

7. Ten years have passed _____ my mother died.

(1)

- A. during B. for
C. ✓ since D. when

Answer: C

The preposition/conjunction 'since' is used to refer back to a specific point in time in the past when an action occurred.

8. Speaking on the phone, if you press the red button, the call _____.

(1)

- A. ✓ ends B. would end
C. is ending D. ended

Answer: A

This is a zero conditional sentence (expressing a general rule or fact), which uses the simple present tense ('ends') in the main clause.

9. The professor said that he _____ in a university.

(1)

- A. is teaching B. ✓ had taught
C. would taught D. will teach

Answer: B

In reported speech, the tense shifts back; the past perfect 'had taught' is the grammatically correct backshifted form, while 'would taught' is ungrammatical because 'would' must be followed by a base verb.

10. Peter has reorganized his files _____ he can easily find what he is looking for.

(1)

- A. such that
B. at that
C. that is
D. ✓ so that

Answer: D

The conjunction 'so that' is used to introduce a clause of purpose, explaining why Peter reorganized his files.

11. It is a matter of time. _____ that good thing will come and when it comes, it will be a surprise.

(1)

- A. ✓ There is no doubt B. I have a doubt
C. There is no use D. we can't be certain

Answer: A

The phrase 'It is a matter of time' implies that the event will definitely happen eventually, making 'There is no doubt' the most logical continuation.

12. I went shopping; _____, my sister cleaned the house.

(1)

- A. the time being B. in a while
C. ✓ meanwhile D. during

Answer: C

The transition word 'meanwhile' is used to indicate that two events occurred at the same time in separate clauses.

13. Biology_____ is very interesting to study.

(1)

- A. that is my favorite subject
B. which is my favorite subject
C. ✓ , **which is my favorite subject,**
D. , that is my favorite subject,

Answer: C

Non-defining relative clauses provide extra, non-essential information, must be enclosed in commas, and must use 'which' instead of 'that'.

14. I will _____ a decision next week about whether or not to buy a ring. (1)

- A. be made B. be done
C. ✓ make D. do

Answer: C

The correct verb-noun collocation is 'make a decision', and it must be in the base form ('make') after the modal verb 'will'.

15. Many accidents occur_____ drivers are often reckless. (1)

- A. so that
B. despite
C. however
D. ✓ **because**

Answer: D

The subordinating conjunction 'because' is used to introduce the clause that gives the reason why many accidents occur.

16. Meron decided _____ home as soon as possible. (1)

- A. going
C. go
- B. ✓ to go
D. to going

Answer: B

The verb 'decide' is followed by a 'to'-infinitive, making 'to go' the correct grammatical option.

17. I _____ I studied harder in school. (1)

- A. am wishing B. will wish
C. would wish D. ✓ wish

Answer: D

The verb 'wish' is a stative verb used in the simple present tense ('I wish') to express a present regret about a past situation.

18. The marketing plan _____ I was talking about was the one that may be implemented recently. (1)

- A. can B. how
C. ✓ which D. would

Answer: C

The relative pronoun 'which' (or 'that') is used to refer to things or inanimate concepts like 'the marketing plan'.

19. If I _____ her, I would learn more from her. (1)

- A. ✓ met B. have met
C. meet D. would have met

Answer: A

This is a second conditional sentence (hypothetical present), which uses 'if' + simple past ('met') in the condition clause and 'would' + base verb in the main clause.

20. Sleep is not her friend _____ the day. (1)

- A. as B. while
C. ✓ during D. since

Answer: C

The preposition 'during' is used before a noun phrase ('the day') to indicate when something happens, unlike 'while' which requires a clause.

21. You wouldn't have lost your job if you _____ your boss. (1)

- A. didn't insult
B. ✓ hadn't insulted
C. haven't insulted
D. don't insult

Answer: B

This is a third conditional sentence (hypothetical past), which uses 'had' + past participle ('hadn't insulted') in the 'if' clause to match 'wouldn't have lost' in the main clause.

22. You _____ get professional advice before buying very expensive materials. (1)

- A. would better B. ✓ had better
C. ought D. had

Answer: B

The phrase 'had better' is used to give strong advice and is followed by a bare infinitive ('get'), whereas 'ought' would require 'to'.

23. My classmate goes to school by bus_____ I walk every day. (1)

- A. ✓ whereas B. since
C. so D. because

Answer: A

The conjunction 'whereas' is used to contrast two facts directly in a single sentence.

24. The hospital has a backup generator, _____ there is a power failure. (1)

- A. in the case of B. instead
C. ✓ in case D. in the fact of

Answer: C

The conjunction 'in case' is used to talk about precautions, and is followed by a clause; 'in the case of' is a prepositional phrase that must be followed by a noun phrase.

25. The whole story _____ by the kids in a few days. (1)

- A. ✓ was forgotten B. forgets
C. forgot D. had forgotten

Answer: A

The sentence requires the past simple passive form ('was forgotten') because 'the whole story' is the receiver of the action performed 'by the kids'.

26. I can't sleep! That noise is really _____.

- A. annoy B. ✓ annoying
C. annoyance D. annoyed

Answer: B

An -ing adjective ('annoying') is needed to describe the characteristic of the noun 'noise' that causes the feeling of annoyance.

27. You_____ try paying them more money to get the job done. (1)

- A. have to B. are to
C. were to D. ✓ **should**

Answer: D

The modal verb 'should' is used here to offer a suggestion or advice on how to get the job done.

28. I finished work, _____ to the beach and found a nice place to swim. (1)

- A. is walking B. walks
C. ✓ walked D. was walking

Answer: C

The sentence describes a sequence of completed past actions, so the past simple verb 'walked' is used to maintain parallel structure with 'finished' and 'found'.

29. The committee_____ the issue thoroughly at the meeting yesterday. (1)

- A. was discussed B. discusses
C. is discussed D. ✓ **discussed**

Answer: D

The time marker 'yesterday' indicates that the action is completed in the past, requiring the active past simple verb 'discussed'.

30. _____ she _____ that soup without reading a recipe? (1)

- A. ✓ Has/made B. Has/make
C. Has/tasted D. Has/taste

Answer: A

The present perfect question structure 'Has she made' is grammatically correct and contextually fits the mention of 'without reading a recipe'.

31. I will raise your case_____ I see the manager. (1)

- A. for
C. ✓ **when**
- B. immediate
D. since

Answer: C

The conjunction 'when' is used to introduce the time clause indicating the moment the speaker will raise the case.

32. I wish I_____ to your advice about spending my money wisely. (1)

- A. listen B. ✓ had listened
C. would listen D. have listened

Answer: B

A wish expressing regret about a past situation ('to your advice' in the past) uses the past perfect tense ('had listened').

