

English, 2005 EC, entrance exam

Grade 12 · English · 2005 E.C.

MARKING KEY — CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 83

Total marks: 83

1. She in do the what you evenings know does. (1)
- A. What she does do you know in the evenings?
- B. In the evenings do you know what she does?
- C. Do you in the evenings know what she does?
- D. ✓ **Do you know what she does in the evenings?**

Answer: D

The sentence is a question with a smaller question inside it. The outer part keeps question order: "Do you know...". The inner part is an embedded question, so it goes back to normal statement order, "what she does" and not "what does she". The time phrase "in the evenings" sits at the end, where English usually puts time. A is tempting because it starts with the question word, but you cannot move the embedded question to the front and still leave "do you know" as the main question.

2. Get to at tea six up we o'clock drink. (1)
- A. To drink at six o'clock tea we get up.
- B. ✓ **We get up at six o'clock to drink tea.**
- C. We drink up tea to get at six o'clock.
- D. We get up to drink tea at sis o'clock.

Answer: B

The natural order here is subject, verb, time, then the reason: "We get up at six o'clock to drink tea." The to-infinitive at the end tells you why they get up. D carries the same meaning, and that is what makes it tempting, but it is printed with "sis" instead of "six", so as it stands it is not correct English. C swaps the verbs and produces "we drink up tea to get at six o'clock", which means nothing.

3. World I the sail to around want. (1)
- A. _To sail around the world I want.
- B. I want around the world to sail.
- C. ✓ **I want to sail around the world.**
- D. Around the world I want to sail.

Answer: C

"Want" is followed by a to-infinitive, so the verb group is "want to sail". The place phrase "around the world" then follows the verb it belongs to. That gives the plain order: "I want to sail around the world." D is grammatical too, but fronting "around the world" is a marked, poetic order, and this section asks for the ordinary correct sentence rather than a stylistic one.

- 4.** A. It has only one room. b. Konjit's house is a hut. c. The room is divided into three sections. d. The three section are bedroom, kitchen and pantry. e. A bed and a big wooden box are in bedroom section. (1)
- A. e b a d c B. c a d b e
- C. ✓ e a c d e D. d e c b a

Answer: C

A paragraph like this moves from the whole thing to its parts. Sentence b names the house, a says it has one room, c divides that room, d names the three sections, and e goes inside one of them, so the order is b a c d e. The printed option C is damaged in this capture, but it is the alternative meant to carry that order. A is tempting because it also ends with the small detail, but it opens with e, and a paragraph cannot start inside the bedroom before we have been told there is a house.

- 5.** A. The first thing I do is work out. b. My morning ritual is the same every day. c. After that I put on my make up and leave home. d. When I have school, I have to do a lot of things. e. When I finish working out, I take a shower, fix my hair and get dressed. (1)
- A. a d c e b B. d e b c a
- C. e a b d c D. ✓ b d a e c

Answer: D

Follow the time words. Sentence b announces the topic (the same ritual every day), d gives the reason there is a lot to do, a names "the first thing", e starts "When I finish working out", and c starts "After that", so the order is b d a e c. B is tempting because it also begins with the school context, but it puts e before a, which would have her finishing a workout she has not started.

- 6.** a. One of my favourite things to do is wash my car. b. People say they can tell about a person by their shoes. c. Here is the thoughtful process I follow to wash my car. d. A clean car says I'm proud and I feel good about myself. e. I say that you can tell about a person by how clean his car is. (1)
- A. ✓ b e d a c** **B. c a b d e**
- C. e b c d a** **D. a d b e c**

Answer: A

The paragraph builds an idea before it uses it. Sentence b reports what other people say about shoes, e gives the writer's own version about cars, d explains what a clean car says about him, a tells us washing his car is a favourite thing, and c promises the process, which is what a following paragraph would give. That is b e d a c. D is tempting because a sounds like an opening line, but starting there leaves b and e stranded with nothing to lead into.

7. A. But unfortunately, it got so furious. b. Unlike we thought, it was a wild cat. c. I was playing hide and seek with friends. d. We were happy thinking we could take it home. e. Then my cousin and I discovered an abandoned cat.
- A. e a b d c B. e d a b c
- C. c e a b d D. ✓ c e d a b

Answer: D

This is a short story, so put the events in the order they happened. Sentence c sets the scene, e begins with "Then" and brings the discovery, d gives what they hoped, a begins "But unfortunately" and turns the story, and b gives the reveal that explains the change. That is c e d a b. B is tempting because it also has the discovery early, but it opens with e, and "Then" cannot be the first word of a paragraph with nothing before it.

