*
  - b. *Em as bilong....*
  - c. *Em ai bilong....*
  - d. *Em autsait bilong....*
  - e. *Em arapela bilong....*
6. Complete this phrase: *man, meri, na:*
  - a. *pikinini*
  - b. *famili*
  - c. *bebi*
  - d. *ol lain*
  - e. *wantok*
7. Which of these seems inappropriate?:
  - a. *ai bilong sua*
  - b. *ai bilong haus*
  - c. *ai bilong sip*
  - d. *ai bilong kokonas*
  - e. *ai bilong botol*
8. The opposite of *lusim* as in *lusim mani* is:
  - a. *taitim*
  - b. *lukim*
  - c. *bekim*
  - d. *holim*
  - e. *painim*



9. What is an arrow called?:

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. <i>makmak</i> | d. <i>pitpit</i> |
| b. <i>tuptup</i> | e. <i>pekpek</i> |
| c. <i>supsup</i> |                  |

10. Which of these is not a bird?:

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a. <i>kumul</i>   | d. <i>palai</i> |
| b. <i>taragau</i> | e. <i>pato</i>  |
| c. <i>guria</i>   |                 |

11. Which one of these seems inappropriate?:

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. <i>banisim haus</i>   | d. <i>banisim gaden</i> |
| b. <i>banisim laplap</i> | e. <i>banisim pis</i>   |
| c. <i>banisim sua</i>    |                         |

12. Which word does not go with the others?:

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a. <i>kuka</i>    | d. <i>muruk</i> |
| b. <i>trausel</i> | e. <i>maleo</i> |
| c. <i>pis</i>     |                 |

13. The words *umben*, *malaria* and *ples i gat wara* all have something to do with:

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. <i>natnat</i>   | d. <i>sot win</i>  |
| b. <i>lain pis</i> | e. <i>doktaboi</i> |
| c. <i>haus sik</i> |                    |

14. Which water is in flood?:

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a. <i>draipela tait</i> | d. <i>solwara</i>      |
| b. <i>hat wara</i>      | e. <i>wara i antap</i> |
| c. <i>i wara pinis</i>  |                        |

15. When a person goes hunting he normally hopes to find:

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a. <i>bembe</i>   | d. <i>blakbokis</i> |
| b. <i>binen</i>   | e. <i>pusi</i>      |
| c. <i>kakalak</i> |                     |

16. What do you call the bank of a river?:

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. <i>autsait long wara</i> | d. <i>arere long wara</i> |
| b. <i>baut long wara</i>    | e. <i>wet long wara</i>   |
| c. <i>graun long wara</i>   |                           |

17. Which of these seems inappropriate?:

- |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| a. <i>autim lait long haus</i>    |
| b. <i>autim tok hait</i>          |
| c. <i>autim kiau long kakaruk</i> |
| d. <i>autim em long pilai</i>     |
| e. <i>autim pasin nogut</i>       |

18. Which is a secret ritual dance?:

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. <i>singsing hait</i>    | d. <i>singsing masalai</i>  |
| b. <i>singsing nogut</i>   | e. <i>singsing tambaran</i> |
| c. <i>singsing tumbuna</i> |                             |

19. *Kamap* generally means 'to appear' or 'to begin'. Which of these seems inappropriate?:

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| a. <i>san i kamap</i> | d. <i>maus i kamap</i>     |
| b. <i>buk i kamap</i> | e. <i>tingting i kamap</i> |
| c. <i>sik i kamap</i> |                            |

20. The opposite of *bihainim* is to:

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| a. <i>larim</i>       | d. <i>tok bihain long</i> |
| b. <i>go pas long</i> | e. <i>taim bihain</i>     |
| c. <i>frontim</i>     |                           |

## UNIT 5

1. What word seems to be used most metaphorically and does not relate to the jungle or woods?:

- |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a. <i>busrot</i>  | d. <i>buspaul</i>        |
| b. <i>busnaip</i> | e. <i>pik bilong bus</i> |
| c. <i>busman</i>  |                          |

2. Which word does not go with the others?:

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. <i>yar</i>    | d. <i>plang</i> |
| b. <i>limbum</i> | e. <i>diwai</i> |
| c. <i>mambu</i>  |                 |

3. An expatriate man who was preparing himself for a dance said: *Mi bilasim singsing*. He should have said:

- Mi bilas long singsing.*
- Mi tok bilas long singsing.*
- Mi laik bilasim singsing.*
- Mi yet bilas bilong singsing.*
- Mi go bilasim en long singsing.*

4. Which seems inappropriate?:

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. <i>wanpela taim</i> | d. <i>wanpela de</i>      |
| b. <i>wanpela rais</i> | e. <i>wanpela wanpela</i> |
| c. <i>wanpela man</i>  |                           |

5. Which word has a meaning similar to *bilum*?:

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a. <i>blok</i>  | d. <i>baut</i> |
| b. <i>blaus</i> | e. <i>bek</i>  |
| c. <i>bol</i>   |                |

6. Which does not necessarily involve blood?:
- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a. <i>waitpela blut</i> | d. <i>haus blut</i>    |
| b. <i>karim blut</i>    | e. <i>blut i kamap</i> |
| c. <i>wanblut</i>       |                        |
7. Complete this phrase *kisim i*:
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. <i>putim</i> | d. <i>kain</i>  |
| b. <i>kalap</i> | e. <i>kamap</i> |
| c. <i>kam</i>   |                 |
8. Which is different?:
- |                  |                             |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. <i>wilwil</i> | d. <i>skin bilong maleo</i> |
| b. <i>wel</i>    | e. <i>hatwok long holim</i> |
| c. <i>gris</i>   |                             |
9. Material you can put on the surface of the road is called:
- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. <i>kokonas</i> | d. <i>kakatu</i>  |
| b. <i>kokomo</i>  | e. <i>karanas</i> |
| c. <i>karuka</i>  |                   |
10. When you fold a piece of cloth you:
- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. <i>brukim</i>   | d. <i>samapim</i> |
| b. <i>paitim</i>   | e. <i>pasim</i>   |
| c. <i>kamautim</i> |                   |
11. What happens when a truck is in an accident?:
- |                             |
|-----------------------------|
| a. <i>trak i bin bruk</i>   |
| b. <i>trak i bin bam</i>    |
| c. <i>trak i bin trabel</i> |
| d. <i>trak i bin dai</i>    |
| e. <i>trak i bin spak</i>   |
12. Which word does not go with the others?:
- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a. <i>kopi</i>  | d. <i>kawiwi</i> |
| b. <i>kumu</i>  | e. <i>kapiak</i> |
| c. <i>kabis</i> |                  |
13. Which two words are related?:
- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| a. <i>we, rot</i>        | d. <i>bin, bai</i> |
| b. <i>yumi, gumi</i>     | e. <i>em, en</i>   |
| c. <i>kakao, kokonas</i> |                    |
14. If you did not want the person you addressed to go with two of you, you would say:
- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. <i>tupela i go</i>    | d. <i>mi tasol i go</i>    |
| b. <i>em tupela i go</i> | e. <i>yumi tupela i go</i> |
| c. <i>mitupela i go</i>  |                            |

15. If something was still wet, you might say:

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. <i>em wet pulap</i>   | d. <i>i gat wara i stap</i> |
| b. <i>em wetpela yet</i> | e. <i>em wet yet</i>        |
| c. <i>i wara pinis</i>   |                             |

16. What can you call the feathers on a bird?:

- |                             |                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. <i>feta bilong pisin</i> | d. <i>mausgras</i>      |
| b. <i>gras bilong pisin</i> | e. <i>waitpela gras</i> |
| c. <i>pul bilong pisin</i>  |                         |

17. Which sounds unusual?:

- a. *singaut bilong dok*
- b. *singaut bilong belo*
- c. *singaut bilong solwara*
- d. *singaut bilong balus*
- e. *singaut bilong manmeri*

18. What can you call a person who lives alone?:

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. <i>wanpes</i>  | d. <i>wanlain</i> |
| b. <i>wanpis</i>  | e. <i>wanhaus</i> |
| c. <i>wanpela</i> |                   |

19. Which would you probably not eat?:

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a. <i>kindam</i>   | d. <i>snek</i>   |
| b. <i>palai</i>    | e. <i>demdem</i> |
| c. <i>binatang</i> |                  |

20. What word does not go with the others?:

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. <i>dis</i>    | d. <i>botol</i> |
| b. <i>windoa</i> | e. <i>sia</i>   |
| c. <i>bet</i>    |                 |

## UNIT 6

1. When you stop someone or something from moving you:

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. <i>sapim</i> | d. <i>pasim</i> |
| b. <i>winim</i> | e. <i>hukim</i> |
| c. <i>putim</i> |                 |

2. When someone asks you, *Yu no lukim?* which could you say?:

- a. *Nogat, mi no lukim.*
- b. *Nogat, mi ken lukim.*
- c. *Yes, mi no lukim.*
- d. *Yes, bai mi lukim.*
- e. *No, mi no ken lukim.*

3. Which of these does not have something to do with sleep or sleeping?:

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| a. <i>pulim nus</i>    | d. <i>ai i hevi</i> |
| b. <i>slipim pinis</i> | e. <i>rumslip</i>   |
| c. <i>driman</i>       |                     |

4. Which of these sounds wrong?:

- a. *Tu na faiv em i hamas?*
- b. *Tu na faiv i mekim hamas?*
- c. *Bungim tu wantaim faiv, wanem namba i kamap?*
- d. *Skruim tu long faiv, wanem namba bai i kamap?*
- e. *Kaunim tu wantaim faiv, na hamas i kamap?*

5. Which word does not go with the others?:

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| a. <i>kot</i>    | d. <i>taul</i> |
| b. <i>laplap</i> | e. <i>let</i>  |
| c. <i>su</i>     |                |

6. When you are on a boat, which action is incorrect?:

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. <i>goapim rif</i>          | d. <i>kapsaitim wara</i> |
| b. <i>pulim anka</i>          | e. <i>slekim sel</i>     |
| c. <i>pul strong long pul</i> |                          |

7. A *rabisman* might refer to a:

- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| a. garbage collector | d. gardener  |
| b. beggar            | e. collector |
| c. masseur           |              |

8. Which one of these verbs has two very different meanings?:

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. <i>mekim</i>   | d. <i>kirapim</i> |
| b. <i>makim</i>   | e. <i>sarapim</i> |
| c. <i>pulapim</i> |                   |

9. When a person carries a small knapsack or pouch it is called a:

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a. <i>bokis</i>   | d. <i>mat</i>    |
| b. <i>kes</i>     | e. <i>paspas</i> |
| c. <i>brasbel</i> |                  |

10. Which means something quite different?:

- a. *Em i kaikai buai.*
- b. *Em i dringim suga.*
- c. *Em i kaikaim tit.*
- d. *Em i dringim wara.*
- e. *Em i kaikai smok.*

11. The words *boi*, *kanaka* and *manki* all have something to do with:
- wok long nambis*
  - taim bilong masta*
  - pasin bilong raskel*
  - wok long fam*
  - lain bilong bus*
12. Which of these expressions is not derived from a similar noun?:
- abusim saksak long pis*
  - mipela i nogat abus*
  - singsing i abus bilong mi*
  - abusim spia bilong em*
  - abusim nabaut ol tok*
13. What word refers to the effects of a ringworm on a person's skin?:
- grile pukpuk*
  - grile*
  - grile pis*
  - kaskas*
  - kaskas grile*
14. Which two English words are spelled the same in Tok Pisin?:
- goodbye, good buy
  - horse, house
  - sweet, sweat
  - a pin, a pen
  - season, when
15. What does a man say if he is attractive to a girl?:
- em i laikim mi sampela*
  - meri i swit long mi*
  - mi pundaun long dispela meri*
  - meri bai i kisim mi*
  - em i laik kisim meri*
16. If a person tells you that he or she wants to see you *bihain taim*, you could visit:
- tumora*
  - asde*
  - hap asde*
  - nau*
  - oltaim*
17. Which word cannot describe passing something out?:
- givim*
  - skelim*
  - peim*
  - hipim*
  - tilim*
18. Which of these words means 'a liar'?:
- krungut*
  - kruhet*
  - kranki*
  - pretman*
  - kusai*

19. What is likely to be found in a desk?:

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. <i>raun</i> | d. <i>plak</i> |
| b. <i>klok</i> | e. <i>rula</i> |
| c. <i>lap</i>  |                |

20. Which word does not go with the others?:

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| a. <i>graun</i>     | d. <i>klaut</i>  |
| b. <i>ples daun</i> | e. <i>nambis</i> |
| c. <i>maunten</i>   |                  |

## UNIT 7

1. If you smell something you:

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. <i>pilim smel</i> | d. <i>lukim smel</i> |
| b. <i>karim smel</i> | e. <i>kukim smel</i> |
| c. <i>harim smel</i> |                      |

2. To *mekim marila* can be to:

- givim meri wantaim kaikai*
- painim mani long laki*
- kisim pis long sampela kain toktok*
- pulim kina na ol pik*
- abrusim birua long ka*

3. Which of these is not a machine of some kind?:

- |                             |                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| a. <i>masin bilong lait</i> | d. <i>boamasin</i> |
| b. <i>masin bilong rait</i> | e. <i>motabaik</i> |
| c. <i>masin bilong sep</i>  |                    |

4. Which of these does not mean 'a plant of some kind':

- |                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. <i>gras nating</i>   | d. <i>gras bilong solwara</i> |
| b. <i>gras nogut</i>    | e. <i>gras nil</i>            |
| c. <i>gras bulmakau</i> |                               |

5. Which of these means 'to cross a stream':

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a. <i>brukim wara</i>  | d. <i>brukim baret</i> |
| b. <i>brukim kanda</i> | e. <i>brukim graun</i> |
| c. <i>brukim plang</i> |                        |

6. Which word does not go with the others?:

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. <i>yaupas</i>      | d. <i>bel i bruk</i>  |
| b. <i>pekpek wara</i> | e. <i>skin i wara</i> |
| c. <i>kus</i>         |                       |

7. Which of these seems wrong?:

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. <i>blesim toktok</i> | d. <i>harim toktok</i>   |
| b. <i>autim toktok</i>  | e. <i>senisim toktok</i> |
| c. <i>nilim toktok</i>  |                          |

8. What describes the noise which thunder makes?:

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. <i>klauti singaut</i> | d. <i>klaut i pas</i>    |
| b. <i>klauti lait</i>    | e. <i>klaut i pairap</i> |
| c. <i>klauti tudak</i>   |                          |

9. Which two words are not related?:

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. <i>singautim, tokim</i>   | d. <i>sikrapim, lusim</i> |
| b. <i>nogutim, bagarapim</i> | e. <i>bringim, kisim</i>  |
| c. <i>tanim, bautim</i>      |                           |

10. A prostitute is called a:

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| a. <i>pukpuk meri</i> | d. <i>wokmeri</i>  |
| b. <i>grilemeri</i>   | e. <i>dok meri</i> |
| c. <i>pamukmeri</i>   |                    |

11. The main road between Lae and Hagen is called:

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. <i>draipelarot</i>   | d. <i>rot kolta</i>     |
| b. <i>taun ples rot</i> | e. <i>hailens haiwe</i> |
| c. <i>bikrot</i>        |                         |

12. Which of these means that the month is over?:

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. <i>mun i nogat lait</i> | d. <i>nogat mun</i>        |
| b. <i>mun i dai pinis</i>  | e. <i>mun i doti pinis</i> |
| c. <i>mun i ova</i>        |                            |

13. Which of these is the 'real' mother?:

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. <i>draipela mama</i> | d. <i>gutpela mama</i>    |
| b. <i>mama giaman</i>   | e. <i>mama i karim em</i> |
| c. <i>mama antap</i>    |                           |

14. Which of these is not a natural open area?:

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a. <i>ples waisan</i> | d. <i>ples tais</i>  |
| b. <i>ples kunai</i>  | e. <i>ples balus</i> |
| c. <i>ples klia</i>   |                      |

15. Someone who has missed the path he or she intended to take has:

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a. <i>pasim rot</i>   | d. <i>lukim rot</i>  |
| b. <i>abrusim rot</i> | e. <i>swisim rot</i> |
| c. <i>misim rot</i>   |                      |

16. *Givim* is to *skelim* as *lukim* is to:

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. <i>metaim</i> | d. <i>kostim</i> |
| b. <i>glasim</i> | e. <i>bungim</i> |
| c. <i>tilim</i>  |                  |



17. Which expression does not go with all the others?:

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a. <i>planim taro</i> | d. <i>planim pos</i> |
| b. <i>planim man</i>  | e. <i>planim ka</i>  |
| c. <i>planimmak</i>   |                      |

18. Choose the sentence which the government would probably like best:

- Yumi mas sambai long wok bilong gavman.*
- Yumi mas abrusim wok bilong gavman.*
- Yumi mas karim wok bilong gavman.*
- Yumi mas helpim wok bilong gavman.*
- Yumi mas sanap long wok bilong gavman.*

19. Which one of these could you do with the *karuka* in the Highlands:

- welim long singsing*
- bilasim skin*
- wokim let*
- pasim pik long gaden*
- samapim mat*

20. Which one of these men will you no longer find in PNG?:

- man bilong pait*
- man nogut*
- man bilong kaikai*
- man i save kaikai man*
- man bilong longwe ples*

## UNIT 8

1. If someone is cut by a knife, which can you say?:

- blut bilong em i ran gut*
- blut i kamap*
- em i bin helpim blut*
- em i bin katim blut*
- blut ran i kam*

2. Which is the more modern term for a pen?:

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. <i>stik</i>   | d. <i>bairo</i> |
| b. <i>ingpen</i> | e. <i>sok</i>   |
| c. <i>pensil</i> |                 |

3. Instead of *i no bikpela tumas* you can say:

- i liklik*
- i bikpela sampela*
- i bikpela liklik*
- i bikpela nating*
- i bikpela pinis*

4. Which two words are spelled the same?:

- a. a root, a rut
- b. a bomb, a collision
- c. a bus, the jungle
- d. a vegetable, past tense
- e. a dish, dust

5. Which of these is usually colourless?:

- a. *spirit*
- b. *susu*
- c. *bensin*
- d. *yot*
- e. *wel*

6. Which of these cannot run?:

- a. *wara*
- b. *diwai*
- c. *blut*
- d. *man*
- e. *pikinini*

7. What word does not belong in the same meaning group as the others?:

- a. *kukim*
- b. *gaden*
- c. *baret*
- d. *limbum*
- e. *banis*

8. Which does a teacher use in class?:

- a. *bun*
- b. *kaskas*
- c. *kaswel*
- d. *gumi*
- e. *tamiok*

9. Which of these seems wrong?:

- a. *paia i dai*
- b. *sik i dai*
- c. *mekim dai redio*
- d. *mi dai long smok*
- e. *ensin i dai pinis*

