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English, 2017 EC, Grade 6 model exam

Grade 6 · English · 2017 E.C.

MARKING KEY: CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes | **Questions:** 33 | **Total marks:** 33

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1. It is truly amazing that what a guide dog can do. The meaning of the underlined word is _____ (1)

A. ✓ **Surprise**
B. stupid
C. boring
D. senseless

Answer: A
Amazing means something that makes you feel surprise, so 'Surprise' is the closest meaning. Stupid, boring and senseless all mean the opposite.

2. Which one of the following is the importance of the guide dog (1)

A. To help people who are able to see
B. To help people who hear
C. ✓ **To help people who are unable to see**
D. To help people who fly

Answer: C
A guide dog leads a blind person, so it helps people who are unable to see. The other choices talk about seeing, hearing and flying, which guide dogs do not do.

3. Its job is to help people... “Its” in (paragraph-1) refers to _____ (1)

A. People
B. pet dogs
C. ✓ **a guide dog**
D. animals

Answer: C
'Its' is singular and belongs to the animal that does the helping, which is a guide dog. People are the ones being helped, so they cannot be 'its'.

4. A guide dog usually wears _____ (1)

A. Cotton clothes
B. ✓ **harness**
C. different clothes
D. Jacket

Answer: B
A guide dog wears a harness so the owner can hold on and be led safely. Dogs do not wear cotton clothes or jackets for this work.

5. My sister needs to look at the huge picture here (1)

A. ✓ **extremely large**
B. short
C. young
D. tiny

Answer: A
Huge means very big, so 'extremely large' has the same meaning. Short, young and tiny all mean something else.

6. I would have plenty of time to get home before my parents arrived (1)

A. minimal
B. ✓ **alot of**
C. inadequacy
D. insufficiency

> **Answer:** B
> Plenty of means you have a large amount of something, which is the same as a lot of. Minimal, inadequacy and insufficiency all mean too little.

7. The students must obey the rules and regulations of the school (1)

A. refuse
B. disobey
C. ✓ **respect**
D. disagree

> **Answer:** C
> To obey the rules is to follow and respect them. Refuse, disobey and disagree mean going against the rules.

8. Most of farmers in our country cultivate yields such as wheat , teff and maize to growth the production. (1)

A. uncultivate
B. harvest
C. ✓ **till**
D. watered

> **Answer:** C
> To cultivate land is to till it so crops can grow. Harvest means to gather the crop later, and watered is only one small part of farming.

9. The busy traffic entrance was a hazard to pedestrians (1)

A. ✓ **risk**
B. keep safe
C. protection
D. guard

> **Answer:** A
> A hazard is something dangerous, so it means a risk. Keeping safe, protection and guard all mean the opposite.

10. Which the following sentence is written in simple present tense to describe general truth ? (1)

A. Where do you work ?
B. I play Gebet'a and Genna
C. My friend learns at elemetary school
D. ✓ **The sun rises in the east**

> **Answer:** D
> The sun rising in the east is always true everywhere, so it is a general truth in the simple present. The other sentences are a question or facts about one person.

11. Dire Dawa is as _____ as Jijiga (1)

A. hottest
B. hotter
C. than hotter
D. ✓ **hot**

> **Answer:** D
> In the pattern as + adjective + as, we use the plain adjective, so it is 'as hot as'. Hotter and hottest do not fit between the two 'as' words.

12. The student _____ on the board right now (1)

A. are writing
B. ✓ **is writing**
C. writes
D. write

> **Answer:** B
> 'Right now' tells us to use the present continuous, and 'the student' is one person, so we say 'is writing'.

13. Lemessa speaks English now, but he _____it when he was young (1)

A. didn't used to speak
B. not used to speak
C. ✓ **didn't use to speak**
D. didn't uses to speak

> **Answer:** C
> After didn't we use the base form, so the correct past habit form is 'didn't use to speak'. The other choices keep the wrong verb endings or leave out 'did'.

14. Which one is the negative form the following sentence ? He is cleaning the compound (1)

A. He do not cleaning the compound
B. ✓ **He is not cleaning the compound**
C. Is he cleaning the compound
D. He is cleaning the compound

> **Answer:** B
> To make 'He is cleaning' negative we put 'not' after 'is', giving 'He is not cleaning the compound'. Option C is a question and option D is the original sentence.

15. The athlete _____with the college track team next month (1)

A. trains
B. train
C. trained
D. ✓ **will train**

> **Answer:** D
> 'Next month' points to time that has not happened yet, so we need the future form 'will train'.

16. Mr Mogos always get to the class on time. He is _____ late for lesson (1)

A. ✓ **never**
B. often
C. usually
D. always

> **Answer:** A
> If he is always on time, then he is never late. Often, usually and always would say the opposite of the first sentence.

17. If she won a lot of money, she ———————— build a big house for her family (1)

A. my
B. will
C. can
D. ✓ **would**

> **Answer:** D
> When the if part uses the past tense (if she won), the other part uses would. So the sentence is 'she would build a big house'.

