

English, 2017 EC, entrance exam, version 2

Grade 12 · English · 2017 E.C.

MARKING KEY — CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 114

Total marks: 114

1. not / morning / she / go / work / today (1)
- A. She not go work today morning.
- B. ✓ **Today, she does not go to work in the morning.**
- C. She does not go to work today morning.
- D. She not work today go morning.

Answer: B

The words have to build one correct English sentence. A negative statement in the present simple needs the auxiliary 'does' before 'not', and the verb 'go' needs the preposition 'to' before 'work', which only option B has. Option C is tempting because it starts well with 'She does not go to work', but it ends with 'today morning', and English does not say that. We say 'this morning' or 'in the morning', as option B does.

2. She/ interested/ that/ was/ in/ proposal/ said/ she/ the. (1)
- A. She was interested in that proposal said the she.
- B. She said she was interested in that the proposal.
- C. She said that she was proposal the interested in.
- D. ✓ **She said that she was interested in the proposal.**

Answer: D

A reported statement follows this order: subject, reporting verb, 'that', then the reported clause. So we get 'She said' plus 'that she was interested in the proposal', which is option D. Option B is close because it opens with 'She said she was interested in', but it finishes with 'that the proposal', leaving 'that' hanging with no clause of its own.

3. Arrange sentences: 1. They give us much information about history. 2. He wrote about the everyday life of the common people. 3. Shakespeare wrote 37 plays, dramas, tragedies and comedies. 4. His plays help us to understand people. 5. For example: Hamlet, King Lear... (1)
- A. 1,5,2,4,3
- B. ✓ **3,5,2,4,1**
- C. 2,1,4,5,3
- D. 3,2,4,1,5

Answer: B

Sentence 3 has to open because it names the topic, the 37 plays Shakespeare wrote. Sentence 5 then gives examples of those plays, sentence 2 says what he wrote about, sentence 4 says the plays help us understand people, and sentence 1 closes with 'They give us much information about history', where 'They' points back to the plays. That is the order in option B. Option A is tempting because it also uses 5 early, but it starts with sentence 1, and 'They' at the very beginning has no noun to refer back to.

4. Arrange sentences: 1. Diseases can also be caused by a lack of hygiene. 2. Other diseases that are caused by insects are yellow fever, bilharzias Etc. 3. For example, malaria is caused by a certain type of mosquito. 4. Many diseases are caused by insects.
- A. ✓ 4,3,2,1 B. 4,1,3,2
C. 4,2,1,3 D. 1,4,2,3

Answer: A

Sentence 4 is the general claim that many diseases are caused by insects, so it opens. Sentence 3 gives the example with 'For example, malaria', sentence 2 adds more insect diseases, and sentence 1 uses 'also' to move to a different cause, poor hygiene, so it must come last. That is 4, 3, 2, 1, which is option A. Option B puts sentence 1 second, but 'also' cannot come before the first cause has been explained.

5. Arrange sentences: 1. Early humans imitated these natural bridge by chopping down tall trees and placing charm across water. 2. It was built of many logs tied together with ropes. 3. The first bridges were simply trees that had channel fallen across stream. 4. The first genuine bridge was laid across the Euphrates river at Babylon about 700BC. 5. The bridge over the Euphrates River lasted for decades. (1)
- A. 5,4,1,2,3
B. 4,1,3,5,2
C. 5,3,1,4,2
D. ✓ 3,1,5,2,4

Answer: D

The paragraph starts with the earliest bridges, so sentence 3 comes first, and sentence 1 follows it because 'these natural bridges' points straight back to the fallen trees. Only option D opens with that pair, so it is the answer. Options A and C start with sentence 5, which talks about how long the Euphrates bridge lasted, and a paragraph cannot end a story before it has told it.

6. Farming has evolved dramatically over the past century, thanks to advancements in technology. From the development of better machinery to the use of computer systems, modern technology has greatly increased efficiency in agriculture. Tractors, combine harvesters, and planting machines have all improved the speed and accuracy of planting, cultivating, and harvesting crops. As a result, farmers can now produce more food with less labor and fewer resources. Another area where technology has made a huge impact is in the management of crops and livestock. With the use of drones, sensors, and satellite imaging, farmers can now monitor crop health, soil conditions, and livestock well-being from a distance. This has allowed for more precise farming, where farmers can apply fertilizers, pesticides, and water only where needed, reducing waste and environmental harm. Genetic engineering and biotechnology have also played a major role in transforming agriculture. By modifying the genetic makeup of plants and animals, scientists have created crops that are more resistant to pests, diseases, and extreme weather conditions. Additionally, genetically modified organisms (GMOs) have been designed to grow faster and with higher yields, ensuring food security in the face of a growing global population. However, the integration of technology in farming has not come without challenges. While technology can increase productivity, it often requires a significant initial investment, which may be difficult for small farmers to afford. Additionally, there are concerns about the long-term environmental impact of technologies such as GMOs and the potential loss of biodiversity. As farming continues to modernize, it will be important for farmers, governments, and scientists to work together to address these challenges while ensuring sustainable food production.
- What role has technology played in farming over the past century?
- A. Reduced food production
B. ✓ Increased efficiency and productivity
C. Made farming less dependent on machinery
D. Slowed down the farming process

Answer: B

Paragraph 1 says that modern technology 'has greatly increased efficiency in agriculture' and that farmers can now produce more food with less labour and fewer resources. That is increased efficiency and productivity, which is option B. Option C is tempting because machinery is mentioned, but the passage says the opposite of what C claims: better machinery is one of the advances that made farming more productive, not less dependent on machines.

7. *same passage*

(1)

How have tractors, combine harvesters, and planting machines improved farming?

- A. They have slowed down farming processes.
- B. They have increased labor costs.
- C. ✓ **They have improved the speed and accuracy of farming tasks.**
- D. They have made farming more traditional.

Answer: C

The passage says that tractors, combine harvesters and planting machines 'have all improved the speed and accuracy of planting, cultivating, and harvesting crops'. Option C repeats that point. Option B is tempting because new machines cost money, but the passage says farmers now produce more with less labour, so labour costs go down, not up.

8. *same passage*

(1)

What tools are farmers using to monitor crop health and livestock well-being?

- A. Tractors
- B. ✓ **Drones, sensors, and satellite imaging**
- C. Hand tools
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

Paragraph 2 names the tools directly: with drones, sensors and satellite imaging, farmers can monitor crop health, soil conditions and livestock well-being from a distance. That makes option B correct. Option A, tractors, comes from paragraph 1, where the machines do field work such as planting and harvesting, not monitoring.

9. *same passage*

(1)

How has the use of drones, sensors, and satellite imaging benefited farmers?

- A. They make farming slower.
- B. ✓ **They help farmers monitor crop health and livestock well-being.**
- C. They create more waste.
- D. They increase manual labor.

Answer: B

The passage says these tools let farmers monitor crop health, soil conditions and livestock well-being from a distance, which is option B. Option D is the tempting one, but watching a field from a drone or a satellite removes work from the farmer's hands instead of adding manual labour.

10. *same passage*

(1)

What are the benefits of using technology to apply fertilizers, pesticides, and water in farming?