10. Which of these cannot *pairap*?:

- a. *muruk*
- b. *masket*
- c. *klaut*
- d. *bom*
- e. *bel*

11. What is it called when a person jumps across something?:

- a. *galip*
- b. *kalapim*
- c. *kikim*
- d. *pundaun*
- e. *krosim*

12. Which do you not do to *gip*?:

- a. *kaikai*
- b. *dringim*
- c. *brukim*
- d. *kapsaitim*
- e. *givim*

13. Which word does not go with the others?:

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a. <i>rip</i>     | d. <i>nambis</i> |
| b. <i>pangal</i>  | e. <i>taleo</i>  |
| c. <i>solwara</i> |                  |

14. All these are buildings: which would you not expect to find in a town?:

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a. <i>haus dring</i> | d. <i>haus kalabus</i> |
| b. <i>haus blut</i>  | e. <i>haus lotu</i>    |
| c. <i>haus kot</i>   |                        |

15. Where can you not have a pain?:

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. <i>nek</i>    | d. <i>bun</i>    |
| b. <i>maus</i>   | e. <i>wasket</i> |
| c. <i>pispis</i> |                  |

16. Which of these is not a river in PNG?:

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. <i>Yalibu</i> | d. <i>Asaro</i> |
| b. <i>Sipik</i>  | e. <i>Ramu</i>  |
| c. <i>Flai</i>   |                 |

17. What is an exercise book called?:

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a. <i>sekbuk</i> | d. <i>debuk</i>   |
| b. <i>kukbuk</i> | e. <i>skulbuk</i> |
| c. <i>pasbuk</i> |                   |

18. What is a female cousin often called?:

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a. <i>susa</i>          | d. <i>lainmeri</i>     |
| b. <i>pikinini meri</i> | e. <i>kandere meri</i> |
| c. <i>brata meri</i>    |                        |

19. Which word does not go with the others?:

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. <i>toktok long</i>   | d. <i>sekan long</i>  |
| b. <i>tingting long</i> | e. <i>lukluk long</i> |
| c. <i>driman long</i>   |                       |

20. Which of these is not a town in the Highlands?:

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| a. <i>Kainantu</i> | d. <i>Timbe</i> |
| b. <i>Kerowagi</i> | e. <i>Mendi</i> |
| c. <i>Tari</i>     |                 |

## UNIT 9

1. What would you not ordinarily mix with *rais*?:

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. <i>mit</i>   | d. <i>kumu</i>  |
| b. <i>pis</i>   | e. <i>kabis</i> |
| c. <i>yambo</i> |                 |

2. When you hire a taxi you should inquire about the:
 

a. <i>fi</i>	d. <i>spes</i>
b. <i>pe</i>	e. <i>rot</i>
c. <i>taia</i>	
3. A peeping Tom can be called '*man bilong*':
 

a. <i>luk stil</i>	d. <i>luksi</i>
b. <i>stilimmeri</i>	e. <i>luksave</i>
c. <i>lukluk nogut</i>	
4. Which of these does not describe what can happen in an earthquake?:
  - a. *skru i guria*
  - b. *graun i guria*
  - c. *bel i guria*
  - d. *guria i bagarapim haus*
  - e. *skin i guria*
5. Which expression does not go with the others?:
  - a. *samting bilong graun*
  - b. *posin i kol pinis*
  - c. *mekim posin long en*
  - d. *wokim posin long birua*
  - e. *autim posin long ol*
6. When you speak slowly you:
 

a. <i>tok isi</i>	d. <i>mauswara</i>
b. <i>tok isi isi</i>	e. <i>toktok i go</i>
c. <i>tok kranki</i>	
7. The words or expressions *Kristen*, *amamas* and *man bilong tupela maus* all have something to do with:
 

a. <i>kot</i>	d. <i>lo</i>
b. <i>lotu</i>	e. <i>sin</i>
c. <i>skul</i>	
8. Which word is spelled incorrectly?:
 

a. <i>Rom</i>	d. <i>Taitas</i>
b. <i>Colosi</i>	e. <i>Pita</i>
c. <i>Galesia</i>	
9. If someone puts a pencil in a sharpener he is:
 

a. <i>pointim</i>	d. <i>saripim</i>
b. <i>balaisim</i>	e. <i>rapim</i>
c. <i>sapim</i>	
10. If someone is about to die, you can say:
  - a. *laif i klostu dai*
  - b. *dai bilong em i kamap*

- c. *dispela pasin i dai pinis*
- d. *em i laik i dai*
- e. *em redi nau*

11. What does a teacher call his or her pupils?:

- a. *olmanki*
- b. *ol boigel*
- c. *olpikinini*
- d. *ol skul*
- e. *ol sumatin*

12. Which man has probably spent too much time at the *haus dring*?:

- a. *hambakman*
- b. *spakman*
- c. *pasindia*
- d. *man nogut*
- e. *man bilong kaikai*

13. The eye of a needle is called:

- a. *bel bilong nil*
- b. *ai bilong nil*
- c. *hul bilong nil*
- d. *maus bilong nil*
- e. *holim bilong nil*

14. The day after tomorrow is called *haptumora*. What is the day before yesterday called?:

- a. *tupela asde*
- b. *asde pinis*
- c. *asde bihain*
- d. *asde hap*
- e. *hapasde*

15. The sailors on the ship are the:

- a. *lain solwara*
- b. *botlain*
- c. *boskru*
- d. *botkru*
- e. *siaman*

16. When a man and wife divorce they:

- a. *brukim ring*
- b. *bagarapim marit*
- c. *marit nating*
- d. *rausim marit*
- e. *brukimmarit*

17. What is a person's footprint called?:

- a. *mekim mak*
- b. *putim mak*
- c. *sanapim mak*
- d. *mak bilong lek*
- e. *mak nating*

18. Which man is not working?:

- a. *man i haisim*
- b. *man i lukim*
- c. *man i hamaim*
- d. *man i praim*
- e. *man i ainim*

19. Which word does not go with the others?:

- a. *donki*
- b. *lang*
- c. *spaida*
- d. *rat*
- e. *snek*

20. *Hensapim* is the word for:

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| a. a salute  | d. an inspection |
| b. an appeal | e. a hold up     |
| c. an answer |                  |

## UNIT 10

1. What does a pastor do in a church?:

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. <i>eramautim tok</i>  | d. <i>autim tok</i>   |
| b. <i>litimapim tok</i>  | e. <i>kamapim tok</i> |
| c. <i>telimautim tok</i> |                       |

2. If you ask someone to remove the contents of a *mumu*, what do you say?:

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a. <i>pasim mumu</i>  | d. <i>opim mumu</i>  |
| b. <i>rausim mumu</i> | e. <i>bosim mumu</i> |
| c. <i>katim mumu</i>  |                      |

3. What was a *luluai*?:

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. a festival        | d. decorative wreath |
| b. church leader     | e. ceremonial house  |
| c. government leader |                      |

4. The middle part of the road is the:

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. <i>namel</i>          | d. <i>spes nating</i> |
| b. <i>buk</i>            | e. <i>antap</i>       |
| c. <i>liklik maunten</i> |                       |

5. *Girigiri*, *gam* and *kina* are all:

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| a. money         | d. sickness |
| b. decorations   | e. food     |
| c. sea creatures |             |

6. Which makes the most sense to you?:

- Rong yu ken lusim long lotu.*
- Traim i winim rong.*
- Traim i kamap pastaim.*
- Rong i bihainim traime.*
- Traim yu ken painim long lotu.*

7. Which would a man be unlikely to wear to a *singsing* in the Highlands?:

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| a. <i>paspas</i>    | d. <i>tuptup</i> |
| b. <i>let kanda</i> | e. <i>bis</i>    |
| c. <i>tanget</i>    |                  |

8. Which word does not go with the others?:
- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a. <i>banara</i> | d. <i>happlang</i> |
| b. <i>supsup</i> | e. <i>kambang</i>  |
| c. <i>spia</i>   |                    |
9. What is it called when a net is cast?:
- |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| a. <i>hukim pis long wara</i>     |
| b. <i>tromoi umben long wara</i>  |
| c. <i>pulim waia long wara</i>    |
| d. <i>kapsaitim bot long wara</i> |
| e. <i>kirapim net long wara</i>   |
10. *Sipsip* is to *meme* as *kapul* is to a:
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. <i>muruk</i> | d. <i>mumut</i> |
| b. <i>dok</i>   | e. <i>sikau</i> |
| c. <i>hos</i>   |                 |
11. Which word describes all the others?:
- |                 |                              |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| a. <i>bilas</i> | d. <i>paspas</i>             |
| b. <i>bis</i>   | e. <i>maus bilong kokomo</i> |
| c. <i>sel</i>   |                              |
12. Which can mean 'to extend' something?:
- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a. <i>karim i go</i>  | d. <i>tilim i go</i> |
| b. <i>skruim i go</i> | e. <i>pamim i go</i> |
| c. <i>pulim i go</i>  |                      |
13. When someone says, "look a *musmus*", he is showing you a:
- |                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| a. bandicoot         | d. bedbug   |
| b. motley colour     | e. big mess |
| c. male goat (a ram) |             |
14. The words or expressions *pik*, *kina* and *sensim* in the Highlands all have something to do with:
- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a. <i>bisnis</i> | d. <i>tambaran</i> |
| b. <i>moka</i>   | e. <i>hausman</i>  |
| c. <i>gaden</i>  |                    |
15. All of these include the meaning of 'to pour something', but which one is only half full?:
- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. <i>pulapim sampela</i> | d. <i>pulapim namel</i> |
| b. <i>pulapim liklik</i>  | e. <i>pulapim gut</i>   |
| c. <i>pulapim hap</i>     |                         |
16. *Sik* is to *skin i hat* as *malaria* is to:
- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a. <i>skin i nogut</i> | d. <i>skin i kol</i>   |
| b. <i>skin i pen</i>   | e. <i>skin i guria</i> |
| c. <i>skin i dai</i>   |                        |

17. Which is correct?:

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. <i>sua i sting</i> | d. <i>sua i ran</i>      |
| b. <i>sua i smel</i>  | e. <i>sua i tantanim</i> |
| c. <i>sua i blut</i>  |                          |

18. If you wrap a *kina* (pearl shell) in bark you:

- a. *karamapim kina long diwai skin*
- b. *karamapim kina long skin diwai*
- c. *karamapim kina long hap diwai*
- d. *putim kina insait long skin diwai*
- e. *haitim kina insait long diwai skin*

19. Which word or expression does not go with all the others?:

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. <i>bilum</i>            | d. <i>pasim long kanda</i>  |
| b. <i>rop bilong diwai</i> | e. <i>rausim skin pipia</i> |
| c. <i>painim long bus</i>  |                             |

20. Which of these seems wrong?:

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a. <i>bokis diwai</i> | d. <i>bokis mani</i>   |
| b. <i>bokis pam</i>   | e. <i>bokis nating</i> |
| c. <i>bokis ais</i>   |                        |

## UNIT 11

1. Which of these is wrong?:

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. <i>bun bilong muruk</i>  | d. <i>nok bilong muruk</i> |
| b. <i>kom bilong muruk</i>  | e. <i>tel bilong muruk</i> |
| c. <i>kapa bilong muruk</i> |                            |

2. A *kumul* is a kind of:

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. <i>moran</i> | d. <i>balus</i> |
| b. <i>pinis</i> | e. <i>paul</i>  |
| c. <i>kapul</i> |                 |

3. *Bembe* is another word for:

- |                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| a. <i>pikinini pusi</i> | d. <i>rat</i>  |
| b. <i>blakbokis</i>     | e. <i>laus</i> |
| c. <i>bataplay</i>      |                |

4. *Mangalim* is to *stil* as *pulim meri* is to:

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a. <i>trabel</i>       | d. <i>brukim marit</i> |
| b. <i>rong</i>         | e. <i>bagarapim</i>    |
| c. <i>toktok nogut</i> |                        |

5. If you make something into a bundle it is a:

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a. <i>mekpas</i>  | d. <i>matmat</i> |
| b. <i>paspas</i>  | e. <i>bung</i>   |
| c. <i>meknais</i> |                  |



6. Which of these cannot describe someone yelling?:

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| a. <i>krai</i>      | d. <i>singaut</i> |
| b. <i>mausgan</i>   | e. <i>bikmaus</i> |
| c. <i>bikmausim</i> |                   |

7. If a battery is not charged it is:

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a. <i>daun</i> | d. <i>bagarap</i> |
| b. <i>aut</i>  | e. <i>pinis</i>   |
| c. <i>kol</i>  |                   |

8. Which word describes all the others?:

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. <i>swit</i> | d. <i>loli</i> |
| b. <i>suga</i> | e. <i>muli</i> |
| c. <i>sol</i>  |                |

9. If a person is called *Raka*, what Province is he likely to come from?:

- |                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| a. Sepik              | d. Oro     |
| b. Southern Highlands | e. Central |
| c. North Solomons     |            |

10. A Highlands person with a light-coloured skin may be called?:

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. <i>hapkas</i>   | d. <i>hapskin</i> |
| b. <i>waitskin</i> | e. <i>waitman</i> |
| c. <i>retskin</i>  |                   |

11. What are twins called?:

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. <i>tupela tru</i>     | d. <i>tupela wantaim</i> |
| b. <i>tupela wankain</i> | e. <i>tupela semtaim</i> |
| c. <i>tupela wanmama</i> |                          |

12. If you turned a stone end over end several times, which would you say?:

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. <i>wilwilim i go</i>   | d. <i>hipapim i go</i>  |
| b. <i>tantanim i go</i>   | e. <i>tekeweim i go</i> |
| c. <i>raunraunim i go</i> |                         |

13. Which word does not go with the others?:

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. <i>anian</i> | d. <i>yis</i>   |
| b. <i>solap</i> | e. <i>plaua</i> |
| c. <i>bret</i>  |                 |

14. Which one has been lucky?:

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. <i>Samting bilong mi!</i> | d. <i>Laki bilong mi!</i>  |
| b. <i>Abus bilong mi!</i>    | e. <i>Askim bilong mi!</i> |
| c. <i>Kas bilong mi!</i>     |                            |

15. A hunter may be called a:

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a. <i>peman</i>   | d. <i>busman</i>    |
| b. <i>sutman</i>  | e. <i>masketman</i> |
| c. <i>abusman</i> |                     |

16. What is a *marita*?:

- a. newly married person
- b. something used as a love charm
- c. a type of sago thatch
- d. the edible fruit of pandanas
- e. an edible nut

17. What do you do with *masis*?:

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. <i>laitim</i> | d. <i>rapim</i>  |
| b. <i>hatim</i>  | e. <i>brukim</i> |
| c. <i>slekim</i> |                  |

18. Where are the dead buried?:

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. <i>makmak</i> | d. <i>mismis</i> |
| b. <i>pitpit</i> | e. <i>matmat</i> |
| c. <i>saksak</i> |                  |

19. The words *pen*, *banis* and *bun* all have something to do with:

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a. <i>sik nogut</i> | d. <i>susu i solap</i> |
| b. <i>skirap</i>    | e. <i>lewa i sut</i>   |
| c. <i>sotwin</i>    |                        |

20. Which word does not go with the others?:

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. <i>tait</i>  | d. <i>biksi</i> |
| b. <i>kroba</i> | e. <i>rai</i>   |
| c. <i>si</i>    |                 |

## UNIT 12

1. Which of these can be eaten?:

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. <i>tabak</i>    | d. <i>taragau</i> |
| b. <i>swet</i>     | e. <i>dewel</i>   |
| c. <i>talatala</i> |                   |

2. A successful pupil would probably not say:

- a. *Mi smat tru.*
- b. *Mi winim tes.*
- c. *Mi winim traime.*
- d. *Mi save pinis.*
- e. *Mi antap pinis.*

3. What would a Highlands man not do with a pig?:
  - a. *baim meri long narapela lain*
  - b. *skelim long ol wantok*
  - c. *hangamapim wasket long haus man*
  - d. *banisim long gaden*
  - e. *pasim long strongpela rop*
4. Which of these sounds wrong?:
  - a. *tanim sup*
  - b. *tanim bel*
  - c. *tanim smok*
  - d. *tanim tok*
  - e. *tanim nek*
5. Complete this phrase most naturally: *Taim bilong...*:
  - a. *longtaim*
  - b. *dai*
  - c. *gutpela*
  - d. *wanpela*
  - e. *nogut*
6. Which of these seems wrong?:
  - a. *tok bokis*
  - b. *tok wara*
  - c. *tok gumi*
  - d. *tok bilas*
  - e. *tok gris*
7. Which of these are you more likely to find in a schoolyard?:
  - a. *plak*
  - b. *plang*
  - c. *sok*
  - d. *sia*
  - e. *blakbot*
8. Which of these cannot be made using *kanda*?:
  - a. *bet*
  - b. *sia*
  - c. *ambrela*
  - d. *paspas/hanpas*
  - e. *let*
9. What is the name of a person who looks after an office?:
  - a. *draiva*
  - b. *saveman*
  - c. *bisnisman*
  - d. *kuskus*
  - e. *kamdaman*
10. Which man is most likely to live in the East New Britain Province?
  - a. *Toliman*
  - b. *Kila*
  - c. *Pokawin*
  - d. *Kilage*
  - e. *Yalibu*
11. Which is not a mountain in the PNG Highlands?:
  - a. *Giluwe*
  - b. *Ramu*
  - c. *Wilhelm*
  - d. *Elimbari*
  - e. *Hagen*

12. If you fire someone you:

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a. <i>daunim</i>  | d. <i>pairim</i> |
| b. <i>sakim</i>   | e. <i>rausim</i> |
| c. <i>nogutim</i> |                  |

13. If you tell someone their baby is getting bigger you may say:

- a. *bebi em bikipela nau*
- b. *bai pikinini i gro tru*
- c. *bebi i save kamap nau*
- d. *pikinini i bikipela nau*
- e. *pikinini i go i go nau*

14. Which does not go with others?:

- |                             |                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. <i>oltaim oltaim</i>     | d. <i>olde olde</i>     |
| b. <i>narapela narapela</i> | e. <i>wanwik wanwik</i> |
| c. <i>wande wande</i>       |                         |

15. If you tell someone he/she should 'go pastaim' he/she will go:

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| a. later      | d. sometimes |
| b. again      | e. first     |
| c. afterwards |              |

16. If someone tells you to work *until* he/she comes back he/she would say:

- |                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. <i>inap long</i>   | d. <i>inap long taim</i>    |
| b. <i>long taim</i>   | e. <i>long dispela taim</i> |
| c. <i>bihain long</i> |                             |

