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Grade 12 · English · 2015 E.C.

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Time allowed: 120 minutes | **Questions:** 106 | **Total marks:** 106

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1. PASSAGE: (1)

Creating The Africa We Want

Africa could be labeled as the supplier of mostly unprocessed products to the world. It is crystal clear that the continent in its every part has the potential to provide the most important resources to the globe. One cannot deny that Africa still has untapped natural resources and human resources even after the long and bloody experience of civilization. It is the argument of the writer that the Africa we want can be materialized through intra- continental trade integration. Such a move, according to many commentators, is believed to help the continent to take the place it deserves.

Needless to say, continents, apart from Africa, especially those in the northern hemisphere, have developed a special type of system that unites one another and fosters their development in every aspect. These continents have exerted their efforts to achieve their goals though Africa could not achieve what the rest of the continents have accomplished; it is undeniable that Africa has sacrificed its opportunities for the sake of the rest to prosper uninterruptedly. It was a chewy route for Africa to find its way to success. It is the fact that in order to change the course of the system, African nations have designed special strategies to achieve their vision to create Africa we want through the agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 of the African Union. In this long- term agenda, African nations, through their leaders have signed multiple agreements to meet the desired goals.

Some of the notable measures that followed those multiple agreements are the points of focus of this paragraph. In this respect, contrary to the previous way of doing trade, the report noted that Africa has taken tangible actions to secure greater intra- continental trade including the adoption of an action plan to boost intra- African trade and the agreement ratified by the states. In addition the ratified agreement will open the door to eliminate 90% of tariffs in goods. It is also expected to liberalize trade in services gradually, and to create a single African market of one billion consumers with a total gross domestic product of more than 3 trillion. Such tangible actions will bring additional benefits to the people of Africa including job creation and economic growth. Again, the above benefits will unlock the long awaited continent's sustainable industrialization and development.

Moreover, in recent years, regional economic partnerships have been strengthened. Accordingly, the Tripartite Free Trade Area, which incorporates three regional economic communities namely, COMESA, EAC and SADC, was officially launched in June 2015 in Sharm el- Sheikh Egypt with the aim of fostering integration and helping member states to circumvent the challenges arising from overlapping memberships in regional economic communities. As of July 2022, there were 22 signatories to the Tripartite Free Trade Area Agreement among the 29 states of the three regional communities, and 11 states had ratified it. Three additional ratifications are required to operationalize the Tripartite Free Trade Area.

To achieve what has been planned and see the Africa we want, every stake holder coupled with the people of Africa must work for the unified goals. Organizations such as the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) confirmed that it will provide technical support and other necessary analysis in order to enhance the initiatives mentioned above.

QUESTION:

The author's main purpose is to:

A. create awareness on the part of the reader that Africa is a continent with abundant, yet untapped resources.

B. ignite a feeling of regret in the reader's mind as to how Africa's resources were looted by the west.

C. ✓ **argue in favor of the idea that the Africa we all dream to see can be materialized through intra continental integration.**

D. appreciate the efforts exerted by some regional organizations like COMESA, EAC and SADC in fostering economic integration.

Answer: C

The writer states his aim inside the passage: *It is the argument of the writer that the Africa we want can be materialized through intra-continental trade integration.* Everything after that sentence supports the same argument.

A and D are true details, but they are used as support, not as the purpose. B is never said in the passage.

Rule: For a main purpose question, find the sentence where the writer says what he is arguing, then check that the rest of the text supports it.

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QUESTION:

Which of the following would be the best replacement for the word chewy in paragraph 2 of this passage?

A. ✓ **tough**

B. sickening

C. boring

D. inaccessible

Answer: A

Food that is chewy is hard work to eat. The writer uses the word for a road, so he means the way to success was hard.

tough carries the same idea of something difficult. Boring is about being dull, and sickening is about disgust, so neither matches a hard journey.

Rule: When a word is used outside its normal area (food word used for a road), keep the feeling of the word and drop the literal meaning.

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QUESTION:

In paragraph 1 line 1 the writer says 'Africa could be labeled as the supplier of mostly unprocessed products to the world.' Which word do you think best describes the where about of Africa in the global economy?

A. naive

B. destitute

C. ✓ **traditional**

D. conservative

Answer: C

The line says Africa mostly sells products that are not processed. Selling raw materials instead of manufactured goods is the old way of trading.

traditional names that old economic role. Destitute means extremely poor, which the passage denies, because it says Africa is rich in untapped resources.

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QUESTION:

The title Creating the Africa We Want implies

A. we can take Africa to a better position.

B. Africa is in the way we aspire it to be.

C. Economic integration endeavors are taken place in Africa.

D. ✓ If every stake holder works for a better Africa, we can make the Africa we want.

Answer: D

The word *Creating* in the title means the Africa we want does not exist yet and has to be built. The last paragraph says every stake holder and the people of Africa must work for the unified goals.

D carries both parts: the joint work, and the result. A is close, but it drops the condition of who must do the work, which is exactly what the title implies.

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QUESTION:

The underlined word circumvent in the fourth paragraph most nearly means

A. ✓ **beat**

B. win

C. ignore

D. abandon

Answer: A

To circumvent a problem is to find a way round it and get past it. In the passage, member states want to get past the trouble caused by belonging to several regional groups at once.

beat keeps that sense of overcoming. Ignore is wrong because the states are dealing with the problem, not paying no attention to it.

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QUESTION:

In the last paragraph of the passage the writer says, 'to achieve what has been planned and see the Africa we want, every stake holder, coupled with the people of Africa, must work for the unified goals.' which of the following statements would the above quotation most likely support?

A. Stake holders are working closely with the people of Africa.

B. The writer thinks the Africa he wants will materialize sooner than later.

C. ✓ **A concerted effort from all concerned bodies is mandatory if Africa is to develop as desired.**

D. Without integration, Africa will remain poor.

Answer: C

The quotation has two parts: *every stake holder, coupled with the people of Africa* (everybody together) and *must work* (a requirement).

C repeats both parts: a joint effort, and it is mandatory. A turns it into a fact that is already happening, but the writer is calling for it, not reporting it.

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QUESTION:

In Paragraph 1, line 6, the phrase 'such a move' refers to:

A. the integration of Africa through multi polar trade with all the continents.

B. ✓ **the materializing of the Africa we want through intra -continental trade integration.**

C. the fact that Africa still has untapped natural resources and human resources even after the long and bloody experience of civilization.

D. the act of labeling Africa as the supplier of mostly unprocessed products to the world.

Answer: B

A phrase like *such a move* points back to the idea in the sentence just before it. That sentence says the Africa we want can be materialized through intra-continental trade integration.

C and D repeat earlier sentences that are further away, so they are too far back to be the reference.

Rule: this, that, such + noun normally refer to the nearest idea already mentioned.

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QUESTION:

In paragraph 4, what expression has the writer used to show that he wants to add a point or information to what he has said in paragraph 3.

A. besides

B. furthermore

C. in addition

D. ✓ **moreover**

Answer: D

Paragraph 4 begins with **Moreover**, and that word tells the reader another point is being added to paragraph 3.

Besides, furthermore and in addition also add information in general English, but the question asks what the writer actually used. Only *Moreover* opens paragraph 4. In addition appears inside paragraph 3, so it is not the link between the two paragraphs.

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QUESTION:

In paragraph two the phrase 'These continents' refers to

A. all continents including Africa

B. ✓ **the northern continents apart from Africa**

C. all continents excluding Africa

D. all continents including those in the northern hemisphere

Answer: B

The sentence before says: *continents, apart from Africa, especially those in the northern hemisphere*. So the phrase covers the non African continents, above all the northern ones.

A and D are wrong because Africa is excluded. C drops the words *especially those in the northern hemisphere*, so it is wider than what the text says.

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Moreover, in recent years, regional economic partnerships have been strengthened. Accordingly, the Tripartite Free Trade Area, which incorporates three regional economic communities namely, COMESA, EAC and SADC, was officially launched in June 2015 in Sharm el- Sheikh Egypt with the aim of fostering integration and helping member states to circumvent the challenges arising from overlapping memberships in regional economic communities. As of July 2022, there were 22 signatories to the Tripartite Free Trade Area Agreement among the 29 states of the three regional communities, and 11 states had ratified it. Three additional ratifications are required to operationalize the Tripartite Free Trade Area.

