

Total marks: 33

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
- A. hottest B. hotter
C. than hotter D. ✓ **hot**
- (1)

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'.

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 your 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.