17. The words *rabis*, *lapun* and *pipia* can all have to do with something:

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| a. well-used | d. garbage |
| b. old       | e. compost |
| c. useless   |            |

18. What word does not go with all the others?:

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. <i>rokrok</i> | d. <i>natnat</i> |
| b. <i>puspus</i> | e. <i>meme</i>   |
| c. <i>musmus</i> |                  |

19. What does *krungutim tok* mean?:

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| a. repeat   | d. accuse |
| b. misquote | e. joke   |
| c. swear    |           |

20. One way of saying 'to wink' is:

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. <i>hatim ai</i> | d. <i>aigris</i>    |
| b. <i>apim ai</i>  | e. <i>brukim ai</i> |
| c. <i>wokim ai</i> |                     |

## UNIT 13

1. A person who is driving a car and speeding may be described as:
 

a. <i>pamimpetrol</i>	d. <i>givim siksti</i>
b. <i>spitim ka</i>	e. <i>go kwiktaim</i>
c. <i>mekim go fas</i>	
2. Anything elastic may be called a:
 

a. <i>raba</i>	d. <i>ilastik</i>
b. <i>gumi</i>	e. <i>bol</i>
c. <i>wel</i>	
3. If the ground is fertile it may be described as:
 

a. <i>i gat wel</i>	d. <i>i gat gris</i>
b. <i>i gat kaikai</i>	e. <i>i gat malumalu</i>
c. <i>i gat strong</i>	
4. Any of the Jacaranda (*Poinciana*) type of tree may be called:
 

a. <i>milo</i>	d. <i>muli</i>
b. <i>marnar</i>	e. <i>stik masis</i>
c. <i>mareo</i>	
5. Which term generally refers to someone who is very poor?:
 

a. <i>kusaiman</i>	d. <i>lesman</i>
b. <i>poroman</i>	e. <i>rabisman</i>
c. <i>bulsitman</i>	
6. A parcel of sago may be called:
 

a. <i>mekpas saksak</i>	d. <i>draipela saksak</i>
b. <i>saksak bung</i>	e. <i>saksak tait</i>
c. <i>karamapsaksak</i>	
7. Which word refers to someone who works in an office?:
 

a. <i>kaskas</i>	d. <i>karanas</i>
b. <i>kuskus</i>	e. <i>kakalak</i>
c. <i>kauboi</i>	
8. If a person is reading a book you can say:
 

a. <i>Em lukim buk.</i>	
b. <i>Em ritim buk.</i>	
c. <i>Em kaunim buk.</i>	
d. <i>Em spelim buk.</i>	
e. <i>Em lukluk long buk.</i>	
9. If you were a male, your mother's brother's son would be called your:
 

a. <i>kasin</i>	d. <i>arasait brata</i>
b. <i>brata</i>	e. <i>kandere</i>
c. <i>kasin brata</i>	

10. If someone 'breaks wind' this is called:

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. <i>kapupu</i>     | d. <i>mekim win</i>   |
| b. <i>asting</i>     | e. <i>pasin nogut</i> |
| c. <i>smel nogut</i> |                       |

11. If a house is standing, but not erect, you can say:

- Haus i bruk pinis.*
- Haus i kapsait liklik.*
- Haus i kamdaun nau.*
- Haus i laik pundaun.*
- Haus i bagarap.*

12. The phrase *holim bilong kap* can most naturally be related to:

- hankap*
- kap bilong ti*
- han bilong kap*
- haus kapa*
- kap bilong holim*

13. Which of the following expressions does not normally belong with the others?:

- git bilong kanu*
- plang bilong kanu*
- stia bilong kanu*
- bris bilong kanu*
- susu bilong kanu*

14. Which of these refers specifically to your thumb?:

- papa pinga*
- patpela pinga*
- draipela pinga*
- mama pinga*
- nambawan pinga*

15. What is someone's windpipe normally called?:

- paip bilong nek*
- win bilong nek*
- pul bilong nek*
- rot bilong nek*
- mambu bilong nek*

16. Which of these men would be considered pugnacious?:

- man bilong save*
- man bilong pait*
- man bilong mauswara*
- man bilong beten*
- man bilong giaman*

17. Which of these sounds wrong?:

- a. *lusim tingting*
- b. *lusim anka*
- c. *lusim tok*
- d. *lusim meri*
- e. *lusim ples*

18. If you wanted someone to look at a footprint you would refer to a:

- a. *mak bilong wokabaut*
- b. *mak bilong lek*
- c. *mak long lek*
- d. *makim long lek*
- e. *makmak longlek*

19. Which tells you that a baby's skin is soft?:

- a. *Skin bilong pikinini i malmalu.*
- b. *Skin bilong pikinini i naispela.*
- c. *Skin bilong pikinini i gutpela.*
- d. *Skin bilong pikinini i no strong tumas.*
- e. *Skin bilong pikinini i malolo.*

20. If you feel tired you can best say:

- a. *mi les pinis*
- b. *skin i les*
- c. *mi laik kisim win*
- d. *mi mas sindaun*
- e. *bodi i laik dai*

#### UNIT 14

1. Which translation is the best for 'Lukaut long dok.':

- a. Find the dog.
- b. Look at the dog.
- c. The dog is looking for it.
- d. Beware of the dog.
- e. Search for the dog.

2. Which best describes a person who has been disposed of his/her official position?:

- a. *Em i bin lusim opis.*
- b. *Oli rausim em long opis.*
- c. *Oli rausim em long wok.*
- d. *Em i pinisim opis.*
- e. *Em i bin lusim namba.*

3. If your hand is numb you can say:

- a. *Han bilong mi i slek.*
- b. *Han bilong mi i slip.*
- c. *Han bilong mi i dai.*
- d. *Han bilong mi i kol.*
- e. *Han bilong mi i drai.*

4. Which of the following means 'to be barefoot':

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a. <i>nogat su</i>   | d. <i>su soken lus</i> |
| b. <i>lek nating</i> | e. <i>lek maski</i>    |
| c. <i>lek tasol</i>  |                        |

5. The difference between *lala* and *lalai* is:

- a. a wind and a gale
- b. a song and a dance
- c. a crab and a fish
- d. a fish and a shell
- e. a grass and a tree

6. Which of these seems wrong?:

- a. *sapim laplap*
- b. *brukim laplap*
- c. *pasim laplap*
- d. *lusim laplap*
- e. *samapim laplap*

7. A person who counteracts a spell or charm would:

- a. *rausim poisin*
- b. *kolim poisin*
- c. *daunim poisin*
- d. *wokim poisin*
- e. *sakim poisin*

8. A person who is twenty years old could best say:

- a. *Yia bilong mi i twentipela.*
- b. *Mi twentipela nau.*
- c. *Krismas bilong mi i twentipela yia.*
- d. *Krismas bilong mi i twentipela.*
- e. *Twentipela krismas i stap long mi.*

9. If the fog is heavy a person may say:

- a. *Klaut i kamdaun.*
- b. *Klaut i hevi.*
- c. *Klaut i kapsait.*
- d. *Klaut i pas.*
- e. *Klaut i tudak.*

10. Which of these seems wrong?:

- a. *Ren i laik pinis nau.*
- b. *Ren i klostu pinis nau.*
- c. *Ren i baut pinis nau.*
- d. *Ren i klostu pinis.*
- e. *Ren i laik pinis.*



11. If someone sees a *bikpela lain man* it is:

- a. a line of men
- b. a queue
- c. a large crowd of people
- d. a column of soldiers
- e. a group of tall people

12. Which expression refers to the normal action of the heart?:

- a. *belo bilong klok*
- b. *klok i pairap*
- c. *hamas klok?*
- d. *klok i dai pinis*
- e. *klok i meknais*

13. If you wanted a green coconut for drinking you would ask for:

- a. *kru bilong kokonas*
- b. *skin bilong kokonap*
- c. *wara bilong kokonas*
- d. *kulau*
- e. *susu bilong kokonas*

14. Which means that something is done carelessly?:

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. <i>mekim nabaut</i> | d. <i>wok nabaut</i>  |
| b. <i>wok nating</i>   | e. <i>stap nating</i> |
| c. <i>wokim kranki</i> |                       |

15. Which best describes a caterpillar?:

- a. *binatang i stap long bus*
- b. *binatang i gat mosong na planti han*
- c. *binatang bilong saksak*
- d. *binatang i longpela na naispela*
- e. *binatang bilong ol pusi*

16. Which of these does not normally make a noise?:

- a. *liklik hap pepa*
- b. *garamut bilong ka*
- c. *brumim haus*
- d. *komim gras*
- e. *kus*

17. What is it called when a person stomps on something?:

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. <i>krungutim</i> | d. <i>karamapim</i> |
| b. <i>wilwilim</i>  | e. <i>taitim</i>    |
| c. <i>bagarapim</i> |                     |

18. People do the following at a *lotu*:

- a. *kilim bel*
- b. *mangalim ol*
- c. *wetim pasin nogut*
- d. *nogutim narapela man*
- e. *autim asua*

19. Which of these is not a tree?:

- a. *kopi*
- b. *fikus*
- c. *purpur*
- d. *mango*
- e. *kakao*

20. Which of these is second rate?:

- a. *las wan*
- b. *nambatu*
- c. *namba tu*
- d. *sekan wan*
- e. *namba ten*

## UNIT 15

1. Who of the following has never been a Prime Minister in PNG?:

- a. Hon. Rabbie Namaliu
- b. Hon. Michael Samare
- c. Hon. Sir Paulius Matane
- d. Hon. Paias Wingti
- e. Hon. Sir Julius Chan

2. Which expression means 'to beg' from someone?:

- a. *orait long*
- b. *pulim*
- c. *askim*
- d. *traim*
- e. *strongim toktok*

3. If someone were to supply something you needed, the person has:

- a. *pupilim*
- b. *apim*
- c. *inapim*
- d. *givim*
- e. *sapotim*

4. When a particular action has been successful, which can you say?:

- a. *em givim kaikai*
- b. *em pikinini kaikai*
- c. *em planim kaikai*
- d. *em karim kaikai*
- e. *em kaikai wantaim*

5. The Ok Tedi gold and copper mine lies mainly in which Provinces?:

- a. East Sepik-West Sepik
- b. Western-West Sepik
- c. West Sepik-Gulf

- d. Western-Gulf
  - e. Western-Southern
6. Which does not seem correct?:
- a. *Em katim ka long kona.*
  - b. *Ol i katim tok kwiktaim.*
  - c. *Em katim gras bilong em sotpela.*
  - d. *Yutupela katim marit bilong ol.*
  - e. *Em katim han bilong diwai.*
7. Which word is not used as an auxiliary (a helping word) with a verb?:
- a. *tru*
  - b. *ken*
  - c. *mas*
  - d. *save*
  - e. *laik*
8. Which person do you feel sorry for?:
- a. *em kisim kaikai*
  - b. *em kisim stong*
  - c. *em kisim pen*
  - d. *em kisim pe*
  - e. *em kisim bel*
9. The phrase *pikinini kakaruk i stap* implies that one of these was there previously:
- a. *kiap*
  - b. *kirap*
  - c. *kiwi*
  - d. *kokeru*
  - e. *kiau*
10. How might you best try to find a criminal?:
- a. *beten long papa God*
  - b. *askim polis long helpim*
  - c. *raitim pas long Wantok*
  - d. *singautim nem long bikmaus*
  - e. *karim presen long kalabus*
11. *Hangan* is to *raifel* as:
- a. *hat* is to *klos*
  - b. *spun* is to *plet*
  - c. *hanwas* is to *klok*
  - d. *kiau* is to *kakaruk*
  - e. *mami* is to *sayor*
12. Which of the following is not a PNG newspaper?:
- a. *Times*
  - b. *Wantok*
  - c. *Hailens Nius*
  - d. *Post Courier*
  - e. *Hiri*

13. If someone is called a *tarangu* you would most likely:

- a. *maski long em*
- b. *sori long em*
- c. *givim mani long em*
- d. *glasim wok bilong em*
- e. *singaut long em*

14. Which word means 'competition'?:

- a. *pait*
- b. *pilai*
- c. *gem*
- d. *kosa*
- e. *resis*

15. The sequence *pulap:pulapim:pulimapim* is correct. Which of the following is also correct?:

- a. *han:hanim:hansapim*
- b. *kot:kotim:kotapim*
- c. *go:goim:goapim*
- d. *lok:lokim:lokapim*
- e. *san:sanim:sanapim*

16. An advertisement says that an item has *strongpela ia pon*. What is the item most likely to be?:

- a. *smok balus*
- b. *telepon*
- c. *trakta*
- d. *iapas pon*
- e. *teprekota*

17. A writer to *Wantok* newspaper identifies himself as a *grasrut manki*. Which is he most likely to be?:

- a. *wokman*
- b. *raskel*
- c. *kiap*
- d. *rebel paitman*
- e. *benk menesa*

18. The idiom *paitim nating kundu* most likely refers to:

- a. supporting someone
- b. asking someone something
- c. helping someone
- d. arguing against someone
- e. thinking about something

19. Which are you not likely to find at the market?:

- a. *daka*
- b. *kango*
- c. *spak brus*
- d. *kawawar*
- e. *hebsen*

20. Which of these is not likely to appear on TV in PNG at present?:

- a. *doti muvi*
- b. *videomuvi*
- c. *mini siris*
- d. *sarere nait muvi*
- e. *katun muvi*



## ANSWERS

Note that the items marked with an asterisk (\*) are either unacceptable in standard Tok Pisin, or can be heard only in very unusual and contrived contexts. Some expressions so marked represent urban dialects, where there is heavy borrowing from English.

Abbreviations for the Provinces are as follows: EHP = Eastern Highlands Province, ENBP = East New Britain Province, SHP = Southern Highlands Province, WHP = Western Highlands Province.

### UNIT 1

No. 1: b. *het* = head;

a. *rop* = a vine or root and, by analogy, a vein or artery; c. *kus* = a cough or cold; d. *niuspepa* = newspaper; e. *nos* = nose.

No. 2: Either d. *paitim long lek* or e. *kikim* 'to kick with the leg'. The latter is more confined to urban usage;

a. *kik long lek* has no transitive or instrumental marker on *kik*; b. *lekim* would be something that an expatriate might say; c. *bagarapim* = to ruin something.

No. 3: c. *bel i sori* is a personification of stomach, referring to a person, so is unacceptable; a. *wanbel* = unity or agreement; b. *bel isi* = to be calm or unexcited; d. *bel nogut* might, in some cases, refer to an upset stomach but, more generally it is to be upset about something; e. *bel tru* = faithful.

No. 4: e. *kirap nogut* = startled or surprised;

a. awakened suddenly = *kirap long slip kwiktaim*; b. lame = *lek nogut*; c. late = *bihain* or *bihaintaim*; d. disappointed = *bel i nogut*.

No. 5: *yau* = the brain, *sangana* = the groin area, *pispis* = urine, therefore all have to do with e. *bodi* = the body;

a. *poisin* = various kinds of sorcery, or to a lesser extent, spells or charms; b. *danis nogut* = suggestive type of dance; c. *satu* = dice or lots; d. *hausik* or *haus sik* = a hospital.

No. 6: d. *flai* = to fly, which has a glide [ai] at the end of the word; all others have a two vowel sequence of /i/ + /a/;

a. *paia* = fire; b. *taia* = tyre; c. *pilaia* = a player; e. *waia* = wire.

No. 7: c. *sindaun i save* is wrong except in a contrived sense where one could say *Dispela kain sindaun i save bagarapim famili bilong em.* = This kind of behaviour is ruining his family.;

a. *sindaun pinis* = to have sat down; b. *sindaun nogut* = offensive behaviour; d. *sindaun i stap* = to be seated, remain seated; e. *sindaun namel long* = to sit or live in the midst of someone or some place.

No. 8: a. *pasim klos* = to dress;

b. *sakim kopi* = to fill a coffee bag or sack; c. *stretim graun* = to level out the ground;

d. *subim ka* = to push a car; e. *mekim mak* = to tattoo.

No. 9: d. *subim trak* = to push the truck;

a. *painim trak* = looking for a truck; b. *stapim trak* = halting the truck for a ride; c. *makim*

*trak* = deciding on a truck; e. *lukim trak* = looking at a truck.

No. 10: c. *harim*, i.e. talking is to hearing as buying is to selling;

a. *daunim* = to overcome or humiliate someone, to lower or suppress something; b. *givim* = to give to someone; d. *sakim* = to fire someone; e. *painim* = to find something or to look for something.

No. 11: e. *raunim* = surround it or even chase after it;

a. run around it = *ran raunraun long en*; b. measure it = *kisim mak o sais bilong en*; c. run over it = *krungutim*; d. fatten it up = *givim kaikai na i gat gris long en*.

No. 12: b. *poret* = forehead;

All others are objects which are associated with a school: a. *skul* = school; c. *sok* = chalk; d. *kalenda* = calendar; e. *piksa* = picture.

No. 13: a. *maski i orait* = never mind, it is OK (implying an intonational pause after *maski*;

b. *\*oraitim maski*, which could only mean something like 'fix up what is avoided';

c. *\*maskim pinis*, but *maski* cannot be verbalised; d. *\*askim long maski* could possibly refer to asking someone about their avoidance; e. *\*i no maski* does not make sense.

No. 14: e. 'Someone has really got through to you.' or 'convinced you' is the most likely meaning;

a. Someone is examining your abdomen. = *Em i glasim bel bilong yu.*; b. 'You have been shot in the stomach.' would be a literal (and wrong) meaning from *Em i bin sutim yu long bel.*; c. Someone is prodding you with a stick. = *Em i holim stik na tromoim han bilong em long yu.*; d. You are having your leg pulled. = *Em i tok pilai long yu* or *em i hambak liklik long yu*. Literally: *Em i pulim lek bilong yu*.

No. 15: b. *tambu* = an in-law, but also a type of small shell used as money;

a. *brata* = brother, or sibling of the same sex; c. *kandere* = a relative on the mother's side of the family; d. *susa* = sister, or sibling of the opposite sex; e. *papa* = father or sometimes uncle.

No. 16: a. *Yu tok wanem?* = What did you say?;

b. *Yu kolim wanem?* = What is this called?; c. *\*Yu bilong wanem?*, should be *Bilong wanem?* = Why?; d. *\*Yu na wanem?* could only be found in a sentence meaning something like 'you and what (else)'; e. *\*Yu spik wanem?*

No. 17: c. the foreman or the one in charge = *bosboi*;

a. a driver = *draiva*. *Draivaboi* is colonial in tone; b. a clerk = *kuskus*; d. a teacher = *tisa*; e. a principal = *hetisa*.

No. 18: d. *ples kol*;

a. *ples nating* = empty or uninhabited; b. *ples kliä* = an open area; c. *ples hait* = a secret area; e. *ples bung* = a meeting place.