- A. It increases environmental harm.
- B. ✓ **It reduces waste and environmental harm.**
- C. It makes farming more expensive.
- D. It leads to excessive use of chemicals.

Answer: B

Because farmers can see exactly where a problem is, they 'can apply fertilizers, pesticides, and water only where needed, reducing waste and environmental harm'. Option B repeats that. Option A says the opposite of the passage: using less chemical in fewer places lowers the harm, it does not raise it.

11. *same passage*

(1)

How has genetic engineering transformed agriculture?

- A. By creating plants that grow slower
- B. ✓ **By making crops more resistant to pests and diseases**
- C. By making crops require more water
- D. By reducing crop yield

Answer: B

Paragraph 3 says that by changing the genetic makeup of plants and animals, scientists have created crops 'more resistant to pests, diseases, and extreme weather conditions'. That is option B. Option A is the reverse of the text, which says modified crops were designed to grow faster, not slower.

12. *same passage*

(1)

What are some advantages of genetically modified organisms (GMOs)?

- A. They reduce crop yields.
- B. They grow slower and require more labor.
- C. ✓ **They are resistant to extreme weather and grow faster.**
- D. They harm the environment.

Answer: C

The passage gives two advantages of GMOs: resistance to pests, diseases and extreme weather, and being designed to grow faster and with higher yields. Option C carries both ideas. Option D is tempting because the passage does mention environmental worry, but that appears in the last paragraph as a concern about GMOs, and the question asks for their advantages.

13. *same passage*

(1)

What challenges do small farmers face when adopting new technologies?

- A. They lack access to genetically modified crops.
- B. ✓ **They cannot afford the initial investment required for new technologies.**
- C. They have too much government support.
- D. They prefer traditional farming methods.

Answer: B

The last paragraph says technology 'often requires a significant initial investment, which may be difficult for small farmers to afford'. So the barrier is money at the start, which is option B. Option D is tempting, but the passage never says small farmers prefer old methods; it says they cannot pay for the new ones.

14. *same passage*

(1)

What concerns are there about the long-term environmental impact of GMOs?

- A. There are no concerns.
- B. ✓ **GMOs may reduce biodiversity.**
- C. GMOs improve biodiversity.
- D. GMOs have no effect on the environment.

Answer: B

The last paragraph names two long-term worries about GMOs: the environmental impact and 'the potential loss of biodiversity'. Option B states that loss. Option C says GMOs improve biodiversity, which is the opposite of what the passage raises as a concern.

15. *same passage*

(1)

Why is it important for farmers, governments, and scientists to collaborate in the modernization of farming?

- A. To avoid the use of technology
- B. ✓ **To ensure food production remains sustainable and address challenges**
- C. To increase labor costs
- D. To reduce productivity

Answer: B

The passage closes by saying that farmers, governments and scientists must 'work together to address these challenges while ensuring sustainable food production'. Option B says both halves of that sentence. Option A is tempting because the paragraph lists problems with technology, but the passage asks for the problems to be managed, not for technology to be dropped.

16. *same passage*

(1)

What does the word 'evolved' mean in the context of the passage?

- A. Stayed the same
- B. ✓ **Changed or developed gradually**
- C. Stopped growing
- D. Increased in size

Answer: B

'Evolved' means changed or developed gradually over time. The sentence says farming has evolved 'over the past century', which points to slow change across many years, so option B fits. Option D, increased in size, is tempting because evolution sounds like growth, but the word is about a change in the way something is, not about how big it is.

17. *same passage*

(1)

What is the meaning of 'efficiency' as used in the passage?

- A. ✓ **The ability to produce results with minimal effort and resources**
- B. The use of more resources to achieve results
- C. The act of working slowly
- D. The process of trial and error

Answer: A

Efficiency means getting the result you want with as little effort and as few resources as possible. The passage proves this reading in the next line: farmers 'produce more food with less labor and fewer resources', which matches option A. Option B is the opposite idea, using more resources for the same result.

18. *same passage*

(1)

What does 'biotechnology' mean in the passage?

- A. A new type of machinery
- B. ✓ **The use of living organisms and biological processes in agriculture**
- C. A method of managing soil
- D. A technique for cultivating crops by hand

Answer: B

Biotechnology is the use of living things and biological processes for a practical purpose, which here means working on the genes of plants and animals. The passage puts it beside genetic engineering and then talks about modifying the makeup of crops, so option B fits. Option A is tempting because the passage is full of new technology, but machinery is dealt with in paragraph 1 and has nothing to do with living organisms.

19. *same passage*

(1)

What is a 'combine harvester'?

- A. A tool used for planting seeds
- B. A tool used for watering plants
- C. ✓ **A machine used for harvesting crops**
- D. A device used to monitor crop health

Answer: C

A combine harvester is a machine that harvests a crop, cutting and separating the grain in one pass. The passage lists it with the machines that improved harvesting, so option C is right. Option A, a planting tool, is tempting because planting machines are named in the same sentence, but they are a separate item on that list.

20. *same passage*

(1)

What does 'biodiversity' mean in the context of the passage?

- A. The use of technology in farming
- B. The productivity of a farm
- C. ✓ **The variety of different species in an environment**
- D. The process of crop modification

Answer: C

Biodiversity is the range of different living species found in one place. The word is built from 'bio', life, and 'diversity', variety, so option C matches. Option B, the productivity of a farm, is about how much a farm produces, and the passage raises biodiversity as a worry about nature, not about output.

21. *same passage*

(1)

Which of the following is the closest meaning to 'precise'?

- A. Uncertain
- B. ✓ **Accurate**
- C. Random
- D. Broad

Answer: B

'Precise' means exact or accurate, so option B is the closest word. The passage backs this up: precise farming is applying fertilizer, pesticide and water only where they are needed. Option D, broad, is close to the opposite, since broad treatment would mean spreading inputs everywhere.

22. *same passage*

(1)

What does 'initial investment' mean in the passage?

- A. ✓ **The first amount of money spent**
- B. The last payment made
- C. The yearly income from farming
- D. A loan from the government

Answer: A

'Initial' means first, so an initial investment is the money paid at the start, before any return comes back. That is option A, and it explains why small farmers struggle: the cost comes before the benefit. Option B, the last payment, reverses the timing.

23. *same passage*

(1)

What is the meaning of 'GMOs' in the passage?

- A. Genetic Modification Only
- B. General Management Operations
- C. ✓ **Genetically Modified Organisms**
- D. Global Market Organizations

Answer: C

The passage writes the term out in full before using the short form: 'genetically modified organisms (GMOs)'. So option C is the answer. Option A is tempting because it starts with the same word, but the letters must stand for the three words in the passage, and 'Organisms' is the O.

24. *same passage*

(1)

What does the word 'sustainable' mean in the context of the passage?

- A. Increasing the use of resources
- B. Decreasing the production of food
- C. ✓ **Producing in a way that can be maintained long-term**
- D. Reducing the amount of machinery

Answer: C

Sustainable production is production that can be kept going for a long time without using up the resources it depends on. The passage uses it in the closing line about food production that lasts, so option C fits. Option A is the opposite, since increasing the use of resources is what makes a system unsustainable.

