

English, 2016 EC, natural science, entrance exam, round 1, Tigray

Grade 12 · English · 2016 E.C.

MARKING KEY — CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 111

Total marks: 111

1. The price of fertilizer has kept soaring for the last five or six years. Unless they are provided with some form of _____, our farmers cannot afford it and will undoubtedly be in a problem. (1)

A. ✓ **subsidy**

B. finance

C. manure

D. solution

Answer: A

A 'subsidy' is a sum of money granted by the state or a public body to help keep the price of a commodity or service low, which fits the context of farmers struggling to afford soaring fertilizer prices.

2. This new building is so _____ in its design that it combines a typical oval front with spectacular circular shapes on its two sides. I am not sure if the architect is local. (1)

A. appalling

B. ✓ **fascinating**

C. touching

D. confusing

Answer: B

The word 'fascinating' aligns with the positive and awe-inspiring description of the building's design, which features 'spectacular circular shapes' on its sides.

3. After all, her intelligence should not be _____. She took us through all those dangers and made us see this day which actually was beyond imagination. (1)

A. applauded

B. ✓ **denigrated**

C. ignored

D. dumped

Answer: B

The word 'denigrated' means to unfairly criticize or belittle. Given that her intelligence successfully guided them through extreme dangers, it should not be disparaged or underestimated.

4. Never lose hope and don't stop your struggle. You will, one day, come out _____ and put to shame all those who told you would see no success. (1)

A. reviving

B. improving

C. effective

D. ✓ **triumphant****Answer: D**

Coming out 'triumphant' means achieving victory or success, which perfectly contrasts with and puts to shame those who predicted failure.

5. COVID-19 affected the life of many people regardless of their color or economic background. Its _____ rate was so high that anybody anywhere could have ended up a victim. (1)

A. infectious

B. possibility

C. ✓ **prevalence**

D. attacking

Answer: C

In epidemiology, 'prevalence' refers to how common or widespread a disease is. 'Infectious' is an adjective and is grammatically incorrect when preceding the noun 'rate' in this context.

6. Some of the trainees here _____ themselves to us so we would employ them when they complete the programme. (1)
- A. ✓ **endeared**
- B. brought
- C. introduced
- D. surrendered

Answer: A

To 'endear' oneself to someone means to act in a way that makes them liked, which fits the trainees' goal of securing future employment from the employers.

7. Tell the students to _____ their assignment by next week. If they don't, they are going to be incomplete and cannot sit for the final exam.
- A. put it B. ✓ hand in
- C. take out D. writes out

Answer: B

The phrasal verb 'hand in' means to submit a completed task or document, which is the correct action for students submitting an assignment.

8. Whatever delicious food they make turns out to be _____ to her. It seems she has some deep-seated feeling towards the community.
- A. spicy B. salty
- C. appetizing D. ✓ disgusting

Answer: D

Because she holds a deep-seated negative prejudice against the community, even their 'delicious' food turns out to be 'disgusting' to her.

9. If you are already prejudiced that they do not like you, there is no reason for you to meet them. But it is not wise to have that kind of formed view about others and make decisions based on that.
- A. judged B. decided
- C. ✓ **opinionated** D. categorized

Answer: C

In this context, being 'prejudiced' means holding a biased, preconceived view before knowing the facts, which is closest in meaning to being 'opinionated' or inflexible in one's pre-formed views.

10. Everything they are doing is so rubbish that you would consider firing them. Their former boss told me he had no satisfaction with any one of them.
- A. ✓ **contentment**
- B. disambiguation
- C. favor
- D. perfection

Answer: A

The word 'satisfaction' is synonymous with 'contentment', which refers to the state of being happy and satisfied with someone's work.

- 11.** I'm in a big hurry now to go to Merkato. Perhaps, I'll show up on my way back. I hope I didn't disappoint you. (1)
- A. turn in B. ✓ drop in
- C. take up D. pass by

Answer: B

The phrasal verb 'drop in' means to make a brief, casual, or informal visit, which is synonymous with 'showing up' on the way back.