33. Thomas: Constant use of social media leads to low reading habits. Gebre: _____.

- A. ✓ I agree with you entirely
B. I won't say that
C. I have the right to say that
D. I don't have reading habits

Answer: A

The phrase 'I agree with you entirely' is a standard and polite way of expressing total agreement with another person's opinion in a conversation.

34. Abebe: _____ car was blocking the street? Tesfaye: It was my uncle's car. (1)

- A.** What **B. ✓ Whose**
- C.** Who **D.** Whom

Answer: B

The question word 'Whose' is used to ask about possession, which matches Tesfaye's reply ('It was my uncle's car').

35. He_____ the accident if he had been more careful.

(1)

A. ✓ **would have avoided**

B. avoided

C. would avoid

D. will avoid

Answer: A

This is a third conditional sentence, where the main clause uses 'would have + past participle' ('would have avoided') to talk about an imagined past result of a past condition ('if he had been more careful').

36. The hens _____ plenty of eggs in three weeks' time.

(1)

A. have lied

B. have been lied

C. ✓ **have laid**

D. have been laid

Answer: C

The transitive verb 'lay' (to produce eggs) has the past participle form 'laid'. Thus, 'have laid' is the correct present perfect form.

37. I kept on looking for a sign, but I _____ see anything for it was so dark.

(1)

A. can't

B. ✓ **couldn't**

C. might

D. may

Answer: B

The past modal 'couldn't' is required to express a lack of ability or possibility in the past ('kept on looking', 'for it was so dark').

38. Section One: Reading Passage 1 1 Where would modern society be without advertising? Individual advertisers might think they are just trying to sell a particular product but advertising as a whole sells us an entire lifestyle. If it weren't for advertising the whole of society would be quite different. The economy, for instance, would be plunged into a crisis without the adverts and all the publicity that fuel our desire for limitless consumption. 2 As John Berger observed in his book "Ways of Seeing", all advertising conveys the same simple message: my life will be richer, more fulfilling once I make the next crucial purchase. Adverts persuade us with their images of others who have apparently been transformed and are, as a result, enviable. The purpose is to make me marginally dissatisfied with my life – not with the life of society, just with my individual life. I am supposed to imagine myself transformed after the purchase into an object of envy for others – an envy which will then give me back my love of myself. 3 The prevalence of this social envy is a necessary condition if advertising is to have any hold on us whatsoever. Only if we have got into the habit of comparing ourselves with others and finding ourselves lacking, will we fall prey to the power of advertising. 4 While fanning the flames of our envy advertising keeps us preoccupied with ourselves, our houses, our cars, our holidays and the endless line of new electronic gadgets that suddenly seem indispensable. Tensions in society and problems in the rest of the world, if attended to at all, quickly fade into the background. They are certainly nothing to get particularly worked up about. After all, there can't be any winners without losers. That's life. 5 People like John Berger are also not entirely over the moon about the impact that advertising and shopping have on the value of political freedom. Freedom is supposed to be the highest value in our societies, but in the age of the consumer that freedom is all too readily identified with the freedom to choose between Pepsi and Coke, McDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chicken, Toyota and Ford, and people lose interest in the various political freedoms and our ability to participate in the process of exercising democratic control. There are lots of criticisms that could be made of modern democracies, but no one is going to pay much attention to them if they are more interested in becoming happy shoppers. 6 In all these ways advertising helps to keep the whole socio-economic show on the road. We are rarely aware of this because we are too busy working to earn the money to pay for the objects of our dreams – dreams that play on the screen of our mind like the little clips of film we see in the commercial breaks. Slightly adapted from www.fullspate.digitalcounterrevolution.co.uk/.

Political freedom is mentioned in the passage to illustrate that

- A. ✓ freedom is equated with the choice that people make between different products.
- B. societies value political freedom more than advertising.
- C. advertising and political freedom are equally valued by societies in the age of consumerism.
- D. people need political freedom in order to be able to make choices between different products.

Answer: A

Paragraph 5 states that in the consumer age, political freedom is all too readily identified (equated) with the freedom to choose between commercial products like Pepsi and Coke.

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(1)

One benefit of advertising according to the information in the passage is that

- A. Consumers will buy products of their choices.
- B. ✓ It prevents the economy from plummeting into crisis.
- C. Adverts limit the endless desire for consumption.
- D. People need publicity to fuel their needs.

Answer: B

Paragraph 1 states that 'the economy ... would be plunged into a crisis' without advertising, indicating that advertising benefits the economy by keeping it from plummeting into crisis.

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The word them (in paragraph 5) refers to

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| A. modern democracies | B. advertisers |
| C. shoppers | D. ✓ criticisms |

Answer: D

The pronoun 'them' in paragraph 5 refers back to the plural noun 'criticisms' mentioned earlier in the same sentence.

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(1)

The main idea of paragraph 3 is that

- A. Social envy creates the need for advertising.
- B. People compare themselves with others in order to have what they think they need and what they lack.
- C. ✓ **The prevalence of social envy is a necessary condition for advertising.**
- D. the influence of advertising lies in its power to make people envious of others.

Answer: C

Paragraph 3 explicitly states that the prevalence of social envy is a necessary condition for advertising to have any influence on us.

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(1)

Which one of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. ✓ Advertising forces us to be less concerned about tensions in society and other social problems.
- B. Advertising advises us to give more attention to things that are of concern to us collectively.
- C. New electronic gadgets are truly indispensable
- D. Advertising adds to our existing problems.

Answer: A

Paragraph 4 explains that advertising keeps us preoccupied with ourselves and material items, causing social tensions and global problems to 'quickly fade into the background'.

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(1)

In the passage, the writer says that

- A. ✓ advertising is more than merely trying to sell a product.
- B. advertising is a key factor in human existence.
- C. society would have no place in the modern world without advertising.
- D. advertising has little influence on our lifestyle.

Answer: A

Paragraph 1 explains that while individual advertisers may think they are just selling a product, advertising as a whole sells an entire lifestyle, which is far more than merely selling a product.

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The writer is more concerned about

- A. the criticisms made of modern democracies.
- B. the attention given to modern democracies.
- C. the happiness of shoppers as a result of good advertising.
- D. ✓ the lack of attention given to the criticisms made of modern democracies.