25. *same passage*

(1)

What is the meaning of 'investment' in the context of the passage?

- A. ✓ **Spending money on new equipment or technology to improve farming**
- B. The process of selling crops
- C. Cutting costs to reduce spending
- D. Financial assistance from the government

Answer: A

In this passage the investment is the money a farmer has to put into machines and technology before farming improves. That is option A. Option D, financial assistance from the government, is tempting because governments appear in the last paragraph, but the passage says the cost is hard for small farmers to afford, not that someone else pays it.

26. *Education in Ethiopia has seen substantial progress over the past few decades, with significant improvements in access, infrastructure, and literacy rates. The government has made education a priority, aiming to increase enrollment at all levels, especially in rural areas. Primary education is free and compulsory for children and enrollment rates have grown rapidly in recent years. However, challenges remain, including overcrowded classrooms, a lack of educational resources, and disparities between urban and rural areas. Despite these obstacles, the government is committed to addressing these issues and improving the quality of education across the country. Secondary education is also expanding, with more schools being built in both urban and rural areas. While the number of students enrolled in secondary education has increased, there are still limitations, such as insufficient teachers and materials. Higher education in Ethiopia has grown significantly in the past two decades, with the establishment of new universities and colleges. Ethiopian universities have seen an influx of students, with many pursuing degrees in fields like engineering, health sciences, and business. However, the quality of education in higher institutions remains a concern, with some universities facing challenges related to outdated curricula, underfunded facilities, and the need for more qualified professors. Despite the government's efforts to improve the educational system, Ethiopia faces challenges that hinder the development of its education sector. Poverty, cultural factors, and geographical barriers continue to limit access to education, particularly for girls and children in remote areas. The government, alongside international organizations, is working to address these issues by providing scholarships, building more schools, and offering adult literacy programs. Education is seen as a key to Ethiopia's development, and the government is taking steps to ensure that more children and young adults receive the education they need to contribute to the country's future.* (1)

What is the primary focus of the Ethiopian government in the education sector?

- A. To improve access to secondary education
- B. To reduce the number of students enrolled
- C. ✓ **To prioritize education and increase enrollment rates, especially in rural areas**
- D. To eliminate education for girls

Answer: C

The passage says the government 'has made education a priority, aiming to increase enrollment at all levels, especially in rural areas'. Option C repeats both parts of that sentence. Option A is tempting because secondary education appears later in the passage, but that is one level only, and the stated aim covers all levels.

27. *same passage*

(1)

What is one of the challenges faced by Ethiopia in secondary education?

- A. Overcrowded classrooms in urban areas
- B. ✓ **A lack of teachers and materials**
- C. A decrease in student enrollment
- D. Excessive government funding

Answer: B

Paragraph 2 is the one about secondary education, and it names the limitations there: 'insufficient teachers and materials'. That is option B. Option A, overcrowded classrooms, is a real problem in the passage, but it is listed in paragraph 1 among the general and primary challenges, not under secondary education.

28. *same passage*

(1)

How has higher education in Ethiopia developed over the past two decades?

- A. Higher education enrollment has decreased.
- B. ✓ **The number of universities and colleges has significantly increased.**
- C. Higher education has become less accessible to students.
- D. The government has shut down several universities.

Answer: B

The passage says higher education 'has grown significantly in the past two decades, with the establishment of new universities and colleges', which is option B. Option C is the tempting one because the passage does criticise higher education, but the criticism is about quality, outdated curricula and funding, not about students being unable to get in.

29. *same passage*

(1)

What is one of the ongoing barriers to education in Ethiopia?

- A. Abundant resources and support
- B. ✓ **Cultural factors and geographical barriers**
- C. Advanced technology in schools
- D. The high number of qualified teachers

Answer: B

The last paragraph says that 'poverty, cultural factors, and geographical barriers continue to limit access to education', so option B names two of those three. Option D is the opposite of the passage, which says universities still need more qualified professors.

30. *same passage*

(1)

In the sentence 'The government has made education a priority, aiming to increase enrollment at all levels,' what does 'it' refer to?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| A. Government | B. Enrolment |
| C. Priority | D. ✓ Education |

Answer: D

The sentence is about what the government did to education: it made education a priority. The pronoun stands for the thing that was given priority, so it points to education, which is option D. Option A, government, is tempting because it is the first noun in the sentence, but the government is the one doing the prioritising, not the thing being prioritised.

31. *same passage*

(1)

In the sentence 'Despite these obstacles, the government is committed to addressing these issues and improving the quality of education,' what does 'these' refer to?

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| A. ✓ The obstacles in the education system | B. The issues related to poverty |
| C. The students in schools | D. The educational resources |

Answer: A

'These obstacles' looks back at the problems listed in the sentence before it: overcrowded classrooms, a lack of educational resources, and the gap between urban and rural areas. Those are the obstacles in the education system, which is option A. Option B is tempting because poverty is a real barrier in this passage, but poverty appears later, in paragraph 3, and a pronoun points back, not forward.

32. *same passage*

(1)

In the sentence 'Ethiopian universities have seen an influx of students, with many pursuing degrees in fields like engineering, health sciences, and business,' what does 'many' refer to?

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| A. The students enrolled in engineering | B. The universities |
| C. The degrees offered | D. ✓ The students in general |

Answer: D

The sentence says universities have seen an influx of students, 'with many pursuing degrees in fields like engineering, health sciences, and business'. 'Many' means many of those students, so option D is right. Option A is too narrow: engineering is only one of the three fields named after 'many'.

33. *same passage*

(1)

In the sentence 'The government, alongside international organizations, is working to address these issues by providing scholarships, building more schools, and offering adult literacy programs,' what does 'these' refer to?

- A. Scholarships
- B. Adult literacy programs
- C. ✓ **Issues related to education**
- D. The government's initiatives

Answer: C

'These issues' points back to the problems described in the sentences before it: poverty, cultural factors and geographical barriers limiting access to education, especially for girls and children in remote areas. Those are education issues, which is option C. Option A, scholarships, comes after 'by' in the same sentence, so it is part of the solution, not the problem.

34. *same passage*

(1)

What does 'compulsory' mean in the sentence 'Primary education is free and compulsory for children'?

- A. Optional
- B. ✓ **Required by law**
- C. Only available in urban areas
- D. Expensive

Answer: B

'Compulsory' means required by law, so children must attend. The sentence pairs it with 'free', and the two words work together: free means no fee is charged, compulsory means attendance is not a choice. Option A, optional, is the exact opposite.

35. *same passage*

(1)

What does 'influx' mean in the sentence 'Ethiopian universities have seen an influx of students'?

- A. A decrease in students
- B. ✓ **A large arrival or flow of students**
- C. A change in the educational system
- D. A lack of interest from students

Answer: B

An influx is a large flow of people arriving somewhere at once, so option B fits. The rest of the sentence supports it, since many of those arriving students are pursuing degrees, which means numbers went up. Option A, a decrease, is the opposite of what the passage describes.