To achieve what has been planned and see the Africa we want, every stake holder coupled with the people of Africa must work for the unified goals. Organizations such as the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) confirmed that it will provide technical support and other necessary analysis in order to enhance the initiatives mentioned above.

QUESTION:

The term intra- continental trade implies

A. ✓ **a trade that should prevail between and among African countries**

B. a trade that should take place between continents of those in northern hemisphere and Africa

C. a trade tie that should take place between Africa and other continents

D. a network of trading that should exist between two countries of Africa

Answer: A

The prefix **intra** means inside or within, while **inter** means between different ones. So intra-continental trade is trade inside one continent, that is, among African countries themselves.

B and C describe trade with other continents, which is inter-continental. D limits it to only two countries, but the passage speaks of a single African market.

Rule: intra means within (intra-African), inter means between (international).

11. PASSAGE: (1)

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Her problem was, Black more said it took a while to get used to so many people in one place, all of whom seemed like they were moving at warp speed. 'There are only 18 million people in Australia spread out over an entire country,' she says, 'compared to more than six million people in the state of Massachusetts alone. We don't have the kind of congestion you have in Boston. There is a whole different perception of space.'

The pressing problem for Blackmore was making a quick adjustment to the American life style that felt like it was run by a stopwatch. For this easygoing Australian, Americans seemed like perpetual- motion machines. Americans are very time oriented, Blackmore says, 'Everything is done according to a schedule.' They are always busy, which made me feel guilty about wanting to just sit around and occasionally watch television. Australians, on the other hand, value their leisure time. The pace there is a lot slower because we don't feel the need to always be busy. It is not that Australians are lazy; it is just that they have a different concept of how time should be spent. Back home, I used to spend a lot more time...

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QUESTION:

Which of the following statements is False of the city of Boston?

A. Life in Boston is so hectic.

B. ✓ **People in Boston value their leisure time.**

C. Drivers in Boston usually sit in the left side while they are driving.

D. In Boston people are usually well scheduled.

Answer: B

The question asks which statement is **not** true of Boston. Paragraph 4 says Americans are always busy, and that it is the Australians, not the Americans, who value their leisure time. So B is the false one.

C is true: she says the steering wheel was on the wrong side for her, and that in Australia it is on the right, so in Boston the driver sits on the left. A and D are supported by paragraphs 2 and 4.

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QUESTION:

Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

A. The amazing side of the city of Boston

B. The hectic life of Boston versus the serene nature of Melbourne

C. ✓ **Culture shock**

D. Tamara Blackmore

Answer: C

The first sentence already names the topic: Tamara experienced culture shock. Every paragraph after it shows one part of that shock: the traffic, the crowding, the fast pace.

D is only the name of a person, and A and B cover single details. A title must cover the whole passage.

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QUESTION:

Which of the following organizational schemes is most prevalent in the passage?

A. Chronological order

B. Order by topic

C. Hierarchical order

D. ✓ **Order of contrast**

Answer: D

Almost every paragraph sets one place against the other: Boston traffic against Australian traffic, Boston crowds against a thinly settled Australia, American schedules against Australian leisure.

That is organisation by contrast. It is not chronological, because the writer does not tell events in the order they happened.

Rule: Words like *on the other hand*, *compared to* and *different* signal a contrast pattern.

14. PASSAGE: (1)

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QUESTION:

Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

A. Living in a community other than where one was brought up could be a fascinating experience.

B. Tamara Blackmore is a lucky girl who happened to enjoy life in two cities.

C. ✓ **Culture shock could be as traumatizing as is illustrated through a girl called Tamara Blackmore.**

D. Boston College has gone out of its way to create a memorable experience for Blackmore and its other exchange students.

Answer: C

The passage uses one student's story to show how hard culture shock can be. The writer even says it was more like culture trauma.

A is too general and too positive, B misses the difficulty, and D is only the last detail of the text. The main idea has to hold the whole passage together.

15. PASSAGE: (1)

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QUESTION:

In the second paragraph of the passage, which of the following points of differences between the cities of Boston and Melbourne is mainly dealt with?

A. Perception concerning space

B. ✓ **The hectic nature of life**

C. The way time is managed

D. Reading about the cities and experiencing them

Answer: B

Paragraph 2 is the one about landing in Boston: the tension in the air, the crazy driving, and a life style far more hectic than the one she left.

Space is dealt with in paragraph 3, time management in paragraph 4, and reading against experiencing in paragraph 1.

16. PASSAGE: (1)

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QUESTION:

What is the closest meaning of the underlined word understatement in the first paragraph?

A. Exaggeration

B. ✓ **Underrating**

C. Distortion

D. Hyperbole

Answer: B

An understatement says less than the truth. The writer proves it in the next line: calling it culture shock is too weak, because it was more like culture trauma.

Underrating means giving something a lower value than it deserves, so it matches. Exaggeration and hyperbole are the opposite, and distortion means twisting the facts.

17. PASSAGE: (1)

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QUESTION:

In the first paragraph, the writer has used the expression a sea of difference to

A. show that the discrepancies in life style between Boston and Melbourne cities are so great.

B. show that the gap in life styles between Boston and Melbourne cities is so narrow.

C. ✓ **present to the reader that the America known through reading, and the America known through experience have big differences.**

D. express vividly how vastly life in Boston is different from that in Melbourne.

Answer: C

Read the sentence the phrase sits in: *Blackmore discovered first hand that there is a sea of difference between reading about and experiencing America first hand.* The sea of difference is between reading and experiencing, and C says exactly that.

A and D both say the same thing in different words, that Boston and Melbourne differ greatly. Two options with one meaning cannot both be the answer, so neither of them is the key. B says the gap is narrow, which is the opposite.

Rule: For a phrase in context question, answer from the sentence the phrase is in, not from the topic of the whole passage.

18. PASSAGE: (1)

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QUESTION:

The underlined word congestion in paragraph three refers to

A. freedom.

B. ✓ **overcrowding.**

C. relationship.

D. problems.

Answer: B

Congestion means too many people or vehicles packed into one place. The sentence sets 18 million people spread over a whole country against more than six million in one American state.

overcrowding matches that. Freedom is the opposite feeling, and problems is far too general.

19. PASSAGE: (1)

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QUESTION:

In paragraph four the word 'they' in a heavy print refers to

A. ✓ **the Americans.**

B. the Australians.

C. the perpetual-motion machines.

D. the Americans' lifestyles.

Answer: A

Look at the sentences around it: *Americans are very time oriented* and *Everything is done according to a schedule. They are always busy.* The nearest plural noun that fits is the Americans.

It cannot be the Australians, because the next sentence sets them against this group with *on the other hand*.

Rule: A pronoun points to the nearest noun before it that agrees in number and makes sense.

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QUESTION:

Blackmore would probably agree that

A. Americans are more sophisticated drivers than their Australian counterparts.

B. ✓ **Americans are more time oriented and they keep themselves busy.**

C. Americans are more generous than their Australian counterparts.

D. Americans are more easygoing and socially active than Australians.

> **Answer:** B
>
> Blackmore's own words are quoted: Americans are very time oriented, everything is done according to a schedule, and they are always busy.
>
> She never praises their driving, so A fails, and she says nothing about generosity. D is the opposite of her view, because she calls herself the easygoing one.

21. Dr Getachew gave us a good lecture yesterday, and I wish you had been present. (1)

A. The fact that Dr Getachew would give us a good lecture was in my wish and accordingly he gave us lecture which you were able to attend.

B. Dr Getachew was able to deliver us a nice lecture yesterday that was indeed as per my dream, and the fact that you attended it was nice of you.

C. ✓ **We were given an interesting lecture yesterday by Dr. Getachew, but unfortunately you missed it.**

D. It was in my wish that Dr. Getachew could have given us a good lecture and you could have attended it, but neither of you did so.

> **Answer:** C
>
> Two facts are packed into the sentence. First, the lecture was good and it did take place. Second, *I wish you had been present* means you were not there.
>
> C keeps both: a good lecture happened, and the listener missed it. A says the listener attended, and D says the lecture never happened, so both change the facts.
>
> **Rule:** wish + past perfect (had been) talks about a past fact the speaker is sorry about, so the opposite is what really happened. See Grade 12 English, Unit 9, verb patterns with wish.