No. 19: b. *han diwai* = a branch of a tree;

a. \**han pik* should be *han bilong pik* = the shoulder of a pig; c. \**han pipia*; d. \**han banara*; e. \**han bung*.

No. 20: b. *kapa bilong pinga* = finger or toenail, also the hoof of an animal;

a. *pes* = face; c. *susu* = breast; d. *blut* = blood; e. *bun* = bone.

## UNIT 2

No. 1: c. *krai bilong pisin* = a bird's call;

More common is: a. *singaut*, which is also a call or cry, but usually for a bell ringing or a dog barking, or calling out to a person; b. *toktok* = talk; d. *kru* = a plant seedling or the brain; e. *lap* = to laugh.

No. 2: a. *haus marasin* is literally 'the house for medicine', hence a dispensary;

b. *haus sik* = a hospital or aid post; c. *haus blut* = a menstrual house or hut; d. *haus pepa* = an office; e. *haus win* = a smaller house without walls.

No. 3: c. *hetkela* = bald;

a. a human skull = *het bilong man* or, specifically, *bun bilong het bilong man*; b. headache = *het i pen*; d. to go head first = *pundaun long het*; e. red-headed = *retpela gras*.

No. 4: e. *kot* = court, because *birua* = enemy or accident, *pait* = fight, and *rum gat* = cell are associated with *kot*;

a. *mani* = money; b. *jas* = judge; c. *wok* = work; d. *ofis* = office.

No. 5: b. *spet* = spade, spit;

a. come = *kam*, comb = *kom*; c. boss = *bos*, bush = *bus*; d. a box = *bokis*, to box = *boksen*; e. laugh = *lap*, cough = *kus*.

No. 6: e. *paus* = pouch is most likely;

a. \**bek karim* would need to be *bek bilong karim* = a bag for carrying (something); b. \**bek hangamapim* would likewise need *bek bilong hangamapim* = a bag for hanging something up; c. *haus karim* = maternity ward or house; d. \**poket* = pocket, if used in urban Tok Pisin.

No. 7: d. *blain* = woven wall, usually of pitpit or bamboo;

a. *plang* = a piece of board or timber; b. *dua* = door; c. *pangal* = sago palm leaves; e. *veranda* = porch or outside area of house with a roof on it.

No. 8: d. *pasin bilong bipo* = the old customs; e. *pasin bilong tumbuna* = the ways of the ancestors, is also used, but both d. and e. are generally used by church members.

A more general word is: a. *rong* = wrong; b. *hambak* = fooling around, bragging, etc.; c. *hevi* = heavy, that is sorrow, depression, etc.

No. 9: c. *yangpela man* = young man;

a. *pikinini man* = a son; b. *boi* = boy, and often used derogatory manner; d. *nupela man* = a new or inexperienced person; e. *kruhet* = a blockhead.

No. 10: a. *gam* = bailer shell;

b. *girigiri* = cowrie shell; c. *taur* = conch shell, used for sounding signals; d. *talbun* = green snail shell; e. *lalai* = trochus shell.

No. 11: e. *daunim* = to lower or put down. Also to overcome or humiliate someone;

a. *givim* = to give to someone; b. *kamapim* = to initiate or originate something; c. *sarapim* = to silence someone; d. *litimapim* = to lift something up or to honour someone.

No. 12: a. *skulim pikinini* = teach the children; b. *mekim skul* = hold a class, instruct. The teacher could do either.

c. *kisim skul* = to get a school; d. *mekim save* = to admonish or discipline someone; e. *\*tokim skul* = to tell someone school.

No. 13: d. *ai i hevi* = to be sleepy;

The others have to do with medical ailments: a. *aipas* = to be blind; b. *ai i retpela* = conjunctivitis; c. *ai i raun* = to be dizzy; e. *ai i pen* = to have painful eyes.

No. 14: d. *tanget* = the victory leaves or shrubs, used as a rump covering;

a. *purpur* = grass skirt; b. *trausis* = trousers; c. *soken* = socks; e. *mal* = a loincloth or G-string, and therefore not as likely to be worn.

No. 15: a. *kisim dinau* = to have a debt;

b. *bekim dinau* = to repay a debt; c. *givim dinau* = to make a loan; d. *painim dinau* = to look for a loan; e. *\*fiksim dinau*.

No. 16: a. *haus kunai* = house with a grass roof;

b. *haus win* = temporary house without walls; c. *haus kapa* = house with an iron (metal) roof; d. *haus man* = a house where the men reside; e. *haus pik* = a house for the pigs.

No. 17: d. I'll meet you on the way. = *Bai mi bungim yu long rot.*;

a. I'll find you along the road. = *Bai mi painim/lukim yu long rot.*; b. We will meet at the road junction. = *Bai yumi bung long rot long ples i go long tupela hap.*; c. We will join forces to build the road. = *Yumi bung wantaim long wokim rot.*; e. We had an accident on the road. = *Mipela bin kisim birua long rot.*

No. 18: d. *diwai i pairap* = the tree exploded, which would not make sense unless it fell down and made a crashing noise;

a. *klaut i pairap* = it thundered; b. *gan i pairap* = the gun went off; c. *klok i pairap* = the alarm went off; e. *tit i pairap* = (someone's) teeth are chattering.

No. 19: e. *musmus* = a bedbug, but also an idiom for an undernourished child;

a. *mumu* = an earth oven; b. *mumut* = a bandicoot or large bush rat; c. *meme* = a goat; d. *mismis* = a clan brother (not widely known).

No. 20: a. *kuk pinis* = done cooking;

b. *lus* = lost; c. *pas* = a letter, or to be stuck; d. *tan* = done, but generally in urban TP; e. *slek* = loose.

### UNIT 3

No. 1: c. *malolo* = a rest, free time;

a. *wokabaut* = a trek, visit somewhere; b. *sindaun gut* = be at peace, no outstanding problems; d. *pinistaim* = complete a contract; e. *limlimbur* = to stroll, take leave.

No. 2: a. *hap taim* = half time. Could be used in urban contexts but would be very restricted.

b. *hap tok* = specific part of a discussion; c. *hap i kam* = the side which is closest; d. *hapasde* = the day before yesterday; e. *liklik hap* = a small portion.

No. 3: d. *masin* = a machine;

a. *bensin* = petrol or gasoline; b. *disel* = diesel fuel; c. *petrol* = gasoline, in urban areas; e. *kerasin* = kerosene.

No. 4: c. *jek* = a jack for a vehicle.

All others can be used as nautical terms: a. *winis* = a winch; b. *bris* = a jetty or a wharf; d. *sel* = a sail; e. *saman* = an outrigger.

No. 5: *arakain* = something different; *wankain* = the same; *olgeta* = all of them. Therefore 'something different' is to 'the same' as 'all of them' is to 'one of them' = e. *wanpela*;

a. *planti* = many; b. *sampela* = some of them; c. *ol* = they or them; d. *tupela* = two of something.

No. 6: d. *hat* = hot or hat. In urban areas also 'heart';

a. *trak* = tractor, not a track; b. *sipsip* = sheep; c. *gumi* = rubber or plastic; e. *masis* = matches.

No. 7: b. *kirapim bel* = sexually arouse (also *bel i kirap*); *kisim bel* = become pregnant, conceive; *givim bel* = to impregnate;

a. sickness = *kisim sik*; c. pain = *pilim pen* or, if intense, *karim pen*; d. labour = *karim pikinini* (also to give birth); e. pregnancy = *i gat bel*.

No. 8: d. *winim kot* = acquitted;

a. *kuskus* = a clerk (also *klak*); b. *katim taim* = dismissed or reduced sentence; c. *kotpepa* = summons or warrant; e. *wetkot* = awaiting trial or remanded.

No. 9: e. a cluster of betel nut = *rop buai*;

a. *galip* = generic name for any kind of nut; b. *pitpit* = a type of edible cane or wild cane which is split and woven for walls; c. *kabis* = cabbage; d. *kokonas* = coconut.

No. 10: *haus kamda* = joinery, therefore c. *bet* = bed;

a. *ka* = car; b. *sutlam* = torch or flashlight; d. *kago* = cargo, that is any kind of goods; e. *bot* = boat.

No. 11: a. *poroman* = close friend or mate;

b. *tumbuna* = ancestor; c. *pesman* = spokesman; d. *smolpapa* = paternal uncle; e. *rabisman* = a poor man, usually loathed in some way.

No. 12: b. *\*raitim purpur* = write on a grass skirt;

a. *penim purpur* = to dye a grass skirt; c. *lusim purpur* = to have a skirt fall off; d. *wokim purpur* = to make a grass skirt; e. *pasim purpur* = to put on a grass skirt.

No. 13: *han* = hand or arm is to d. *pinga* = finger as *lek* = leg or foot is to d. *pinga* = toes;

a. *fut* = foot in urban areas; b. *skru* = joint; c. *rop* = vein or tendon; e. *bun* = bone.

No. 14: b. *\*stilim kot* = to steal the court. Bribe would be *grisim kot* or *grisim jas*, etc.;

a. *baim kot* = to be fined; c. *mekim kot* = conduct court proceedings; d. *winim kot* = successful in court; e. *bukim kot* = schedule court proceedings.

No. 15: b. *pul* = canoe paddle;

a. *naip* = knife or scalpel; c. *fiva* = fever; d. *asprin/aspro* = aspirin or, generically, any unspecified tablet; e. *dokta* = doctor.

No. 16: b. *brukim paiawut* = chopping firewood;

a. *bautim paiawut* = turning the firewood around; c. *kaunim paiawut* = counting the firewood; d. *\*paitim paiawut* = to strike the firewood; e. *\*taitim paiawut* = to tighten or pull hard on the firewood.

No. 17: d. *pas* = a letter or note;

a. *pepa* = paper; b. *buk* = book; c. *leta* = letter, especially in urban areas; e. *hanrait* = handwriting.

No. 18: a. *sutlam* = torch or flashlight;

b. *\*sutlait*; c. *\*braitlait*; d. *lam kerosin* = kerosene lantern; e. *\*lam bateri*.

No. 19: d. *nek i drai* = to be thirsty (literally, the neck is dry);

a. *\*nogat dring* would need to be *no gat dring* = be without a drink; b. *bel i drai* = barren; c. *\*nogat wara*, similarly would have to be *no gat wara* = be without water; e. *wara i pinis* = there is no water.

No. 20: a. stretches his/her legs = *taitim bun*.

Idiomatically, c. makes a renewed effort also can be expressed by *taitim bun*; b. exercises his/her muscles = *wokim eksasais long kamapim masel*; d. has a muscle cramp = *kisim pen nogut long masel*; e. walks very fast = *wokabaut kwiktaim tumas*.

## UNIT 4

No. 1: d. *kisim bagarap* = received an affliction of some kind;

a. *bagarap olgeta* = completely devastated; b. *bagarapim em* = to injure someone badly, as in a rape; c. *\*lukim bagarap* = to see some sort of destruction or harm; e. *\*painim bagarap* = to discover some destruction or harm.

No. 2: e. *antap long em* = to be foremost among others;

a. *\*nambawan long em* = the first of his or hers. *Nambawan bilong ol.* = the best, comparatively speaking; b. *\*ap tru long em*; c. *\*arapela kain long em* = something different with/ by him or her; d. *\*kamap pas long em* = arrive first with/ by him or her. c. and d. could be made applicable to some context by substituting *en* for *em* so that c. would be 'something different, comparatively' and d. would be 'arrive first by means of it', but both sound somewhat strange.

No. 3: a. *mekim pas* = to make a letter;

b. *bekim pas* = to answer a letter; c. *raitim pas* = to write a letter; d. *salim pas* = to send a letter; e. *paitim pas* = type a letter, but more commonly: *paitim pas long masin*.

No. 4: b. *abus* = meat or flesh in general.

All other words refer to specific kinds of animals: a. *pukpuk* = crocodile; c. *kapul* = marsupials, such as opossum, tree kangaroo or cuscus; d. *sikau* = wallaby; e. *dok* = dog.

No. 5: b. *Em as bilong...* = He is the source of...;

a. *ais* = ice; c. *ai* = eye; d. *autsait* = outside; e. *arapela* = something different.

No. 6: *man* = man, *meri* = woman, *na* = and, so that a. *pikinini* = child or offspring follows the sequence: man, woman and child;

b. *famili* = family, in urban areas; c. *bebi* = baby, in urban areas; d. *ol lain* = one's clan or group; e. *wantok* = accomplice, ally, companion or partner.

No. 7: c. *\*ai bilong sip*;

a. *ai bilong sua* = the head of a sore; b. *ai bilong haus* = the point or gable of a house; d. *ai bilong kokonas* = the sprout area of a coconut; e. *ai bilong botol* = the opening of a bottle.

No. 8: *lusim mani* = to lose some money. It can also mean 'to spend money', generally irresponsibly. Therefore e. *painim* = to find something;

a. *taitim* = to tighten something; b. *lukim* = to see something; c. *bekim* = to return something; d. *holim* = to hold on to something.

No. 9: c. *supsup* = a pronged spear or arrow;

a. *makmak* = assorted colours; b. *tuptup* = a cover or lid; d. *pitpit* = wild cane; e. *pekpek* = faeces.

No. 10: d. *palai* = a lizard;

a. *kumul* = bird of paradise; b. *taragau* = kite or eagle; c. *guria* = crested pigeon; e. *pato* = a duck.

No. 11: b. *\*banisim laplap*;

a. *banisim haus* = to put walls on a house; c. *banisim sua* = to bandage a sore; d. *banisim gaden* = to put a fence around a garden; e. *banisim pis* = to trap fish.

No. 12: d. *muruk* = cassowary;

All others live in or near the sea: a. *kuka* = crab; b. *trausel* = turtle; c. *pis* = fish; e. *maleo* = eel.

No. 13. *umben* (or *taunam* in some areas) = a net, hence mosquito net. a. *natnat* = mosquito; b. *lain pis* = a school of fish; c. *haus sik* = hospital; d. *sot win* = to be out of breath; e. *doktaboi* = medical assistant.

No. 14: a. *draipela tait* = an immense flood;

b. *hat wara* = hot water; c. *i wara pinis* = to melt; d. *solwara* = the ocean; e. *wara i antap* = the water is on top (of something).

No. 15: d. *blakbokis* = flying fox.

Someone could also hunt for wild type of e. *pusi* = cats, but not: a. *bembe* = butterfly; b. *binen* = honey bees; c. *kakalak* = cockroach.

No. 16: d. *arere long wara* = the bank of a stream or river;

a. *autsait long wara* = out of the water; b. *baut long wara* = the twists of a stream; c. *graun long wara* = ground in the water; e. *wet long wara* = to wait for the water.

No. 17. c. *\*autim kiau long kakaruk* = take the egg from a chicken!;

a. *autim lait long haus* = turn the light off in the house. Also *mekim indai lait*; b. *autim tok hait* = reveal secrets; d. *autim em long pilai* = take someone out of the game; e. *autim pasin nogut* = confess sins.

No. 18. e. *singsing tambaran* = ceremonial dance and ritual, generally in a spirit house;

a. *\*singsing hait* = hidden dance; b. *singsing nogut* = dance poorly, or even an off-colour or obscene dance; c. *singsing tumbuna* = dance of the ancestors; d. *\*singsing masalai* = dance of the nature spirits.

No. 19. d. *\*maus i kamap* = the voice arrived;

a. *san i kamap* = sunrise; b. *buk i kamap* = newly printed book; c. *sik i kamap* = become sick; e. *tingting i kamap* = to think of something.

No. 20. *bihainim* = to follow. b. *go pas long* = to lead or go first;  
a. *larim* = to leave something; c. \**frontim*; d. *tok bihain long* = to criticise; e. *taim bihain* = the future.

## UNIT 5

No. 1: c. *busman* = rural resident. Not necessarily a person who lives in the jungle;  
a. *busrot* = unimproved road; b. *busnaip* = machete; d. *buspaul* = bush hen; e. *pik bilong bus* = a wild pig.

No. 2: d. *plang* = timber which is milled;  
All other words can refer to living flora: a. *yar* = casuarina tree; b. *limbum* = wild palm tree;  
c. *mambu* = bamboo; e. *diwai* = tree, in the generic sense.

No. 3: d. *Mi yet bilas long singsing*. = I am dressing myself for a dance.;  
a. *Mi bilas long singsing*. = I am dressing for a dance.; b. *Mi tok bilas long singsing*. = I am talking against the dance.; c. \**Mi laik bilasim singsing*. = I want to decorate the dance.; e. *Mi go bilasim en long singsing*. = I am going to decorate it for the dance.

No. 4. b. \**wanpela rais*. It could be *wanpela hap rais* = a grain of rice;  
a. *wanpela taim* = once; c. *wanpela man* = a man; d. *wanpela de* = one day; e. *wanpela wanpela* = one by one.

No. 5: e. *bek* = a bag;  
a. *blok* = a block, as in block and tackle; b. *blaus* = blouse; c. *bol* = a ball; d. *baut* = a turn.

No. 6: c. *wanblut* = a relative, so only in a metaphorical sense. Also a. *waitpela blut* = pus may not actually have blood in it;  
b. *karim blut* = to menstruate or to bleed; d. *haus blut* = menstrual house or hut; e. *blut i kamap* = to bleed.

No. 7: c. *kisim i kam* = bring it;  
a. \**kisim i putim*; b. \**kisim i kalap*; d. \**kisim i kain*; e. Possibly *kisim i kamap* = bring it up here.

No. 8: All except a. have to do with something that is slippery: a. *wilwil* = bicycle;  
b. *wel* = oil; c. *gris* = grease or butter; d. *skin bilong maleo* = the skin of an eel; e. *hatwok long holim* = something difficult to hold.

No. 9: e. *karanas* = volcanic ash or coral ash;  
a. *kokonas* = coconuts; b. *kokomo* = the hornbill; c. *karuka* = the pandanus; d. *kakatu* = cockatoo.

No. 10: a. *brukim* = to fold;  
b. *paitim* = to beat; c. *kamautim* = remove; d. *samapim* = to sew up; e. *pasim* = to pull on or tighten.

No. 11: b. *trak i bin bam* = the truck has had an accident;  
a. *trak i bin bruk* = the truck is broken down; c. \**trak i bin trabel*; d. *trak i bin dai* = the truck won't run or start; e. \**trak i bin spak* = the truck is intoxicated.

No. 12: All are cultivated items except d. *kawiwi* = the wild betel nut;  
a. *kopi* = coffee; b. *kumu* = vegetables; c. *kabis* = cabbage; e. *kapiak* = breadfruit.

No. 13: e. *em, en* = singular third person;

a. *we, rot* = where?, road; b. *yumi, gumi* = we (inclusive of speaker), rubber; c. *kakao, kokonas* = cocoa, coconuts; d. *bin, bai* = past, future.