36. *same passage*

(1)

What is the meaning of 'barriers' in 'Poverty, cultural factors, and geographical barriers continue to limit access to education'?

- A. Advantages
- B. ✓ **Obstacles or hindrances**
- C. Opportunities
- D. Resources

Answer: B

Barriers are things that block the way, so in this sentence they are the obstacles that stop children from reaching school. That is option B. Option D, resources, is tempting because poverty is a shortage of resources, but the word 'barriers' names the blocking itself, not the thing that is missing.

37. *same passage*

(1)

What does 'disparities' mean in the sentence 'There are disparities between urban and rural areas'?

- A. Similarities
- B. ✓ **Differences**
- C. Equalities
- D. Solutions

Answer: B

Disparities are differences, and here they are the unequal gaps between urban and rural areas, so option B is right. The word appears in a list of challenges, which tells you it must be something negative. Option A, similarities, is the opposite, and similarities between town and countryside would not be a problem to fix.

38. _____ living in a big house, they only use the ground floor. (1)

- A. ✓ **Despite** B. Therefore
C. Because D. Although

Answer: A

'Despite' is a preposition, so it is followed by a noun or an -ing form, and 'living in a big house' is an -ing form. That gives the contrast the sentence needs: they have a big house yet use only one floor. Option D, 'Although', is the tempting one because it carries the same contrast in meaning, but it is a conjunction and needs a subject and a full verb after it, as in 'Although they live in a big house'.

39. _____ I was walking home, it began to rain. (1)

- A. However B. Although
C. ✓ **While** D. If

Answer: C

'While' introduces a longer action in the past continuous that is interrupted by a shorter one, and that is exactly the picture here: the walking was going on when the rain started. So option C is correct. Option B, 'Although', would set up a contrast, but there is no contrast between walking home and rain beginning.

40. Kidane: What a pity! All athletes were not prized. Belete: oh! Yeah if they had run quickly, they _____ (1)

- A. will have been prized B. ✓ **would have been prized**
C. would be prized D. will be prized

Answer: B

This is a third conditional, which talks about a past that did not happen. The if-clause uses 'had run', so the main clause must use 'would have' plus a past participle, giving 'would have been prized' in option B. Option C, 'would be prized', belongs to the second conditional and would point at the present, but the race is over.

41. The traders _____ many cars since last year. (1)

- A. has sold B. sold
C. ✓ **have sold** D. sell

Answer: C

'Since last year' marks a period that started in the past and continues to now, and that calls for the present perfect. The subject 'the traders' is plural, so the auxiliary is 'have', giving 'have sold' in option C. Option A, 'has sold', uses the singular auxiliary and does not agree with a plural subject.

42. The students _____ are studying in the library are my best friends. (1)

- A. which B. whom
C. whose D. ✓ **who**

Answer: D

The relative pronoun refers to 'the students', who are people, and it is the subject of the verb 'are studying' inside the relative clause. The subject form for people is 'who', so option D is correct. Option B, 'whom', is the object form and would need a different clause, as in 'the students whom I met'.

43. The meeting hall _____ at the moment in order to serve our participants as usual. (1)

- A. was being decorated B. was decorated
C. ✓ **is being decorated** D. are being decorated

Answer: C

'At the moment' places the action in the present continuous, and the hall receives the action rather than doing it, so we need the present continuous passive. The subject 'the meeting hall' is singular, so it is 'is being decorated', option C. Option A, 'was being decorated', has the right passive shape but the wrong time, since it puts the decorating in the past.

44. The chairman couldn't make himself heard; _____, someone suggested that he uses a loud speaker. (1)
- A. yet
B. ✓ **therefore**
C. however
D. on the other hand

Answer: B

The first clause gives a problem and the second gives what followed from it, so the linking word must show result. 'Therefore' does that, so option B is correct. Option C, 'however', is the tempting one because it also fits after a semicolon, but it signals a contrast, and suggesting a loudspeaker agrees with the problem instead of opposing it.

45. _____ girls' playground is behind the school. (1)
- A. An
B. A
C. ✓ **The**
D. -

Answer: C

The playground is a particular one, the girls' playground behind that school, and both speakers know which one is meant, so it takes the definite article 'The'. That is option C. Option B, 'A', would introduce it as any playground among many, which does not fit a place identified this exactly.

46. Ato Degu, _____ wife is a nurse, goes to work on foot. (1)
- A. which
B. ✓ **whose**
C. whom
D. who

Answer: B

The clause tells us something that belongs to Ato Degu, his wife, and the relative pronoun that shows possession is 'whose', so option B is correct. Option D, 'who', is tempting because Ato Degu is a person, but 'who' has to be followed by a verb, as in 'who works at the clinic', not by a noun like 'wife'.

47. They were exhausted highly because they _____ all day. (1)
- A. have been drive
B. have been driving
C. had been drive
D. ✓ **had been driving**

Answer: D

They were exhausted at a moment in the past, and the driving had been going on up to that moment, so we use the past perfect continuous 'had been driving'. That is option D. Option B, 'have been driving', is the present perfect continuous and connects the action to now, which clashes with the past verb 'were exhausted'.

48. _____ she studied hard, she failed the exam. (1)
- A. ✓ **Even though**
B. However
C. Especially
D. in spite of

Answer: A

The sentence needs a word that marks contrast and is followed by a full clause with a subject and a verb, 'she studied hard'. 'Even though' does both, so option A is correct. Option D, 'in spite of', carries the same contrast but is a preposition, so it would have to be followed by a noun or an -ing form, as in 'In spite of studying hard'.

49. I don't think your friend is a good person. I advise you _____ thinking about her. (1)
- A. ✓ **to stop**
B. stopping
C. stop
D. stopped

Answer: A

The verb 'advise' takes an object and then a to-infinitive: you advise someone to do something. So it is 'I advise you to stop thinking about her', option A. Option C, the bare 'stop', is tempting because it sounds like an order, but that form follows verbs such as 'let' or 'make', not 'advise'.

50. He gets a stomachache _____ he eats acidic foods.

(1)

- A. wherever B. whatever
C. ✓ whenever D. whichever

Answer: C

'Whenever' means every time that, and the sentence says the stomachache comes each time he eats acidic food. That is option C. Option A, 'wherever', is about place, but what brings on the pain here is the food, not the location.

51. I _____ for the exam before I realized it was canceled.

(1)

- A. have studied B. study
C. am studying D. ✓ had studied

Answer: D

There are two past actions, and the studying came before the realising, so the earlier one takes the past perfect: 'I had studied for the exam before I realized'. That is option D. Option A, 'have studied', is the present perfect, which ties the action to now, and that does not sit with the past verb 'realized'.

52. _____ his performance, he deserves a promotion.

(1)

- A. Although
B. However
C. Such as
D. ✓ **Based on**

Answer: D

The blank is followed by the noun phrase 'his performance', so it needs a phrase that can introduce a noun and give the grounds for a decision. 'Based on' does that, so option D is correct. Option A, 'Although', is a conjunction and would need a full clause, as in 'Although his performance was strong'.