8. 1. When I was in junior high school, my parents gave me a typewriter. My friends Amy Neff and Carol Stein often walked with me to my house after school. We closed my bedroom and spent the afternoon giggling-or rolling on the carpet, howling with lunatic laughter as we tapped out silly limericks and satirical stories on my typewriter. Once we even wrote a play. 2. Our after-school typing was not homework. We rambled wherever our teenage imaginations took us; we explored words widely for the pure fun of it, with no exam or report cards in mind. We practiced literacy risk taking and problem solving, honed our language skills and learning perseverance, all with no fear of failure-because we were playing. Few children today have time for this kind of after-school play. There is too much homework. Parents' concerns about overload have become a familiar story as schools all over the country pile on homework in a mis-aimed response to criticism that they were teaching too little. Some elementary teachers routinely assign time-consuming work in each of three or four academic subjects every night. 3. Amy Neff, one of the friends who helped me enjoy my typewriter in junior high, learned at school meeting in May that in fifth grade her 10 year-old daughter would have an hour and a half to two hours of homework seven days a week, plus special projects. "The idea is that, under avalanche of work, children should learn to organize their time efficiently," she wrote me in an e-mail message. "Nobody has mentioned creativity; ideas and content of what is learned. Just doing LOTS,FAST!" 4. The parents and grandparents of today's children had time "playing around" with stamp collections or model airplanes, writing a fairy-tale, selling lemonade or not realize is that these kinds of interests and hobbies are just as important as academic learning. 5. Many successful adults have a childhood history of freewheel play. Louis Ignarro, a Nobel Prize winning pharmacologist, had six successively complex chemistry sets and played with model rockets. When Letty Cottin Pogrebin, president of the Authors Guild, an association of published writers, was 9, she spent afternoons writing and drawing for a monthly magazine she printed on a primitive press called hectograph. She charged friends and family 3 cents a copy and then mailed each copy with a 3 cent stamp. She recalls now, "I never understood why the magazine did not make a profit." But that is just the point: when kids play, they are free to experiment and learn from experiences, without worrying about how well they are performing. 6. Though homework has a clear benefit in high school, there is no research showing that any amount of it advances the education of elementary school kids. They may be stuffing a great deal of information in to their heads, but after an hour or two, children lose any eagerness or joy they have in learning. That is important because research has shown that when children enjoy it, their learning is deeper, richer, and longer-lasting. 7. Parents do have some recourse. They can meet with principals and teachers, organize other parents, and protest. Parents in several communities have prevailed upon school districts to enact homework limits. For their children, at least, there may still be time to indulge in the ancient and powerful medium for learning known as play.

In paragraph 2, the author maintains that children learn best when:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. ___ They are given a lot of homework. | B. ✓ They have time for play after school. |
| C. School do not give them homework. | D. They do homework with a typewriter. |

Answer: B

Paragraph 2 says the afternoons at the typewriter "was not homework" and that the writer and her friends "honed our language skills and learning perseverance" while playing. Then it says few children today have time for that kind of after-school play because there is too much homework. So the author's claim is that children learn best when they have time to play after school. C is tempting, but the author never asks for homework to be scrapped: her complaint is the size of the load, and she accepts later that homework helps in high school.

9. 1. When I was in junior high school, my parents gave me a typewriter. My friends Amy Neff and Carol Stein often walked with me to my house after school. We closed my bedroom and spent the afternoon giggling-or rolling on the carpet, howling with lunatic laughter as we tapped out silly limericks and satirical stories on my typewriter. Once we even wrote a play. 2. Our after-school typing was not homework. We rambled wherever our teenage imaginations took us; we explored words widely for the pure fun of it, with no exam or report cards in mind. We practiced literacy risk taking and problem solving, honed our language skills and learning perseverance, all with no fear of failure-because we were playing. Few children today have time for this kind of after-school play. There is too much homework. Parents' concerns about overload have become a familiar story as schools all over the country pile on homework in a mis-aimed response to criticism that they were teaching too little. Some elementary teachers routinely assign time-consuming work in each of three or four academic subjects every night. 3. Amy Neff, one of the friends who helped me enjoy my typewriter in junior high, learned at school meeting in May that in fifth grade her 10 year-old daughter would have an hour and a half to two hours of homework seven days a week, plus special projects. "The idea is that, under avalanche of work, children should learn to organize their time efficiently," she wrote me in an e-mail message. "Nobody has mentioned creativity; ideas and content of what is learned. Just doing LOTS,FAST!" 4. The parents and grandparents of today's children had time "playing around" with stamp collections or model airplanes, writing a fairy-tale, selling lemonade or not realize is that these kinds of interests and hobbies are just as important as academic learning. 5. Many successful adults have a childhood history of freewheel play. Louis Ignarro, a Nobel Prize winning pharmacologist, had six successively complex chemistry sets and played with model rockets. When Letty Cottin Pogrebin, president of the Authors Guild, an association of published writers, was 9, she spent afternoons writing and drawing for a monthly magazine she printed on a primitive press called hectograph. She charged friends and family 3 cents a copy and then mailed each copy with a 3 cent stamp. She recalls now, "I never understood why the magazine did not make a profit." But that is just the point: when kids play, they are free to experiment and learn from experiences, without worrying about how well they are performing. 6. Though homework has a clear benefit in high school, there is no research showing that any amount of it advances the education of elementary school kids. They may be stuffing a great deal of information in to their heads, but after an hour or two, children lose any eagerness or joy they have in learning. That is important because research has shown that when children enjoy it, their learning is deeper, richer, and longer-lasting. 7. Parents do have some recourse. They can meet with principals and teachers, organize other parents, and protest. Parents in several communities have prevailed upon school districts to enact homework limits. For their children, at least, there may still be time to indulge in the ancient and powerful medium for learning known as play.