Answer: D

In paragraph 5, the writer expresses concern that people fail to pay attention to criticisms of modern democracies because they are distracted by being 'happy shoppers'.

might think they are just trying to sell a particular product but advertising as a whole sells us an entire lifestyle. If it weren't for advertising the whole of society would be quite different. The economy, for instance, would be plunged into a crisis without the adverts and all the publicity that fuel our desire for limitless consumption. 2 As John Berger observed in his book "Ways of Seeing", all advertising conveys the same simple message: my life will be richer, more fulfilling once I make the next crucial purchase. Adverts persuade us with their images of others who have apparently been transformed and are, as a result, enviable. The purpose is to make me marginally dissatisfied with my life – not with the life of society, just with my individual life. I am supposed to imagine myself transformed after the purchase into an object of envy for others – an envy which will then give me back my love of myself. 3 The prevalence of this social envy is a necessary condition if advertising is to have any hold on us whatsoever. Only if we have got into the habit of comparing ourselves with others and finding ourselves lacking, will we fall prey to the power of advertising. 4 While fanning the flames of our envy advertising keeps us preoccupied with ourselves, our houses, our cars, our holidays and the endless line of new electronic gadgets that suddenly seem indispensable. Tensions in society and problems in the rest of the world, if attended to at all, quickly fade into the background. They are certainly nothing to get particularly worked up about. After all, there can't be any winners without losers. That's life. 5 People like John Berger are also not entirely over the moon about the impact that advertising and shopping have on the value of political freedom. Freedom is supposed to be the highest value in our societies, but in the age of the consumer that freedom is all too readily identified with the freedom to choose between Pepsi and Coke, McDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chicken, Toyota and Ford, and people lose interest in the various political freedoms and our ability to participate in the process of exercising democratic control. There are lots of criticisms that could be made of modern democracies, but no one is going to pay much attention to them if they are more interested in becoming happy shoppers. 6 In all these ways advertising helps to keep the whole socio-economic show on the road. We are rarely aware of this because we are too busy working to earn the money to pay for the objects of our dreams – dreams that play on the screen of our mind like the little clips of film we see in the commercial breaks. Slightly adapted from www.fullspate.digitalcounterrevolution.co.uk/.

Advertising influences us by

- A. Making us compare ourselves with other members of the society.
- B. Helping us transform our individual lives.
- C. Showing us how we will become richer in life.
- D. ✓ Making us desire to have what we lack but others have.

Answer: D

The text explains that advertising influences us by fanning the flames of our envy, playing on our habit of comparing ourselves with others, and making us want what we lack but others have.

46. Section One: Reading Passage 1 1 Where would modern society be without advertising? Individual advertisers might think they are just trying to sell a particular product but advertising as a whole sells us an entire lifestyle. If it weren't for advertising the whole of society would be quite different. The economy, for instance, would be plunged into a crisis without the adverts and all the publicity that fuel our desire for limitless consumption. 2 As John Berger observed in his book "Ways of Seeing", all advertising conveys the same simple message: my life will be richer, more fulfilling once I make the next crucial purchase. Adverts persuade us with their images of others who have apparently been transformed and are, as a result, enviable. The purpose is to make me marginally dissatisfied with my life – not with the life of society, just with my individual life. I am supposed to imagine myself transformed after the purchase into an object of envy for others – an envy which will then give me back my love of myself. 3 The prevalence of this social envy is a necessary condition if advertising is to have any hold on us whatsoever. Only if we have got into the habit of comparing ourselves with others and finding ourselves lacking, will we fall prey to the power of advertising. 4 While fanning the flames of our envy advertising keeps us preoccupied with ourselves, our houses, our cars, our holidays and the endless line of new electronic gadgets that suddenly seem indispensable. Tensions in society and problems in the rest of the world, if attended to at all, quickly fade into the background. They are certainly nothing to get particularly worked up about. After all, there can't be any winners without losers. That's life. 5 People like John Berger are also not entirely over the moon about the impact that advertising and shopping have on the value of political freedom. Freedom is supposed to be the highest value in our societies, but in the age of the consumer that freedom is all too readily identified with the freedom to choose between Pepsi and Coke, McDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chicken, Toyota and Ford, and people lose interest in the various political freedoms and our ability to participate in the process of exercising democratic control. There are lots of criticisms that could be made of modern democracies, but no one is going to pay much attention to them if they are more interested in becoming happy shoppers. 6 In all these ways advertising helps to keep the whole socio-economic show on the road. We are rarely aware of this because we are too busy working to earn the money to pay for the objects of our dreams – dreams that play on the screen of our mind like the little clips of film we see in the commercial breaks. Slightly adapted from www.fullspate.digitalcounterrevolution.co.uk/.

(1)

The writer of the passage

- A. ✓ is critical of advertising.
- B. says that advertising should be used more carefully.
- C. describes how advertising works.
- D. argues against the use of advertising.

Answer: A

The writer adopts a critical stance, explaining how advertising manipulate human desires, breeds social envy, and distracts people from exercising democratic rights.

47. Section One: Reading Passage 1 1 Where would modern society be without advertising? Individual advertisers might think they are just trying to sell a particular product but advertising as a whole sells us an entire lifestyle. If it weren't for advertising the whole of society would be quite different. The economy, for instance, would be plunged into a crisis without the adverts and all the publicity that fuel our desire for limitless consumption. 2 As John Berger observed in his book "Ways of Seeing", all advertising conveys the same simple message: my life will be richer, more fulfilling once I make the next crucial purchase. Adverts persuade us with their images of others who have apparently been transformed and are, as a result, enviable. The purpose is to make me marginally dissatisfied with my life – not with the life of society, just with my individual life. I am supposed to imagine myself transformed after the purchase into an object of envy for others – an envy which will then give me back my love of myself. 3 The prevalence of this social envy is a necessary condition if advertising is to have any hold on us whatsoever. Only if we have got into the habit of comparing ourselves with others and finding ourselves lacking, will we fall prey to the power of advertising. 4 While fanning the flames of our envy advertising keeps us preoccupied with ourselves, our houses, our cars, our holidays and the endless line of new electronic gadgets that suddenly seem indispensable. Tensions in society and problems in the rest of the world, if attended to at all, quickly fade into the background. They are certainly nothing to get particularly worked up about. After all, there can't be any winners without losers. That's life. 5 People like John Berger are also not entirely over the moon about the impact that advertising and shopping have on the value of political freedom. Freedom is supposed to be the highest value in our societies, but in the age of the consumer that freedom is all too readily identified with the freedom to choose between Pepsi and Coke, McDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chicken, Toyota and Ford, and people lose interest in the various political freedoms and our ability to participate in the process of exercising democratic control. There are lots of criticisms that could be made of modern democracies, but no one is going to pay much attention to them if they are more interested in becoming happy shoppers. 6 In all these ways advertising helps to keep the whole socio-economic show on the road. We are rarely aware of this because we are too busy working to earn the money to pay for the objects of our dreams – dreams that play on the screen of our mind like the little clips of film we see in the commercial breaks. Slightly adapted from www.fullspate.digitalcounterrevolution.co.uk/.

(1)

The passage can be summarized as

- A. the impact of advertising on the economy.
- B. ✓ **advertising and consumerism.**
- C. the power of advertising.
- D. advertising and the freedom of choice.

Answer: B

The passage primarily explores the interplay between advertising and consumerism, describing how ads create a culture of endless consumption and shape our social values.