12. Being, submissive is usually interpreted very negatively by many people. Others, however, claim that this can sometimes make people kind to you. (1)

A. ✓ docile

B. stupid

C. coward

D. alluring

Answer: A

The adjective 'docile' means ready to accept control or instruction, making it a direct synonym for 'submissive'.

13. They have already announced that their flight is going to be late by an hour. We better go and have some coffee at the cafe out there. (1)

A. slow

B. sluggish

C. ✓ delayed

D. rearranged

Answer: C

In the context of travel and flight announcements, a 'late' flight is synonymous with a 'delayed' flight.

14. I don't mind the current from the sea but my problem is with the freezing temperature. They even say it is going to get worse. (1)

A. ✓ flow

B. wave

C. breeze

D. roaring

Answer: A

A 'current' in the sea refers to the continuous, directed movement of sea water, which is synonymous with a water 'flow'.

15. Since its discovery back in 1981 G.C, HIV/AIDS is believed to have remained largely a serious problem among those having many sexual partners. (1)

A. prostitute

B. uncultured

C. impolite

D. ✓ promiscuous

Answer: D

The term 'promiscuous' is defined as having many casual or transient sexual relationships or partners.

- 16.** We had pizza for lunch but very quickly he grabbed the largest slice . May be he didn't have his breakfast. (1)

A. cut

B. ✓ portion

C. bite

D. nibble

Answer: B

A 'slice' represents a piece or a cut of a whole food item, which is best synonymous with a 'portion'.

17. I don't regret bringing you on board, but, surely, I say good bye to you now. (1)

A. I am not happy that I employed someone like you.

B. ✓ It was alright I employed you but now you are fired.

C. I am sorry for bringing and keeping you here till today.

D. I am going away and I just want to say good bye to you.

Answer: B

The phrase 'bringing on board' means employing or hiring someone. Therefore, not regretting bringing someone on board but saying goodbye means it was fine to hire them, but they are now being let go.

18. Hadn't we submitted a petition, he would have been subjected to life sentence. (1)
- A. We submitted a petition so he should be given a life sentence.
 - B. He was a criminal and the court gave him a life imprisonment.
 - C. We hadn't submitted a petition so he was given a life sentence.
 - D. ✓ **We saved him from jail, because we submitted a petition in his support.**

Answer: D

This third conditional sentence indicates that the petition prevented the life sentence. Thus, the speaker's action of submitting a petition saved the individual from severe punishment.

19. What does the phrase, "... often stripped from their traditions ..." (Para.2) mean? (1)
- A. They are not allowed to take break.
 - B. They cannot go to the hairdresser's.
 - C. ✓ **They cannot lead their own lifestyle.**
 - D. They cannot buy the clothes they want.

Answer: C

The phrase 'stripped from their traditions' means being deprived of one's cultural practices and heritage, which means they cannot lead their own lifestyle.

20. Which one of the following words is the closest in meaning to the word unhumanified in Para.1? (1)
- A. offending
 - B. annoying
 - C. debilitating
 - D. ✓ **humiliating**

Answer: D

The coined word 'unhumanified' is synonymous with 'dehumanized', which is closest in meaning to 'humiliating' or degrading.

21. "... this may be true for many other Arab receiving countries." (Para.3) What does the word this refer to? (1)
- A. Kafala's being a sponsorship system
 - B. ✓ **that Kafala is abusive to the migrants**
 - C. falling under the abusive "Kafala" system
 - D. Kafala's being the main cause of violence

Answer: B

In discussions of the Kafala system, 'this' refers to the finding or assertion that the system is highly abusive and exploitative to migrant workers.

22. When did Ruth's fame start spreading around? (1)
- A. when she first went to school
 - B. when she first secured a degree
 - C. ✓ **when she became a president in a college**
 - D. when she became a president in a university

Answer: C

Ruth Simmons gained national fame when she was appointed president of Smith College in 1995, becoming the first Black woman to head a major US college.

23. In your opinion, in which field of studies did Ruth get her first degree? (1)
- A. Theater
B. ✓ Languages
C. Education
D. Administration

Answer: B

Ruth Simmons graduated from Dillard University with a bachelor's degree in French, which falls under the field of Languages.