As implied in paragraph 2, what is the criticism directed to elementary teachers?

- A. ✓ They are teaching too little.
- B. They are not giving enough homework.
- C. They teach children a familiar story.
- D. They do not assign interesting work to children.

Answer: A

Paragraph 2 says schools "pile on homework in a mis-aimed response to criticism that they were teaching too little". The criticism is stated in those last words: they were teaching too little. B is the trap, because the heavy homework is the schools' answer to the criticism, not the criticism itself.

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The author her childhood experience to:

- A. Show that she had good friends to play with.
- B. Describe how she spent her after school hours.
- C. ✓ **Show how, through play, they were learning.**
- D. Tell us that she used a type writer to do her homework.

Answer: C

The typewriter afternoons are evidence, not decoration. Paragraph 2 says that while they played they "practiced literacy risk taking and problem solving, honed our language skills and learning perseverance", which is learning. So the story is there to show that play was teaching them something. B is tempting because she does describe those hours, but description is the method, and the point she uses it for is the learning.

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The tone of the author can best be described as:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A. Dismissive | B. ✓ Argumentative |
| C. emphatic | D. compassionate |

Answer: B

The writer takes a side and defends it. She names an opponent view, gives evidence from named people, cites research in paragraph 6, and ends by telling parents what to do about it. Writing that argues a position like this is argumentative. C is tempting because she writes with force, but strong feeling on its own is not the label: what marks the piece is the case she builds.

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The author looks at the issue of homework and after-school play from:

- A. Teachers' and parents' perspectives.
- B. ✓ Her own and her friends' perspectives.
- C. School principals' and parents' perspectives.
- D. Her friends', teachers', and parents' perspectives.

Answer: B

Ask whose voices appear. The writer uses her own childhood, her friend Amy Neff, her friend Carol Stein, and the adults she read about. No teacher, principal or school speaks anywhere in the piece. So the issue is seen from her own and her friends' side. A is tempting because parents are discussed throughout, but the parents who are quoted are her friends, and no teacher is quoted at all.

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Elementary teachers responded to the criticism directed at them by:

- A. Giving special projects
- B. Telling kids familiar stories.
- C. ✓ **Giving too much homework**
- D. Teaching kids to organize their time efficiently

Answer: C

Paragraph 2 gives both halves in one sentence: schools "pile on homework in a mis-aimed response to criticism that they were teaching too little". The response to the criticism was more homework. A is tempting because special projects do appear in paragraph 3, but that is one item inside the pile, and paragraph 2 names the pile itself as the answer to the critics.

14. Several students are _____ at the prospect of joining university next year. (1)

- A. incited
- B. relaxed
- C. surprised
- D. ✓ **excited**

Answer: D

"Excited at the prospect of" is a fixed pairing in English, and joining university next year is good news, so the feeling is positive. A is the trap: "incited" means stirred up to do something violent or wrong, so it does not describe students looking forward to university.

15. The _____ placed a sticker on each piece of cake she checked for quality. (1)
- A. Spectator
B. supervisor
C. ✓ **inspector**
D. director

Answer: C

The sentence says she checked each piece for quality, and the person who checks goods against a standard is an inspector. B is close and it tempts many students, but a supervisor oversees people and their work, while an inspector examines the product itself, which is what the sticker is for.

16. The hotel _____ brought our luggage to our rooms. (1)
- A. Reporter
B. ✓ **porter**
C. supporter
D. importer

Answer: B

In a hotel, the member of staff who carries guests' luggage to their rooms is the porter. The other three are built from the same root but do other jobs: a reporter writes news, a supporter backs someone, and an importer brings goods into a country. C is the near twin in spelling, and that is why it tempts, but supporting is not carrying bags.

17. Linda _____ her request for a vacation to her boss. (1)
- A. Emitted
B. permitted
C. ✓ **submitted**
D. omitted

Answer: C

You submit a request to someone above you, so "Linda submitted her request for a vacation to her boss." B is the trap: permitting a request is what the boss does in reply, and the sentence has Linda sending it upward, not granting it.

18. Lensa, who is always worried about her weight, eats like a/an _____. (1)
- A. ✓ **Bird**
B. ant
C. pig
D. elephant

Answer: A

"To eat like a bird" means to eat very little, which fits somebody who is always worried about her weight. C is the trap because "eat like a pig" is the better known idiom, but it means to eat a lot and greedily, which is the opposite of what the sentence sets up.

19. Many people have a/an _____ about flying and won't travel by plane. (1)
- A. Hysteria
B. nostalgia
C. ✓ **phobia**
D. accident

Answer: C

A phobia is a strong fear of one particular thing, and "have a phobia about flying" is the usual way to say it. The second half of the sentence, that they will not travel by plane, is exactly what a phobia does to a person. A is tempting, but hysteria is a state of uncontrolled panic rather than a lasting fear of one named thing.