18. Active voice: Sifan writes the letter Passive voice : The letter _____ by Sifan. (1)

A. ✓ **is written**
B. are written
C. is writing
D. is writing

> **Answer:** A
> The passive of a simple present sentence with a singular subject is is + past participle, so it is 'The letter is written by Sifan'.

19. When driving a car, you_____ drink alcohol (1)

A. must
B. ✓ **must not**
C. may
D. might

> **Answer:** B
> Drinking alcohol while driving is forbidden, so we use 'must not'. 'Must' alone would order the driver to drink.

20. _____ was someone who became a champion in basket (1)

A. ✓ **He** **B.** His

C. Him **D.** He's

> **Answer:** A
> The blank is the subject of the verb 'was', so it takes the subject pronoun 'He'. His and Him cannot start the sentence, and 'He's' already contains a verb.

21. The Commercial bank of Ethiopian building in Addis Ababa is the _____ building in Ethiopia. (1)

A. more taller **B.** most tallest

C. ✓ **tallest** **D.** the tallest

> **Answer:** C
> The superlative of tall is tallest, and the word 'the' is already in the sentence. Saying 'the the tallest' or 'more taller' would be wrong.

22. Students _____respect traffic rules while crossing roads (1)

A. may **B.** ✓ **have to**

C. can **D.** will

> **Answer:** B
> Traffic rules are a duty, not a choice, so we use 'have to'. May and can only give permission or ability.

23. Fatuma is a farmer; _____ have a little lamb and get a good tax deduction (1)

A. her **B.** her's

C. ✓ **She** **D.** He

> **Answer:** C
> The second part of the sentence needs a subject for the verb, and Fatuma is a woman, so we use 'She'. Her and her's are not subjects and He is the wrong person.

24. Teacher: What does your father do for living? Student: ---------- (1)

A. ✓ **He is a merchant** **B.** He lives in Adama

C. He works very hard **D.** He is in a cafe

> **Answer:** A
> 'What does your father do for a living?' asks about his job, and being a merchant is a job. Where he lives or how hard he works does not name a job.

25. Meaza: Do you like chocolate? Robel: ---------- (1)

A. Yes, I don't **B.** No, I do

C. ✓ **Yes, I do** **D.** No, I didn't

> **Answer:** C
> A short answer must agree with itself, so yes goes with do. 'Yes, I don't' and 'No, I do' contradict themselves.

26. Beni : Hi, excuse me ! I' m trying to find the museum .Can you give me directions ? Nati : _____ (1)

A. ✓ **Go ahead this street and take turn left** **B.** I'm going to Mallory street

C. Where is the city park? **D.** You're welcome

> **Answer:** A
> Nati is asked for directions, so the reply must tell Beni which way to go. The other replies answer a different question.

27. Mother: Son : I prefer milk better than tea. (1)

A. Can I take your order?
B. What do you want to eat?
C. ✓ **Which do you prefer, milk or tea?**
D. What do you eat today?

> **Answer:** C
> The son says he prefers milk to tea, so the mother must have asked him to choose between milk and tea.

28. Awol: Hi, Yared ! what are you doing? Yared : I _____ to the Supermarket . (1)

A. going
B. go
C. are going
D. ✓ **am going**

> **Answer:** D
> The question 'what are you doing?' asks about right now, and the subject is I, so the answer is 'I am going'.

29. Teacher: Have you done you homework? Student: _____ (1)

A. Yes, I haven't
B. No, I have
C. ✓ **Yes, I have**
D. No, I hadn't

> **Answer:** C
> The question uses have, so the yes answer is 'Yes, I have'. 'Yes, I haven't' and 'No, I have' disagree with themselves.

30. Dad: What time is it now? Son: ---------- (1)

A. It is costly
B. It is made up of gold
C. ✓ **It is ten to ten**
D. It costs 3500 birr

> **Answer:** C
> Dad asks for the time, so the answer must give a clock time, which is 'ten to ten'. The other answers give a price or a material.

31. make/ did / coffee/ she ? (1)

A. She did make coffee ?
B. ✓ **Did she make coffee?**
C. She coffee did make ?
D. She make coffee did ?

> **Answer:** B
> A past question starts with did, then the subject, then the base verb, so it is 'Did she make coffee?'.

32. Has / she / hair / brown / long (1)

A. ✓ **She has long brown hair**
B. She has brown long hair
C. Has she long brown hair
D. Has she brown long hair

> **Answer:** A
> Size comes before colour when we describe a noun, so we say 'long brown hair'. The sentence is a statement, so it begins with 'She has'.

33. Many people think advertisements are harmful,_____ sometimes they can be very helpful (1)

A. and
B. ✓ **but**
C. or
D. so

> **Answer:** B
> The first part says adverts are harmful and the second says they can help, so we join them with 'but' to show the contrast.

END OF THE MARKING KEY

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