24. At what age did Ruth become the president of Brown University? (1)
- A. 50 years
B. ✓ 56 years
C. 60 years
D. 61 years

Answer: B

Born in 1945, Ruth Simmons became the president of Brown University in 2001, making her 56 years old at the time.

25. Why did Ruth's story go on TVs and newspapers all over the country? (1)
- A. her future was so much promising.
B. she was an African-American woman.
C. she did the job of college administration.
D. ✓ she was the first black woman to lead a college.

Answer: D

Her story made national news because she was the first African-American woman to head a major college (Smith College).

26. How old, do you think is Ruth now? (1)
- A. 28 years
B. 55 years
C. ✓ 78 years
D. 87 years

Answer: C

Born in 1945, Ruth Simmons would be 78 years old in the year 2016 EC (which corresponds to 2023 GC).

27. What is the apparent paradox or contradiction that one can see in the first paragraph? (1)
- A. That her being poor eventually made her a university president.
B. That life could be hard for some people requiring a lot of effort.
C. That Ruth Simmons was born poor and grew up as a poor child.
D. ✓ That she came from a poor family but ended up very successful.

Answer: D

The paradox of her life is that despite being born into extreme poverty as the daughter of sharecroppers, she achieved immense academic and professional success.

28. During Ruth's days, what made life very difficult for the black community in Houston? (1)
- A. They were not educated at all.
B. Things were very expensive for them.
C. ✓ They lived with fears as they were segregated.
D. They were not given employment opportunities.

Answer: C

During her childhood in the mid-20th century, racial segregation made life in Houston highly difficult and fearful for the African-American community.

29. Why was it that Ruth never had any toys? Because (1)
- A. she was poor. B. she had many siblings.
C. she was given other presents. D. ✓ **her parents could not afford one**

Answer: D

Ruth Simmons grew up in a very poor family with twelve children, meaning her parents could not afford to buy toys.

30. What does the word they (Para. 4) refer to? (1)
- A. ✓ **her teachers** B. her siblings
C. her parents D. her friends

Answer: A

In her memoirs, she frequently refers to her teachers as her 'saviors' who opened up the world to her, making 'they' refer to her teachers.

31. You still seem to be having unceasing headache. _____ see my doctor. Otherwise, it could go more serious. (1)
- A. To be honest B. I'd advise you
C. ✓ **If I were you, I'd** D. If I were you, I'll

Answer: C

The phrase 'If I were you, I'd' is the standard conditional structure used to offer advice, followed by the bare infinitive 'see'.

32. We don't want to eat fatty food anymore _____ it is said to be among the diet causing heart problems. (1)
- A. ✓ **since** B. because of
C. so that D. due to

Answer: A

The conjunction 'since' is used here to introduce a subordinate clause explaining the reason ('because it is said to be...').

33. Situations there are not stable and I tell you that _____ go. I am sure you don't want to die. (1)
- A. you may not B. you shall not
C. ✓ **you mustn't** D. you don't have to

Answer: C

The modal verb 'mustn't' expresses strong prohibition, which fits the urgent warning about a life-threatening situation.

34. Thank you so much. _____ for your assistance, I would have been thrown into jail. (1)
- A. If it were B. ✓ **Had it not been**
C. If it not be D. If things were not

Answer: B

'Had it not been for' is a standard inversion of the third conditional ('If it had not been for') used to express past hypothetical conditions.

35. He says they withdrew all their money. I think they will need it _____ the new car they are intending to buy. (1)
- A. ✓ **for** B. about
C. with D. because

Answer: A

The preposition 'for' is used to specify the purpose or target of the needed money ('need it for the new car').

36. I can't meet you these days I _____ my semester assignment which is due in two weeks' time. (1)

- A. ✓ will be doing B. could be doing
C. will have done D. would have done

Answer: A

The future continuous 'will be doing' is used to describe an ongoing action that will occupy her time in the near future.

37. If they gave you millions of dollars, I know you _____ it and become penniless in a few months. You are so extravagant! (1)

- A. will squander B. ✓ would squander
C. will be squandering D. would have squandered

Answer: B

This is a second conditional sentence (hypothetical condition in the present/future), requiring 'would' + bare infinitive in the main clause.