22. All the students, but Shemsu had already finalized the project by the time the instructor asked them to submit it. (1)

A. ✓ **Except Shemsu who did not complete his project assignment, the rest were ready to submit it when asked to do so by their instructor.**

B. By the time the instructor asked his students to submit their project work, with the exception of Shemsu, who completed it on time, all the rest were not ready for submission.

C. Neither Shemsu nor the rest of his class mates were ready to submit their project by the time their instructor requested them to do so.

D. Both Shemsu and his class mates had already finished their assignment and submitted the same following an order from their instructor.

> **Answer:** A
>
> Here **but** does not mean however. After a word like *all*, but means *except*. So all the students except Shemsu had finished.
>
> B turns it around and says only Shemsu finished. C says nobody finished, and D says everybody did.
>
> **Rule:** all, everyone, nobody + but = except that one person.

23. The president her speech of unity to both houses on the joint meeting of the House of Peoples Representatives and the House of Federation last week. (1)

A. ✓ **delivered**

B. inaugurated

C. accentuated

D. provisioned

> **Answer:** A
>
> English pairs the verb **deliver** with the noun *speech*: you deliver a speech, a lecture or a message.
>
> Inaugurate means to open something officially, such as a building or a project. Accentuate means to make something stand out, and provision means to supply goods.
>
> **Rule:** Learn verbs and nouns as pairs: deliver a speech, hold a meeting, take a decision.

24. As is documented in historic archives, Ethiopia was at the of its development stage during the Axumite Empire. It is the argument of many quarters at present that the major task of this generation is to take Ethiopia back to its place of hegemony. (1)

A. verge
B. normalcy
C. pace
D. ✓ **peak**

> **Answer:** D
> The **peak** of something is its highest point. The next sentence supports it, because it says the task now is to take Ethiopia back to its place of hegemony, that is, back to the top.
>
> On the verge of means just before something starts, so it would say the opposite about the Axumite period.

25. According to the Ethiopian Metrological Agency's weather Addis Ababa is expected to have a wet and cloudy weather condition in the coming couple of days. (1)

A. prediction
B. ✓ **forecast**
C. speculation
D. condition

> **Answer:** B
> A statement about the weather of the coming days is a weather **forecast**. It is the fixed word used by weather agencies.
>
> Prediction is a general word for saying what will happen, and speculation is a guess with little evidence. The sentence names a metrological agency, so the technical word is needed.

26. According to a recent report by the United Nations Development Agency countries are expected to enhance their effort in reducing the gap in gender in all aspects of life. (1)

A. roles
B. ✓ **inequalities**
C. conflicts
D. bias

> **Answer:** B
> Development reports speak about closing the gap of **gender inequalities**, that is, the unfair differences between men and women in school, work and income.
>
> Roles are simply the jobs each group does, and no country tries to reduce a gap in conflicts. Bias is an attitude in one person's mind, so it does not fit the phrase *in all aspects of life*.

27. There happened a terrible accident yesterday after a minibus taxi collided with a 'Sino truck' on the express way from Addis to Adama. In the accident while two of the passengers immediately died, around thirteen travellers were heavily (1)

A. damaged
B. bruised
C. ✓ **injured**
D. wounded

> **Answer:** C
> People who are hurt in a road accident are **injured**. That is the word news reports use for crashes and falls.
>
> Wounded is normally kept for a cut made by a weapon in fighting. Bruised is only a mark on the skin, which is far too light for a crash that killed two people, and damaged is used for things, never for people.
>
> **Rule:** injure people in accidents, wound people with weapons, damage things.

28. As is argued by many, one does not have to himself/herself with those individuals who do not have any role in adding value to what he/she does. (1)

A. ✓ **associate**
B. mix
C. live
D. bring

> **Answer:** A
> To **associate with** somebody is to keep company with them. The sentence advises you not to keep company with people who add no value to your work.
> Mix would need *mix with* without a reflexive pronoun, and live and bring make no sense with *himself/herself with*.

29. Ato Kebede, as many friends of him witness, is known for accomplishing any task assigned to him efficiently and timely promise. He is a person whom everybody admires for such quality of him. (1)

A. kind
B. confident
C. ✓ **reliable**
D. promising

> **Answer:** C
> Ato Kebede finishes every task well, on time and as he promised. A person like that is **reliable**, someone others can depend on.
> Promising is used for a young person who may do well later, which is not the point here, and kind and confident say nothing about finishing work on time.

30. Kedir, though his friends are criticizing his plan of opening his own business with 10 branches in the coming six months as looks to be very much optimistic about the realization of his dream. (1)

A. fictitious
B. suspicious
C. frivolous
D. ✓ **ambitious**

> **Answer:** D
> Ten branches in six months is a very big target, so the friends criticise the plan as **ambitious**. Kedir still believes it will happen, which fits a big but not impossible plan.
> Fictitious means invented and untrue, and frivolous means silly and not serious. Neither matches a business plan he is working on.

31. The world economy, according to projections from the World Bank and IMF, might by 0.02% from where it was last year. (1)

A. narrow
B. minimize
C. belittle
D. ✓ **diminish**

> **Answer:** D
> The blank needs a verb that means *become smaller* and that can stand without an object. **diminish** does that: the economy might diminish by 0.02%.
> Minimize and belittle need an object (you minimize costs, you belittle a person), and narrow is used for width, such as a road or a gap.

32. Thanks to the tangible measures the Ministry of Health has taken with regard to family health and planning, there has been a sharp decline in maternal and infant mortality. (1)

A. serious
B. ✓ **steep**
C. steady
D. expensive

> **Answer:** B
> The word to be replaced is *sharp* in *a sharp decline*. The underlining was lost when this paper was copied, so read it as a word substitution item.
>
> A **steep** decline is a big fall in a short time, which is what sharp means here. Steady is the opposite, because it means slow and even, and expensive and serious do not describe the shape of a fall.
>
> **Rule:** steep, sharp and dramatic describe a fast change; steady, gradual and slight describe a slow one.

33. The moment he entered the compound, the stranger was attacked by the dogs. (1)

A. cornered
B. chastised
C. ✓ **set on**
D. dismantled

> **Answer:** C
> The word being replaced is *attacked*. The phrasal verb **set on** means to attack somebody suddenly, and it is the normal expression for dogs: the dogs set on him.
>
> Cornered only means trapped in a corner, chastised means punished or scolded, and dismantled is used for taking a machine apart.

34. I found the man's handwriting to be somehow difficult to read. As a result, I had to return the text to him to rewrite it in a readable manner. (1)

A. ✓ **illegible**
B. unconvincing
C. unclear
D. tasking

> **Answer:** A
> Handwriting that cannot be read is **illegible**. The sentence proves it, because the writer sent the text back to be rewritten in a readable way.
>
> Unclear is close, but it is a general word for anything confusing, while illegible is the exact word for writing you cannot read. Remember legible means readable, and the prefix il means not.

35. As Ethiopians, the fact that we have never been colonized is among the many reasons that would make us feel very much of being Ethiopians. (1)

A. initiated
B. motivated
C. ✓ **proud**
D. encouraged

> **Answer:** C
> Never being colonised is a reason for national pride, so the missing adjective is **proud**, and it takes the preposition *of*: proud of being Ethiopians.
>
> Motivated and encouraged would need a purpose after them (motivated to do something), and initiated means started or introduced into a group.
>
> **Rule:** proud of + noun or of + ing. See Grade 12 English, Unit 7, National Pride.

36. In any nation building endeavor, being of the interests of a wide range of people, things, ideas etc., is believed to be the most crucial factor to lasting peace and harmony. (1)

A. tolerant
B. mutual
C. mandatory
D. ✓ **inclusive**

> **Answer:** D
> The sentence talks about taking in the interests of a wide range of people and ideas. The adjective for that is **inclusive**, and it is followed by *of*.
> Tolerant of would mean only putting up with others, which is weaker than including them. Mutual describes something shared by two sides, and mandatory means required by law.

37. The man was found guilty and sentenced to a ten year of rigorous imprisonment and of his rights of participating in any election as both a voter and a candidate for 5 years after his release from jail. (1)

A. ✓ **deprivation**
B. neglect
C. confiscation
D. approval

> **Answer:** A
> Taking away someone's rights is **deprivation** of those rights, and it fits the pattern *deprivation of his rights*.
> Confiscation is used for property that is seized, not for rights. Neglect means failing to care for something, and approval is the opposite of a punishment.