53. Oranges _____ from Paraguay.

(1)

- A. imported B. ✓ are imported
C. have imported D. had imported

Answer: B

The oranges do not import anything; they receive the action, so the sentence needs the passive. In the present simple passive with a plural subject that is 'are imported', option B. Option A, 'imported', would be active past and would mean the oranges themselves did the importing.

54. Her father didn't give her any present for her birthday that's why she felt so sad. I wish she _____ a present on that unforgettable day.

(1)

- A. ✓ had been given B. would given
C. gave D. were given

Answer: A

The wish is about a past day that cannot be changed, so it takes 'wish' plus the past perfect. She was the one who would have received the present, so the verb is passive: 'had been given', option A. Option C, 'gave', is active and would mean she gave a present to someone else, which is not what the first sentence describes.

55. There is no hope of _____ money for the research: we have searched all the means.

(1)

- A. to get B. get
C. ✓ getting D. getting it

Answer: C

'Of' is a preposition, and a verb that follows a preposition takes the -ing form, so it is 'no hope of getting money', option C. Option D, 'getting it', has the right -ing form but adds the object 'it', and 'money' is already the object of the verb, so the sentence would name the object twice.

56. He failed to submit his assignment on time, _____ he lost 10% of his marks.

(1)

- A. ✓ As a result B. Because
C. However D. Then

Answer: A

The first clause gives the cause and the second gives what followed, so the linker must introduce a result: he submitted late, as a result he lost marks. That is option A. Option B, 'because', is tempting because the two clauses are linked, but it would turn the lost marks into the reason for the late submission, which reverses the order of events.

57. I wish I _____ a bigger car. Mine is too small.

(1)

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

Answer: C

A wish about a situation now takes 'wish' plus the past simple, so it is 'I wish I had a bigger car'. That is option C, and the next sentence confirms the present meaning: 'Mine is too small'. Option D, 'had had', is the past perfect and is used for regret about something that already happened.

58. They would have been here hours ago if they had followed me. This means:

(1)

- A. They were around here.
- B. They followed me.
- C. ✓ **They didn't follow me.**
- D. They are still here.

Answer: C

This is a third conditional, and both halves describe a past that did not happen. Since 'they would have been here' is untrue, the condition is untrue too, so they did not follow the speaker. That is option C. Option B says they followed, which would mean they had arrived hours ago.

59. Some people prefer to work in teams, _____ others thrive in solitary environment.

(1)

- A. ✓ on the other hand B. therefore
C. despite D. moreover

Answer: A

The sentence sets two groups against each other, those who like teamwork and those who work better alone, so the linker must mark contrast. 'On the other hand' does that, so option A is correct. Option D, 'moreover', is tempting because it also joins two statements, but it adds a point on the same side, and working in teams and working alone are opposites.

60. Dawit said to Hillina, 'Muna will leave for her native place tomorrow.'

(1)

- A. Dawit told Hillina that Muna will leave for her native place tomorrow.
- B. Dawit told Hillina that Muna left for her native place the next day.
- C. Dawit told Hillina that Muna would be leaving for her native place tomorrow.
- D. ✓ **Dawit told Hillina that Muna would leave for her native place the next day.**

Answer: D

In reported speech the tense moves one step back and time words shift with it, so 'will leave' becomes 'would leave' and 'tomorrow' becomes 'the next day'. 'Said to' also becomes 'told'. That gives option D. Option A is tempting because it starts correctly with 'Dawit told Hillina that', but it keeps 'will' and 'tomorrow', so nothing has been reported back.

61. _____ enough sleep is very important for good health. (1)

- A. ✓ **Getting** B. Get
C. Is getting D. To get

Answer: A

When a verb acts as the subject of a sentence, English normally uses the -ing form, so 'Getting enough sleep' is the subject here, option A. Option D, 'To get', is the tempting one because a to-infinitive can carry the same meaning, but it is used mainly after an introductory 'it', as in 'It is very important to get enough sleep'.

62. We _____ reduce the price if we wanted to sell our house. (1)

- A. must B. ✓ **would have to**
C. will have to D. had to

Answer: B

This is a second conditional about an imagined present, with 'wanted' in the if-clause, so the main clause takes 'would' plus a base form. The obligation is carried by 'have to', giving 'would have to reduce', option B. Option C, 'will have to', belongs with a present-tense condition, as in 'if we want to sell our house'.

63. I wish I _____ so much at Bezi's party. Now I don't feel well. (1)

- A. ✓ **hadn't eaten** B. don't eat
C. didn't eat D. wouldn't eat

Answer: A

The eating already happened and the speaker regrets it, and a regret about a completed past action takes 'wish' plus the past perfect: 'I wish I hadn't eaten'. That is option A. Option C, 'didn't eat', would be a wish about a present habit, but the sentence points at one past evening, Bezi's party.

64. Many countries are adopting renewable energy; _____, Germany has significantly increased its solar energy production. (1)

- A. In conclusion B. ✓ **for example**
C. consequently D. in addition

Answer: B

Germany is one country offered as an illustration of the general statement about renewable energy, so the linker must introduce an example. 'For example' does that, so option B is correct. Option C, 'consequently', is tempting because it also fits after a semicolon, but it would mean Germany raised its solar output as a result of other countries adopting renewables, and the sentence makes no such claim.

65. It is difficult _____ why she left her job. (1)

- A. knowing to B. ✓ **to know**
C. knowing D. to knowing that

Answer: B

English uses the pattern 'It is' plus an adjective plus a to-infinitive, so the sentence needs 'to know'. That gives option B. Option C, 'knowing', is the tempting one because -ing forms follow many verbs, but they do not follow 'It is difficult' in standard English.

66. The flight was delayed due to the storm, _____ many passengers complained.

(1)

- A. For example B. ✓ As a result
- C. Although D. However

Answer: B

The storm delayed the flight, and the complaints followed from that delay, so the linker must show a result. 'As a result' does that, so option B is correct. Option D, 'However', marks a contrast, but passengers complaining after a long delay agrees with the delay instead of opposing it.

67. It was a disgusting weekend; I _____ anything.

(1)

- A. didn't do no B. I don't do
C. ✓ I **didn't** do D. I don't

Answer: C

In standard English one negative word is enough, so the negative sits on the auxiliary and the object stays positive: 'I didn't do anything'. That is option C, and the past tense matches 'It was a disgusting weekend'. Option A, 'didn't do no', puts the negative in twice, which is not accepted in written English.

68. He went outside _____ he could get some fresh air.

(1)

- A. ✓ so that B. although
C. in order to D. so as

Answer: A

The blank introduces the reason he went outside, and what follows is a full clause with the modal 'could'. A purpose clause with a finite verb takes 'so that', which is option A. Option C, 'in order to', carries the same purpose meaning but must be followed by a plain verb, as in 'in order to get some fresh air'.

69. Did you hear those dogs _____ most of the night?

(1)

- A. barked B. ✓ **barking**
C. bark D. to bark

Answer: B

After a verb of perception such as 'hear', the -ing form shows an action that went on for a stretch of time, and 'most of the night' names exactly such a stretch. So it is 'hear those dogs barking', option B. Option C, the bare 'bark', would mean you heard the whole thing from beginning to end, which suits a single short bark rather than a night of noise.