38. You can take as much as you like. We have _____ it and you can even tell your friends to come and harvest. (1)

- A. few of B. little of
C. so much D. ✓ plenty of

Answer: D

'Plenty of' correctly expresses a large, sufficient quantity and collocates with 'it' ('plenty of it'), unlike 'so much' which would require a preposition in this structure.

39. As in the news, he is one of the victims that drowned in the Mediterranean Sea while trying to cross to Europe. (1)
_____ this idea of going to exile.

- A. I wish he doesn't have
B. I wish was not having
C. ✓ I wish he hadn't had
D. I wish he hasn't had

Answer: C

To express regret about a past situation (he already had the idea and drowned), the past perfect 'hadn't had' is used after 'I wish'.

40. Have you seen the gentleman _____ the police arrested last week? They say he is Getachew's brother. (1)

- A. with that B. by whom
C. ✓ **whom** D. which

Answer: C

The relative pronoun 'whom' is correct here as it refers to a person ('gentleman') acting as the object of the verb 'arrested'.

41. She will have to see the manager _____ she arrives. I heard he is going to send her to the new branch in Gambella. (1)

- A. sooner after B. on time as
C. very soon D. ✓ as soon as

Answer: D

'As soon as' is a temporal conjunction meaning 'immediately after', which perfectly fits the timeline of her arrival and meeting the manager.

42. He seems to be _____ cooking but I am quite the opposite. I rather enjoy eating. (1)

- A. ✓ fond of B. bored with
C. mad with D. inclined to

Answer: A

The phrase 'fond of' means liking something. The speaker contrasts the other person's love of cooking with their own love of eating instead.

43. Our flight has been arranged for next month but we can't _____ in a hotel until then. Can't they find us a cheaper guest house? (1)

- A. ✓ afford to stay B. like to be living
C. think to be D. be able to stay

Answer: A

The phrase 'can't afford to' is used to say that one does not have enough money to pay for something, which aligns with the request for a 'cheaper guest house' in the next sentence.

44. He knows things are deteriorating from time to time, _____? That is why he keeps talking about leaving at the earliest possible. (1)

- A. isn't it B. ✓ doesn't he
C. does he D. aren't they

Answer: B

The main clause uses the present simple verb 'knows' with the subject 'He', so the appropriate negative question tag is 'doesn't he?'.

45. A lot of people in this country are crazy about eating raw meat. But it puts me off and I don't like it at all. (1)

- A.** No, I like. **B.** Also I like.
C. ✓ Oh, I do. **D.** Oh, I don't.

Answer: C

The response 'Oh, I do' is used to show contrast or disagreement with a negative statement (i.e., 'I don't like it at all, but I do like it').

46. I am going shopping this afternoon. I want to buy _____ vegetables and beef as well. (1)

- A. any
B. ✓ some
C. little
D. a little

Answer: B

The determiner 'some' is used in positive sentences with both plural countable nouns ('vegetables') and uncountable nouns ('beef').

47. He has been away for two weeks only but it is like she hasn't seen him _____ ages. She really missed him. (1)

- A. by
B. about
C. in
D. ✓ for

Answer: D

'For ages' is a very common idiomatic prepositional phrase meaning 'for a very long time'.

48. Do you know _____ she had when she started the investment? In fact, she is so much business-minded (1)
and now she has become a millionaire.

- A. the bir
B. her money
C. how many
D. ✓ **how much**

Answer: D

The phrase 'how much' is used to ask or talk about uncountable quantities, such as money, which fits the context of investment and becoming a millionaire.

49. Their graduation will be in June. Then, they will do some shopping and tour around probably for three weeks and (1)
by the end of July, they definitely _____ back.

- A. ✓ **will have come**
B. would have come
C. will come
D. would come

Answer: A

The phrase 'by the end of July' is a future time marker that requires the Future Perfect tense ('will have come') to show an action completed before that point.

50. We cannot interfere at the moment. He _____ and all we can do is wait until they finish it and see their (1)
decision.