48. Section Two: Reading passage II 1 Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree since the Renaissance, graduating from Geneva Medical College, in New York State, in 1849. She supported women's medical education and helped many other women's careers. By establishing the New York Infirmary in 1857, she [text continues on booklet page 9, which is missing from the source scan] [Booklet page 9 is missing from the source scan: the rest of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 2, 3 and most of paragraph 4 are not available.] 4 [...] later, in 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from an American medical school. 5 Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell established a practice in New York City, but had few patients and few opportunities for intellectual exchange with other physicians and "the means of increasing medical knowledge which dispensary practice affords." She applied for a job as physician at the women's department of a large city dispensary, but was refused. In 1853, with the help of friends, she opened her own dispensary in a single rented room, seeing patients three afternoons a week. Source: Reading 501 (1)
- According to paragraph 3, why did Blackwell change her mind to study medicine? Because (of)

A. ✓ the suggestion of her dying close friend.

B. the job was suitable for a woman.

C. it was her childhood desire.

D. she wanted to study the structures of the body.

Answer: A

Paragraph 3 states that Blackwell's decision to study medicine arose from a friend's dying suggestion that her suffering would have been less if her doctor had been a woman.

49. Section Two: Reading passage II 1 Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree since the Renaissance, graduating from Geneva Medical College, in New York State, in 1849. She supported women's medical education and helped many other women's careers. By establishing the New York Infirmary in 1857, she [text continues on booklet page 9, which is missing from the source scan] [Booklet page 9 is missing from the source scan: the rest of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 2, 3 and most of paragraph 4 are not available.] 4 [...] later, in 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from an American medical school. 5 Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell established a practice in New York City, but had few patients and few opportunities for intellectual exchange with other physicians and "the means of increasing medical knowledge which dispensary practice affords." She applied for a job as physician at the women's department of a large city dispensary, but was refused. In 1853, with the help of friends, she opened her own dispensary in a single rented room, seeing patients three afternoons a week. Source: Reading 501 (1)
- What does the word physicians mean in paragraph 1?

A. ✓ Doctors

B. Medical assistances

C. Physics graduates

D. Nurses

Answer: A

The word 'physicians' is a synonym for 'doctors' or medical practitioners who have earned an M.D. degree.

50. Section Two: Reading passage II 1 Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree since the Renaissance, graduating from Geneva Medical College, in New York State, in 1849. She supported women's medical education and helped many other women's careers. By establishing the New York Infirmary in 1857, she [text continues on booklet page 9, which is missing from the source scan] [Booklet page 9 is missing from the source scan: the rest of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 2, 3 and most of paragraph 4 are not available.] 4 [...] later, in 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from an American medical school. 5 Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell established a practice in New York City, but had few patients and few opportunities for intellectual exchange with other physicians and "the means of increasing medical knowledge which dispensary practice affords." She applied for a job as physician at the women's department of a large city dispensary, but was refused. In 1853, with the help of friends, she opened her own dispensary in a single rented room, seeing patients three afternoons a week. Source: Reading 501 (1)

In paragraph 3, ...she would have been spared her worst suffering if her physician had been a woman. What does this idea imply?

- A. Women who study medicine were not successful.
- B. Men physicians were not experienced.
- C. Women physicians by nature are efficient.
- D. ✓ The medical profession was dominated by men.

Answer: D

The statement implies that because there were no female doctors available at the time to treat her friend, the medical profession was entirely dominated by men.

51. Section Two: Reading passage II 1 Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree since the Renaissance, graduating from Geneva Medical College, in New York State, in 1849. She supported women's medical education and helped many other women's careers. By establishing the New York Infirmary in 1857, she [text continues on booklet page 9, which is missing from the source scan] [Booklet page 9 is missing from the source scan: the rest of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 2, 3 and most of paragraph 4 are not available.] 4 [...] later, in 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from an American medical school. 5 Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell established a practice in New York City, but had few patients and few opportunities for intellectual exchange with other physicians and "the means of increasing medical knowledge which dispensary practice affords." She applied for a job as physician at the women's department of a large city dispensary, but was refused. In 1853, with the help of friends, she opened her own dispensary in a single rented room, seeing patients three afternoons a week. Source: Reading 501 (1)

Which one of the following paragraphs shows that Blackwell was reluctant to study medicine?

- A. ✓ Paragraph 3
- B. Paragraph 2
- C. Paragraph 1
- D. Paragraph 4

Answer: A

In paragraph 3, the passage notes that Blackwell was initially 'repelled by the idea of studying medicine' and hated medical books, indicating her early reluctance.

52. Section Two: Reading passage II 1 Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree since the Renaissance, graduating from Geneva Medical College, in New York State, in 1849. She supported women's medical education and helped many other women's careers. By establishing the New York Infirmary in 1857, she [text continues on booklet page 9, which is missing from the source scan] [Booklet page 9 is missing from the source scan: the rest of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 2, 3 and most of paragraph 4 are not available.] 4 [...] later, in 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from an American medical school. 5 Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell established a practice in New York City, but had few patients and few opportunities for intellectual exchange with other physicians and "the means of increasing medical knowledge which dispensary practice affords." She applied for a job as physician at the women's department of a large city dispensary, but was refused. In 1853, with the help of friends, she opened her own dispensary in a single rented room, seeing patients three afternoons a week. Source: Reading 501 (1)
- What contribution did Blackwell make to women interested in medicine as a profession?

- A. She gave free medical service. B. ✓ She supported the medical education.
C. She helped the poor financially. D. She made medicines accessible.

Answer: B

Paragraph 1 explicitly states that Elizabeth Blackwell 'supported women's medical education and helped many other women's careers.'

53. Section Two: Reading passage II 1 Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree since the Renaissance, graduating from Geneva Medical College, in New York State, in 1849. She supported women's medical education and helped many other women's careers. By establishing the New York Infirmary in 1857, she [text continues on booklet page 9, which is missing from the source scan] [Booklet page 9 is missing from the source scan: the rest of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 2, 3 and most of paragraph 4 are not available.] 4 [...] later, in 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from an American medical school. 5 Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell established a practice in New York City, but had few patients and few opportunities for intellectual exchange with other physicians and "the means of increasing medical knowledge which dispensary practice affords." She applied for a job as physician at the women's department of a large city dispensary, but was refused. In 1853, with the help of friends, she opened her own dispensary in a single rented room, seeing patients three afternoons a week. Source: Reading 501 (1)
- Which one of the following statements is WRONG about Elizabeth Blackwell?

- A. She was born in England.
B. She moved to America for financial reason.
C. She lost her father at the age of 17.
D. ✓ She moved to America in 1932.

Answer: D

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in 1821 and immigrated to America in 1832; therefore, stating that she moved to America in 1932 is factually incorrect.