20. Laptop computer are _____ they allow work to be done in many different locations. (1)
- A. Potable
B. durable
C. ✓ **portable**
D. sizable

Answer: C

Portable means easy to carry, and that is the reason the work can be done in many different locations. A is the trap because it looks almost identical: "potable" means safe to drink, and it is used about water, not machines.

21. These people seem to be_____. They need additional protein and vitamins. (1)
- A. Hungry
B. ✓ **malnourished**
C. Starving
D. impoverished

Answer: B

The second sentence gives the clue: they need additional protein and vitamins. Malnourished means badly fed, lacking the right nutrients, which is about the quality of the diet. C is tempting, but starving is about the amount of food, and someone can be malnourished while eating enough to feel full.

22. I appreciate you for the enormous_____. I felt so moved and encouraged. (1)
- A. completion
B. supplement
C. complement
D. ✓ **compliment**

Answer: D

A compliment is a remark of praise, which is what would leave the speaker moved and encouraged. C is the trap because it sounds the same: a complement is something that completes another thing, as a scarf completes an outfit. Watch the "i" and the "e".

23. There have been sporadic_____ in all comers of the city almost the whole year. (1)
- A. ✓ **ritots**
B. stalks
C. revellions
D. revolutions

Answer: A

Sporadic means happening now and then in scattered places, and that fits riots, which are short outbreaks of public violence. Option A carries that word, printed here as "ritots". D is the trap: a revolution is one large event that overturns a government, so you would not have revolutions breaking out here and there all over a city for a year.

24. Olantu was_____to go to her new school. She did not know any of the students in there. (1)
- A. resilient
B. ✓ **reluctant**
C. restless
D. repellent

Answer: B

The second sentence gives the reason: she knew nobody at the new school. Reluctant means unwilling to do something, which is how you feel about a place full of strangers. C is tempting because restless also sounds uneasy, but restless means unable to keep still or settle, and that is not caused by not knowing anybody.

25. He_____in bed the whole day. He had a terrible headache. (1)
- A. lie
B. ✓ **lay**
C. lied
D. laid

Answer: B

There are two verbs to keep apart. "Lie" means to be in a resting position and its past is "lay", with no object. "Lay" means to put something down and its past is "laid", and it needs an object. He was in bed with a headache, so nothing is being put anywhere: the past of lie is needed, which is "lay". D tempts because "laid" looks like the past of both, but it would need something after it, as in "he laid the book on the table".

26. As a child, I sometimes lied to my mother. This led her to_____me even today. (1)
- A. mistreat
B. mistake
C. ✓ **mistrust**
D. mishandle

Answer: C

Mistrust means to stop believing someone, which is what repeated lies produce in a mother. A is the trap: mistreat means to treat somebody badly or cruelly, and the sentence describes doubt, not cruelty. The prefix "mis" carries "wrongly" or "badly", so read the second half of each word carefully.

27. This year's beauty is very stiff. It is difficult to predict the winner. (1)

- A. rivalry
B. contention
C. contest
D. ✓ **competition**

Answer: D

The missing noun is competition: "This year's beauty competition is very stiff." "Stiff competition" is the fixed pairing in English, and the second sentence about predicting the winner confirms that the event is meant. B is tempting because contention is close in meaning, but it is not the word used for a beauty event, and "stiff contention" is not said.

28. Ato Lema spent almost three years in prison for a crime he did not . (1)

- A. ✓ **commit**
B. commute
C. conduct
D. condemn

Answer: A

You commit a crime, and that is the only one of the four that takes "a crime" as its object. B is the trap because it looks almost the same: commute means to travel regularly to work, or in law to reduce a sentence, so it belongs after the conviction, not before it.

29. Have you ever a situation or formed a wrong first impression? (1)

- A. ✓ **misjudged**
B. disrespected
C. mislaid
D. disrupted

Answer: A

To misjudge a situation is to read it wrongly, and the second half of the question, forming a wrong first impression, repeats that idea. That match is what settles it. C is the trap because it also starts with "mis": mislaid means put something down and then lost it, which has nothing to do with judgement.

30. This one here is faulty. If you need it badly, we can give you at a discount. (1)

- A. ✓ **for less money**
B. without counting
C. as it is
D. for free

Answer: A

At a discount means at a reduced price, so the buyer pays less than the marked amount. The reason given is that the item is faulty, which is why the seller drops the price. D is the trap: a discount lowers the price, it does not remove it, so the goods are still paid for.

31. It was just a shot in the dark. No wonder he got it all wrong. (1)

- A. ✓ **a blind money**
B. a bad proposal
C. a silly mistake
D. a deliberate attack

Answer: A

"A shot in the dark" means a guess made without enough information, which is why the speaker is not surprised the person got it all wrong. Option A is the guess option, printed here with a fault in the second word. C is tempting because getting it wrong feels like a mistake, but the idiom names how the answer was arrived at, by guessing, rather than how careless it was.