No. 14: c. *mitupela i go* = just the two of us, but not you others, will go;

a. *tupela i go* = the two went; b. *em tupela i go* = those two went; d. *mi tasol i go* = only I will go; e. *yumi tupela i go* = you and I will go together.

No. 15: d. *i gat wara i stap* = it is still wet;

a. *\*em wet pulap* = it is full of wet; b. *\*em wetpela yet* = it is still wetness; c. *i wara pinis* = it (has become) liquid; e. *em wet yet* = it is still wet, in some urban areas, or he/she is still waiting.

No. 16: b. *gras bilong pisin* = bird feathers;

a. *\*feta bilong pisin* = feather, possibly in some urban areas; c. *pul bilong pisin* = bird wing; d. *mausgras* = moustache; e. *waitpela gras* = white hair.

No. 17: d. *\*singaut bilong balus*, better as *krai bilong balus* = the noise of the airplane;

a. *singaut bilong dok* = barking of the dog; b. *singaut bilong belo* = the ringing of the bell; c. *singaut bilong solwara* = breaking of the waves; e. *singaut bilong manmeri* = the noise of the people. Some of these can use *krai bilong...* as well if the noise is more intense and less specific.

No. 18: b. *wanpis* = a loner;

a. *wanpes* = a look alike; c. *wanpela* = one; d. *wanlain* = same group, clan; e. *wanhaus* = fellow occupants.

No. 19: d. *snek* = perhaps snake or worm;

a. *kindam* = crayfish, shrimp; b. *palai* = lizard; c. *binatang* = insect; e. *demdem* = snail.

No. 20: All are moveable objects in a house except b. *windoa* = window;

a. *dis* = dish; c. *bet* = bed; d. *botol* = bottle; e. *sia* = chair.

## UNIT 6

No. 1: d. *pasim* = to stop something or someone. In urban Tok Pisin *stapim* may also be heard;

a. *sapim* = to sharpen something; b. *winim* = to succeed or overcome; c. *putim* = to place something; e. *hukim* = to hook something, usually a fish.

No. 2: c. *Yes, mi no lukim* = I have not seen it (agreeing with the question);

a. *Nogat, mi no lukim* = No, I have not seen it (emphatic, as responding to an accusation); b. *Nogat, mi ken lukim* = No, I am able to see it; d. *Yes, bai mi lukim* = Yes, I will see it later; e. *No, mi no ken lukim* = No, I am not able (allowed) to see it.

No. 3: b. *slipim pinis* = to lay something down;

a. *pulim nus* = to snore; c. *driman* = to dream; d. *ai i hevi* = to be sleepy; e. *rumslip* = bedroom.

No. 4: e. *Kaunim tu wantaim faiv, na hamas i kamap?* = Read two as well as five, now how many are there?;

a. *Tu na faiv em i hamas?* = Two and five are how many?; b. *Tu na faiv i mekim hamas?* = How much do two and five make?; c. *Bungim tu wantaim faiv, wanem namba i kamap?* =

Put together two and five and what number will there be?; d. *Skruiṃ tu long faiv, wanem namba bai i kamap?* = Join together two and five and what number will there be?

No. 5: d. *taul* = towel, which is not normally a piece of apparel;  
a. *kot* = coat; b. *laplap* = waistcloth or skirt; c. *su* = shoes; e. *let* = belt.

No. 6: a. *goapim rif* = climb up on a reef, not the best thing to do in a boat;  
b. *pulim anka* = pull up the anchor; c. *pul strong long pul* = row strongly; d. *kapsaitim wara* = bail out water; e. *slekim sel* = loosen the sail.

No. 7: b. beggar (or poor person in general) = *rabisman*;  
a. garbage collector = *man bilong kisim pipia samting*; c. masseur = *man bilong rapim maseh*;  
d. gardener = *man bilong wokim gaden*; e. collector = *man bilong mumutim ol samting*.

No. 8: e. *sarapim* (in some dialects) = shut someone up or to cut grass with a long knife (*sarip*);  
a. *mekim* = to make, cause, do; b. *makim* = to select someone or something; c. *pulapim* = to fill up something; d. *kirapim* = to awaken or begin something.

No. 9: c. *brasbel* = knapsack (but mainly in classical Tok Pisin). One is more likely to hear *liklik bek*;  
a. *bokis* = box; b. *kes* = case; d. *mat* = sleeping mat or floor mat; e. *paspas* = bracelet or armlet.

No. 10: c. *Em i kaikaim tit.* = He is gnashing his teeth. (as in anger), but not He is eating teeth;  
a. *Em i kaikai buai.* = He is chewing betel nut.; b. *Em i dringim suga.* = He is chewing sugar cane.; d. *Em i dringim wara.* = He is drinking water.; e. *Em i kaikai smok.* = He is smoking.

No. 11: b. *taim bilong masta* = colonial times;  
a. *wok long nambis* = work at the coast, i.e. usually contract labour; c. *pasin bilong raskel* = the way of the criminal; d. *wok long fam* = work on a farm; e. *lain bilong bus* = a group from an out-of-way place.

No. 12: d. *abusim spia bilong em* = to dodge someone's spear. This is built on the form *abusim* 'to dodge', whereas the other examples come from *abus* 'flesh';  
a. *abusim saksak long pis* = to mix the sago and fish; b. *mipela i nogat abus* = we don't have any meat; c. *singsing i abus bilong mi* = the dance is 'my meat', or I really excel at dancing;  
e. *abusim nabaut ol tok* = to mix up one's languages or words.

No. 13: b. *grile* = ringworm;  
a. *grile pukpuk* = person with *grile* (derogatory); c. *grile pis* = type of fish with many scales;  
d. *kaskas* = scabies or any skin disease; e. *\*kaskas grile* = scabies and tinea.

No. 14: e. season, when = *taim*;  
a. goodbye, good buy = *gut bai*. *\*gutpela bai*; b. horse, house = *hos, haus*; c. sweet, sweat = *swit, swet*; d. a pin, a pen = *pin, pen*.

No. 15: b. *meri i swit long mi* = the girl really likes me;  
a. *\*em i laikim mi sampela* = she really likes me somewhat; c. *\*mi pundaun long dispela meri* = I have fallen (down) for this girl. Actually there is no reason why this could not be said; d. *meri bai i kisim mi* = the girl will get me later; e. *em i laik kisim meri* = I want to get a girl (or woman).



No. 16: a. *tumora* = tomorrow;

b. *asde* = yesterday; c. *hap asde* = the day before yesterday; d. *nau* = now; e. *oltaim* = anytime.

No. 17: d. *hipim* = to pile up something;

a. *givim* = to give to someone; b. *skelim* = to divide something up; c. *peim* = to pay someone; e. *tilim* = to give out something one at a time.

No. 18: e. *kusai* = a liar or deceiver;

a. *krungut* = crooked or twisted; b. *kruhet* = blockhead; c. *kranki* = incorrect; d. *\*pretman* = afraid man.

No. 19: e. *rula* = a ruler;

a. *raun* = round; b. *klok* = clock; c. *lap* = to laugh; d. *plak* = a flag.

No. 20: d. *klaut* = clouds, because they are in the sky and all of the remainder are not;

a. *graun* = ground; b. *ples daun* = a valley or depression; c. *maunten* = mountain; e. *nambis* = the coast.

## UNIT 7

No. 1: c. *harim smel* = to smell something, i.e. to perceive a smell;

a. *\*pilim smel* = to feel a smell; b. *\*karim smel* = to carry a smell; d. *\*lukim smel* = to see a smell; e. *\*kukim smel* = to cook a smell. Another urban expression would simply be *smelim* or *smelim smel*.

No. 2: a. *givim meri wantaim kaikai* = give to a woman with some food, i.e. to use as a love charm or spell to entice someone;

b. *painim mani long laki* = get some money by gambling; c. *kisim pis long sampela kain toktok* = to get fish by using special language; d. *pulim kina na ol pik* = to bargain for shells and pig; e. *abrusim birua long ka* = to avoid an accident with a car.

No. 3: d. *boamasin* = a brace, as in brace and bit;

a. *masin bilong lait* = a power generator; b. *masin bilong rait* = a typewriter; c. *masin bilong sep* = electric shaver; e. *motabaik* = motorcycle.

No. 4: c. *\*gras bulmakau* = cattle grass;

a. *gras nating* = worthless grass, or countless; b. *gras nogut* = weeds; d. *gras bilong solwara* = seaweeds; e. *gras nil* = the touch-me-not plant or other types of weed with sharp edges.

No. 5: a. *brukim wara* = to cross a stream;

b. *brukim kanda* = to break a piece of cane; c. *brukim plang* = to break a board in two; d. *brukim baret* = to cross a ditch; e. *brukim graun* = to dig or cultivate.

No. 6: d. *\*bel i bruk* = stomach is broken;

All others refer to some medical ailment: a. *yaupas* = deaf; b. *pekpek wara* = diarrhoea; c. *kus* = a cold; e. *skin i wara* = to sweat.

No. 7: c. *\*nilim toktok* = to nail the talk;

a. *blesim toktok* = to bless the speech; b. *autim toktok* = to make a speech or declaration; d. *harim toktok* = to listen to the speech; e. *senisim toktok* = to change what has been said.

No. 8: e. *klaut i pairap* = thunder; a. *klaut i singaut* = the cloud makes a noise, also a possibility;

b. *klaut i lait* = lightning; c. *klaut i tudak* = dark clouds; d. *klaut i pas* = clouded over.

No. 9: d. *sikrapim, lusim* = to scrape something, to lose something;

a. *singautim, tokim* = to make a noise or yell for someone, to talk to someone; b. *nogutim, bagarapim* = to damage something, to destroy something; c. *tanim, bautim* = to turn something, to turn something around; e. *bringim, kisim* = to bring something, to fetch something.

No. 10: c. *pamuk meri* = prostitute;

a. *pukpuk meri* = a female crocodile; b. *grile meri* = a woman with a skin condition;

d. *wokmeri* = a female servant; e. *\*dok meri* = dog woman.

No. 11: e. *hailens haiwe* = the main Highlands road;

a. *draipela rot* = a very large road; b. *\*taun ples rot* = town and village road; c. *bikrot* = main, or normally used road; d. *\*rot kolta* = sealed road (should be *kolta rot*, if used at all).

No. 12: b. *mun i dai pinis* = the month is over;

a. *mun i nogat lait* = eclipse or partial eclipse; c. *\*mun i ova* = the moon is over; d. *nogat mun* = there is no moon; e. *\*mun i doti pinis* = the moon has become dirty.

No. 13: e. *mama i karim em* = the mother who bore the child, i.e. the real mother;

a. *draipela mama* = a large mother; b. *mama giaman* = a false mother; c. *\*mama antap* = the best mother. Perhaps *antap mama* would be acceptable in some areas; d. *gutpela mama* = a good mother.

No. 14: e. *ples balus* = an airstrip or airdrome;

a. *ples waisan* = the beach or desert; b. *ples kunai* = a field of swordgrass; c. *ples klia* = clearing or open area; d. *ples tais* = a swamp.

No. 15: b. *abusim rot* = to miss the road;

a. *pasim rot* = to block the road; c. *\*misim rot* = to miss the road (perhaps in urban settings); d. *lukim rot* = to watch the road, pay attention; e. *\*swisim rot* = to switch roads.

No. 16: b. *glasim* = to examine;

a. *metaim* = to measure; c. *tilim* = to give out; d. *kostim* = to cost; e. *bungim* = to collect.

No. 17: e. *planim ka* = to bury the car;

a. *planim taro* = to plant taro; b. *planim man* = to bury a person; c. *planim mak* = to put up the goal posts; d. *planim pos* = to put in a fence post.

No. 18: d. *Yumi mas helpim wok bilong gavman.* = We must help the work of the government.;

a. *Yumi mas sambai long wok bilong gavman.* = We must wait for the work of the government.; b. *Yumi mas abusim wok bilong gavman.* = We must avoid the work of the government.; c. *Yumi mas karim wok bilong gavman.* = We must bear the work of the government.; e. *Yumi mas sanap long wok bilong gavman.* = We must support the work of the government.

No. 19: *karuka* = pandanus or screw pine, therefore: e. *samapim mat* = to make a mat;

a. *welim long singsing* = to oil it for the dance; b. *bilasim skin* = decorate the skin; c. *wokim let* = make a belt; d. *pasim pik long gaden* = to keep a pig in the garden.

No. 20: d. *man i save kaikai man* = cannibals;  
 a. *man bilong pait* = warriors; b. *man nogut* = sinners; c. *man bilong kaikai* = gluttons;  
 e. *man bilong longwe ples* = strangers.

## UNIT 8

No 1: b. *blut i kamap* = he is bleeding;  
 a. *blut bilong em i ran gut* = he has a good pulse; c. *\*em i bin helpim blut* = he has been helping the blood; d. *\*em i bin katim blut* = he has been cutting blood; e. *\*blut ran i kam* = the blood is running towards me.

No. 2: d. *bairo* = ballpoint pen;  
 a. *\*stik* = a stick; b. *ingpen* = ink pen; c. *pensil* = pencil; e. *sok* = chalk.

No. 3: c. *i bikipela liklik* = it is medium sized;  
 a. *i liklik* = it is small; b. *\*i bikipela sampela* = it is big, some of it; d. *\*i bikipela nating* = it is big, of no account; e. *i bikipela pinis* = it has grown.

No. 4: d. a vegetable, past tense = *bin*;  
 a. a root, a rut = *rop, baret*; b. a bomb, a collision = *bom, bam*; c. a bus, the jungle = *bas, bus*; e. a dish, dust = *dis* (or *plet*), *das*.

No. 5: a. *spirit* = methylated spirits and therefore usually colourless, although it is sometimes purple;  
 b. *susu* = milk; c. *bensin* = gasoline or petrol; d. *yot* = iodine; e. *wel* = oil.

No. 6: b. *diwai* = a tree;  
 a. *wara* = water; c. *blut* = blood; d. *man* = a man or a human being; e. *pikinini* = a child.

No. 7: d. *limbum* = a type of palm tree and not generally found in garden areas.  
 All other words have something to do with a garden site: a. *kukim* = to cook or burn, as brush; b. *gaden* = garden; c. *baret* = a drainage ditch; e. *banis* = a fence.

No. 8: d. *gumi* = an eraser;  
 a. *bun* = a bone; b. *kaskas* = scabies; c. *kaswel* = castor oil; e. *tamiok* = an axe.

No. 9: b. *\*sik i dai* = the sickness is dead. This should be *sik i pinis*;  
 a. *paia i dai* = the fire is out; c. *mekim dai radio* = turn off the radio; d. *mi dai long smok* = I need a smoke badly; e. *ensin i dai pinis* = the engine has stopped.

No. 10: a. *muruk* = cassowary;  
 b. *masket* = a gun (older term), when it goes off; c. *klaut* = cloud, when there is lightning;  
 d. *bom* = bomb, when it explodes; *bel* = stomach, when one's stomach rumbles.

No. 11: b. *kalapim* = to climb over or jump over;  
 a. *galip* = general name for any kind of nut; c. *kikim* = to kick something; d. *pundaun* = to fall down; e. *krosim* = to be angry with someone.

No. 12: *gip* = poison, therefore: b. *dringim* = to drink it;  
 a. *kaikai* = food; c. *brukim* = to break something; d. *kapsaitim* = to spill or pour out; e. *givim* = to give to someone.

No. 13: b. *pangal* = sago palm, so associated with river and swampy areas;  
 a. *rip* = the reef; c. *solwara* = the ocean; d. *nambis* = the coast; e. *taleo* = the north-west monsoon.

No. 14: b. *haus blut* = a menstrual hut;

a. *haus dring* = a tavern; c. *haus kot* = a court house; d. *haus kalabus* = a gaol or lockup. Major gaols are also well outside of the towns; e. *haus lotu* = a church.

No. 15: c. *pispis* = urine;

a. *nek* = the neck area; b. *maus* = the mouth; d. *bun* = a bone; e. *wasket* = the jaw.

No. 16: a. *Yalibu* = a mountain in the SHP;

b. *Sipik* = Sepik River; c. *Flai* = Fly River, in the Western Province; d. *Asaro* = Asaro River, in EHP; e. *Ramu* = Ramu River, in Madang Province.

No. 17: d. *debuk* = a tablet or exercise book;

a. *sekbuk* = cheque book; b. *kukbuk* = a cook book; c. *pasbuk* = a savings account book; e. *\*skulbuk* = a school book.

No. 18: e. *kandere meri* = female or maternal cousin;

a. *susa* = sibling of the opposite sex, or sister; b. *pikinini meri* = daughter; c. *\*brata meri* = brother woman; d. *lain meri* = woman's clan or group.

No. 19: d. *sekan long* should be *sekan wantaim* = shake hands with;

a. *toktok long* = to talk about something; b. *tingting long* = to think about something; c. *driman long* = to dream about something; e. *lukluk long* = to stare at something.

No. 20: d. *Timbe* is in the ENBP;

a. *Kainantu* = EHP; b. *Kerowagi* = Simbu Province; c. *Tari* = SHP; e. *Mendi* = SHP.

## UNIT 9

No. 1: c. *yambo* = guava.

Others would be normal: a. *mit* = meat; b. *pis* = fish; d. *kumu* = greens; e. *kabis* = cabbage.

No. 2: b. *pe* = pay, or the cost;

a. *fi* = fee, an urban term; c. *taia* = tyre; d. *spes* = space; e. *rot* = road.

No. 3: a. *luk stil* = to steal a look at, therefore to peep at;

b. *stilim meri* = to take someone else's wife; c. *lukluk nogut* = to look around in a bad manner; d. *luksi* = to look at something; e. *luksave* = to understand something.

No. 4: c. *bel i guria* = the stomach shakes, unusual at best;

a. *skru i guria* = the knees shake; b. *graun i guria* = the ground shakes or trembles; d. *guria i bagarapim haus* = the earthquake destroys the house; e. *skin i guria* = to shiver from fear, or sickness;

No. 5: e. *\*autim poisin long ol* = to divulge the sorcery to everyone;

a. *samting bilong graun* = something that is of this world, i.e. sorcery; b. *poisin i kol pinis* = the sorcery has lost its power; c. *mekim poisin long en* = to work sorcery on someone; d. *wokim poisin long birua* = to work sorcery on an enemy.

No. 6: b. *tok isi isi* = talk slowly;

a. *tok isi* = whisper or speak softly; c. *tok kranki* = incoherent; d. *mauswara* = empty talk; e. *toktok i go* = talk on and on.

No. 7: *Kristen* = Christian, *amamas* = happiness, and *man bilong tupela maus* = hypocrite; all have something to do with b. *lotu* = church;

a. *kot* = court; c. *skul* = school; d. *lo* = law; e. *sin* = sin, but the normal word is *pasin nogut*.