54. Section Two: Reading passage II 1 Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree since the Renaissance, graduating from Geneva Medical College, in New York State, in 1849. She supported women's medical education and helped many other women's careers. By establishing the New York Infirmary in 1857, she [text continues on booklet page 9, which is missing from the source scan] [Booklet page 9 is missing from the source scan: the rest of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 2, 3 and most of paragraph 4 are not available.] 4 [...] later, in 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from an American medical school. 5 Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell established a practice in New York City, but had few patients and few opportunities for intellectual exchange with other physicians and "the means of increasing medical knowledge which dispensary practice affords." She applied for a job as physician at the women's department of a large city dispensary, but was refused. In 1853, with the help of friends, she opened her own dispensary in a single rented room, seeing patients three afternoons a week. Source: Reading 501
- The action of the all-male student body _____.

- A. appreciated Blackwell's ambition to be a physician
- B. found evidence of Blackwell's reluctance to join the college
- C. ✓ let Blackwell gain admittance in Geneva Medical College
- D. voted yes honestly to admit Blackwell in the college

Answer: C

The student body voted to admit her, which allowed her to gain admittance to Geneva Medical College (even though they originally did so as a joke).

55. Section Two: Reading passage II 1 Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree since the Renaissance, graduating from Geneva Medical College, in New York State, in 1849. She supported women's medical education and helped many other women's careers. By establishing the New York Infirmary in 1857, she [text continues on booklet page 9, which is missing from the source scan] [Booklet page 9 is missing from the source scan: the rest of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 2, 3 and most of paragraph 4 are not available.] 4 [...] later, in 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from an American medical school. 5 Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell established a practice in New York City, but had few patients and few opportunities for intellectual exchange with other physicians and "the means of increasing medical knowledge which dispensary practice affords." She applied for a job as physician at the women's department of a large city dispensary, but was refused. In 1853, with the help of friends, she opened her own dispensary in a single rented room, seeing patients three afternoons a week. Source: Reading 501
- What do paragraphs 4 and 5 have in common?

- A. ✓ The challenges and successes of Blackwell
- B. Opportunities one could miss in life
- C. Biological information of a woman
- D. The admission of Blackwell into the college

Answer: A

Paragraph 4 highlights her success in graduating as the first female M.D., while Paragraph 5 details the challenges she faced in her practice and her success in opening a dispensary.

56. Section Two: Reading passage II 1 Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree since the Renaissance, graduating from Geneva Medical College, in New York State, in 1849. She supported women's medical education and helped many other women's careers. By establishing the New York Infirmary in 1857, she [text continues on booklet page 9, which is missing from the source scan] [Booklet page 9 is missing from the source scan: the rest of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 2, 3 and most of paragraph 4 are not available.] 4 [...] later, in 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from an American medical school. 5 Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell established a practice in New York City, but had few patients and few opportunities for intellectual exchange with other physicians and "the means of increasing medical knowledge which dispensary practice affords." She applied for a job as physician at the women's department of a large city dispensary, but was refused. In 1853, with the help of friends, she opened her own dispensary in a single rented room, seeing patients three afternoons a week. Source: Reading 501 (1)
- The passage mainly focuses on the _____.

- A. campaign for women's right
- B. ✓ **social barriers women could face**
- C. availability of medicine education for women
- D. work ethics of physicians in the 19th century

Answer: B

The biography of Elizabeth Blackwell primarily illustrates the severe gender discrimination and social barriers women had to overcome to enter and practice medicine in the 19th century.

57. Unlike the buses in the operations, the ones which are to be imported have significant improvements. (1)
- A. Both the buses in operation and those to be imported have similar improvements.
 - B. Neither the buses in operation nor the ones to be imported have significant improvements.
 - C. ✓ **The buses which are to be imported are more updated than the ones that are in operation.**
 - D. The buses in operation are to be replaced by the buses imported with little improvements.

Answer: C

The original sentence states that the imported buses have 'significant improvements' over those currently in operation, meaning they are more updated.

58. There is no reason why our customers can't use our services as long as we provide regular services with quality. (1)
- A. There is a reason for customers not use our service as far as services with quality are provided.
 - B. Our customers can't use our services even if we provide regular services with quality.
 - C. There is a tendency that excellent services drive away customers.
 - D. ✓ **Giving genuine services bring customers' satisfaction.**

Answer: D

The phrase 'as long as we provide regular services with quality' indicates that delivering high-quality, genuine services ensures customer satisfaction and usage.

59. On her return from a trip, she got an accident resulting in the amputation on her right leg. (1)
- A. sickness
 - B. scratch
 - C. fitness
 - D. ✓ **impairment**

Answer: D

The amputation of a limb results in a permanent physical 'impairment' or disability.

60. He has promised his son a new bicycle for Christmas and nothing will break his resolution. (1)

- A. relation
B. ✓ **decision**
C. talent
D. ability

Answer: B

A 'resolution' is a firm determination or 'decision' to do something.

61. The price of goods are known for their variability because they increase and decrease every other day. (1)

- A. ✓ **fluctuation**
B. transition
C. evenness
D. certainty

Answer: A

Prices that increase and decrease constantly are characterized by 'variability,' which is synonymous with 'fluctuation.'

62. Workers in big firms receive a substantial part of their pay in the form of attractive bonuses and overtime. (1)

- A. ✓ **considerable**
B. fixed
C. distinct
D. sensitive

Answer: A

The word 'substantial' means of considerable importance, size, or worth.

63. The economy requires a stable environment in order to grow rapidly (1)

- A. solitary
B. precious
C. ✓ **firm**
D. successful

Answer: C

A 'stable' environment is one that is steady, secure, and 'firm.'

64. Despite a cancer diagnosis, Melat would remain resilient and fight without losing hope until the very end. (1)

- A. desperate
B. rude
C. ✓ **strong**
D. calm

Answer: C

Being 'resilient' means possessing the mental or physical strength to recover quickly from setbacks or difficult illnesses like cancer.

65. As a parent, I have the discretion to determine which TV programs my children may watch. (1)

- A. wealth
B. spirit
C. alternative
D. ✓ **right**

Answer: D

Having the 'discretion' to decide something means having the individual authority or 'right' to make that choice.

66. I have to unzip my jacket because it is getting very hot. (1)

- A. fasten
B. ✓ **undo**
C. unlock
D. zip up

Answer: B

To 'unzip' a jacket means to open or 'undo' its zipper.

67. You can get advice from some _____ students, as they have more experience. (1)

- A. ambitious B. underage
C. ✓ senior D. junior

Answer: C

Students who are further along in their education and have more experience are referred to as 'senior' students.

68. There was a significant_____ in crop production because of the shortage of rain. (1)

- A. ✓ reduction
B. proportion
C. rise
D. amount

Answer: A

A shortage of rain naturally leads to a decrease or 'reduction' in agricultural crop production.