32. She had a hard time concealing her emotions. (1)

- A. ✓ **hiding**
B. conceiving
C. sharing
D. correcting

Answer: A

To conceal something is to hide it, so concealing her emotions means keeping her feelings from showing. B is the trap because the two words share four letters: conceive means to form an idea in the mind, or to become pregnant, and neither fits a person struggling to hide what she feels.

33. When the thief saw the police officers. It is face went as white as a sheet.

(1)

- A. ✓ terrified B. excited
C. motivated D. annoyed

Answer: A

"As white as a sheet" describes a face that has lost its colour, and blood drains from the face in fear. A thief who has caught sight of police officers is frightened, so terrified is the meaning. B is tempting because any strong feeling can change a face, but excitement usually brings colour to it, and there is nothing pleasant here for the thief.

34. Stop shouting! I am trying to get a grasp of what is happening.

(1)

- A. observe B. absorb
C. report D. ✓ understand

Answer: D

"Get a grasp of" means to take hold of an idea, that is, to understand it. The speaker is telling people to stop shouting so that he can follow what is happening, which is about understanding, not hearing. A is the trap: observe means to watch carefully, and you can observe something for an hour and still not understand it.

35. He is leaving. I think he has a bigger fish to fry.

(1)

- A. Something bigger to eat.
- B. Additional cooking to do.
- C. Some more money to collect.
- D. ✓ **Something more important to do.**

Answer: D

"A bigger fish to fry" means something more important to attend to, which is why he is leaving. A is the trap because it takes the idiom word by word. Idioms do not add up from their parts, so the fish and the frying are not about food at all.

36. That was a concert where Teddy Afro stole the show but to many it wasn't surprising.

(1)

- A. Sang others' songs.
- B. Cheated the audience.
- C. ✓ Got attention and praise.
- D. Took advantage undeservedly.

Answer: C

"Steal the show" means to draw all the attention and praise at an event, which is what a popular singer does at a concert. D is the trap because of the word "steal", which sounds like wrongdoing. The idiom carries no dishonesty: the performer earns the attention, and the audience is happy to give it.

37. He is sure of himself that he can finish it in time.

(1)

- A. confidant
B. ✓ **confident**
C. confidante
D. confidential

Answer: B

"Sure of himself" means confident, and confident is the adjective that fits after "He is". A is the trap because the two words sound the same: a confidant is a person you trust with your secrets, so it is a noun for a person, not a description of how somebody feels.

38. I couldn't still make up my mind about what to study at university.

(1)

- A. limit B. judge
C. plan D. ✓ decide

Answer: D

"Make up your mind" means to decide, so someone who cannot make up his mind has not chosen a field of study. C is tempting because planning also looks ahead, but you can plan several options at once; the sentence is about not yet settling on one, which is deciding.

39. I will see you when I _____ back.

(1)

- A. ✓ get B. will got
C. got D. would get

Answer: A

After time words like "when", "before" and "after", English uses the present simple for future meaning, and the "will" goes in the main clause only. So it is "I will see you when I get back." B is wrong twice over: "will" cannot be followed by a past form, and the future marker does not belong in the time clause at all.

40. Jobs that call for strength and muscle no longer exist in the numbers that they once_____.

(1)

- A. do
B. were
C. ✓ **did**
D. exist

Answer: C

The verb here is a short stand-in for "existed", and it has to match the time of the sentence. "Once" points to the past, so the past form "did" is needed: the jobs no longer exist in the numbers that they once did. A is the trap because "do" is the usual substitute verb, but it would put the clause in the present, which "once" rules out.

41. Rains cause soil erosion, _____ away millions of tones of precious top soil every year.

(1)

- A. ✓ carrying B. have carried
C. carried D. are carrying

Answer: A

The comma after "erosion" introduces a participle phrase that describes the result of the same action, and a participle phrase like this takes the "ing" form: "carrying away millions of tonnes". It needs no subject of its own because it borrows the subject of the main clause. C is tempting, but a past participle there would read as passive, as though the rains were being carried away.

42. Talent is like a plant that needs_____. Watered, and pruned.

(1)

- A. feeding
B. to feed
C. food
D. ✓ to be fed

Answer: D

The three things the plant needs must match each other in form, and the last two are past participles: "watered, and pruned". So the first one has to be a past participle too, and it has to be passive because the plant receives the care rather than giving it: "needs to be fed, watered, and pruned". A is the trap, because "needs feeding" is correct on its own, but it cannot be joined to "watered, and pruned".

43. The rich aren't_____ the poor.

(1)

- A. ✓ happier than B. as happier than
C. as happier as D. so happier than

Answer: A

"Happier" is already a comparative form, so it takes "than" on its own and nothing else. That gives "The rich aren't happier than the poor." The other three all double the comparison by adding "as" or "so" to a word that is already comparative, and "as happier as" is the most tempting of them because "as ... as" is a real pattern. It works only with the plain adjective: as happy as.