No. 8: b. *Colosi* = *Kolosi*;

The others are correct: a. *Rom* = Rome; c. *Galesia* = Galatians; d. *Taitas* = Titus; e. *Pita* = Peter.

No. 9: c. *sapim* = to sharpen;

a. *\*pointim* = to point, but not standard TP; b. *balaisim* = to splice; d. *saripim* = to cut grass or weeds with a long knife; e. *rapim* = to rub or massage.

No. 10: d. *em i laik i dai* = he is about to die, near death;

a. *\*laif i klostu dai* = the life is about to die; b. *\*dai bilong em i kamap* = his death has arrived; c. *dispela pasin i dai pinis* = this way of behaviour has ceased; e. *em redi nau* = he is ready now.

No. 11: e. *ol sumatin* = students or pupils;

a. *ol manki* = all young people; b. *\*ol boigel* = all boys and girls; c. *ol pikinini* = all the children; d. *ol skul* = all of the schools.

No. 12: b. *spakman* = drunkard;

a. *hambak man* = foolish person; c. *pasindia* = a transient; d. *man nogut* = evil person; e. *man bilong kaikai* = glutton.

No. 13: c. *hul bilong nil* = the eye of a needle;

a. *\*bel bilong nil* = the belly of a needle or nail; b. *ai bilong nil* = the opening of a needle; d. *maus bilong nil* = the mouth of a needle, hence also it could be the 'eye'; e. *holim bilong nil* = the place to hold a needle.

No. 14: e. *hapasde* = the day before yesterday;

a. *\*tupela asde* = two yesterdays; b. *asde pinis* = yesterday completed; c. *\*asde bihain* = yesterday later; d. *\*asde hap* = yesterday part.

No. 15: c. *boskru* = sailors;

a. *lain solwara* = the group from the ocean; b. *\*botlain* = a group of boats; d. *\*botkru* = the crew of the boat; e. *siaman* = the chairman.

No. 16: a. *brukim ring* = to divorce;

b. *bagarapim marit* = destroy a marriage; c. *marit nating* = de facto marriage; d. *\*rausim marit* = to get rid of the marriage; e. *brukim marit* = adultery, hence often divorce.

No. 17: d. *mak bilong lek* = footprints;

a. *mekim mak* = to tattoo; b. *putim mak* = to mark; c. *sanapim mak* = put up the goal posts; e. *mak nating* = mark with no meaning.

No. 18: b. *man i lukim* = the man is looking;

a. *man i haisim* = the man is hoisting it up; c. *man i hamaim* = the man is hammering it; d. *man i praim* = the man is frying it; e. *man i ainim* = the man is ironing it.

No. 19: a. *donki* = donkey, because it is foreign to PNG;

b. *lang* = a fly; c. *spaida* = a spider; d. *rat* = a rat; e. *snek* = a snake.

No. 20: *hensapim* = e. a hold up;

a. a salute = *salut long*; b. an appeal = *traim gen* or, in some areas, *apil*; c. an answer = *bekim tok*; d. an inspection = *glasim* or *lukim*.

## UNIT 10

No. 1: d. *autim tok* = to explain the message;

a. *eramautim tok* = to reveal the message; b. *litimapim tok* = to lift up or honour the message; c. *telimautim tok* = to confess something; e. *kamapim tok* = to make up some talk.

No. 2: d. *opim mumu* = open and remove the food from the *mumu*;

a. *pasim mumu* = cover over the *mumu*; b. *rausim mumu* = get rid of the *mumu*; c. *\*katim mumu* = to cut the *mumu*; e. *bosim mumu* = to oversee the *mumu*. Also possibly *kamautim mumu* = dig out the *mumu*.

No. 3: c. government leader = *luluai*, now *kaunsil* or *hetman* or *pesman bilong gavman*;

a. a festival = *singsing*; b. church leader = *hetman* or *pesman bilong lotu*; d. decorative wreath = *hangamapim bilas samting long dua*; e. ceremonial house = *haus tambaran*.

No. 4: a. *namel* = the middle of something;

b. *buk* = a book or a boil; c. *liklik maunten* = a hill; d. *\*spes nating* = space without purpose; e. *antap* = on top of.

No. 5: *girigiri* = cowrie shells; *gam* = bailer shell; *kina* = mother-of-pearl shell, hence all are used for b. decorations = *bilas*;

a. money = *mani*; c. sea creatures = *ol samting i stap long solwara*; d. sickness = *sik*; e. food = *kaikai*.

No. 6: c. *Traim i kamap pastaim*. = The temptation comes first.;

a. *Rong yu ken lusim long lotu*. = You can get rid of your immorality at church.; b. *Traim i winim rong*. = Temptations overcome immorality.; d. *Rong i bihainim traim*. = Immorality follows temptation.; e. *Traim yu ken painim long lotu*. = You can find temptations in church.

No. 7: d. *tuftup* = a cover or lid;

a. *paspas* = an armlet; b. *let kanda* = a cane belt; c. *tanget* = victory leaves; e. *bis* = beads.

No. 8: All are used in warfare except e. *kambang* = lime (mixed with betel nut);

a. *banara* = a bow; b. *supsup* = an arrow, generally for hunting; c. *spia* = a spear; d. *hap plang* = a shield.

No. 9: b. *tromoi umben long wara* = throwing nets into the water;

a. *hukim pis long wara* = hooking fish in the water; c. *pulim waia long wara* = pulling wires along the water; d. *kapsaitim bot long wara* = upsetting the boat in the water; e. *\*kirapim net long wara* = starting the net in the water.

No. 10: e. *sikau* = wallaby, because both it and *kapul* = opossum have pouches;

a. *muruk* = cassowary; b. *dok* = dog; c. *hos* = horse; d. *mumut* = bandicoot.

No. 11: a. *bilas* = decoration.

All of the others can be used as decorations: b. *bis* = beads; c. *sel* = shell; d. *paspas* = armband; e. *maus bilong kokomo* = the hornbill beak.

No. 12: b. *skruim i go* = to join or extend;

a. *karim i go* = carry away; c. *pulim i go* = pull away from; d. *tilim i go* = deal or give around; e. *pamim i go* = keep inflating something.

No. 13: d. bedbug = *musmus*;

a. bandicoot = *mumut*; b. motley colour = *makmak*; c. male goat = *meme*; e. big mess = *bagarapnabaut*.

No. 14: *pik* = pig; *kina* = mother-of-pearl shell; *sensim* = to trade, therefore all have to do with the b. *moka* = exchange ceremony in the Highlands;

a. *bisnis* = business; c. *gaden* = garden; d. *tambaran* = ancestral ceremonies; e. *hausman* = men's house.

No. 15: c. *pulapim hap* = to half fill;

a. *pulapim sampela* = to fill somewhat; b. *pulapim liklik* = to fill a bit; d. *pulapim namel* = to fill to the middle; e. *pulapim gut* = to really fill, to overflow.

No. 16: e. *skin i guria* = the body shakes, as in an attack of malaria;

a. *skin i nogut* = the skin is poor, that is, one is feeling badly; b. *skin i pen* = to pain all over;

c. *skin i dai* = to be numb; d. *skin i kol* = to feel cold all over.

No. 17: a. *sua i sting* = the sore stinks, smells badly;

b. *sua i smel* = the sore smells (good or bad?); c. \**sua i blut* = the sore is blood. This could be *sua i gat blut*; d. \**sua i ran* = the sore is running; e. \**sua i tantanim* = the sore is turning around.

No. 18: b. *karamapim kina long skin diwai* = wrap the pearl shell in the bark;

a. \**karamapim kina long diwai skin* = wrap the shell in the tree of the bark; c. *karamapim kina long hap diwai* = wrap the shell in the piece of wood; d. *putim kina insait long skin diwai* = put the shell inside the bark; e. \**haitim kina insait long diwai skin* = hide the shell in the tree of the bark.

No. 19: All can have something to do with making a net bag except e. \**rausim skin pipia* = get rid of the skin rubbish;

a. *bilum* = net bag; b. *rop bilong diwai* = a vine; c. *painim long bus* = look for it in the bush;

d. *pasim long kanda* = fasten it with cane.

No. 20: b. \**bokis pam* = pump box;

a. *bokis diwai* = wooden box; c. *bokis ais* = refrigerator; d. *bokis mani* = cashbox; e. *bokis nating* = empty box.

## UNIT 11

No. 1: A cassowary does not have a tail, therefore: e. *tel bilong muruk* = cassowary tail;

a. *bun bilong muruk* = cassowary bone; b. *kom bilong muruk* = cassowary wattle; c. *kapa bilong muruk* = cassowary claws; d. *nok bilong muruk* = cassowary breastbone.

No. 2: *kumul* = bird of paradise, therefore: b. *pisin* = bird (generic);

a. *moran* = python; c. *kapul* = opossum; d. *balus* = airplane or large bird; e. *paul* = chicken (also *kakaruk*).

No. 3: *bembe* = *bataplay* (butterfly);

a. *pikinini pusi* = kitten; b. *blakbokis* = flying fox; d. *rat* = rat; e. *laus* = louse.

No. 4: *mangalim* = to covet. This causes *stil* = to steal; In the same way *pulim meri* = abduct a woman. This, in the most general sense, causes a. *trabel* = trouble;

b. *rong* = immorality, would also be logical; c. *toktok nogut* = bad language (also *tok nogut*);

d. *brukim marit* = divorce; e. *bagarapim* = destruction, or in the case of immorality, rape.

No. 5: a. *mekpas* = a bundle;

b. *paspas* = an armlet; c. *meknais* = the stirring or sound of something; d. *matmat* = a cemetery or grave; e. *bung* = a meeting or gathering.

No. 6: b. \**mausgan* = mouth gun;

a. *krai* = to yell, cry; c. *bikmausim* = to yell at someone; d. *singaut* = to yell for someone, or the noise of certain things; e. *bikmaus* = a gun, or someone loud and boisterous.

No. 7: c. *kol* = cold or flat;

a. *daun* = down; b. *aut* = out; d. *bagarap* = ruined; e. *pinis* = ended.

No. 8: a. *swit* = sweet or nice tasting;

b. *suga* = sugar (cane); c. *sol* = salt, considered sweet, not 'salty'; d. *loli* = candy; e. *muli* = fruit.

No. 9: e. Central.

No. 10: c. *retskin* = redskin, due to sunburn;

a. *hapkas* = half-caste; b. *waitskin* = an expatriate; d. \**hapskin* = part of the skin; e. *waitman* = an expatriate.

No. 11: d. *tupela wantaim* = two at once;

a. *tupela tru* = really two; b. *tupela wankain* = two which are the same; c. *tupela wanmama* = two from the same mother; e. \**tupela semtaim* = two at the same time.

No. 12: b. *tantanim i go* = to turn over and over;

a. *wilwilim i go* = to crush something c. *raunraunim i go* = to keep encircling something; d. \**hipapim i go* = to keep piling up things; e. \**tekeweim i go* = to keep on taking something away from someone.

No. 13: a. *anian* = onions.

It does not go together with the objects which make or constitute bread: b. *solap* = yeast; c. *bret* = bread; d. *yis* = yeast, a more urban term; e. *plaua* = flower.

No. 14: c. *Kas bilong mi!* = That is my cards!, i.e. my luck;

a. *Samting bilong mi!* = That belongs to me!; b. *Abus bilong mi!* = That is my meat!, a literal rendering of an English idiom; d. *Laki bilong mi!* = That is my luck!, also a literal translation of an English idiom; e. *Askim bilong mi!* = Whatever I want!.

No. 15: b. *sutman* = hunter. Formerly *sutboi*;

a. *peman* = the paymaster; c. \**abusman* = meatman; d. *busman* = unsophisticated person; e. \**masketman* = gunman.

No. 16: d. the edible fruit of pandanas = *marita*;

a. newly married person = *tupela i marit nupela*; b. something used as a love charm = *marila*; c. a type of sago thatch = *pangal*; e. an edible nut = *galip*.

No. 17: c. *slekim (masis)* = to strike a match;

a. *laitim* = to light something; b. *hatim* = to heat something; d. *rapim* = to rub something; e. *brukim* = to break something.

No. 18: e. *matmat* = graveyard;

a. *makmak* = motley coloured; b. *pitpit* = wild cane; c. *saksak* = sago palm; d. *mismis* = clan or totem brother.



No. 19: *pen* = pain; *banis* = ribs; *bun* = bones, therefore all are associated with c. *sotwin* = pneumonia;

a. *sik nogut* = venereal disease; b. *skirap* = an itch; d. *susu i solap* = swollen breasts; e. *lewa i sut* = pain in the liver;

No. 20: All are associated with water and the sea except b. *kroba* = crowbar;

a. *tait* = flood; c. *si* = waves or breakers; d. *biksi* = heavy sea; e. *rai* = south-east trade winds.

## UNIT 12

No. 1: d. *taragau* = a hawk or eagle.

All of the rest would give a stomach ache: a. *tabak* = tobacco; b. *swet* = sweat; c. *talatala* = Protestant; e. *dewel* = ghost or shadow.

No. 2: c. *Mi winim traim.* = I overcame the temptation, unless it was to cheat.

Although it would be immodest, he might say: a. *Mi smat tru.* = I am very smart.; b. *Mi winim tes.* = I passed the test.; d. *Mi save pinis.* = I understand or I know all about that.; e. *Mi antap pinis.* = I am the best of the lot.

No. 3: d. *banisim longgaden* = enclose it in the garden;

a. *baim meri long narapela lain* = obtain a wife from another clan; b. *skelim longol wantok* = divide it up with one's mates; c. *hangamapim wasket long haus man* = hang up the jaw bones in the men's house; e. *pasim long strongpela rop* = tie it up with a strong rope.

No. 4: a. *tanim sup* = to turn the soup, would sound better as *tantanim sup* = to stir the soup; b. *tanim bel* = repent; c. *tanim smok* = roll a smoke (with newspaper, etc.); d. *tanim tok* = interpret; e. *tanim nek* = turn the neck. While this is possible, *tanim het* = to court (in the Highlands), is an idiom.

No. 5: *Taim bilong...* = The time to... b. *dai* = die;

a. *\*longtaim* = a long time; c. *gutpela* = something good; d. *wanpela* = one; e. *nogut* = not good or don't, etc.

No. 6: b. *\*tok wara* = water talk;

a. *tok bokis* = a parable or implied message; c. *tok gumi* = a tall story, i.e. something stretched out; d. *tok bilas* = insult; e. *tok gris* = flattery.

No. 7: Probably a. *plak* = flag;

b. *plang* = a board or piece of timber; c. *sok* = chalk; d. *sia* = chair; e. *blakbot* = blackboard.

No. 8: c. *ambrela* = umbrella, due to the firmness of *kanda* = cane.

On the other hand all of these are made with cane: a. *bet* = bed; b. *sia* = chair; d. *paspas/hanpas* = bracelet or armlet; e. *let* = belt.

No. 9: d. *kuskus* = clerk;

a. *draiva* = driver; b. *saveman* = a smart person; c. *bisnisman* = business man; e. *\*kamdaman* = carpenter.

No. 10: a. *Toliman* is a name common in ENBP, especially the Tolai area;

b. *Kila* is common in the Central Province; c. *Pokawin* is well-known in Manus; d. *Kilage* is from Simbu Province; e. *Yalibu* from the SHP.

No. 11: b. *Ramu* is a river in the Madang Province;

a. *Giluwe* = the second highest mountain in PNG, in the SHP; c. *Wilhelm* = the highest mountain in PNG, in the Simbu Province; d. *Elimbari* = a prominent mountain near the border of the EHP and Simbu Provinces; e. *Hagen* = a mountain in the Western Highlands, near the town of Mt Hagen.

N. 12: b. *sakim* = to fire someone;

a. *daunim* = to overcome, lower, humiliate; c. *nogutim* = do something bad to; d. *\*pairim* = to fire someone. This may be heard in urban areas; e. *rausim* = chase away.

No. 13: d. *pikinini i bikpela nau* = the baby is getting bigger. Also *pikinini i kamap bikpela nau*;

a. *bebi em bikpela nau* = the baby is big now; b. *\*bai pikinini i gro tru* = later the baby has really grown; c. *\*bebi i save kamap nau* = the baby has arrived now. This might be acceptable when a baby is about to deliver; e. *pikinini i go i go nau* = the baby is moving about now.

No. 14: b. *\*narapela narapela* = another one, another one;

a. *oltaim oltaim* = again and again; c. *wande wande* = a day at a time; d. *olde olde* = repeatedly; e. *wanwik wanwik* = weekly.

No. 15: e. first = *pastaim*;

a. later = *bihain*; b. again = *gen*; c. afterwards = *bihain taim*; d. sometimes = *sampela taim*.

No. 16: d. *inap long taim* = until the time (I return);

a. *inap long* would be incomplete; b. *long taim* = at the time; c. *bihain long* = later until; e. *long dispela taim* = until this time.

No. 17: a. well-used, although the meanings overlap – *rabis* is something or someone useless, a *lapun* is a person or thing that is old, and *pipia* refers to scraps or pieces of something;

b. old = *lapun* or *bilong bipoa*; c. useless = *pipia nating* or *samting nating*; d. garbage = *pipia bilong kaikai*; e. compost = *gris bilong graun*.

No. 18: All are animals or insects of some kind except b. *puspup* = sexual intercourse;

a. *rokok* = frog; c. *musmus* = bedbug; d. *natnat* = mosquito; e. *meme* = goat.

No. 19: *krungutim tok* = b. misquote or distort;

a. repeat = *tokim gen*; c. swear = *tok nogut*. To 'swear by' would be *tok tru antap long*; d. accuse = *sutim tok long*; e. joke = *tok pilai*.

No. 20: e. *brukim ai* = to wink;

If one winks in the sense of enticing someone the correct term is d. *aigris*; a. *\*hatim ai* = heat the eye; b. *apim ai* = raise the eye; c. *\*wokim ai* = to make an eye.

## UNIT 13

No. 1: d. *givim siksti* = speeding, i.e. 'giving it sixty';

a. *pamim petrol* = pumping petrol; b. *\*spitim ka* = speeding the car; c. *\*mekim go fas* = making it go fast; e. *go kwiktam* = go quickly.

No. 2: b. *gumi* = rubber or elastic;

a. *\*raba* = rubber; c. *wel* = oil; d. *\*ilasnik* = elastic; e. *bol* = ball.

No. 3: d. *i gat gris* = it is fertile, i.e. it has substance or 'grease';

b. *i gat kaikai* = it has food; c. *i gat strong* = it is strong; e. *i gat malumalu* = it is swampy or soggy.

No. 4: b. *marmar* = Jacaranda type of tree;

a. *milo* = a timber tree; c. *mareo* = a timber tree; d. *muli* = a fruit tree; e. *stik masis* = African tulip tree.