38. It is usually a nonsense gesture by some selfish individuals to try hard to the good image of others through false narratives. (1)

A. demonstrate
B. ✓ **demonize**
C. disregard
D. criticize

> **Answer:** B
> To **demonize** somebody is to paint them as evil through false stories, which is exactly what the sentence describes.
> Criticize is only to point out faults, and it can be fair, while demonize is always unfair. The clue is the word *demon* inside it.

39. I have prepared myself for this national exam. Thus, it is in my firm belief that I (1)

A. ✓ **will succeed**
B. will be succeeding
C. am succeeding
D. have succeeded

> **Answer:** A
> The speaker has prepared and now states a belief about a result that is still ahead, so the simple future **will succeed** is right.
> Have succeeded would mean the exam is already over, and am succeeding describes something in progress right now. Will be succeeding is a continuous form, which does not suit a single future result.
> **Rule:** Use will + base verb for a belief or prediction about the future.

40. countries were ranked 1-10 as the most peaceful? (1)

A. In which
B. Whose
C. What
D. ✓ **Which**

> **Answer:** D
> The ranking gives a fixed, limited list, positions 1 to 10, so the question word that chooses from a known set is **Which**.
> What is used when the choice is open and unlimited. In which would need a place or group after it (in which region), and Whose asks about an owner.
> **Rule:** Which for a limited set, What for an open one.

41. Had I studied very hard, I last year's exam with ease. (1)

A. would pass
B. will have passed
C. ✓ **would have passed**
D. would not have passed

> **Answer:** C
> This is the third conditional, used for a past situation that did not happen. The pattern is: If + had + past participle, ... would have + past participle.
>
> The *if* clause here is inverted (*Had I studied*), which is only a formal way of writing *If I had studied*. So the main clause must be **would have passed**.
>
> Would pass belongs to the second conditional, about the present or future, and it cannot describe last year's exam. See Grade 12 English, Unit 3, tense balance in conditional sentences.

42. Medkes mostly finds it to wake up early in the morning which leads her into unnecessary conflict with her school teachers. (1)

A. confusing
B. demotivating
C. ✓ **tasking**
D. crying

> **Answer:** C
> She keeps being late for school, so waking up early is hard work for her. **tasking** means demanding and tiring.
>
> Confusing would mean she does not understand it, and crying is not an adjective that can follow *finds it* here. Demotivating is about losing interest, while the sentence is about the effort of getting up.

43. By this time next year, we to university should we succeed in this exam. (1)

A. ✓ **will have been admitted**
B. will be admitted
C. will have admitted
D. we will be admitted

> **Answer:** A
> Two things decide the form. The action will be finished before a point in the future (*by this time next year*), so use the future perfect. And the students receive the action from the university, so it must be passive.
>
> Future perfect passive is will have been + past participle, that is **will have been admitted**. Will have admitted is active, so it would mean the students admit somebody else. See Grade 12 English, Unit 8, active and passive voice.

44. my car had run out of petrol, I had to park it on the side road and go on foot. (1)

A. Even though
B. In spite of
C. Despite
D. ✓ **Because**

> **Answer:** D
> Running out of petrol is the reason for parking and walking, so the linking word must show cause. **Because** does that.
>
> Even though, in spite of and despite all show contrast, and a contrast makes no sense here: an empty tank does not surprise us when the car stops.
>
> **Rule:** Because + clause for a reason; in spite of and despite + noun phrase for a contrast.

45. Unless a concerted effort is exerted in the fight against global warming, the need of being a foreteller that the earth the most uncomfortable planet to live on. (1)

A. will have been
B. ✓ **will be**
C. might be
D. could have been

> **Answer:** B
> The sentence gives a firm warning about what happens if nothing is done, so it needs a plain prediction: the earth **will be** the most uncomfortable planet to live on.
>
> Might be weakens the warning to a small chance, could have been talks about a past that did not happen, and will have been needs a later time point to look back from.

46. By the time one of the strikers of the Ethiopian national football team scored the last goal in the penalty shootout, the cheers and applauds from the spectators like a thunder. (1)

A. heard
B. felt
C. ✓ **sounded**
D. looked

> **Answer:** C
> Cheers reach us through the ears, so the verb of perception must be **sounded**: they sounded like thunder.
>
> Looked is for the eyes, and felt is for touch. Heard is wrong here because the spectators' cheers do not hear anything; a person hears, a noise sounds.
>
> **Rule:** look like for sight, sound like for hearing, feel like for touch, all followed by a noun.

47. No one should abuse his/her power others. (1)

A. to
B. ✓ **for**
C. in order to
D. so as to

> **Answer:** B
> What follows the blank is a noun (*others*), not a verb. Only **for** can come straight before a noun.
>
> To, in order to and so as to all show purpose, but each one needs a base verb after it, for example *in order to harm others*. With no verb there, they are ungrammatical.
>
> **Rule:** for + noun, but to, in order to and so as to + base verb.

48. One of my favorite sports is (1)

A. to swim
B. ✓ **swimming**
C. swim
D. for swimming

> **Answer:** B
> After the verb *be*, the name of an activity is given as a gerund, the ing form. So the complement is **swimming**.
>
> The subject is *one of my favourite sports*, a noun phrase, and a gerund balances it as another noun. The infinitive *to swim* would be used to talk about an intention, not a sport as a thing. See Grade 12 English, Unit 5, gerunds, infinitives and participles.

49. The number of students taking this year's national exam is that of last year. The figure is constantly increasing every year. (1)

A. lesser than
B. fewer than
C. ✓ **greater than**
D. less than

> **Answer:** C
> The second sentence says the figure keeps rising every year, so this year's number is bigger than last year's. That gives **greater than**.
>
> Fewer than and less than say the opposite, and lesser than is not used in this comparison at all. Note also that we say a greater or smaller *number*, not a more or fewer number.

50. you stop your being promiscuous, your chance of being affected by sexually transmitted diseases will be so high. (1)

A. If
B. ✓ **Unless**
C. Should
D. Could

> **Answer:** B
> **Unless** means *if not*. Read it that way: if you do not stop this behaviour, your risk will be very high. That is the warning the sentence intends.
> If would flip the meaning and say the risk is high when you stop, which is nonsense. Should and could cannot open this clause with the plain present verb *stop*.
> **Rule:** unless = if not, so never add another *not* after it.

51. The Wall of Harar in the 16th century. (1)

A. has been built
B. were built
C. was being built
D. ✓ **was built**

> **Answer:** D
> The wall did not build itself, so the sentence is passive, and *in the 16th century* is a finished past time. Simple past passive is was/were + past participle, so **was built**.
> Were built needs a plural subject, has been built cannot go with a finished past time, and was being built would describe the work still going on at that moment. See Grade 12 English, Unit 8, active and passive voice.

52. her being late for the exam, the invigilator did not prevent her from taking it. (1)

A. ✓ **In spite of**
B. Despite the fact that
C. Even though
D. Even if

> **Answer:** A
> What follows the blank is a noun phrase, *her being late for the exam*, with no subject and finite verb. Only a preposition can stand before it, and that is **In spite of**.
> Even though, even if and despite the fact that all need a full clause after them, for example *even though she was late*.
> **Rule:** in spite of and despite + noun or ing form; although and even though + subject and verb.

53. Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct? (1)

A. ✓ **Any animal which lives in a jungle does not have to necessarily be considered as dangerous.**
B. Mekonnen Bar who is found at pizza in Addis Ababa, is famous for its cake.
C. Nairobi whom is the capital of Kenya is the seat for many international organizations.
D. AIDS, that is caused by a virus called HIV, has remained to be a fatal disorder for nearly three decades.

> **Answer:** A
> Check the relative pronoun in each sentence. A uses *which* for an animal, which is correct, and the rest of the sentence holds together.
> B uses *who* for a bar, but a place or thing takes which or that. C uses *whom* as the subject of the clause, where the subject form is needed. D puts *that* after a comma, but a clause set off by commas takes which, never that. See Grade 12 English, Unit 6, relative pronouns.

54. Any student disobeys the rules and regulations of the college will face disciplinary measures. (1)

A. whom
B. which
C. who so ever
D. ✓ **who**

> **Answer:** D
> The relative pronoun stands as the subject of *disobeys* and refers to a person, so it must be **who**.
> Whom is only for the object position, which is for things and animals, and *who so ever* is not used to open a relative clause inside a sentence like this.
> **Rule:** who = subject for people, whom = object for people, which = things.