- A. will have interrogated
B. was being interrogated
C. is interrogating
D. ✓ **is being interrogated**

Answer: D

The phrase 'at the moment' indicates a present ongoing action, and since the subject 'He' is receiving the action, the present continuous passive 'is being interrogated' is correct.

51. You think _____ a child. How do you tell me that nothing will happen if you jump down from this height? (1)

- A. ✓ **like**
B. alike
C. same with
D. similar to

Answer: A

The preposition 'like' is used here to mean 'in the same way as' to compare the person's thinking to that of a child.

52. We still have _____ more time than you do. So, leave it to us and we will take care of it. (1)

- A. little
B. ✓ **a little**
C. few
D. a few

Answer: B

'A little' is used to modify uncountable nouns like 'time' in a positive sense, whereas 'few' and 'a few' are used only with countable nouns.

53. It is true, this is time consuming _____, it brings in a lot of money. You know how much they pay him? A (1)
million birth?

- A. however
B. but in fact
C. even though then
D. ✓ **but on the other hand**

Answer: D

The contrastive transition 'but on the other hand' is used to introduce a counter-argument or a positive aspect that balances the negative ('time consuming').

54. Look! The sky is cloudy and _____ to get your T-shirts in. (1)

- A. ✓ **I hope** B. I think
C. I feel D. I know

Answer: A

The verb 'hope' is grammatically followed by a 'to-infinitive' ('I hope to get your T-shirts in'), whereas 'think', 'feel', and 'know' do not fit this grammatical structure in this context.

55. The train to Dire Dawa, as per its schedule _____ at 3:00 p.m. You have to pack in time and wait at your door. I'll pick you up at 2:30 p.m. (1)

- A. may leave B. could leave
C. ✓ **leaves** D. left

Answer: C

The Present Simple tense ('leaves') is used to express future events that are based on a timetable or schedule.

56. If you don't tell the truth, they _____ keep you jailed forever. Better say that you killed him in defense of yourself and you may be paroled. (1)

- A. must B. would
C. may D. ✓ **will**

Answer: D

This is a First Conditional sentence ('If you don't tell... they will keep...'), where 'will' expresses a certain future consequence of a real possibility.

57. I have lived here _____ ten years, but I still seem to know no one around. The neighborhood is getting westernized. (1)

- A. ✓ **for** B. since
C. about D. before

Answer: A

The preposition 'for' is used with a duration of time ('ten years') in the present perfect tense to show how long an action has lasted.

58. She thinks her new car is _____ than mine but that may not be true. (1)

- A. much economical B. pretty economical
C. ✓ **much more economical** D. better economical

Answer: C

For multi-syllable adjectives like 'economical', the comparative form is 'more economical', which can be intensified using 'much' ('much more economical').

59. Something funny is that, he told me he _____ his name when asked by a teacher at his first class of the university. (1)

- A. ✓ **had forgotten** B. has forgotten
C. forgot D. forgotten

Answer: A

The Past Perfect tense ('had forgotten') is used to show that the action of forgetting happened prior to the action of telling, which is already in the past ('told').

60. Why don't you understand me? You _____ your plane if you had arrived early morning. (1)

- A. wouldn't be missing B. ✓ **wouldn't have missed**
C. wouldn't miss D. were not missing

Answer: B

This is a Third Conditional sentence expressing an unreal past situation; the structure is 'would/wouldn't have + past participle' in the main clause and past perfect in the if-clause.

61. You are asking me a very stupid question. But _____, I'll go for the blue one. (1)

- A. let me take
C. that's true
- B. ✓ let me think
D. what if

Answer: B

'Let me think' is a natural filler used when pausing to make a decision or answer a question, even if it was previously labeled as 'stupid'.

62. Practice has shown us that conflicts _____ occur here and there in the country and unfortunately we lost thousands of lives. (1)

- A. ✓ will B. would
C. might D. ought to

Answer: A

The modal 'will' is used to express general truths or predictable characteristic behaviors (things that are known to happen regularly based on practice).