No. 5: e. *rabisman* = a very poor person;

a. *kusaiman* = a deceiver; b. *poroman* = a close friend, confidant; c. *bulsitman* = a fabricator; d. *lesman* = a person who is lazy.

No. 6: c. *karamap saksak* = parcel of sago wrapped in leaves;

a. *\*mekpas saksak* = a bundle of sago; b. *\*saksak bung* = sago collection; d. *draipela saksak* = very large sago; e. *wok saksak tait* = to process sago.

No. 7: b. *kuskus* = office worker or clerk;

a. *kaskas* = scabies; c. *kauboi* = cowboy; d. *karanas* = volcanic ash; e. *kakalak* = cockroach.

No. 8: c. *Em kaunim buk.* = He is reading a book.;

a. *Em lukim buk.* = He sees a book.; b. *\*Em ritim buk.* = He is reading a book., is possible in urban dialects; d. *\*Em spelim buk.* = He is spelling book.; e. *Em lukluk long buk.* = He is looking at a book.

No. 9: e. *kandere* = relative on the mother's side;

a. *kasin* = cousin; b. *brata* = brother; c. *kasin brata* = parallel cousin on father's side; d. *\*arasait brata* = a brother from the other side.

No. 10: a. *kapupu* = break wind;

b. *\*asting*; c. *smel nogut* = smell badly; d. *mekim win* = to make wind; e. *pasin nogut* = immorality, etc.

No. 11: b. *Haus i kapsait liklik.* = The house is leaning a bit.;

a. *Haus i bruk pinis.* = The house has fallen down.; c. *\*Haus i kamdaun nau.* = The house is coming down now.; d. *Haus i laik pundaun.* = The house is about to fall down.; e. *Haus i bagarap.* = The house is ruined.

No. 12: *holim* = to hold something, therefore: c. *han bilong kap* = the handle of a cup;

a. *hankap* = handcuffs; b. *kap bilong ti* = teacup; d. *haus kapa* = permanent house; e. *\*kap bilong holim* = a cup for holding on to.

No. 13: d. *\*bris bilong kanu* = the jetty of a canoe;

a. *git bilong kanu* = caulking for the canoe; b. *plang bilong kanu* = the decking of the canoe; c. *stia bilong kanu* = the canoe rudder; e. *\*susu bilong kanu* = the appendages of the canoe.

No. 14: d. *mama pinga* = thumb;

a. *\*papa pinga* = father finger; b. *patpela pinga* = a fat or enlarged finger; c. *draipela pinga* = an immense finger; e. *nambawan pinga* = the first finger.

No. 15: e. *mambu bilong nek* = the windpipe;

a. *\*paip bilong nek* = the neck's pipe; b. *win bilong nek* = the air or breath of the neck; c. *\*pul bilong nek* = the wing of the neck; d. *\*rot bilong nek* = the road of the neck.

No. 16: b. *man bilong pait* = a fighter, warrior;

a. *man bilong save* = a wise man; c. *man bilong mauswara* = a windbag, a blabber; d. *man bilong beten* = a man who prays regularly; e. *man bilong giaman* = a liar.

No. 17: c. \**lusim tok* = to lose or leave the talk;

a. *lusim tingting* = to forget; b. *lusim anka* = to drop the anchor; d. *lusim meri* = to desert one's wife; e. *lusim ples* = to leave home.

No. 18: b. *mak bilong lek* = footprint;

a. *mak bilong wokabaut* = sign showing where one can walk; c. *mak long lek* = leg scar; d. *makim long lek* = to mark off something by foot; e. *makmak long lek* = motley coloured on the leg.

No. 19: a. *Skin bilong pikinini i malumalu.* = The baby's skin is soft.;

b. *Skin bilong pikinini i naispela.* = The baby's skin is nice.; c. *Skin bilong pikinini i gutpela.* = The baby's skin is good.; d. *Skin bilong pikinini i no strong tumas.* = The baby's skin is not very firm.; e. \**Skin bilong pikinini i malolo.* = The baby's skin is taking a rest.

No. 20: b. *skin i les* = (I) am tired;

a. *mi les pinis* = I am lazy, or tired of doing something; c. *mi laik kisim win* = I am out of breath; d. *mi mas sindaun* = I have to sit down; e. \**bodi i laik dai* = the body is about to die.

#### UNIT 14

No. 1: d. Beware of the dog. = *Lukaut long dok.*;

a. Find the dog. = *Painim dok.*; b. Look at the dog. = *Lukim dok.*; c. The dog is looking for it. = *Dok i painim en i stap.*; e. Search for the dog. = *Painim dok.* (same meaning as in (a)).

No. 2: e. *Em i bin lusim namba.* = He has been disposed from office.;

a. *Em i bin lusim opis.* = He is no longer in office.; b. *Ol i rausim em long opis.* = They ousted him from the office.; c. *Ol i rausim em long wok.* = They discharged him from work.; d. *Em i pinisim opis.* = He finished the office.

No. 3: c. *Han bilong mi i dai.* = My hand is numb.;

a. *Han bilong mi i slek.* = My hand is weary.; b. \**Han bilong mi i slip.* = My hand is asleep.; d. *Han bilong mi i kol.* = My hand is cold.; e. *Han bilong mi i drai.* = My hand is dry.

No. 4: b. *lek nating* = barefoot;

a. *nogat su* = to not have shoes; c. *lek tasol* = just the leg; d. \**su soken lus* = shoes and socks lost; e. *lek maski* = never mind the leg.

No. 5: *lala* = the tailorfish; *lalai* = the trochus shell, therefore d. a fish and a shell;

a. a wind and a gale = *win na bikpela win*; b. a song and a dance = *song/ singsing na danis/ singsing*; c. a crab and a fish = *kuka/ katu na pis*; e. a grass and a tree = *gras na diwai*.

No. 6: a. \**sapim laplap* = to sharpen some cloth;

b. *brukim laplap* = to fold the cloth; c. *pasim laplap* = to put on a cloth skirt; d. *lusim laplap* = to undo a cloth skirt; e. *samapim laplap* = to sew clothes.

No. 7: b. *kolim poisin* = make the sorcery ineffective;

a. *rausim poisin* = get rid of the sorcery; c. \**daunim poisin* = to put the sorcery down, to swallow it; d. *wokim poisin* = to work sorcery; e. \**sakim poisin* = to discharge the sorcery.

No. 8: c. *Krismas bilong mi i twentipela yia*. = I am twenty years old.;

a. *Yia bilong mi i twentipela*. = Regarding my years, they are twenty.; b. *Mi twentipela nau*. = I am twenty (of something) now.; d. *Krismas bilong mi i twentipela*. = My years are twenty.; e. *\*Twentipela krismas i stap long mi*. = Twenty years have been with me.

No. 9: d. *Klaut i pas*. = It is cloudy, i.e. the clouds are 'tight'.;

a. *Klaut i kamdaun*. = The clouds are down.; b. *Klaut i hevi*. = The clouds are heavy.; c. *Klaut i kapsait*. = The clouds are upset.; e. *Klaut i tudak*. = The clouds are black or dark.

No. 10: c. *Ren i baut pinis nau*. = The rain has turned around now.;

a. *Ren i laik pinis nau*. = The rain is about to cease.; b. *Ren i klostu pinis nau*. = It is almost finished raining.; d. *Ren i klostu pinis*. = It is about to rain., or It is almost done raining.; e. *Ren i laik pinis*. = It is about to stop raining.

No. 11: *bikpela lain man* = c. a large crowd of people;

a. a line of men = *wanpela lain man*; b. a queue = *ol i lain i stap*; d. a column of soldiers = *wanpela lain ami*; e. a group of tall people = *wanpela lain na ol i longpela manmeri*.

No. 12: e. *klok i meknais* = the heart is beating;

a. *belo bilong klok* = the alarm of the clock; b. *klok i pairap* = the alarm goes off; c. *hamas klok?* = what time is it?; d. *klok i dai pinis* = the clock is not running.

No. 13: d. *kulau* = green young coconut;

a. *kru bilong kokonas* = the young shoot of a coconut; b. *skin bilong kokonas* = coconut husk; c. *wara bilong kokonas* = coconut milk; e. *\*susu bilong kokonas* = coconut milk.

No. 14: a. *mekim nabaut* = do something carelessly;

b. *wok nating* = useless work; c. *wokim kranki* = make something poorly; d. *wok nabaut* = to work around; e. *stap nating* = unassigned, unemployed.

No. 15: b. *binatang i gat mosong na planti han* = an insect which is fuzzy and has lots of legs;

a. *binatang i stap long bus* = an insect which lives in the forest or jungle; c. *binatang bilong saksak* = a sago grub; d. *binatang i longpela na naispela* = an insect which is long and nice; e. *binatang bilong ol pusi* = a cat's insect.

No. 16: a. *liklik hap pepa* = a little piece of paper.

All the others make some kind of noise: b. *garamut bilong ka* = the exhaust of a car; c. *brumim haus* = sweeping a house; d. *komim gras* = combing the hair; e. *kus* = a cold or sneeze.

No. 17: a. *krungutim* = stomping on something;

b. *wilwilim* = riding a bike, pushing a wheelbarrow, etc.; c. *bagarapim* = to ruin or despoil a thing or person; d. *karamapim* = covering something up; e. *taitim* = stretching.

No. 18: e. *autim asua* = confess one's faults;

a. *\*kilim bel* = kill the stomach; b. *mangalim ol* = envy everyone; c. *wetim pasin nogut* = wait for something evil; d. *nogutim narapela man* = do something bad to another person.

No. 19: c. *purpur* = reed for grass skirt;

a. *kopi* = coffee tree; b. *fikus* = fig tree; d. *mango* = mango tree; e. *kakao* = cocoa tree.

No. 20: b. *nambatu* = second rate;

a. *las wan* = the last one; c. *namba tu* = the second one; d. *\*sekan wan* = the second one; e. *namba ten* = very inferior.

## UNIT 15

No. 1: c. Sir Paulius Matane has been the Ambassador of PNG to the United States of America and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, as well as a prominent citizen and author, but he has never been the Prime Minister;

a. Hon. Rabbie Namaliu = PM, 1987-1992; b. Hon. Michael Samare = PM, 1975-1979; 1983-1986; d. Hon. Paias Wingti = PM, 1986-1987; 1992-present; e. Hon. Sir Julius Chan = PM, 1980-1982.

No. 2: b. *pulim* = to beg, as in *pulim mani*;

a. *orait long* = agreed upon; c. *askim* = to ask for; d. *traim* = to try out, to test someone; e. *strongim toktok* = to convince someone.

No. 3: c. *inapim* = to give enough, fulfill;

a. *\*pupilim* = fulfill; d. *apim* = to lift something up; d. *givim* = to give something to someone; e. *sapotim* = give support to, mainly used in urban dialects.

No. 4: d. *em karim kaikai* = it has been successful, 'borne fruit';

a. *em givim kaikai* = he is feeding it; b. *em pikinini kaikai* = it is a seed; c. *em planim kaikai* = he is planting food; e. *em kaikai wantaim* = he is eating with someone, i.e. 'fellowshipping'.

No. 5: b. Western-West Sepik;

e. *\*Western-Southern* is incorrect because there is no Southern Province, only a Southern Highlands Province.

No. 6: d. *Yutupela katim marit bilong ol.* = The two of you annulled all of their marriages;

a. *Em katim ka long kona.* = He took the corner sharply with his car.; b. *Ol i katim tok kwiktaim.* = They stopped talking suddenly.; c. *Em katim gras bilong em sotpela.* = He cut his hair short.; e. *Em katim han bilong diwai.* = He trimmed the branches from the tree.

No. 7: a. *tru* = truly, i.e. a sentence adverbial;

b. *ken* = can, i.e. ability; c. *mas* = must, i.e. the certaintive; d. *save* = understand, i.e. the abilative; e. *laik* = want to, i.e. the optative.

No. 8: c. *em kisim pen* = he is in pain;

a. *em kisim kaikai* = he has gotten food; b. *em kisim strong* = he has gotten strong; d. *em kisim pe* = he has been paid; e. *em kisim bel* = she is pregnant.

No. 9: e. *kiau* = an egg;

a. *kia* = government officer; b. *kirap* = to arise; c. *kiwi* = shoe polish (New Zealand brand); d. *kokeru* = a rooster.

No. 10: b. *askim polis long helpim* = ask the police for help;

a. *beten long papa God* = pray to God; c. *raitim pas long Wantok* = write a letter to *Wantok* newspaper; d. *singautim nem long bikmaus* = shout the name over a loudspeaker; e. *karim presen long kalabus* = take a gift to gaol.

No. 11: Both items have the same function, regardless of size, so: c. *hanwas* is to *klok* = watch is to a clock;

a. *hat* is to *klos* = a hat is to clothes; b. *spun* is to *plet* = a spoon is to a plate; d. *kiau* is to *kakaruk* = an egg is to a chicken; e. *mami* is to *sayor* = yam is to vegetables.

No. 12: c. *\*Hailens Nius*;

a. *Times* = appears once a week; b. *Wantok* = Tok Pisin newspaper, which appears once a week; d. *Post Courier* = daily, except weekends; e. *Hiri* = government newspaper, appears monthly.

No. 13: b. *sori long em* = be sorry for someone;

a. *maski long em* = forget about someone; c. *givim mani long em* = give some money to someone; d. *glasim wok bilong em* = inspect someone's work carefully; e. *singaut long em* = yell for someone.

No. 14: e. *resis* = competition;

a. *pait* = a fight; b. *pilai* = play; c. *gem* = a game; d. *kosa* = a coach.

No. 15: d. *lok:lokim:lokapim* = a lock:to lock:to lock someone up;

a. *han:hanim:hansapim* = hand:\*to hand:\*to hand up something; (*hensapim* = to rob, holdup); b. *kot:kotim:kotapim* = court:to court someone:\*to court up someone; c. *go:goim:goapim* = go:\*to go someone:to climb something, to impregnate; e. *san:sanim:sanapim* = sun:\*to sun something:to stand something up.

No. 16: *strongpela ia pon* = durable earphones, therefore: e. *tep rekota* = a tape recorder;

a. *smok balus* = a jet airplane; b. *telepon* = telephone; c. *trakta* = a tractor; d. *\*iapas pon* = deaf phone, or phone for the deaf.

No. 17: a. *wokman* = a working person or labourer;

b. *raskel* = a criminal; c. *kiap* = a government officer; d. *rebel paitman* = a dissident; e. *benk menesa* = bank manager.

No. 18: *paitim nating kundu* = to make noise or talk aimlessly, therefore d. arguing against someone;

a. supporting someone = *helpim, apim*; b. asking someone something = *askim*; c. helping someone = *helpim*; e. thinking about something = *tingting long*.

No. 19: Hopefully not c. *spak brus* = marijuana;

a. *daka* = betel pepper; b. *kango* = water cress; d. *kawawar* = ginger; e. *hebsen* = peas (also called *pi*).

No. 20: a. *doti muvi* = pornographic movie;

b. *video muvi* = a video; c. *mini siris* = a mini-series; d. *sarere nait muvi* = Saturday night movie; e. *katun muvi* = cartoon movie.





## INDEX

The following list includes all of the Tok Pisin words which have appeared in the *Traim tasol* booklet.

*abrusim* - to dodge, avoid  
*abus* - meat, flesh, animal  
*abusim* - to mix  
*ai* - eye  
*aigris* - wink  
*ainim* - to iron  
*aipas* - blind  
*ais* - ice  
*amamas* - happiness  
*ambrela* - umbrella  
*ami* - army  
*anian* - onion  
*anka* - anchor  
*antap* - on top  
*apil* - appeal  
*apim* - to lift up  
*arakain* - another kind  
*arapela* - other one  
*arasait* - other side of  
*arere* - edge, bank  
*as* - basis, substance  
*Asaro* - river in EHP  
*asde* - yesterday  
*askim* - to ask  
*asprin/aspro* - aspirin  
*asua* - fault  
*aut* - out  
*autim* - to reveal  
*autsait* - outside  
  
*bagarap* - to be ruined  
*bagarapim* - to destroy, ruin  
*bai* - later, in the future  
*baim* - to buy  
*bairo* - ballpoint pen  
*balaisim* - to splice  
*balus* - airplane, bird  
*bam* - collision  
*banara* - bow (and arrow)

*banis* - fence  
*banisim* - to enclose  
*baret* - ditch  
*bataplai* - butterfly  
*bateri* - battery  
*baut* - curve, bend  
*bautim* - to turn around  
*bebi* - baby  
*bek* - bag, back  
*bekim* - to return, pay back  
*bel* - stomach, emotion  
*belo* - bell, noon, signal  
*bembe* - butterfly  
*benk* - bank  
*bensin* - benzine, gasoline  
*bet* - bed  
*beten* - prayer  
*bihain* - later  
*bihainim* - to follow  
*bihaintaim* - later on  
*bikmaus* - to shout, loudspeaker  
*bikmausim* - to shout at  
*bikpela* - large  
*bikrot* - main road  
*biksi* - waves  
*bilas* - decorations  
*bilasim* - to decorate, insult  
*bilong* - possessive marker  
*bilum* - net bag  
*bin* - been, past tense  
*binen* - bee  
*bipo* - before  
*birua* - enemy, accident  
*bis* - beads  
*bisnis* - business  
*bisnisman* - businessman  
*blakbokis* - flying fox  
*blakbot* - blackboard  
*blaus* - blouse

*blesim* - to bless  
*blok* - block (and tackle)  
*blut* - blood  
*boamasin* - brace (and bit)  
*bodi* - body  
*boi* - boy, young man  
*bokis* - case, box  
*boksen* - to box  
*bol* - ball  
*bom* - bomb  
*bos* - boss  
*bosboi* - foreman  
*bosim* - to boss  
*boskru* - sailors, crew  
*botol* - bottle  
*brasbel* - knapsack  
*brata* - brother  
*bret* - bread  
*bringim* - to bring  
*bris* - bridge  
*bruk* - to be broken  
*brukim* - to break  
*brumim* - to sweep  
*brus* - tobacco  
*buai* - betel nut  
*buk* - book  
*bukim* - to book, schedule  
*bulmakau* - cow  
*bulsitman* - liar  
*bun* - bone  
*bung* - meeting  
*bungim* - to collect, gather  
*bus* - bush, jungle, forest  
*busman* - unsophisticated person  
*busnaip* - bush knife  
*buspaul* - bush hen  
*busrot* - bushroad  
  
*dai* - die  
*daka* - betel pepper  
*danis* - dance  
*das* - dust  
*daun* - down  
*daunim* - to put down, humiliate  
*de* - day  
*debuk* - exercise book  
*demdem* - snail  
*dewel* - shadow, devil  
*dinau* - debt