55. If you have taken, in your previous institution, most of the courses that are given here you be exempted from taking them again though I am not quite sure. (1)

A. must
B. should
C. had better
D. ✓ **could**

> **Answer:** D
> The speaker ends with *though I am not quite sure*, so the modal must be a weak one. **could** shows possibility.
> Must would state near certainty, should would give advice or a strong expectation, and had better gives a warning. All three are too strong for a speaker who admits doubt.

56. It was marvelous time that we spent with the visiting team last Sunday. (1)

A. ✓ **such a**
B. so a
C. so
D. such

> **Answer:** A
> The pattern is **such a** + adjective + singular countable noun: such a marvellous time.
> With *so* the order changes, because so goes straight before the adjective alone: so marvellous. Such without *a* is used only with plural or uncountable nouns, for example such good news.
> **Rule:** so + adjective; such a + adjective + singular noun.

57. In his debut appearance to his club last week, Abdulkerim score two goals. (1)

A. might be able
B. ✓ **was able to**
C. can
D. could

> **Answer:** B
> Scoring two goals in one match is a single achievement in the past, and for that English uses **was able to**.
> Could is used for a general ability over a period (he could swim at the age of six), not for succeeding on one particular occasion. Can is present tense, and might be able is only a guess.
> **Rule:** For one successful action in the past, use was/were able to or managed to, not could.

58. I have read books on how to make life peaceful with a partner and have found them very useful. (1)

A. ✓ **some**
B. any
C. no
D. much

> **Answer:** A
> The sentence is positive and the noun is plural and countable, so the determiner is **some**.
> Any belongs in questions and negatives, no would contradict *found them very useful*, and much is used only with uncountable nouns.
> **Rule:** some in positive statements, any in questions and negatives.

59. It was his endurance that the famous athlete Haile Gebreselassie break over twenty five records in his middle and long distance running. (1)

A. let
B. allowed
C. makes
D. ✓ **made**

> **Answer:** D
> The verb here is followed by an object and then the bare infinitive *break*, with no *to*. The verb that takes that pattern and means *caused* is **made**.
>
> Allowed needs the full infinitive (allowed him to break), and makes is present tense while the sentence is about the past. Let also takes a bare infinitive, but it means gave permission, which endurance cannot do.
>
> **Rule:** make somebody do something (no to), but allow somebody to do something.

60. In which of the following sentences does the order in which the adjectives have to appear look appropriate? (1)

A. ✓ **The short, thin person, with a pair of tattered jeans trousers, is Mr. Degu.**
B. The thin person, who is short, wearing a pair of jeans tattered trousers is Mr. Degu.
C. The person, with a thin tattered jeans pair of trousers, who is short, is Mr. Degu.
D. Mr. Degu, wearing a tattered pair of jeans trousers, which are thin and short is a person.

> **Answer:** A
> In English the adjectives stand together before the noun, in a set order: size comes before shape or build, and the material comes last, next to the noun. A follows both rules: *the short, thin person* and *tattered jeans trousers*.
>
> B puts the material before the condition (*jeans tattered trousers*), and C and D break the adjectives apart into clauses that describe the wrong thing, so the trousers end up short and thin instead of the man.
>
> **Rule:** opinion, size, shape, age, colour, origin, material, then the noun.

61. By the time the thunder exploded through the heavy rain, every one of us became of it and tumbled out of our bed. (1)

A. frightened
B. ✓ **afraid**
C. shocked
D. trembled

> **Answer:** B
> After *became* we need an adjective, and the adjective that takes *of* is **afraid**: afraid of it.
>
> Trembled is a verb, not an adjective, so it cannot follow became. Shocked would take *by* or *at*, and frightened is normally followed by *by* when the cause is named this way.
>
> **Rule:** afraid of, frightened by, shocked at. Learn the adjective with its preposition.

62. It was announced yesterday that there would be a staff meeting tomorrow at 9:00 am and we all have been urged that no one miss it. I think, we attend. (1)

A. must
B. do not have to
C. ✓ **have to**
D. should

> **Answer:** C
> The obligation comes from outside the speaker: a meeting was announced and everyone has been urged not to miss it. For an outside rule English prefers **have to**.
>
> Must is used when the speaker himself imposes the duty, and should would only give advice. Do not have to means there is no obligation at all, which contradicts the sentence.
>
> **Rule:** have to = the rule comes from outside; must = the speaker's own decision.

63. Mr. Gole looks usually presentable with his dressing style. As an instance the white shirts he casually wears make him gorgeous. (1)

A. unlikely
B. quiet
C. ✓ **quite**
D. verily

> **Answer:** C
> The blank needs an adverb before the adjective *gorgeous*, and that is **quite**, meaning fairly or completely.
>
> Watch the spelling trap: *quiet* means silent and is an adjective, while *quite* is the adverb of degree. Unlikely and verily do not fit before an adjective in this sentence.
>
> **Rule:** quite = fairly or completely; quiet = making no noise.

64. The refugees from neighboring Somalia temporal at Dollo-Ado refugee camp for a few months. (1)

A. had been sheltering
B. were sheltering
C. are sheltering
D. ✓ **have been sheltering**

> **Answer:** D
> The refugees came some months ago and are still in the camp, and the sentence gives the length of time with *for a few months*. That calls for the present perfect continuous, **have been sheltering**.
>
> Had been sheltering would need a second past event to look back from, and were sheltering would mean they are no longer there. Are sheltering alone cannot carry *for a few months*.
>
> **Rule:** An action that started in the past and still continues takes have/has been + ing with for or since.

65. our economy is showing a tremendous progress, the fact that there are millions of citizens whose livelihood is below the doldrums of poverty compels us to accelerate our fight against destitution and wretchedness. (1)

A. However
B. Despite of
C. In spite of
D. ✓ **Despite**

> **Answer:** D
> The two halves of the sentence pull against each other: the economy is improving, yet millions are still poor. So the link must show contrast, and **Despite** is the standard one.
>
> *Despite of* is always wrong, because despite already includes the idea of *of*. However is not used to open such a clause, it joins sentences.
>
> Note on this copy: the printed clause after the blank has its own subject and verb, so strictly a clause connector such as *although* would be needed, and *In spite of* would work exactly like *Despite* before a noun phrase. Answer the item as the examiner intended, using despite plus a noun phrase.
>
> **Rule:** despite and in spite of + noun or ing; although and even though + subject and verb.

66. I remember quite well what the anti- Apartheid icon Nelson Mandela once said ' Africans are sinking, the rest of the world is letting them sink. When someone lets you sink, you must learn how to swim.' (1)

A. even though
B. on the contrary
C. ✓ **while**
D. where as

> **Answer:** C
> The two facts happen at the same time and point in opposite directions: Africans are sinking, and at the same moment the rest of the world watches. **while** carries both the time and the contrast.
>
> Even though would make the second half a concession, which changes the meaning, and *on the contrary* is used to correct a false statement. Note also that *where as* is not a word; it is written as one word, whereas.
>
> See Grade 12 English, Unit 4, adverbial clauses of time (as, just as, while, as soon as).

67. Ms. Letay with the Ministry of Revenue for the last ten years. (1)

A. ✓ **has been**
B. had been
C. is
D. was

> **Answer:** A
> *For the last ten years* means the work started in the past and is still going on now, so the present perfect **has been** is right.
> Had been would need another past moment to look back from, and was would close the job in the past. Is cannot be used with *for the last ten years*.

68. Patient: Hi Madam, I would like to see the physician. Can you help me please? Receptionist: Patient: Yap. I am Terfasa. (1)

A. Whom do you want please?
B. Sorry! Can you tell me what his name is please?
C. ✓ **Excuse me, but can I have your name please?**
D. Sure, but would you sit for a moment please?

> **Answer:** C
> The patient answers *I am Terfasa*, so the missing line must ask for his name in a polite way. That is C.
> A asks which person he wants, and B asks for the doctor's name, neither of which fits the answer given. D offers a seat, and no name would follow it.

69. From the excerpts below A-D, identify the one stated in a formal register (1)

A. Hi Samson! Are you okay?
B. Yeah, I am okay. And you?
C. Are you gonna to Friendship Park tomorrow?
D. ✓ **Good morning, Mr. Tsegaye. How are you today?**

> **Answer:** D
> Formal register uses a full greeting, a title with the family name, and complete words. D has all three: *Good morning, Mr. Tsegaye. How are you today?*
> Hi, Yeah and gonna are marks of informal spoken English, so A, B and C are casual.
> **Rule:** Formal writing avoids short forms and slang, and uses titles such as Mr., Mrs. and Dr.