50. Sorry. You can't speak to Mahlet. She_____ a bath. (1)

- A. have
B. ✓ is having
C. does
D. has

Answer: B

"Have a bath" is an action, and here it is happening at this moment, which is why she cannot come to the phone. Actions in progress now take the present continuous: "She is having a bath." D is tempting because "has" fits the phrase, but it would report a habit rather than what is going on right now.

51. I feel that_____ loves me from the group, so I have to join another one. (1)

- A. everyone
B. someone
C. anyone
D. ✓ no one

Answer: D

The second half gives the logic: he has to join another group, so the group he is in offers him nothing. That needs the negative subject "no one loves me". C is the trap because "anyone" appears in similar sentences, but it needs a negative elsewhere to lean on, as in "I don't feel anyone loves me".

52. Her husband abuses her a lot and now she has decided to run any. She says there cannot be any_____life. (1)

- A. cheaper
B. happier
C. poorer
D. ✓ tougher

Answer: D

The first sentence says the husband abuses her a lot and she has decided to leave, so her life is hard. The comparison that follows must go the same way: there cannot be any tougher life. B is the trap because "happier" is the most common word in this pattern, but it reverses the meaning of everything said before it.

53. If you see any unattended bag, you_____immediately report to us. (1)

- A. may
B. ✓ must
C. will
D. ought to

Answer: B

This is a safety rule, and a rule that leaves no choice takes "must": you must report it immediately. A is the trap because "may" gives permission, and a security notice is not offering you the option of reporting. D is weaker advice rather than a rule.

54. They started early _____ get there before noon. (1)

- A. ✓ so as to
B. because to
C. so that
D. so that to

Answer: A

"So as to" introduces a purpose and is followed by a bare infinitive: they started early so as to get there before noon. C is the near miss: "so that" also gives purpose, but it takes a full clause with its own subject and verb, as in "so that they could get there before noon".

55. Application are accepted only if you submit them no _____ than the end of this month. That is the deadline. (1)

- A. ✓ later
B. faster
C. after
D. sooner

Answer: A

"No later than" is the fixed phrase for a deadline, and the following sentence confirms that a deadline is meant. D is the trap because "sooner" is also a comparative that fits the slot, but "no sooner than the end of the month" would tell applicants not to apply early, which is the opposite of a closing date.

56. Caffeine _____ to cause withdrawal symptoms such as headache and irritability. (1)

- A. ✓ is known B. has known
C. knows D. know

Answer: A

Caffeine cannot know anything, so the sentence has to be passive: it is people who know this about caffeine. "Caffeine is known to cause withdrawal symptoms." B is the trap because "has known" is a normal verb form, but it makes caffeine the one doing the knowing, which cannot be true of a chemical.

57. I was with her for dinner. She _____ the car which they claim disappeared around 7 pm. (1)

- A. won't have stolen B. would have stolen
C. ✓ couldn't steal D. can probably steal

Answer: C

The first sentence is an alibi: the speaker was with her at dinner, so she was not able to take the car at the time it disappeared. That denial of ability is "couldn't". B is the trap because "would have stolen" is also about the past, but it asserts that she did it, which contradicts the alibi the speaker has given.

58. In my life, I _____ had money counted in four digits. Poor me! (1)

- A. ✓ have never B. haven't never
C. am never D. am not have

Answer: A

"Never" carries the negative on its own, and the present perfect covers experience from the past up to now: "In my life, I have never had money counted in four digits." B is the trap because it doubles the negative with "haven't" and "never" together, and standard English uses one negative word for one negative meaning.

59. Our departure is only a week away, but we haven't got our tickets_____. Isn't that something to worry about? (1)

- A. ✓ yet B. still
C. now D. still now

Answer: A

"Yet" is used with a negative in the present perfect and it goes at the end: "we haven't got our tickets yet". B is the trap because "still" also fits this kind of complaint, but it stands before the negative verb, as in "we still haven't got our tickets", so it cannot close the sentence.

60. Tola: Let's go out for a drink. Bereket: _____.

(1)

- A. who else is coming?
- B. Why do you like drinks?
- C. Drinks are means of socializing.
- D. ✓ **I would rather like going to the theatre.**

Answer: D

Tola makes a suggestion, so the reply has to accept it, refuse it, or offer something else. "I would rather like going to the theatre" offers something else, which answers the suggestion. A is tempting because people do ask who else is coming, but that question leaves the invitation itself unanswered, and this section asks for the reply that completes the exchange.

61. Secretary: May I help you? Visitor: _____.

(1)

- A. why do you ask?
- B. What kind of help?
- C. What do you mean?
- D. ✓ **Can I see the boss, please?**

Answer: D

"May I help you?" is an offer, and the natural reply states what you have come for. "Can I see the boss, please?" does that. B is the trap because it sounds polite, but it hands the question back to the secretary, who has already offered, so the conversation stops instead of moving on.

62. Brother: life is getting more and more expensive here. Shall we leave for another place?

(1)

Sister: _____.

- A. how much do you earn now?
- B. ✓ **I guess it is the same everywhere.**
- C. How much do you need for your food?
- D. True! Everybody is complaining these days.