63. Mine is from Germany, _____ hers is from China. Can't you see the difference then? (1)

- A. even then
B. nonetheless
C. similarly
D. ✓ **whereas**

Answer: D

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

64. You know! _____ his diligence, you here nobody talking positively of him. I can't understand if the secret (1)
behind is luck or lack.

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

Answer: A

'In spite of' is a prepositional phrase followed by a noun phrase ('his diligence'). Option B is incorrect because 'despite' is never followed by 'of', and Option D requires a full clause.

65. No one denies that she did it very _____ and she deserves an award for that. You have to give the devil its (1)
credit.

- A. progressively B. simplistically
C. ✓ beautifully D. passionately

Answer: C

The adverb 'beautifully' is commonly used to describe carrying out a task exceptionally well, fitting the idiom 'give the devil its credit' (to acknowledge talent).

66. Right after work, he likes _____ home and spending time with his family. He never visits pubs. (1)
- A. go
B. be going
C. ✓ **going**
D. to be going

Answer: C

To maintain parallel structure with 'spending', the gerund form 'going' must be used after the verb 'likes'.

67. He wants to buy a _____ watch as it is suitable and easy to use particularly for visually impaired people like him. (1)
- A. talk
B. ✓ **talking**
C. speak
D. speaking

Answer: B

A 'talking watch' is a standard compound noun used to describe an assistive device that speaks the time for visually impaired individuals.

68. They didn't want to pay us the money back. However, after many rounds of discussion, we _____ convince them and now they have deposited it into our account. (1)
- A. can be able to
B. would be able to
C. are able to
D. ✓ **were able to**

Answer: D

The past tense 'were able to' is used to express success in achieving something in a specific past situation, which fits the context of 'didn't want to pay us... but now they have deposited it.'

69. Which one of the following words is correctly spelled? (1)
- A. recieve
B. ✓ **pierce**
C. guage
D. reportor

Answer: B

'Pierce' is spelled correctly. 'Recieve' should be 'receive', 'guage' should be 'gauge', and 'reportor' should be 'reporter'.

70. Which one of the following words is correctly spelled? (1)
- A. presition
B. meajer
C. ✓ **invasion**
D. explotion

Answer: C

'Invasion' is spelled correctly. 'Presition' should be 'precision', 'meajer' should be 'measure', and 'explotion' should be 'explosion'.

71. In which one of the following sentences is the comma correctly used? (1)
- A. For our new school we need janitors, teachers, managers, and gardeners.
B. ✓ **For our new school, we need janitors, teachers, managers and gardeners.**
C. For our new school we need, janitors, teachers, managers, and gardeners.
D. For our new school, we need janitors, teachers, managers, and, gardeners.

Answer: B

Option B correctly uses a comma after the introductory prepositional phrase 'For our new school' and avoids unnecessary or misplaced commas within the list of items.

72. Which one of the following sentences has a correct use of inverted comma? (1)
- A. "We hope, said one of the children, that someday we will be leaders of this country."
 - B. ✓ **"We hope," said one of the children, "that someday we will be leaders of this country."**
 - C. "We hope," said one of the children, that someday, we will be leaders of this country."
 - D. "We hope, said one of the children" "that someday we will be leaders of this country."

Answer: B

Option B uses quotation marks and commas correctly to enclose an interrupted direct speech quotation, putting commas inside the closing quotation mark of the first part and after the speech tag.

73. In which one of the following sentences do we have a correct capitalization? (1)
- A. Next year, you may join the science faculty of Addis Ababa University.
 - B. Next year, you may join the Science faculty of Addis Ababa University.
 - C. ✓ **Next year, you may join the Science Faculty of Addis Ababa University.**
 - D. Next year, you may join the Science faculty of Addis Ababa University.

Answer: C

The 'Science Faculty' of 'Addis Ababa University' is a specific administrative body/department and therefore functions as a proper noun that should be capitalized.

74. Which one of the following sentences has a correct use of question mark? (1)
- A. ✓ **We cannot take away any of these computers, can we, if we want?**
 - B. We cannot take away any of these computers, can we if we want?
 - C. We cannot take away any of these computers? can we, if we want?
 - D. We cannot take away any of these computers, can we? if we want.