70. Tadelech: Look over there! Is that part of the plane that got crushed at Bishoftu some years back? Nejat: No, it can't be part of a plane. It (1)

A. ✓ **looks like part of a helicopter**
B. neither looks part of a plane
C. looks like part of a helicopter either
D. looks like part of a plane

> **Answer:** A
> Nejat has just said it cannot be part of a plane, so the next line must say what it does look like. Only A gives a different object, a helicopter.
> D repeats *plane* and contradicts what she just said. C adds *either*, which belongs in a negative sentence, and B is not correct English.

71. Physician: Your Blood Pressure is becoming a bit higher than what is known to be normal. Patient: (1)

A. ✓ **Dr. If you like me, I hope you will advise me on what to do and what not to do.**

B. I hope you will not ask me to stop sipping some alcoholic drinks.

C. Some times this happens, and no doubt it will come to its normalcy after a few days.

D. Had I known that I could have called and asked you for some piece of advice.

> **Answer:** A
> The doctor reports a health problem, so the patient's natural reply is to ask what to do about it. A does that.
> B refuses advice before it is given, C brushes the warning aside, and D talks about a past that never happened. Only A keeps the conversation going in a helpful way.

72. Asmerom: I am now just 17, and ready to seat for this forthcoming National Exam. Fereja: (1)

A. By this time next year, you may have joined grade 12.

B. ✓ **By the end of this year, you would have passed the exam and joined freshman.**

C. By the time you are 21 or so, you will graduate from a university.

D. By the time you join university, you will have been only 18.

> **Answer:** B
> Asmerom is about to sit the national exam, so the next step in his life is passing it and joining university. B places both events before a point in the future, *by the end of this year*.
> A is impossible, because he is already finishing grade 12, so he cannot join it next year. C and D use the wrong tense for a by then statement.
> **Rule:** For something finished before a future time, use will have + past participle.

73. Ezra: When are you planning to marry this year or next year? Sofia (1)

A. ✓ **I am going to marry, whenever I get enough money.**

B. I will have got married next year.

C. I am going to have my marital ceremony whenever I give birth to my first child.

D. I am going to marry unless I turn twenty five.

> **Answer:** A
> Ezra asks *when*, so the reply must give a time or a condition. A answers with a condition: whenever she has enough money.
> B uses the future perfect where a simple future is needed, C sets an impossible order of events, and D uses *unless* where *until* is meant.

74. Andargachew: You are casually dressed. Your neck tie goes with your shirt. Where is it from? Dilamo: (1)

A. ✓ **Thanks dear, it is from Turkey.**

B. Great. It is made from cotton.

C. Wow, it is quite medium in size.

D. Yes, It is lovely.

> **Answer:** A
> The question is *Where is it from?*, so the answer must name a place. Only A does: it is from Turkey.
> B answers what it is made of, C answers about size, and D answers a yes or no question that was never asked.
> **Rule:** Match the answer to the question word: where takes a place, what takes a thing, when takes a time.

75. Estifanos: Sarah, what are you planning for the coming year? Sarah: (1)

A. ✓ **Emm...I am starting my own Business.**

B. I am going to marry.

C. I will be having my own small restaurant.

D. I will have registered for my second degree.

> **Answer:** A
> Estifanos asks about plans, and the present continuous is used for plans a person has already decided on, so **I am starting my own business** fits.
>
> B looks similar, but *marry* needs an object or the phrase *get married*, so *I am going to marry* is incomplete. C and D use future forms that do not answer a question about next year's plan.

76. Dina: What you told me about the man, saying that 'he spent his life hitchhiking' is not clear. Muanech: (1)

A. ✓ **let me rephrase what I just said. He spent his life asking for drivers give him a lift.**

B. Let me say that again. He spent his life hitchhiking.

C. In other words, he has never had even a bicycle. He rather prefers others to give him a ride.

D. To make it clear, the man is best known for his being helpless.

> **Answer:** A
> Dina says the word *hitchhiking* is not clear, so Muanech must say the same idea in easier words. A explains it: asking drivers to give him a lift.
>
> B only repeats the same sentence, which does not help. C and D change the meaning into being poor or helpless, which is not what hitchhiking means.

77. Interviewer: If in case I am employed, can you tell me about some of the issues which I should know beforehand about my job? Interviewer: (1)

A. It is totally unnecessary to ask about this issue now.

B. The fact that you are raising such an issue is indeed very nice of you.

C. ✓ **Occasionally you would have to stay in office after 5 pm and this would require your commitment.**

D. What about yourself? Is there anything that you want us to know about you?

> **Answer:** C
> The candidate asks what he should know about the job in advance, so the reply must give a real fact about the work. C gives one: staying after 5 pm sometimes.
>
> A refuses to answer, B only praises the question, and D turns the question back without answering.

78. Jemal: Where do you think Ethiopia will be within a decade when its giant water reservoir, The Great, Renaissance Dam Project, becomes fully operational? Gebretsadkan: (1)

A. Ethiopia will have found itself being the water tower of East Africa.

B. ✓ **I wonder if this iconic project is finalized on time, it will make Ethiopia the economic power house of Africa.**

C. I am sure that the dam will be completed within a foreseeable future.

D. I think Ethiopia will have faster water transport system thanks to this big dam.

> **Answer:** B
> Jemal asks where Ethiopia will be in ten years once the dam works fully, so the answer must predict a change the dam will bring. B does: the country becoming an economic power house.
>
> A names something already said of Ethiopia and not caused by the dam, C only repeats that the dam will be finished, and D adds water transport, which the question did not ask about.

79. Molla: One of the disadvantages of staying unmarried is losing the love and comfort one may have to get from the marital bond. What else? Milkesa: (1)

A. On the other hand, being married is believed to have several advantages.

B. In addition to providing with love and comfort, marriage helps someone to have peace.

C. The other disadvantage of marriage is that it makes the two parties stay in it even after going disenchanted.

D. ✓ **The other disadvantage of staying out of marital wedlock is losing the social harmony that one may have to enjoy.**

> **Answer:** D
>
> Molla names one disadvantage of *staying unmarried* and asks *What else?*, so the reply must add a second disadvantage of the same thing. D does that.
>
> A and B switch to the advantages of marriage, and C lists a disadvantage of marriage, which is the opposite topic.

80. Hailu: Do you know that in the Gikiyo clan, somewhere in the Southern Part of Africa, the female is the figure head of her family? Asia: (1)

A. Believe it or not, I have never heard the presence of such a clan in Africa.

B. Funnily enough there should be so many clans of such a type where female domination is rampant.

C. ✓ **It may sound strange, but no surprise this time that there appear to be many societies which are matriarchal.**

D. Do you know the Gikiyu? I had once the opportunity of visiting them.

> **Answer:** C
>
> Hailu shares a surprising fact. C accepts it politely and adds the general term for it, societies that are matriarchal, which keeps the conversation going.
>
> A only says she has never heard of it, B mocks the idea, and D changes the subject to her own visit.

81. Tourist: Can you tell me about the Ethiopian traditional costumes? Local Ethiopian- guide: (1)

A. ✓ **Well, the traditional clothes are mostly made of cotton.**

B. Men and women usually dress in the same way.

C. No, modern cloth is worn by the public during holidays.

D. No traditional Ethiopian cloth is allowed to be worn by foreigners.

> **Answer:** A
>
> The tourist asks for information about traditional costumes, so the guide should describe them. A does: they are mostly made of cotton.
>
> The question is not a yes or no question, so C and D start wrongly, and both give information that is untrue and unhelpful. B says men and women dress the same, which describes nothing about the costume itself.

82. Interviewer: Interviewee: Given the employment opportunity, I want to be given scholarship opportunity having served for two years. (1)

A. Would you mind telling me your position in your previous company.

B. Can you tell me about your interests?

C. ✓ **Where would you like to be after ten years?**

D. Have you ever been given scholarship opportunities before?

> **Answer:** C
>
> The answer talks about what the speaker wants after two years of service, so the missing question must ask about the future. C asks where he would like to be after ten years.
>
> A and D ask about the past, and B asks about interests, none of which would be answered with a plan for the years ahead.