69. Never allow yourself to get discouraged and think that your life is _____ and can't make a change. (1)

- A. worth
B. ✓ insignificant
C. faithful
D. independent

Answer: B

Feeling that one's life is 'insignificant' aligns with feeling discouraged and believing that one cannot make a meaningful impact or change.

70. Applicants should have_____ experience in the relevant area to apply for the job. (1)

- A. ✓ prior
B. popular
C. access
D. sector

Answer: A

Job applications frequently require 'prior' experience, meaning experience gained before applying.

71. Sleep disorders can cause serious _____ and physiological problems. (1)

- A. meteorological B. difficulty
C. ✓ psychological D. mood

Answer: C

Sleep disorders have a dual impact on both mind and body, leading to 'psychological' (mental) and physiological (physical) problems.

72. My grandfather's face was _____ with age. (1)

- A. ✓ wrinkled B. frowned
C. surprised D. confused

Answer: A

With advancing age, a person's skin loses elasticity and becomes 'wrinkled.'

73. The disease is_____ and you can catch it easily if you are not more careful. (1)

- A. severe
B. ✓ infectious
C. tropical
D. malnourishment

Answer: B

A disease that is easily caught or transmitted from person to person is described as 'infectious.'

74. He couldn't have been successful without my help, but I don't want to _____ anything from his achievements. (1)

- A. take back
B. ✓ take away
C. take out
D. take off

Answer: B

The phrasal verb 'take away from' means to detract from or diminish the value of something, which perfectly fits the context of not wanting to diminish his achievements.

75. A letter with the opening salutation 'Dear or Madam' most likely ends in: (1)

- A. Best wishes
B. Yours sincerely
C. ✓ Yours faithfully
D. Lots of love

Answer: C

In formal English correspondence, letters starting with 'Dear Sir or Madam' (where the recipient's name is unknown) traditionally conclude with the sign-off 'Yours faithfully'.

76. I am W/o Almaz and I am writing this letter to inform you that my 5 year-old-son Belete will remain absent for class the next two days because of sickness. This short extract is most likely taken from a letter written to (1)

- A. ask information
B. ✓ a school principal
C. give an invitation
D. a football coach

Answer: B

A parent's note explaining a 5-year-old child's absence from class due to illness is typically addressed to the school principal or class teacher.

77. Could you please ship it to me by mail? I will immediately transfer the cost involved to a bank in your area. This is most likely taken from (1)

- A. the ending of formal letter
B. the beginning of formal letter
C. the body of a letter to a friend
D. ✓ the body of formal letter

Answer: D

This excerpt deals with the logistics of shipping and payment, which is characteristic of the body of a formal/business letter rather than its beginning or ending.

78. When put in the correct order, the sentences below make up a complete paragraph. Choose the alternative that contains the correct order. a. Milk teeth loosen and fall out when a child is about 6 years old. b. Humans grow two sets of teeth in their lives. c. When a person is around 20-25, four additional back teeth grow called wisdom teeth. d. The first set has 20 teeth called milk teeth. e. The second set has 28 teeth that replace the milk teeth and are called permanent teeth. (1)

- A. b,d,e,a,c
B. ✓ b,d,a,e,c
C. c,b,d,e,a
D. a,d,e,c,b

Answer: B

The logical progression starts with the overview of two sets of teeth (b), names the first set (d), details when they fall out (a), introduces the second set (e), and concludes with the late development of wisdom teeth (c).

79. When put in the correct order, the sentences below make up a complete paragraph. Choose the alternative that contains the correct order. a. People are used to taking aspirin whenever they feel pain. b. It's scientifically proven that excessive use of aspirin turns it in to a toxin. c. It's true that aspirin is an effective pain killer; for example, in headache cases. d. However, aspirin like in other medicine can be dangerously harmful. e. Aspirin can be a fatal poison. (1)

A. c,e,d,b,a

B. b,a,d,e,c

C. ✓ e,a,c,d,b

D. d,a,c,b,e

Answer: C

This sequence starts with a strong topic sentence about aspirin being a fatal poison (e), introduces how people commonly use it (a), details its benefits (c), warns of its potential danger (d), and concludes with scientific evidence (b).

80. When put in the correct order, the sentences below make up a complete paragraph. Choose the alternative that contains the correct order. a. The fastest computers can handle millions of problem in a few seconds. b. It is fairly a recent invention. c. In a few minutes a computer can perform calculations that humans would need years to complete. d. Computer is one of the greatest advances in modern technology. e. Computers are capable of doing extremely complicated works. (1)

A. a,e,d,c,b

B. b,c,a,e,d

C. ✓ d,b,e,c,a

D. c,e,d,a,b

Answer: C

The paragraph flows logically from a general statement defining the computer (d), its history (b), its capability (e), a specific comparative calculation example (c), and a statement on the fastest computers (a).

81. When put in the correct order, the sentences below make up a complete paragraph. Choose the alternative that contains the correct order. a. John lived with his mother and father in a village on the edge of the forest. b. John always woke up early in the morning and went to school. c. He was a good boy and he helped his parents in the fields when he got home from school. d. Life was quiet in the village and most of the people who lived there were farmers. e. At night, he usually slept very well after he had studied hard. (1)

A. ✓ a,d,b,c,e

B. a,d,c,e,b

C. b,e,a,d,c

D. e,c,b,d,a

Answer: A

This chronological narrative introduces John and his home (a), the background of his village (d), his morning school routine (b), his after-school help (c), and his bedtime (e).

82. ... His ears are turned back while his noble looking head is held high. His all black coat glistens in the late afternoon sun. This is taken from a piece of writing that is most likely: (1)

A. ✓ descriptive

B. expository

C. narrative

D. argumentative

Answer: A

The text uses highly descriptive and vivid sensory details ('noble looking head', 'all black coat glistens') to paint a mental picture, which is characteristic of descriptive writing.

83. A story written by a person about his/her experience of travelling from one place to another would most likely be_____ (1)

A. descriptive

B. argumentative

C. process

D. ✓ narrative

Answer: D

A story recounting personal experiences of travelling from one place to another in chronological order is a narrative.

84. Choose the best alternative which is written in correct punctuation and capitalization. (1)

- A. The high level symposium was organized by Ethiopian Ministry of education.
- B. ✓ **The high level symposium was organized by Ethiopian Ministry of Education.**
- C. The high level symposium was organized by ethiopian ministry of education.
- D. The high level symposium was organized by Ethiopian ministry of education.

Answer: B

'Ethiopian Ministry of Education' is a proper noun, so all of its principal words must be capitalized.

85. Choose the best alternative which is written in correct punctuation and capitalization. (1)

- A. The OA.U usually meets in Addis Ababa.
- B. The O.A.U usually meets in Addis Ababa
- C. ✓ **The O.A.U. usually meets in Addis Ababa.**
- D. The OAU.usually meets in Addis Ababa.