*dis* - dish  
*disel* - diesel  
*dispela* - this one  
*diwai* - tree  
*dok* - dog  
*dokta* - doctor  
*doktaboi* - medical assistant (colonial)  
*donki* - donkey  
*doti* - to be dirty  
*drai* - to be dry  
*draipela* - extreme, huge  
*draiva* - driver  
*draivaboi* - driver (colonial)  
*driman* - dream  
*dring* - drink  
*dringim* - to drink  
*dua* - door  
  
*eksasais* - exercise  
*Elimbari* - mountain in EHP  
*em* - he, she, it  
*en* - it, he, she  
*ensin* - engine  
*eramautim* - to inform  
  
*faiv* - five  
*fam* - farm  
*famili* - family  
*fikus* - fig  
*fiva* - fever  
*flai* - to fly  
*fut* - foot, let  
  
*gaden* - garden  
*galip* - nut, peanut  
*gam* - bailer shell  
*gan* - gun  
*garamut* - drum  
*gat* - to have  
*gavman* - government  
*giaman* - lie, deceive  
*Giluwe* - mountain in SHP  
*gip* - poison  
*girigiri* - cowrie shell  
*git* - caulking  
*givim* - to give  
*glasim* - to inspect  
*go* - to go  
*goap* - to go up  
*goapim* - to climb, copulate

*gras* - grass  
*graun* - ground  
*grile* - tine  
*gris* - butter, fat  
*grisim* - to entice, bribe  
*gumi* - rubber, plastic  
*guria* - tremble, earthquake  
*gutpela* - to be good  
*Hagen* - town in WHP  
*haiden* - heathen  
*hailens* - highlands  
*haisim* - to hoist  
*hait* - hidden  
*haitim* - to hide  
*haiwe* - highway  
*hamaim* - to hammer  
*hamas* - how much?  
*hambak* - arrogant  
*han* - hand  
*hangamapim* - to hang up  
*hangan* - hand gun  
*hankap* - handcuffs  
*hanpas* - bracelet  
*hanrait* - handwriting  
*hanwas* - wristwatch  
*hap* - part of, direction of  
*hapasde* - day before yesterday  
*harkas* - half-caste  
*haptumora* - day after tomorrow  
*harim* - to obey, listen to  
*hat* - to be hot  
*hatim* - to heat  
*hatwok* - hard work  
*haus* - house  
*hausik* - hospital  
*hausman* - men's house  
*hebsen* - peas  
*helpim* - to help  
*hensapim* - to rob  
*het* - head  
*hetisa* - head teacher  
*hetkela* - bald  
*hetman* - head man, leader  
*hevi* - heavy  
*hipim* - to heap, pile  
*holim* - to hold  
*hos* - horse  
*hukim* - to hook

*hul* - hole  
*i* - grammatical particle  
*ia* - ear  
*iapas* - deaf  
*inap* - enough  
*inapim* - satisfy  
*indai* - to be dead  
*ingpen* - inkpen  
*insait* - inside  
*isi* - softly, quietly  
*jas* - judge  
*jek* - jack  
*ka* - car  
*kabis* - cabbage  
*kago* - cargo, goods  
*kaikai* - food  
*kaikaim* - to bite  
*kain* - kind, type  
*Kainantu* - town in EHP  
*kakalak* - cockroach  
*kakao* - cacao tree  
*kakaruk* - chicken  
*kakatu* - cockatoo  
*kalabus* - gaol  
*kalap* - to jump, leap  
*kalapim* - to jump over  
*kalenda* - calendar  
*kam* - to come  
*kamap* - to become  
*kamapim* - to originate, reveal  
*kamautim* - to reveal  
*kambang* - lime gourd  
*kamda* - carpenter  
*kamdaun* - to come down  
*kanaka* - bush person, unsophisticated  
*kanda* - cane vine  
*kandere* - relative on mother's side  
*kango* - watercress  
*kanu* - canoe  
*kap* - cup  
*kapa* - iron roofing, tin  
*kapiak* - breadfruit  
*kapsait* - to be spilt  
*kapsaitim* - to pour out  
*kapul* - opossum, wallaby  
*kapupu* - break wind  
*karamap* - to be covered

*karamapim* - to cover up  
*karanas* - volcanic ash, coral  
*karim* - to carry  
*karuka* - pandanus tree  
*kas* - cards  
*kasin* - cousin  
*kaskas* - scabies  
*kaswel* - castor oil  
*katim* - to cut, slice  
*katu* - shell, crab  
*katun* - cartoon  
*kauboi* - cowboy  
*kaunim* - to count, read  
*kaunsil* - council  
*kawawar* - ginger root  
*kawiwi* - wild betel nut  
*kerasin* - kerosine  
*Kerowagi* - town in Simbu Province  
*kes* - case  
*kiap* - government officer  
*kiau* - egg  
*kik* - competition  
*kikim* - to kick  
*kilim* - to kill, injure  
*kina* - mother of pearl  
*kindam* - crayfish, shrimp  
*kirap* - get up, start  
*kirapim* - to awaken  
*kisim* - to fetch  
*klaut* - cloud  
*klia* - clear  
*klok* - clock  
*klos* - clothes  
*klostu* - close  
*kokeru* - rooster  
*kokomo* - hornbill  
*kokonas* - coconut  
*kol* - cold  
*kolim* - to call  
*kolta* - tar, pitch  
*kom* - comb  
*komim* - to comb  
*kona* - corner  
*kopi* - coffee  
*kosa* - coach  
*kostim* - to cost, charge  
*kot* - court  
*kotpepa* - summons

*krai* - cry  
*kranki* - wrong, incorrect  
*Krismas* - Christmas  
*Kristen* - Christian  
*kroba* - crowbar  
*krosim* - to be angry with  
*kru* - shoot, sprout  
*kruhet* - blockhead  
*krungut* - crooked, twisted  
*krungutim* - to trample, twist  
*kuk* - cook  
*kuka* - crab  
*kukbuk* - cookbook  
*kukim* - to cook  
*kulau* - green coconut  
*kumu* - greens  
*kumul* - bird of paradise  
*kunai* - swordgrass  
*kundu* - drum  
*kus* - cold, mucus  
*kusai* - deceit  
*kusaiman* - liar, deceiver  
*kuskus* - clerk, secretary  
*kwiktai* - quickly  
  
*laif* - life  
*laik* - want to, like to  
*laikim* - to like, love  
*lait* - light  
*laitim* - to light  
*laki* - lucky, cards  
*lala* - tailorfish  
*lalai* - trochus shell  
*lam* - lamp  
*lap* - laugh  
*laplap* - cloth  
*lapun* - old  
*larim* - to leave off, alone  
*las* - last  
*laus* - louse  
*les* - tired, lazy  
*lesman* - lazy person  
*let* - belt  
*leta* - letter of alphabet  
*lewa* - liver, heart, love  
*liklik* - small  
*limbum* - black palm  
*limlimbur* - stroll  
*litimapim* - to lift up, honour

*loli* - sweets, candy  
*long* - at, by, for, etc.  
*longpela* - to be long  
*longtaim* - a long time  
*longwe* - distant  
*lotu* - church  
*luk* - appear  
*lukaut* - watch for  
*lukim* - to see  
*lukluk* - watch  
*luksave* - recognise  
*luksi* - look closely at  
*luluai* - colonial village official  
*lus* - lost  
*lusim* - to leave

*mak* - mark, scar, tattoo  
*makim* - to mark, choose  
*makmak* - motley coloured  
*mal* - G-string  
*malaria* - malaria  
*maleo* - eel  
*malolo* - rest  
*malumalu* - soggy, pliable  
*mama* - mother  
*mambu* - bamboo  
*mami* - yam  
*mangalim* - to covet  
*man* - man, person  
*mani* - money  
*manki* - young person  
*manmeri* - people  
*marasin* - medicine  
*mareo* - timber tree  
*marila* - love charm  
*marit* - marriage, to marry  
*marita* - pandanus fruit  
*marmar* - Jacaranda tree  
*mas* - must  
*masalai* - ghost, bush spirit  
*masel* - muscle  
*masin* - machine  
*masis* - matches  
*masket* - gun  
*maski* - never mind  
*maskim* - to disregard  
*masta* - expatriate, colonial  
*mat* - mat  
*matmat* - grave, cemetery

*maunten* - mountain  
*maus* - mouth  
*mausgras* - moustache  
*mauswara* - chatter  
*mekim* - to make  
*meknais* - move  
*mekpas* - bundle, parcel  
*meme* - goat  
*Mendi* - town in SHP  
*menesa* - manager  
*meri* - woman  
*metaim* - to measure  
*milo* - timber tree  
*mipela* - we but not those addressed  
*mismis* - clan, totem brothers  
*mit* - meat  
*mitupela* - the two of us  
*moka* - exchange  
*moran* - python  
*mosong* - fuzz  
*motabaik* - motorcycle  
*muli* - fruit  
*mumu* - earth oven  
*mumut* - bandicoot  
*mumutim* - to scavenge  
*mun* - moon, month  
*muruk* - cassowary  
*musmus* - bedbug  
*muvi* - movie

*na* - and  
*nabaut* - around, about  
*naip* - knife  
*naispela* - nice  
*nait* - night  
*namba* - number, important  
*nambatu* - second  
*nambawan* - best  
*nambis* - coast  
*namel* - middle, centre  
*narapela* - different  
*nating* - nothing  
*natnat* - mosquito  
*nau* - now  
*nek* - neck  
*nem* - name  
*niuspepa* - newspaper  
*nogat* - no, nothing  
*nogut* - bad, evil

*nogutim* - to spoil  
*nok* - ridge, breastbone  
*nupela* - new  
*nus* - nose  
*nil* - nail  
*nius* - news  
  
*o* - or  
*ofis* - office  
*ol* - they, everyone  
*olde* - every day  
*olgeta* - all  
*oltaim* - always  
*opim* - to open  
*opis* - office  
*orait* - all right  
*oraitim* - to fix  
*ova* - over  
  
*paia* - fire  
*paiawut* - firewood  
*painim* - to find, look for  
*paip* - pipe  
*pairap* - explode  
*pait* - war, disagreement  
*paitim* - to hit, fight  
*paitman* - warrior  
*palai* - lizard, tadpole  
*pamim* - to pump  
*pamuk* - prostitute  
*pangal* - sago palm leaf  
*pas* - letter  
*pasim* - to hold, fasten  
*pasin* - manner, behaviour  
*pasindia* - visitor  
*paspas* - armband  
*pastaim* - first  
*pato* - duck  
*patpela* - to be fat  
*paul* - chicken  
*paus* - pouch, case  
*pe* - wages  
*peim* - to pay  
*pekpek* - faeces  
*peman* - paymaster  
*pen* - pain, pen  
*penim* - to paint, dye  
*pensil* - pencil  
*pepa* - paper

*pes* - face  
*pesman* - spokesman  
*petrol* - petrol, gasoline  
*pik* - pig  
*pikinini* - offspring, child  
*piksa* - picture  
*pilai* - play  
*pilaia* - player  
*pilim* - to feel, believe  
*pinga* - finger, toe  
*pinis* - complete  
*pinisim* - to finish  
*pinistaim* - complete contract  
*pipia* - refuse, scraps  
*pis* - fish  
*pisin* - bird  
*pispis* - urine  
*pitpit* - wild cane  
*plak* - flag  
*plang* - plank  
*planim* - to bury  
*planti* - plenty  
*plaua* - flower  
*ples* - place  
*plet* - plate  
*poisin* - sorcery  
*poket* - pocket  
*polis* - police  
*pon* - phone  
*poret* - forehead  
*poroman* - comrade, mate  
*praim* - to fry  
*presen* - present  
*pukpuk* - crocodile  
*pul* - oars, wings  
*pulap* - full  
*pulapim* - to fill up  
*pulim* - to pull, entice  
*pundaun* - fall down  
*purpur* - grass skirt  
*pusi* - cat  
*puspus* - intercourse  
*putim* - to put, place  
  
*rabis* - rubbish  
*rabisman* - begger, worthless  
*rai* - south-east trade winds  
*raifel* - rifle  
*rais* - rice

*rait* - writing  
*raitim* - to write  
*Ramu* - river in Madang Province  
*rapim* - to rub  
*raskel* - criminal  
*raun* - to be round  
*raunim* - to surround  
*raunraun* - circuit, go around  
*raunraunim* - to keep surrounded  
*rausim* - chase away, get rid of  
*redi* - ready  
*radio* - radio  
*rekota* - recorder  
*ren* - rain  
*resis* - competition  
*retpela* - to be red  
*retskin* - redskin, Highlander  
*rif* - reef  
*ritim* - to read  
*rokrok* - frog  
*rong* - wrong, evil  
*rop* - rope  
*rot* - road  
*rula* - ruler  
*rumslip* - bedroom  
  
*sais* - size  
*sakim* - to fire  
*saksak* - sago  
*salim* - to send  
*salut* - salute  
*saman* - outrigger  
*samapim* - to mend  
*san* - sun  
*sanap* - arise, stand up  
*sanapim* - to cause to stand  
*sangana* - groin, armpit  
*sapim* - to sharpen  
*sapotim* - to agree with  
*sarapim* - to silence  
*sarere* - Saturday  
*sarip* - long thin iron knife  
*saripim* - cut grass with long knife  
*satu* - dice, lots  
*saveman* - wise person  
*sayor* - vegetables  
*sekan* - shake hands  
*sekbuk* - cheque book  
*sel* - canvas, tent

*semtaim* - at the same time  
*senisim* - to change  
*sep* - shave  
*Sepik* - a river  
*sia* - chair  
*siaman* - chairperson  
*sik* - sick  
*sikau* - wallaby, bandicoot  
*sikrapim* - to scrape  
*siksti* - to go fast (from 60 m.p.h.)  
*sindaun* - sit down  
*singaut* - shout, yell  
*singautim* - shout to, yell for  
*singsing* - dance, song  
*sip* - ship  
*sipsip* - sheep  
*siris* - series  
*skelim* - to divide up  
*skin* - skin  
*skirap* - scrape  
*skru* - joints  
*skruim* - join together  
*skul* - school  
*skulbuk* - schoolbook  
*skulim* - to teach  
*slek* - loose, deflated  
*slekim* - to loosen  
*slipim* - to place horizontally  
*smat* - clever  
*smel* - aroma  
*smelim* - to smell  
*smok* - smoke  
*smolpapa* - uncle  
*snek* - snake  
*sok* - chalk  
*soken* - socks  
*solap* - to be swollen  
*solwara* - ocean  
*sori* - to be sorry  
*sotpela* - to be short  
*sotwin* - out of breath  
*spaida* - spider  
*spak* - to be drunk  
*spakman* - drunkard  
*spelim* - to spell  
*spes* - space  
*spet* - spade, spit  
*spia* - spear

*spik* - to speak  
*spirit* - a spirit, methylated spirits  
*spitim* - to speed  
*stap* - to exist, remain  
*stapim* - to stop  
*stia* - stear  
*stik* - stick  
*stil* - theft  
*stilim* - to steal  
*stretim* - to straighten  
*strong* - strength  
*strongim* - to make strong  
*strongpela* - to be strong  
*su* - shoes  
*sua* - sore  
*subim* - to shove  
*suga* - sugar  
*sumatin* - student  
*supsup* - pronged arrow  
*susa* - sister  
*susu* - milk, the breast  
*sut* - injection  
*sutboi* - hunter  
*sutim* - to shoot  
*sutlam* - torch, flashlight  
*sutman* - hunter  
*swet* - sweat  
*swisim* - to switch  
*swit* - to be sweet  
  
*tabak* - tobacco  
*taia* - tyre  
*taim* - time  
*tais* - swamp  
*tait* - flood  
*Taitas* - Titus  
*taitim* - to fasten  
*talatala* - Protestant  
*talbum* - green snail  
*taleo* - north-west monsoon  
*tambaran* - ancestral spirit  
*tambu* - forbidden, in-law  
*tamiok* - an axe  
*tan* - to be done  
*tanget* - cordyline, victory leaf  
*tanim* - to turn  
*tantanim* - to turn over  
*taragu* - hawk, eagle  
*Tari* - town in SHP

*taro* - taro  
*tasol* - enough  
*taul* - towel  
*taun* - town  
*taunam* - mosquito net  
*taur* - conch shell  
*Tedi* - Ok Tedi gold mine  
*tekeweim* - to remove  
*telepon* - telephone  
*telimautim* - to reveal  
*tep* - tape  
*tes* - taste  
*ti* - tea  
*tilim* - to deal out  
*Timbe* - town in ENBP  
*tingting* - thoughts  
*tisa* - teacher  
*tit* - teeth, tooth  
*tok* - talk  
*tokim* - to talk to  
*toktok* - speech  
*trabel* - trouble  
*traim* - to try, test  
*trak* - truck  
*trakta* - tractor  
*trausel* - turtle  
*trausis* - trousers  
*tromoi* - to throw  
*tru* - really  
*tu* - two  
*tudak* - darkness  
*tumas* - too much  
*tumbuna* - an ancestor  
*tumora* - tomorrow  
*tupela* - two  
*tuptup* - a cover  
*twentipela* - twenty  
  
*umben* - a net  
  
*veranda* - veranda, porch  
  
*waia* - wire  
*waisan* - sand (also *wesan*)  
*waitman* - expatriate  
*waitpela* - to be white  
*waitskin* - white skinned  
*wanbel* - at peace  
*wanblut* - close relative  
*wande* - once



*wanem* - what, which?  
*wanhaus* - same house  
*wankain* - same kind  
*wanlain* - same group, clan  
*wanmama* - same mother  
*wanpela* - one  
*wanpes* - a look alike  
*wanpis* - alone, by oneself  
*wantaim* - at the same time  
*wantok* - friend, mate  
*wanwik* - one week  
*wara* - water  
*wasket* - the chin, jaw  
*we* - where?  
*wel* - oil  
*welim* - to oil  
*wet* - to wait, be wet  
*wetim* - to wait for  
*wetkot* - await trial  
*wetpela* - to be wet  
*Wilhelm* - mountain in EHP  
*wilwil* - bicycle  
*wilwilim* - to grind, crush

*win* - wind  
*windoa* - window  
*winim* - to succeed  
*winis* - a winch  
*wok* - work, a job  
*wokabaut* - travel  
*wokim* - to do, make  
*wokman* - male labourer  
*wokmeri* - female labourer  
  
*Yalibu* - town in SHP (Ialibu)  
*yambo* - guava  
*yangpela* - young  
*yar* - casuarina  
*yau* - ear  
*yaupas* - deaf  
*yet* - yet, still  
*yia* - year  
*yis* - yeast  
*yot* - iodine  
*yu* - you (singular)  
*yumi* - you and I  
*yutupela* - the two of you