83. Venus: Have you ever been to Gambela, Melat? Melat: Not clear. I didn't get you. Venus: (1)

A. Ok, let me say it louder.

B. Is that clear?

C. ✓ **Let me put it another way.**

D. Please repeat that.

> **Answer:** C
>
> Melat says *I didn't get you*, which means she did not understand, not that she did not hear. So Venus should say the same thing in different words, as in C.
>
> A would help only if the problem were the volume, and D asks the other person to repeat, but it is Venus who has to speak again.
>
> **Rule:** Not understanding calls for rephrasing (let me put it another way); not hearing calls for repeating or speaking louder.

84. Kifom: In terms of size, which one is bigger, the Aswan Dam or the Great Ethiopian Renaissance Dam? Gach (1)

A. The Aswan Dam is not as big as the Great Ethiopian

B. ✓ **The Great Ethiopian Renaissance Dam is the biggest of all man made dams in Africa.**

C. The Great Ethiopian Renaissance Dam can consist of 74 billion cubic liters of water.

D. The Great Ethiopian Renaissance Dam is as expensive as that of the Aswan Dam.

> **Answer:** B
>
> Kifom asks which dam is bigger, so the answer must name the bigger one. B does, and it does so with a superlative: the Great Ethiopian Renaissance Dam is the biggest in Africa, which includes the Aswan Dam.
>
> C gives a volume figure without any comparison, and D compares cost, not size.
>
> Note on this copy: option A has been cut short by the scan. Read as printed, it is not a full sentence, so B is the only complete answer.

85. Wario: I wish you could tell me as to what I should do to be a successful entrepreneur. Uba: (1)

A. Is it hard to be an entrepreneur?

B. I would say that success cannot be achieved only through dreaming.

C. ✓ **To give you an idea, it is better to take part in life skills trainings.**

D. I strongly suggest that you become an employee only.

> **Answer:** C
>
> Wario asks what he should do to become a successful entrepreneur, so the reply must give practical advice. C suggests taking part in life skills training.
>
> A asks a question back, B only comments on success in general, and D tells him to give up the idea instead of advising him how to do it.

86. Zuber: Zebenary: Yes, I do, because that is the only way to pull us out from our deep seated poverty. (1)

A. ✓ **Do you think modernizing our Agriculture should be our priority in the future?**

B. Do you think it is possible that self-automated cars will litter the road of Addis Ababa?

C. Would it be healthy to think of everything in terms of personal agenda?

D. Are you of the opinion that cell phones are improving the lives of Ethiopians?

> **Answer:** A
>
> Two clues fix the answer. The short answer is *Yes, I do*, so the question must begin with *Do you think*, and the reason given is about pulling the country out of poverty, which fits modernizing agriculture.
>
> D begins with *Are you*, which would be answered with *Yes, I am*. B and C do not match a reason about poverty.
>
> **Rule:** The short answer must repeat the auxiliary of the question: Do you…? Yes, I do. Are you…? Yes, I am.

87. Semira: Do you think technology- led economy will take the upper hand in Ethiopia? Hurria: (1)

A. I wish it had been like that, but the fact was totally different.

B. ✓ There is a good chance for it to prevail. I think.

C. Really? If so, we must be lucky.

D. If so, Ethiopia will get the chance to liberalize its economy.

> **Answer:** B
> Semira asks whether a technology led economy will take the lead, so the reply must say how likely that is. B does: there is a good chance for it to prevail.
>
> A talks about a past wish, C only expresses surprise, and D jumps to a result without answering the question asked.

88. Student: I was a bit sick. As a result, I missed the final exam. Teacher: (1)

A. Really? What are you doing now?

B. These days, many students are not appearing for an exam.

C. ✓ Even if that is so, you are expected to produce an evidence for it.

D. Whether you like it or not you should have fallen ill.

> **Answer:** C
> The student gives sickness as the reason for missing the final exam. A teacher's normal reply is to accept the reason but ask for proof, which is C.
>
> A ignores the problem, B excuses it generally, and D is rude and illogical.

89. Ethiopia, Nigeria South Africa and Kenya are all members of the AU. (1)

A. Ethiopia, Nigeria South Africa and Kenya are all members of the AU.

B. Ethiopia Nigeria South Africa, and Kenya are all members of the AU.

C. Ethiopia Nigeria South Africa, and Kenya, are all members of the AU.

D. ✓ Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Africa and Kenya are all members of the AU.

> **Answer:** D
> When three or more items are listed, a comma separates each item from the next. D has commas after Ethiopia and Nigeria and joins the last item with *and*.
>
> A leaves out the comma between Nigeria and South Africa, B and C put the commas in the wrong places, and C also cuts the subject off from the verb with a comma.
>
> **Rule:** In a series, put a comma after every item except the last.

90. My Grandson lives on Derartu Tulu Street. (1)

A. My Grandson lives on Derartu Tulu Street.

B. My Grandson lives on Derartu Tulu street.

C. ✓ My grandson lives on Derartu Tulu Street.

D. My grandson lives on Derartu Tulu street.

> **Answer:** C
> Two rules meet here. *grandson* is a common noun, so it takes a small letter in the middle of a sentence, and *Derartu Tulu Street* is the proper name of one street, so every word of it takes a capital, including Street.
>
> A capitalises grandson, D lowercases Street, and B gets both wrong.
>
> **Rule:** Capitalise proper nouns only, and capitalise Street, Road or Avenue when they are part of a name.

91. Fozan has left for Jimma; his sister has gone to Jigjiga. (1)

A. ✓ **Fozan has left for Jimma; his sister has gone to Jigjiga.**

B. Fozan has left; for Jimma his sister has gone to Jigjiga.

C. Fozan has left for Jimma his sister has gone to Jigjiga.

D. Fozan has left for Jimma his sister; has gone to Jigjiga.

> **Answer:** A
> The sentence holds two complete ideas: Fozan has left for Jimma, and his sister has gone to Jigjiga. A semicolon is the mark that joins two complete sentences that are closely related, and A places it exactly between them.
>
> C has no mark at all, so it is a run on sentence, while B and D drop the semicolon inside a phrase, which cuts a sentence in two.
>
> **Rule:** A semicolon joins two independent clauses; it never separates a verb from its subject.

92. The bridge on the river was constructed by the CB.R.C. (1)

A. The bridge on the river was constructed by the C.B.R.C.

B. The bridge on the river was built by the C.B.R.C.

C. The bridge on the river was constructed by the C.B.R.C.

D. ✓ **The bridge on the river was built by the CBRC.**

> **Answer:** D
> The problem in the stem is the abbreviation, written as *CB.R.C.* with the full stops in the wrong places. Modern style writes the initials of an organisation with no full stops at all, so **CBRC** is the clean form.
>
> Note on this copy: options A and C are printed with exactly the same wording, which cannot happen in a sound question, so treat the item with care.
>
> **Rule:** Write abbreviations of organisations in capitals without full stops: AU, UN, CBRC.

93. on have finished assignment your working project you? (1)

A. Have you finished working on your assignment project?

B. Have you finished working your assignment on project?

C. Have you finished your assignment project on working?

D. ✓ **Have you finished working on your project assignment?**

> **Answer:** D
> Put the scrambled words into the normal order of a yes or no question: auxiliary, subject, then the rest. That gives *Have you finished working on your project assignment?*
>
> B splits the phrasal verb and leaves *on project* stranded, and C attaches *on working* to the wrong noun.
>
> Note on this copy: option A uses the same words in a slightly different noun order and also reads correctly, so the item does not separate the two cleanly.

94. was who a theory scientist Big- Bang Stephen Hawkings the world the introduced prominent (1)

A. The prominent scientist who introduced a world to Big - Bang the was Stephen Hawkings.

B. ✓ **Stephen Hawkings was a prominent scientist who introduced the world to the Big- Bang theory.**

C. The world scientist who introduced the Big- Bang theory was a prominent Stephen Hawkings.

D. Stephen Hawkings introduced the world to a Big Bang theory was a prominent scientist.

> **Answer:** B
> Build the sentence around its subject and verb: Stephen Hawkings was a prominent scientist. Then attach the relative clause that describes him: who introduced the world to the Big Bang theory. That is B.
>
> A and C move *the* and *a* to the wrong nouns, and D joins two verbs with no linking word, which leaves the sentence broken.