Answer: A

Option A is correctly punctuated because the tag question 'can we' and its conditional clause 'if we want' are part of the main question, so the question mark goes at the end of the entire sentence.

75. Parents after of you which your take do? (1)
- A. ✓ **Which of your parents did you take after?**
 - B. After which did you take of your parents?
 - C. Did you take after which of your parents?
 - D. Which of your parents take after you did?

Answer: A

'Which of your parents did you take after?' is the only grammatically correct and natural rearrangement of the given words, using the phrasal verb 'take after' correctly.

76. She some found glasses in Chinese her coloured. (1)
- A. She found Chinese coloured some glass in her yard.
 - B. She found Chinese coloured some glass in her yard.
 - C. ✓ **She found some coloured Chinese glass in her yard.**
 - D. Some Chinese coloured glass she found in her yard.

Answer: C

According to the standard order of adjectives in English, quantity/determiner ('some') comes first, followed by observation/opinion/color ('coloured'), origin ('Chinese'), and then the noun ('glass').

77. a. Illiterate workers were trained to identify symptoms of minor illnesses. b. A pilot project using cellphones is underway in Kaduna State of Nigeria. c. As soon as they suspect a symptom, they were told to call doctors in big hospitals. d. The doctors were actually instructed not to answer the phones to see what the callers would do. (1)

A. c b a d

B. a c d b

C. b c a d

D. ✓ b a c d

Answer: D

The paragraph flows logically starting with the pilot project (b), then introducing the trainees (a), their instructions (c), and finally the instructions given to the doctors they are calling (d).

78. a. If any problem comes, the director relies on me. b. I work for a company that publishes educational books. c. Most of the work that is done here has to land on my desk. d. I usually tell people that I'm the one who keeps the company going. (1)

A. a c b d

B. ✓ b d c a

C. b a d c

D. a b d c

Answer: B

The sequence starts with the speaker's workplace (b), introduces their general claim of importance (d), and supports this claim with details about their workload (c) and the director's reliance on them (a).

79. a. The editor may put forward a theme for discussion. b. They make decisions about the content in the edition. c. The process begins with a meeting of the editorial team. d. Alternatively, other editors may present a theme for their section. (1)

A. ✓ c b a d

B. a d b c

C. c a b d

D. b d a c

Answer: A

The process is introduced in (c), followed by the general role of the team (b), the specific action of the main editor (a), and an alternative action by other editors (d).

80. a. It is diagnosed by means of a test. b. The disease is contagious, caused by bacteria. c. The disease is not necessarily a death sentence if treated. d. It affects the lungs and can also spread to other parts of the body. (1)

A. ✓ b d c a

B. c a d b

C. b a d c

D. c d b a

Answer: A

The clinical definition of the disease is introduced in (b) and its physical effects are described in (d). This is followed by a prognosis statement in (c) and the method of diagnosis in (a).

81. Which one of the following is a possible closing to a formal letter? (1)

A. Bye

B. Cheers

C. See you

D. ✓ Sincerely

Answer: D

'Sincerely' is a standard, polite, and formal sign-off for correspondence, whereas 'Bye', 'Cheers', and 'See you' are strictly informal expressions used among friends.

82. Which one of the following could be an opening to your informal letter? (1)

- A. ✓ **How are you darling?** B. this is in response to your...
C. I am writing this to complain... D. I have received your letter of 28 May.

Answer: A

'How are you darling?' is highly affectionate and informal, making it perfect for opening an informal letter, while the other options are typical of business or formal correspondence.

83. If you didn't write back to a friend for long, which one of the following lines would you use to apologize? (1)

- A. Hi there! It took me ages to write back.
B. ✓ **Sorry but it has taken me so long to reply.**
C. I know you have been waiting for my letter.
D. I don't even remember when I last wrote but.

Answer: B

Option B directly and politely apologizes ('Sorry but...') for the delay in replying, which is the most natural way to address a friend after a long silence.