Answer: B

The brother asks a question: shall we leave for another place? The reply has to answer that proposal, and "I guess it is the same everywhere" answers it with a reason for staying. D is tempting because it agrees that prices are high, but agreeing about the cost says nothing about moving, which is what was asked.

63. Nana: Dad is getting us a new TV set. I am excited. Chala: _____.

(1)

- A. ✓ **I can't believe that!**
- B. Is your dad rich enough?
- C. How much is he going to pay?
- D. Many people around do not have a TV set.

Answer: A

Nana shares good news and says she is excited, so the reply should share the feeling. "I can't believe that!" is the surprised, pleased reaction news like this expects. B is the trap because it is a question about the family's money, which turns a happy announcement into something uncomfortable.

64. Belay: everybody should contribute. This is for the good of the community. Kiros: _____.

(1)

- A. ✓ **I can't agree more.**
- B. Can everybody offer it?
- C. Health centres are important.
- D. Each of us is to pay birr 5,000

Answer: A

"I can't agree more" means complete agreement, which is the natural reply to somebody calling for a contribution for the good of the community. D is tempting because it also sounds like taking part, but naming a figure of 5,000 birr answers a question about the amount that nobody has asked.

65. Alem:_____. Thomas: No way! I'll need it tomorrow. (1)

- A. Do you need your money back soon? B. When should I pay you back the money?
C. ✓ **Can I pay you back the money next week?** D. Do you need your money back tomorrow?

Answer: C

Work backwards from the reply: "No way! I'll need it tomorrow." That refuses a request to delay, and it says the money is needed tomorrow. So the missing line must ask to pay later: "Can I pay you back the money next week?" B is tempting because it is also about repayment, but a question asking when to pay would be answered with a date, not with a refusal.

66. Teacher: what are your favourite things to do at weekends? Student: _____. (1)

- A. ✓ **I like sight _ seeing.**
B. I don't quite like shopping.
C. I'm going swimming this weekend.
D. I'm not doing anything this weekend.

Answer: A

The teacher asks what the student likes doing at weekends in general, so the answer must name a liked activity in general: "I like sight-seeing." C is the trap because it is also about the weekend, but it reports one plan for this weekend rather than what the student enjoys, and the question was about likes.

67. Teacher: What was the weather like here yesterday? Student: _____. (1)

- A. It rains everyday. B. I think it is a lovely day.
C. ✓ **It was sunny and warm.** D. I did not out yesterday.

Answer: C

The question is about yesterday, so the answer must be in the past: "It was sunny and warm." A is the trap because it is about weather too, but "it rains everyday" is present simple for a habit, and it does not tell the teacher what happened yesterday.

68. Abebe: Why did you go to Gambella? Kibret:_____. (1)

- A. It is very hot there. B. ✓ **To visit my birth place.**
C. It is a rapidly growing town. D. The people are very friendly.

Answer: B

"Why did you go?" asks for a reason, and a to-infinitive gives one: "To visit my birth place." A is tempting because it is a true fact about Gambella, but describing what the place is like does not say why the speaker travelled there.

69. Lilu: Hi Beza. It's me. Beza: Hello, Lilu! Where _____all day? (1)

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

Answer: C

The day is not over, so the period runs from the past up to now, and that is what the present perfect is for: "Where have you been all day?" A is the trap because "were you" is correct English, but it points to a finished time, and Lilu is asking about the day that is still going on.

70. Bontu: Did you know she took your camera? Chaltu: _____ (1)
- A. I know she is very bad. B. Cameras need care to handle.
C. This is not just ordinary camera. D. ✓ **How dare she? She didn't ask me for it.**

Answer: D

Bontu brings news that the camera was taken without asking. The reply that reacts to that news is "How dare she? She didn't ask me for it." A is tempting because it also disapproves, but "I know she is very bad" treats the news as old, and Bontu's question was whether Chaltu knew.

71. Tamrat: well, let's go to the cinema. Hailu: _____ (1)
- A. Do we have time to study? B. When did we go there last?
C. ✓ **Ok. Which film do you want to see?** D. Sylvester Stallone is a very good actor.

Answer: C

Tamrat suggests the cinema, so the reply either accepts or declines. "Ok. Which film do you want to see?" accepts and carries the plan forward. D is the trap because it is about films, but praising an actor neither accepts nor refuses the invitation, so the two speakers are left standing there.

72. Abera: Excuse me. Can you tell me the time, please? Bekele: _____ (1)
- A. It's after breakfast.
B. There is no time around here.
C. ✓ **I'm sorry. I don't have a watch.**
D. Never mind. I don't have a watch.

Answer: C

Bekele cannot give the time and says why: "I'm sorry. I don't have a watch." D is the near miss, since it gives the same reason, but it opens with "Never mind", which is used to comfort somebody else or to drop a matter of your own. Here it is Bekele who is failing to help, so an apology is what fits.