Answer: C

Option C correctly uses periods to denote the abbreviation 'O.A.U.' and correctly terminates the declarative sentence with a final period.

86. Choose the best alternative which is written in correct punctuation and capitalization. (1)

- A. When I get older I will be able to drive.
- B. ✓ **When I get older, I will be able to drive.**
- C. When, I get older I will be able to drive.
- D. When I get older I, will be able to drive.

Answer: B

An introductory adverbial clause ('When I get older') must be separated from the main clause by a comma.

87. Choose the best alternative which is written in correct punctuation and capitalization. (1)

- A. ✓ **What an incredible situation; it must make you nervous.**
- B. What an incredible situation? it must make you nervous.
- C. What an incredible situation, it must make you nervous.
- D. What an incredible situation: it must make you nervous.

Answer: A

The semicolon is used here to link two closely related independent-like statements without a coordinating conjunction.

88. The words below are NOT in the proper order. When put in the right order, they make a correct English sentence. (1)
Choose the alternative with a correct order. now/books/on/ studying/out/of/is/print/of/the/one/best

- A. ✓ **One of the best books on studying is now out of print.**
- B. Books on studying out of print is now one of the best.
- C. Now books on studying out of print is one of the best.
- D. Studying on books now is one of the best out of print.

Answer: A

Option A arranges the words into a grammatically correct and coherent declarative sentence: 'One of the best books on studying is now out of print.'

89. The words below are NOT in the proper order. When put in the right order, they make a correct English sentence. (1)
Choose the alternative with a correct order. babies/the/people/throughout/love/world
- A. Throughout babies the world love people. B. ✓ **People love babies throughout the world.**
C. Babies world throughout love the people. D. People the babies throughout love world.

Answer: B

Option B is the only arrangement that forms a grammatically correct subject-verb-object sentence with a prepositional phrase: 'People love babies throughout the world.'

90. The words below are NOT in the proper order. When put in the right order, they make a correct English sentence. (1)
Choose the alternative with a correct order. environment/a/of/affect/can/quality/polluted/our/a
- A. A polluted can environment affect our quality of life.
B. ✓ **A polluted environment can affect our quality of life.**
C. A polluted quality environment of our life can affect.
D. A polluted affect environment of quality can our life.

Answer: B

Option B forms a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence: 'A polluted environment can affect our quality of life.'

91. Choose the alternative with a correct spelling. (1)
- A. illegble B. ✓ **earthquake**
C. crtical D. deprsion

Answer: B

'Earthquake' is spelled correctly, whereas 'illegible', 'critical', and 'depression' are misspelled in the other options.

92. Choose the alternative with a correct spelling. (1)
- A. ✓ **cooperative** B. optmistic
C. comunication D. distnguished

Answer: A

'Cooperative' is spelled correctly, while the other options contain spelling errors ('optimistic', 'communication', 'distinguished').

93. Driver: What's the matter? Policeman: You have violated a traffic rule._____ (1)
- A. I am sorry. The road is free. I failed to notice you.
B. How can we allow people like you?
C. ✓ **When you see a red light, you should stop.**
D. It is not my business. It is the minimum penalty.

Answer: C

The policeman's role is to explain the violation; stating 'When you see a red light, you should stop' is a direct and logical follow-up to 'You have violated a traffic rule.'

94. Mesele: It seems we are in a difficult time at the moment. Kuma: _____ (1)
- A. Where are we?
 - B. Please arrive here as early as you can
 - C. We have informed them already.
 - D. ✓ **I believe the situation will improve soon.**

Answer: D

Kuma's response 'I believe the situation will improve soon' is a logical, reassuring, and cohesive reply to Mesele's observation about being in a difficult time.

95. Selam: _____? Kidist: An Italian person named Guglielmo Marconi. (1)
- A. How was a radio invented
 - B. ✓ **Who invented a radio**
 - C. Why was a radio invented
 - D. Where was a radio invented

Answer: B

The response names a person ('Guglielmo Marconi'), which directly answers the subject-seeking question 'Who invented a radio?'

96. Melaku: Many students don't follow their lessons attentively. Senait: _____ (1)
- A. ✓ **Another problem is that they don't come to class regularly.**
 - B. Did you see them this morning?
 - C. I don't think I can help you.
 - D. We found it interesting to watch.

Answer: A

Senait's response logically builds on Melaku's point about student inattentiveness by introducing 'another problem' related to their school attendance.

97. Reservationist: Can I have the dates for your departure and return? Customer: Yes, I want to leave on July 27 and return on 30. Reservationist: _____ Did you say you wanted to return on July 30. Customer: Sorry. I didn't make myself clear. I want to return on August 30. (1)
- A. ✓ **I'm sorry; I didn't follow what you said.**
 - B. Do you have a flight phobia?
 - C. Why did you confuse me?
 - D. That is your first time to book a ticket.

Answer: A

The reservationist's request for clarification ('Did you say you wanted to return on July 30') naturally follows the polite statement 'I'm sorry; I didn't follow what you said.'

98. Dibabe: _____ Muleta: As I see it, it has both pros and cons. (1)
- A. It is not easy to define globalization.
 - B. Globalization is relatively a recent phenomenon.
 - C. ✓ **I think globalization is a threat to developing countries like ours.**
 - D. Where did you first hear the term globalization?

Answer: C

Muleta's response ('it has both pros and cons') evaluates an opinion, making it a perfect follow-up to Dibabe's assertive statement in Option C about globalization being a threat.

99. Marketing manager: Our clients are not pleased with our service. What suggestion have you got? Marketing officer: _____ Marketing manager: That's an excellent idea. It'll show them our concern. (1)
- A. I'd like to give some suggestions.
B. What are we going to change?
C. ✓ **Shall we invite them to meet with us?**
D. I don't understand why they are not happy.

Answer: C

The marketing manager asks for a suggestion to show concern to unhappy clients. Inviting them to meet (Option C) directly addresses this by showing that their feedback is valued.

100. Meseret: _____ Muhaba: That's a good idea. I'm really getting bored at home. (1)
- A. I'm afraid we can't get all the job done today.
B. ✓ **We may go for a walk this evening. What do you think?**
C. We couldn't do anything about it
D. Do you really think you can get along with him?

Answer: B

Muhaba says they are getting bored at home and thinks the idea is good, meaning Meseret must have proposed an outdoor activity like going for a walk (Option B).

101. Alemayehu: Can you ride a motorbike? Sintayehu: _____ (1)
- A. Yes, I do
B. ✓ **No, I can ride a bicycle**
C. Yes, I can't ride a horse
D. No, I don't

Answer: B

In response to 'Can you...?', Sintayehu answers 'No' to riding a motorbike but adds the contrast 'I can ride a bicycle' (Option B). Options A and D are grammatically incorrect answers to 'Can you...'.