95. were the is stage that it high she time on. (1)

A. She is on high time that it were the stage.

B. It is the stage that she were on high time.

C. She is on high time that were it the stage.

D. ✓ It is high time that she were on the stage.

> **Answer:** D
>
> The fixed expression is *It is high time* + subject + past form of the verb, and it means the action is already late. So the sentence is **It is high time that she were on the stage.**
>
> The past form *were* here is not real past time; it is the unreal past, the same form used after *I wish*. The other options put *she* or *the stage* in the subject position, which breaks the expression.
>
> See Grade 12 English, Unit 9, verb patterns with wish.

96. Mr Solomon is the most dedicated teacher I have ever known for three major reasons. To begin with, he rarely comes to class without a thorough preparation on the day's lesson. Moreover, he is humorous while teaching which, in my view, a quality is that a good teacher is expected to have. The fact that he treats every student equally is the other feature of Mr Solomon that we all admire. (1)

A. Clearly speaking, the fact that he is impartial; every one of us like him very much.

B. No teacher has the qualities that match Mr Solomon possesses.

C. ✓ As a result, every one of us in our class wants to emulate him when we become teachers.

D. To conclude, Mr Solomon is greatly admired for his being the funniest teacher in class.

> **Answer:** C
>
> The paragraph lists three qualities of Mr Solomon. The closing sentence must follow from all three, and C does: because of them, the students want to be like him when they become teachers.
>
> D names only one quality, being funny, and calls it the reason for everything. A and B are not correct sentences, so neither can close the paragraph.
>
> **Rule:** A concluding sentence sums up every reason given, not just the last one.

97. Sharing house hold chores between a husband and wife is becoming a necessity, not an option these days. The first and perhaps the most important reason is that it is through such modeling that children in the family would grow taking a good lesson from their parents on the importance of cooperation. The other pressing need is that most women these days, like their male counterparts, have got big responsibilities that stretch from home to office. Thus, sharing the burden on the men's part is quite indispensable. What could be more is, by sharing the burden, the husband and wife would get time to share love and warmth. (1)

A. ✓ In a nutshell, the present unlike the past, requires men's dedication in easing the burden of their wives.

B. Wrapping it up, a husband and wife are responsible for shaping their children's future.

C. In conclusion, it can be said that as an apple does not fall far from its tree, so are children.

D. As a whole, sharing family burden is the source of warmth and comfort for the children.

> **Answer:** A
>
> The paragraph argues that sharing house work is now a necessity, and it gives three reasons. A closes with that same claim: today, unlike in the past, men must ease the burden on their wives.
>
> B and D pick up only one of the three reasons, and C offers a proverb about children that does not sum up the argument.

98. Which of the following is spelled correctly? (1)

A. ✓ **courageous**
B. opinionated
C. decisive
D. resilient

> **Answer:** A
> The task is to find the word that is written correctly. As this copy stands, all four words are spelled correctly, so the item cannot be answered as printed and the recorded key A is kept only as a placeholder.
>
> Use the item for spelling practice instead: courageous keeps the whole word *courage* and adds ous, decisive comes from decide, and resilient has one s and one l.

99. Which of the following is spelled correctly? (1)

A. Chansmatic
B. Agressive
C. ✓ **Participatory**
D. consultative

> **Answer:** C
> Two options are clearly wrong: *Chansmatic* should be charismatic, and *Agressive* needs a double g, aggressive. **Participatory** is written correctly.
>
> Note on this copy: *consultative* in option D is also spelled correctly, so as scanned the item has two acceptable answers.
>
> **Rule:** Words built on a base keep the base whole: aggress plus ive, participate minus e plus ory.

100. In a formal letter which of the following could be optional? (1)

A. The recipient's address
B. The salutation line
C. The date line
D. ✓ **The subject heading**

> **Answer:** D
> A formal letter must carry the date, the address of the person you are writing to, and a salutation such as *Dear Mr. Kebede*. Without them the letter cannot be filed or answered.
>
> The **subject heading**, the short line naming the topic, is helpful but not required, so it is the optional part.

101. If you happen to read a formal letter having a salutation which reads as 'Dear, Mrs. Fetiya,' which one of the following could be the most appropriate closing? (1)

A. ✓ **Yours Sincerely**
B. Yours Truly
C. Yours Faithfully
D. Yours Obediently

> **Answer:** A
> The greeting names the person, *Dear Mrs. Fetiya*, so the writer knows who will read the letter. When the name is known, the closing is **Yours sincerely**.
>
> Yours faithfully is kept for letters that begin *Dear Sir* or *Dear Madam*, where the name is unknown. Yours obediently is old fashioned and out of use.
>
> **Rule:** Name known: Yours sincerely. Name unknown: Yours faithfully.

102. In a formal letter the recipient's address will be (1)

A. ✓ **below the sender's address.**
B. in the top right hand corner.
C. at the bottom of the letter.
D. below his or her name.

> **Answer:** A
> In the standard business letter the sender's own address comes first, then the date, and then the address of the person receiving the letter, on the left. So the recipient's address sits **below the sender's address**.
>
> The top right corner belongs to the sender's address, and nothing about the address goes at the foot of the letter.

103. Schooling requires fulfilling the basic materials for learning. There are some reasons for students to drop out of school. Sickness could be the other reason for students to take a leave of school. One reason can be economic related cause. (1)

A. d b c a
B. b a d c
C. a d c b
D. ✓ **b d a c**

Answer: D
Order the sentences by their signal words. *There are some reasons for students to drop out of school* is the topic sentence, so it opens. *One reason can be economic related cause* must come next, because *one reason* answers *some reasons*. *Schooling requires fulfilling the basic materials for learning* then explains why money matters. *Sickness could be the other reason* closes, because *the other reason* means the second one.

That order is b, d, a, c.

Note on this copy: the letters a, b, c and d were lost from the sentences when the paper was scanned. Read them as a, b, c, d in the order they are printed.

Rule: Follow the signposts: one reason comes before the other reason, and the topic sentence comes before both.

104. As a result, the organization has lost sight of it to think strategically. As most member states do not settle their contribution in time, it has also made it difficult to run its day to day activities. One of the challenges of the African Union is the different conflicts that are ravaging the continent these days. Since its establishment in 2001, the African Union has had to grapple with lots of challenges. (1)

A. c d b a
B. ✓ **d c b a**
C. c a d b
D. b d c a

Answer: B
Find the topic sentence first: *Since its establishment in 2001, the African Union has had to grapple with lots of challenges.* It names the subject and the word *challenges*, so it opens the paragraph.

Then comes *One of the challenges ... is the different conflicts*, then the money problem introduced by *also*, and last the outcome introduced by *As a result*. That gives d, c, b, a.

Note on this copy: the letters a, b, c and d were lost from the sentences in the scan. Read them as a, b, c, d in the order they are printed.

Rule: A sentence beginning with *As a result* reports an outcome, so it can never open a paragraph.

105. a Once you feel relevant, gather ample information about the company. b. Looking carefully at the vacancy and deciding whether you could fit in or not is to be your priority. c. This would help you imagine how your expertise can bear fruit to the hiring body. d. If you want to succeed in a job interview, observing the points here after is so much helpful. (1)

A. ✓ **d b a c**
B. c d a b
C. a d b c
D. b d c a

Answer: A
Sentence d opens, because it announces the advice: if you want to succeed in a job interview, observe the following points. Sentence b gives the first step, looking at the vacancy and deciding whether you fit. Sentence a begins *Once you feel relevant*, so it must follow that decision. Sentence c starts with *This would help you*, so it comments on the step just described.

The order is d, b, a, c.

Rule: A sentence that opens with this, that or once points back, so it cannot stand first.

106. a. This shows how committed the African Union is towards ensuring durable peace and security in the continent. b. In other words, the commitment shown by the African Union towards peace and security is beyond any measure. c. There has been so many peace keeping missions deployed by the African Union in conflict zones across Africa. d. The peace keeping missions of the African Union have been widely acknowledged by the international community. (1)

A. a c d b

B. ✓ **c d a b**

C. d c b a

D. b a c d

Answer: B

Sentence c gives the plain fact: many peace keeping missions have been deployed. Sentence d adds that these missions have been acknowledged. Sentence a starts with *This shows*, so it interprets those facts, and sentence b starts with *In other words*, so it restates the interpretation and closes.

The order is c, d, a, b.

Rule: Facts come first, then what they show, then the restatement.

END OF THE MARKING KEY

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