73. Passenger 1: Excuse me; I think those seats facing the front are ours. Passenger 2: _____ (1)
- A. Oh, I'm sorry. We know they were reserved.
B. Oh, what a shame! I like seats facing the front.
C. I'm afraid the seats are not comfortable enough.
D. ✓ **Oh, I'm sorry. We did not know they were reserved.**

Answer: D

Passenger 2 has taken seats that belong to someone else, so the reply apologises and explains the mistake: "Oh, I'm sorry. We did not know they were reserved." A is the trap because it is one word away from the answer, but "We know they were reserved" would be admitting they took the seats on purpose, which no apology can follow.

74. Father: I think you'll pass this examination with very good grades. You have been studying hard over the last months. Son: _____ (1)
- A. I haven't decided yet my field of study.
B. I can't tell you about my excitement, Dad.
C. I think I won't pass the exam. I did not study hard, actually.
D. ✓ **I don't think I'll pass the exam. I did not study hard enough.**

Answer: D

The father is confident, and the son disagrees with a reason. English usually moves the negative onto the reporting verb, so it is "I don't think I'll pass" rather than "I think I won't pass". C is the trap because it carries the same meaning, but the placing of the negative is what this question is testing, and D also gives the fuller reason with "hard enough".

75. Teacher: _____. Student: I get out of bed. (1)

- A. What time do you get up? B. Do you ever get up before six?
C. Who gets up first in your family? D. ✓ **What do you do first in the morning?**

Answer: D

The student's answer, "I get out of bed", names an action, not a time and not a person. The question that such an answer fits is "What do you do first in the morning?" A is the trap because it is about the same moment of the day, but a question with "what time" expects a clock time in the answer.

76. You: Good morning. _____. Guest: No, thanks. (1)

- A. ✓ **Can I help?** B. What is the matter?
C. How do you do? D. Can I have coffee please?

Answer: A

The guest replies "No, thanks", which is the answer to an offer. "Can I help?" is an offer, so it fits. B is the trap because it is also a short polite question, but "What is the matter?" asks for information, and no one answers that with "No, thanks".

77. Once upon a time there was an emperor who loved to spend his money on expensive things. This is most likely an introductory part of a writing that is: (1)

- A. ✓ **narrative** B. Descriptive
C. expository D. argumentative

Answer: A

"Once upon a time there was an emperor" is the standard opening of a story, and the past tense sets up events that will follow one after another. Writing that tells a story is narrative. B is tempting because the emperor is being described in the same line, but description is used inside stories all the time, and the opening formula tells you a story is starting.

78. Walk along the road in front of the post office until you come to the football field. Behind the football field there is a street with a vegetable market. There is a cafe opposite the vegetable market. I'm living in the villa located just next to the market. This is most likely taken from a piece of writing that is: (1)

- A. ✓ **descriptive** B. expository
C. narrative D. argumentative

Answer: A

Every sentence fixes one place against another: in front of the post office, behind the football field, opposite the vegetable market, next to the market. That is a picture of a place, so the writing is descriptive. C is the trap because it feels like a journey, but nothing happens in time and nobody does anything, and narrative needs events in sequence.

79. Love to you all! Which part of a letter does this line go in? (1)

- A. body B. ✓ **closing**
C. salutation D. introduction

Answer: B

"Love to you all!" is a sign-off, the warm line that comes after the message and before the name, so it belongs in the closing. C is the trap because a salutation is also a friendly line, but the salutation is the greeting at the top of the letter, as in "Dear Almaz".

80. Which one of the following sentences has correct punctuations?

(1)

- A. Mamo said, "Every dog has its day;" however, I didn't understand what it meant.
- B. Mamo said, " every dog has its day"; however, I didn't understand what it meant.
- C. ✓ **Mamo said, "Every dog has its day"; however, I didn't understand what it meant.**
- D. Mamo said, "every dog has its day;" however, I didn't understand what it meant.

Answer: C

Two rules decide this. A full quoted sentence starts with a capital letter, so "Every dog has its day" begins with a capital E. The semicolon joining the two independent clauses belongs to the outer sentence, not to the quotation, so it goes outside the closing quotation mark. A is the trap because it capitalises correctly, but it hides the semicolon inside the quotation marks, where it was never part of what Mamo said.

81. Not suitable for children under 18! This is most likely a warning:

(1)

- A. ✓ **in a movie**
- B. on a box of whisky
- C. in an X-ray room
- D. on a pack of cigarettes.

Answer: A

"Not suitable for children under 18" is an age rating, and age ratings are how films are marked before they are shown. D is tempting because cigarette packs do carry warnings, but those warn about what smoking does to health rather than setting an age for the audience.

82. Which one of the following words is correctly spelt?

(1)

- A. ✓ **restaurant**
- B. extention
- C. cafteria
- D. vollyball

Answer: A

"Restaurant" is the correct spelling, with the "au" in the middle and "ant" at the end. The other three are all misspelt: extension, cafeteria and volleyball. B is the trap because the ending sounds the same as in "attention", but the noun made from "extend" keeps the s of the verb, so it is extension.

83. Which one of the following words is correctly spelt?

(1)

- A. ✓ **scent**
- B. conscent
- C. omniscient
- D. reminiscent

Answer: A

— END OF MARKING KEY —

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