70. Seni: How long have you been using the internet in our school? Zufan: _____

(1)

- A. I don't know how to use it.
- B. For unlimited time I don't have a smart phone.
- C. ✓ **Since the beginning of the 1st semester.**
- D. Before I joined here I used to get the information.

Answer: C

'How long have you been using...?' asks about a period running up to now, so the answer gives either a starting point with 'since' or a length of time with 'for'. Option C gives the starting point, the beginning of the first semester. Option B is tempting because it contains the word 'time', but 'for unlimited time' names no real length and the rest of the reply changes the subject to phones.

71. Rosa: What do you think about his arrival? Girum: _____ (1)

- A. ✓ **I think he'll arrive on time** B. Arrivals are nowadays uncertain
C. May be arrive D. I'm not sure he does

Answer: A

Rosa asks for an opinion, so the reply must state one, and option A does: 'I think he'll arrive on time'. Option D, 'I'm not sure he does', is tempting because it sounds like an opinion, but the tense does not work with a future arrival, and it leaves the sentence unfinished.

72. Mesfin: Would you mind opening the door? Elsa: _____ (1)

- A. Please open the door B. Why don't you open the door
C. Yes, I don't mind D. ✓ **No, not at all**

Answer: D

'Would you mind opening the door?' asks whether the action would bother you, so agreeing means saying that it would not. 'No, not at all' does that, which is option D. Option C, 'Yes, I don't mind', is the trap: 'Yes' answers that you do mind, and then the rest of the sentence contradicts it.

73. Caller: Hello, can I speak to Ato Geday, please? Receiver: _____ (1)

- A. Don't call again
B. This is my phone number
C. ✓ **I'm afraid you have got the wrong number**
D. Your number is wrong, please change

Answer: C

The caller has asked for a person the receiver does not know, so the polite reply is to say the number is wrong: 'I'm afraid you have got the wrong number', option C. Option D carries the same information but blames the caller and orders them to change their number, which is not how a stranger on the phone is answered.

74. Waiter: What will you have sir? Guest: _____ (1)

- A. It doesn't matter. Don't repeat it again.
B. ✓ **May I have a menu, please?**
C. What do you mean? Anything to drink.
D. Nothing special

Answer: B

The waiter is asking the guest to order, and the guest has not decided, so asking for the menu keeps the conversation moving politely. That is option B. Option D, 'Nothing special', is tempting because it sounds modest, but it leaves the waiter with no order at all.

75. Besufikad: Will she do well in the language part? Alem: _____ (1)

- A. Language is key to all subjects.
B. ✓ **I doubt it. She doesn't like writing essays.**
C. I don't think so, she is quite ingenious.
D. And in science

Answer: B

Besufikad asks whether she will do well in the language part, so the reply must answer that question and, in a natural conversation, give a reason. Option B does both: it doubts, and it explains why by pointing at essay writing, which is language work. Option C is the trap: it starts with doubt and then praises her as 'quite ingenious', so the two halves contradict each other.

76. Customer: Do you have a changing room? Shop assistant: _____ (1)

- A. We don't change here
- B. The rooms are too narrow
- C. No, thank you
- D. ✓ **Certainly, it's over there**

Answer: D

The customer asks whether the shop has a changing room, so the answer confirms it and shows where it is: 'Certainly, it's over there', option D. Option A is the tempting misreading: a changing room is where you try clothes on, not a place where goods are exchanged.

77. Hany: Do you think it will rain today? Petros: _____ (1)

- A. ✓ **I guess so, because the sky is cloudy.**
- B. I don't think so, the clouds are so dark.
- C. I think so, the sun still shines.
- D. I'm sorry, but I can't agree with you.

Answer: A

The reply has to agree or disagree and then give a reason that supports it. Option A does both: 'I guess so' predicts rain and the cloudy sky is evidence for it. Option B is the trap, because dark clouds point to rain, yet the speaker begins by saying they do not think it will rain.

78. Solomon: What do you think about the film? Ahmed: I think _____ (1)

- A. it good
- B. the film great
- C. ✓ **it was very interesting**
- D. it useless

Answer: C

After 'I think' you need a full clause, which means a subject and a verb. Only option C has one: 'it was very interesting'. Option B, 'the film great', is tempting because it names the film and gives an opinion word, but it has no verb, so the sentence never finishes.

79. Aster: I feel tired and dizzy. Alem: I think _____ (1)

- A. you must sing
- B. I must take some rests too
- C. ✓ **you should lie down and have some rest**
- D. you can see the doctor tonight

Answer: C

Aster reports feeling tired and dizzy, so the reply gives advice, and advice is normally offered with 'should'. Option C does that and fits the symptoms: lie down and rest. Option D is possible in real life, but 'can' offers a permission rather than advice, and the first thing to do about dizziness is to sit or lie down.

80. Sisay: Have you ever heard that Natan and Dagmawit are getting married? Semegn: Oh, really? What a surprise. _____ (1)

- A. ✓ **I'm very pleased to hear that**
- B. Of course, I heard about it
- C. I don't really like her
- D. It is not my business

Answer: A

Semegn says 'What a surprise', which is a warm reaction to news of a wedding, so the next line continues that pleasure: 'I'm very pleased to hear that', option A. Option B is the trap, because if he had already heard about it the news could not be a surprise.

81. Sam: Are you joining us for the movie tonight? Eva: I'm not sure yet. I might have some work to finish first. Sam: Well. _____ (1)
- A. ...you never want to join us.
 - B. ...then don't bother coming.
 - C. ✓ **...it's your call, but we'd love to have you.**
 - D. ...what movie are we even watching?

Answer: C

Eva has not refused; she says she is unsure because of work. Sam's reply has to leave the door open, and option C does that by respecting her decision while saying she is welcome. Option B is tempting because it also accepts that she may not come, but 'don't bother coming' turns a polite hesitation into a rejection.

82. Friend 1: I can't believe we missed the train. Friend 2: _____ Friend 1: Fine, but let's not argue about this. (1)
- A. ✓ **It's not my fault! You were late.**
 - B. ...you should have called me earlier.
 - C. ...now we'll never get there in time.
 - D. ...this always happens with you.

Answer: A

Friend 1 answers with 'Fine, but let's not argue about this', so the missing line must be something that starts an argument and that the other person can accept with 'Fine'. Option A does both: it rejects the blame and puts it back on Friend 1 for being late. Option D, 'this always happens with you', is the tempting one, but it is a general complaint, and 'Fine' fits an accusation about this particular train.

83. Manager: How's the progress on the project? Employee: _____ Manager: Alright, just make sure you don't let it fall behind further. (1)
- A. ...you're giving it your best effort.
 - B. ...you inform the client about the delay.
 - C. ✓ **It's coming along, but we're facing some delays.**
 - D. ...the budget isn't affected.

Answer: C

The manager asked about progress, so the missing line is the employee's report, and only option C is one. It also matches what the manager says next about not letting the project fall behind further, since the employee has mentioned delays. Option B is tempting because it also mentions a delay, but it is an instruction rather than a report, so it cannot be the employee's turn here.