102. Rawda: Would you like something to drink? Fatuma: _____ (1)
- A. I need time to determine.
B. That is exactly what I see.
C. Interesting to be here with you.
D. ✓ **I would like tea if you don't mind.**

Answer: D

When offered a drink, Option D ('I would like tea if you don't mind') is a polite, natural, and direct way to accept the offer.

103. Surafel: They should know that we can't help them because we don't have the time. Tolera: _____ (1)
- A. We can find out the information from our friend.
B. We don't clearly know why he is so interested in the matter.
C. They insist on going out for dinner this evening.
D. ✓ **Besides, we don't have the required resources.**

Answer: D

Surafel explains they cannot help because of a lack of time. Tolera supports this explanation by adding another constraint ('Besides, we don't have the required resources') using the transition word 'besides'.

104. Masresha: _____ Samuel: I hope so. (1)

- A. ✓ **By the end of the lesson we will have all understood the topic thoroughly.**
- B. The teacher advised us to work very hard in preparation for the national exam.
- C. What do you think about the national exam?
- D. Talk to the teacher about it.

Answer: A

'I hope so' is used to express optimism about a future event or prediction, such as the hope that everyone will understand the topic by the end of the lesson (Option A).

105. Stranger: I am having trouble with my car. Renitent: _____ (1)

- A. ✓ **Perhaps you could go to a garage**
- B. Let's not forget the brand
- C. That sounds great
- D. At least you should know about cars

Answer: A

When a stranger mentions having trouble with their car, the most polite and helpful response is to suggest going to a garage (Option A).

106. Dou: What kinds of websites are very popular? Ochala: _____ (1)

- A. Many people like to use them
- B. ✓ **Take for example Face book and twitter**
- C. Popular people use twitter most often
- D. They are famous in many countries

Answer: B

Dou asks for examples of 'kinds of websites' that are popular, and Ochala provides examples (Facebook and Twitter) in Option B.

107. Gudina: What's required to be a merchant? Moges: _____ (1)

- A. It's the best way of giving service for a small business.
- B. How could you open a business?
- C. It is a good idea.
- D. ✓ **Having a variety of asset would be an essential matter.**

Answer: D

Gudina asks what is 'required' to be a merchant, and Moges answers that having assets would be 'essential' (Option D).

108. kasa: What do you think of Selam? Henok: _____ (1)

- A. I feel the same way sometimes
- B. I work with her
- C. ✓ **She is patient in class, but on the other hand, she isn't patient at h**
- D. Alright! I will let you know if you need any information. Just ask

Answer: C

In response to 'What do you think of Selam?', Henok gives a descriptive opinion about her personality (Option C).

109. Musema: _____? Tiruye: Dad. We always enjoy listening to him. (1)

- A. ✓ **Who is the funniest person in your family**
- B. Do you usually have family gathering
- C. Are your parents strict or funny
- D. What do you like the most about your family

Answer: A

Tiruye's answer ('Dad. We always enjoy listening to him') identifies a specific person in response to a question about who has a certain trait, which fits 'Who is the funniest person...' (Option A).

110. Mother: _____ Son: Well, I will do as you said. (1)

- A. Do you really finish your homework by your own?
- B. What sort of things did you buy?
- C. I have put some soft drinks in the refrigerator.
- D. ✓ **You won't go out unless you do your homework.**

Answer: D

The son's response 'I will do as you said' indicates he is complying with a command or condition set by his mother, which corresponds to the conditional demand in Option D.

111. Abush: _____? Helen: Yes, I do. (1)

- A. Have you ever compared beauty against virtue
- B. Can you say virtue is more important than beauty
- C. ✓ **Do you think beauty is more important than virtue**
- D. What do you think is more important? Virtue or beauty

Answer: C

Since Helen answers with 'Yes, I do', the question must begin with the auxiliary verb 'Do you', making Option C the only grammatically consistent choice.

112. Teacher: _____? Student: He has gone to Nazareth to attend his sister's marriage. (1)

- A. Can you tell me where Petros is sitting
- B. ✓ **Can you tell me why your friend is absent**
- C. Do you know much about your friend
- D. Did your friend do the assignment

Answer: B

The student explains why someone is elsewhere ('He has gone to Nazareth...'), which directly answers the question about why the friend is absent (Option B).

113. Tigist: Are there any flowers in your house? Abera: _____. (1)

- A. In my bedroom
- B. Both
- C. ✓ **A few**
- D. My pleasure

Answer: C

To answer a 'yes/no' question asking about quantity ('Are there any...'), 'A few' (Option C) is a perfectly natural and grammatically correct response.

114. Interviewer: _____? Interviewee: I would like to be a specialized worker. (1)

- A. ✓ **Could you begin by telling me where you can see yourself in a year**
- B. Can you tell me your greatest weakness
- C. Could you tell me how you handle a stress
- D. Can you tell me about a difficult situation and how you overcame it

Answer: A

The interviewee's response expresses a career goal ('I would like to be...'), which is a direct answer to the classic interview question about where they see themselves in the near future (Option A).

115. Patient: _____ Doctor: That is what I told you several times to stay health. (1)

- A. How about eating a lot of fat every day?
- B. Is it okay to drink alcohol at weekends?
- C. Sometimes, I don't know the best foods.
- D. ✓ **I should have avoided caffeine and sugar.**

Answer: D

The doctor's remark ('That is what I told you several times to stay healthy') is a response to the patient realizing a past mistake regarding health choices, which matches the regret in Option D ('I should have avoided...').

116. Dawit: I like watching television in the evenings. Fanuel: _____ (1)

- A. We are all happy that Shura won the marathon race.
- B. ✓ **For me, films are the most enjoyable pastime.**
- C. We do exercises every morning.
- D. Television has a long history.

Answer: B

Dawit shares a personal preference about evening entertainment, and Fanuel keeps the conversation on-topic by sharing a related personal preference about films (Option B).

117. Merid: Improvements in our team have been observed as a result of good trainings. Thomas: _____ (1)

- A. Football is loved by many people everywhere
- B. It is because that is where the players are
- C. ✓ **I am quite sure that our team will win**
- D. It is fun to watch sports with a lot of people

Answer: C

Merid notes that the team has improved with training, to which Thomas naturally expresses confidence about their upcoming success (Option C).

118. Teklu: Some people turn deaf ear to the plight of others. Digafe: _____ (1)

- A. I hear that you are from Bahir Dar.
- B. ✓ **Excuse me, but I didn't understand what you were saying.**
- C. Shall we have a break?
- D. I think we should go for a walk.

Answer: B

Teklu uses the idiom 'turn a deaf ear', which might be confusing or unclear, making Digafe's polite request for clarification (Option B) a natural conversational response.