84. Chris: Why didn't you call me back? Jordan: I was swamped all day. Chris: Still, you could have _____ (1)
- A. ...someone else to call.
 - B. ...made some time for me
 - C. ...ignored my message.
 - D. ✓ **...sent me a text at least.**

Answer: D

'You could have' is followed by a past participle, and the line has to answer Jordan's excuse of being swamped. Option D does that: a text takes seconds, so 'at least' concedes the busy day while still asking for something. Option B, 'made some time for me', fits the grammar but asks for the very thing Jordan said he did not have, so it does not answer the excuse.

85. Coworker: Can you cover for me tomorrow? You: I'll see what I can do. But _____ (1)
- A. ...you owe me one. B. ...why should I help you?
C. ✓ ...it depends on my schedule. D. ...don't make it a habit.

Answer: C

'I'll see what I can do' is a half promise, and 'But' signals that a condition is coming, so the missing line must name that condition. Option C does: it depends on the speaker's schedule. Option A, 'you owe me one', is tempting because people do say it, but it is a joke about payment rather than the limit that 'But' prepares the listener for.

86. Jane: Have you heard from Mia lately? Tom: No, I think she's been really busy. Jane: Maybe we should _____ (1)
- A. ...give her some space. B. ...invite her over for dinner.
C. ...stop trying to reach her. D. ✓ ...send her a message to check in.

Answer: D

Jane has heard nothing from Mia and Tom thinks she is busy, so 'Maybe we should' introduces the step that follows: contact her and see how she is. That is option D. Option A, 'give her some space', is tempting because Mia is busy, but nothing in the exchange says she asked to be left alone, and giving space would not answer Jane's worry.

87. Shopkeeper: Would you like a bag for your groceries? Customer: No, thank you. I brought my own. Shopkeeper: Great! _____ (1)
- A. ✓ That's very eco-friendly of you. B. You've spent my money.
C. Many people do that these days. D. It is not my business?

Answer: A

The customer refused a plastic bag and brought their own, and the shopkeeper answers with 'Great!', so the next line must praise that choice. Option A does: refusing plastic is good for the environment. Option C is tempting because it is friendly, but saying that many people do it treats the customer as ordinary rather than praising them, which does not follow 'Great!'.

88. Coworker: Do you want to grab lunch together? You: I'd love to, but I have a meeting. Maybe _____ (1)
- A. ✓ ...another time? B. ...you could bring lunch back for me?
C. ...we can eat quickly? D. ...I'll cancel the meeting?

Answer: A

'I'd love to, but I have a meeting' accepts the idea and refuses the time, so 'Maybe' introduces a polite way of moving it, which is 'another time', option A. Option C, 'we can eat quickly', is tempting because it tries to save the lunch, but eating fast does not remove the meeting the speaker has given as the reason.

89. The children were delighted by the magician's tricks. (Underlined: delighted) (1)
- A. ✓ Thrilled B. Bored
C. Confused D. Angry

Answer: A

'Delighted' means very pleased, so the closest word is 'thrilled', option A. The sentence supports it: children watching magic tricks are enjoying themselves. Option C, 'confused', is tempting because magic tricks do puzzle people, but the word in the sentence describes their pleasure, not their puzzlement.

90. She swiftly completed her homework before going out to play. (Underlined: swiftly) (1)
- A. Slowly B. ✓ quickly
C. Lazily D. Hesitantly

Answer: B

'Swiftly' means fast, so the synonym is 'quickly', option B. The sentence agrees: she finished the homework before going out to play, so the work took little time. Option A, 'slowly', is the opposite and would not leave time for play.

91. The movie was very captivating, and the audience loved it. (Underlined: captivating) (1)

- A. Boring
B. ✓ **Interesting**
C. Confusing
D. Predictable

Answer: B

'Captivating' means holding your attention, so the closest word is 'interesting', option B. The rest of the sentence confirms it, because the audience loved the film. Option D, 'predictable', describes a story you can guess in advance, and that is the sort of film an audience does not stay gripped by.

92. He was exhausted after working all day in the garden. (Underlined: exhausted) (1)

- A. Energetic
B. ✓ **Tired**
C. Refreshed
D. Relaxed

Answer: B

'Exhausted' means very tired, so option B is the synonym, and a day of work in the garden explains the tiredness. Option C, 'refreshed', is tempting because rest and gardens sound restful, but the sentence says he had been working all day.

93. She stubbornly refused to listen to anyone's advice. (Underlined: stubbornly) (1)

- A. Willingly
B. Reluctantly
C. ✓ **Obstinately**
D. Kindly

Answer: C

'Stubbornly' means refusing to change your mind whatever anyone says, and the formal word for that is 'obstinately', option C. Option B, 'reluctantly', is the tempting one because both words describe unwillingness, but reluctant means doing something without wanting to, while she was refusing to do it at all.

94. The lecture was tedious, causing many students to lose focus. (Underlined: tedious) (1)

- A. ✓ **dull**
B. fascinating
C. enlightening
D. complex

Answer: A

'Tedious' means long and boring, so the closest word is 'dull', option A. The sentence supports it, since a dull lecture is what makes students lose focus. Option D, 'complex', is tempting because a hard lecture also loses students, but tedious is about being boring, not about being difficult.

95. The manager's decision was considered prudent, ensuring the company avoided unnecessary risks. (Underlined: prudent) (1)

- A. reckless
B. thoughtless
C. ✓ **cautious**
D. spontaneous

Answer: C

'Prudent' means careful and sensible about the future, so the closest word is 'cautious', option C. The sentence proves the meaning: the decision meant the company 'avoided unnecessary risks'. Option A, 'reckless', is the opposite, and a reckless decision would have taken those risks.

96. The professor's explanation was so _____ that all the students understood the topic clearly. (1)

- A. complicated
B. ✓ **simple**
C. confusing
D. puzzling

Answer: B

The result clause says every student understood the topic, so the explanation must have been easy to follow, which is 'simple', option B. Option A, 'complicated', is the tempting one because professors do give complicated explanations, but 'so ... that' links the cause to the result, and a complicated explanation would not produce full understanding.

97. The team celebrated their _____ after winning the championship game.

(1)

- A. disappointment B. failure
C. ✓ **success** D. frustration

Answer: C

The team won the championship, and what you celebrate after winning is your success, option C. Option A, 'disappointment', is tempting only if you read past the word 'winning', since celebrating goes with a good outcome and disappointment goes with a loss.

98. The research results were _____ in a scientific journal for others to review.

(1)

- A. hidden
B. ✓ **published**
C. ignored
D. confused

Answer: B

Research that appears in a scientific journal for others to read and review has been published, so option B fits. Option A, 'hidden', is the opposite: work that is hidden cannot be reviewed by anyone.

99. The teacher's _____ comments helped the students improve their writing skills.

(1)

- A. criticizing B. ✓ encouraging
C. unhelpful D. indifferent

Answer: B

The comments helped the students get better, so they must have been supportive, and 'encouraging' carries that, option B. Option A, 'criticizing', is the tempting one because pointing out faults can also help writing improve, but criticism on its own names what is wrong, while the sentence describes comments that moved the students forward.

100. The manager gave _____ instructions to ensure the project was completed on time.

(1)

- A. vague
B. inaccurate
C. ✓ clear
D. unfocused

Answer: C

The project was finished on time, and what makes that possible is instructions the team can follow without confusion, so the word is 'clear', option C. Option A, 'vague', is the opposite and would slow the work down instead of getting it done on time.

101. Stop complaining and _____ your work!

(1)

- A. ✓ get on with B. get over
C. get in D. get down

Answer: A

'Get on with' something means to continue doing it, so 'Stop complaining and get on with your work' tells the person to carry on working. That is option A. Option B, 'get over', is the tempting one, but it means to recover from something, as in getting over an illness or a disappointment.

102. I thought I would _____ for a cup of coffee. Is that okay?

(1)

- A. drop off B. ✓ drop in
C. drop over D. drop out

Answer: B

'Drop in' means to visit someone for a short time, often without arranging it first, which is why the speaker adds 'Is that okay?'. That is option B. Option A, 'drop off', is tempting because the words look alike, but it means to leave something or someone somewhere, as in dropping off a parcel.

103. Easy: simple; Effortless: _____

(1)

A. ✓ **Straightforward**

B. Difficult

C. Challenging

D. Horrible

Answer: A

The first pair gives two words with the same meaning: easy and simple. So the second pair must do the same for 'effortless', and the word closest in meaning is 'straightforward', option A. Option C, 'challenging', is the trap because it is a strong word about difficulty, and the analogy asks for a synonym, not an opposite.

104. Rock: Heavy; Feather: _____

(1)

A. ✓ **Light**

B. Fast

C. Rich

D. Hard

Answer: A

The first pair names the typical weight of a thing: a rock is heavy. The second pair must do the same for a feather, which is light, option A. Option D, 'hard', is tempting because it is another physical quality, but the pattern set by the first pair is weight, not texture.

105. Find the odd one out from the given options.

(1)

A. Doctor: Patient

B. ✓ **Painter: Paintbrush**

C. Teacher: Students

D. Shopkeepers: Custom

Answer: B

In three of the pairs the first word is a worker and the second word is the people that worker serves: doctor and patient, teacher and students, shopkeeper and customer. Painter and paintbrush breaks that pattern because a paintbrush is a tool, not a person, so option B is the odd one. Option C is tempting if you read 'teacher and students' as teacher and classroom, but students are people served, which keeps it inside the pattern.

106. Had I known about the traffic, I would have left earlier. What is the message of the sentence?

(1)

A. ✓ **I didn't know about the traffic and arrived late.**

B. I knew about the traffic and left on time.

C. I would have arrived early if there had been no traffic.

D. I didn't need to worry about traffic.

Answer: A

'Had I known' is an inverted third conditional, and a third conditional describes a past that did not happen. So the speaker did not know about the traffic and did not leave earlier, which is option A. Option C is the trap, because it changes the condition: the sentence says the missing thing was the information, not the traffic itself.

107. I wish it weren't so cold today; I would go for a walk.

(1)

A. I enjoy the cold weather and went for a walk.

B. I love walking, regardless of the weather.

C. ✓ **The cold weather stopped me from going for a walk.**

D. It is warm, so I went for a walk.

Answer: C

'I wish it weren't so cold' tells you that it is in fact cold, and the second half says what the speaker would do if it were not. So the cold is what is keeping the speaker indoors, which is option C. Option A is the trap, because it reads the wish as a statement of fact and turns the cold into something the speaker enjoys.

108. Despite studying all night, he didn't pass the exam.

(1)

- A. He passed the exam because he studied all night.
- B. ✓ **He studied hard but still didn't pass the exam.**
- C. He didn't study at all and failed the exam.
- D. He didn't study but still passed the exam.

Answer: B

'Despite' marks a contrast between an effort and an unexpected result, so the sentence says he worked all night and still did not pass. That is option B. Option A is the tempting one because it keeps both facts, but it links them with 'because', which turns the studying into the reason he passed, and the sentence says he did not pass.

109. 'To make coffee first wash the coffee beans and roast them next, grind the roasted coffee beans with mortar and pestle and then add the coffee flour to the boiling water in a kettle.' This extract is most likely taken from:

(1)

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

Answer: B

The extract explains how to do something in ordered steps, using 'first', 'next' and 'then', and its purpose is to inform. Writing that explains a process is expository, so option B is correct. Option D, descriptive, is tempting because coffee is easy to picture, but a descriptive piece would tell you how the coffee looks and smells rather than what to do first.

110. 'I was hurrying across the campus to get to a class. As it had rained heavily all morning, I had to cross the path full of flood. After some minutes walk, I called to two friends...' This extract is most likely taken from:

(1)

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

Answer: A

The extract tells a story of past events in the order they happened, with 'I' as the person they happened to, which is narrative writing, option A. Option C, expository, is tempting because the writer explains that it had rained, but that detail is there to move the story along, not to teach the reader about rain.

111. '... However, it would be a serious mistake to replace libraries with tablets. First, digital books and resources are associated with less learning and more problems than print resources...' This is most likely taken from:

(1)

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

Answer: C

The writer takes a side, saying it would be a serious mistake to replace libraries with tablets, and then begins a list of reasons with 'First'. Taking a position and supporting it with reasons is argumentative writing, option C. Option B, expository, is the tempting one because reasons are given, but expository writing explains without trying to win the reader over to one view.

112. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

(1)

- A. ✓ **While walking to the store, John saw his friend, who was riding a bike.**
- B. While walking to the store John, saw his friend who, was riding a bike.
- C. While, walking to the store John saw, his friend who was riding, a bike.
- D. While walking to the store John saw his friend who was riding a bike.

Answer: A

Two commas are needed. One goes after the introductory phrase 'While walking to the store' to separate it from the main clause, and one goes before 'who was riding a bike' because that clause adds extra information about a friend already identified. Option A has both, so it is correct. Option D is tempting because it has no wrong commas, but leaving out the first one runs the introductory phrase straight into the main clause.

113. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

(1)

- A. ✓ **"I don't think she will come," said Mark, "even though she promised."**
- B. I don't think she will come said, Mark even though she promised.
- C. I don't think she will come, said Mark, even though she promised.
- D. "I don't think she will come" said Mark even though she promised.

Answer: A

The quotation is split in two, so each half needs its own quotation marks, and the comma after 'come' goes inside the closing mark, with 'said Mark' left outside the quotation. Option A does all of that. Option C is the tempting one because the commas sit in the right places, but with no quotation marks the reader cannot tell which words Mark actually spoke.

114. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

(1)

- A. The store sells apples, bananas, oranges and pears.
- B. ✓ **The store sells apples, bananas, oranges, and pears.**
- C. The store sells, apples bananas, oranges and, pears.
- D. The store sells apples bananas, oranges, and pears.

Answer: B

In a list of several items, a comma separates each item from the next, and here the paper also puts one before the final 'and', giving 'apples, bananas, oranges, and pears'. That is option B. Option A is the closest wrong answer: it separates the first items correctly but leaves out that last comma, so read the whole list before choosing.

— END OF MARKING KEY —

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