84. What form of writing do the following lines exemplify? That morning we started off at 6.30 a.m. and joined a crowd streaming to the airport with enthusiasm to see the returning King. Then we got to the airfield about a quarter of an hour ahead of the scheduled arrival. (1)

- A. ✓ **Narrative** B. Expository
C. Descriptive D. Argumentative

Answer: A

The passage recounts a sequence of events in chronological order ('That morning we started...', 'Then we got...'), which is the hallmark of narrative writing.

85. What form of writing are the following lines typical of? It actually is difficult to tell what kind of creature it is, whether a human or an animal. To start with, it has four legs like any other animal but from chest upwards, it is a beautiful lady with big shiny eyes. (1)

- A. Narrative B. Expository
C. ✓ **Descriptive** D. Argumentative

Answer: C

The text focuses on portraying the physical appearance and characteristics of a creature ('four legs', 'beautiful lady with big shiny eyes'), which is typical of descriptive writing.

86. Husband: Shall we visit this shoe shop? Wife: _____ (1)

- A. ✓ **No, after all, we're not going to buy shoes.**
B. We want to buy a washing machine, instead.
C. Sure, there is a holiday coming. We need money.
D. Perhaps, the shoes you bought last time were not cheap.

Answer: A

Option A is a direct, logical response that politely declines the husband's proposal by pointing out they do not intend to buy shoes, fitting the conversational context naturally.

87. Child: What is this? What do you do with it? Mom: It is a microwave. _____ (1)
- A. I got it only yesterday. B. You can buy it anywhere.
C. It is a new electrical gadget. D. ✓ **You can use it to heat food.**

Answer: D

Since the child asked both 'What is this?' and 'What do you do with it?', the mother's response must identify the object and explain its purpose, which Option D successfully does by explaining it is used to heat food.

88. Brother: I am leaving for Australia to see Orkaido. You: _____ (1)
- A. Is Australia very beautiful? B. Orkaido called last Thursday.
C. ✓ **How long will you be there?** D. Dad is planning to see you next month.

Answer: C

When someone announces they are travelling, asking 'How long will you be there?' is a standard, polite conversational follow-up to show interest in their trip.

89. Olonso: Is everything ready? They're coming this Sunday. Melana: _____ (1)
- A. Sunday is a day of worship, of course.
B. ✓ **I doubt they've changed their schedule.**
C. Do you think you'll be here on Sunday?
D. Let's hope they'll bring us some clothes.

Answer: B

In response to a question about readiness for guests arriving on Sunday, Melana's assurance that she expects them on schedule ('I doubt they've changed their schedule') is the most relevant and logical answer.

90. Shumie: If you come from a poor family, you almost always end up poor. Nunu: No! _____ His (1)
parents were poor but he's a millionaire.
- A. ✓ **Take, for example, Shola.** B. I know somebody like that.
C. Biru is not in the business industry. D. If Mamo works hard, he'll be OK.

Answer: A

Nunu disagrees with Shumie's generalization and introduces Shola as a counterexample: 'Take, for example, Shola. His parents were poor but he's a millionaire.'

91. Kosif: I have a job interview after tomorrow. Naftai: _____ (1)
- A. Job interviews are frustrating.
B. How long have you been jobless?
C. I know many people looking for a job.
D. ✓ **If you dress smartly, you'll impress them.**

Answer: D

Providing encouraging advice like 'If you dress smartly, you'll impress them' is the most supportive, polite, and natural response to a friend who has an upcoming job interview.

92. Bacha: Are we going to walk? They're expecting us for lunch. Abdu: _____ (1)

- A. Do you think lunch would be ready by noon?
- B. I think walking is healthy. So many people do walk.
- C. ✓ **We must take a taxi in order to get there before lunch.**
- D. I had late breakfast this morning. I can't think of lunch.

Answer: C

Bacha expresses concern about arriving on time because they are expected for lunch, so Abdu's suggestion to take a taxi directly addresses this time constraint.

93. Student: Sorry teacher. Can I come in, please? Teacher: Wait! _____ (1)

- A. ✓ **Can you tell me why you're always late?**
- B. Are you walking or taking a bus to get here?
- C. May I know if you have done your homework?
- D. Can you tell me your name and where you live?

Answer: A

When a student arrives late and asks to enter, a teacher would typically stop them ('Wait!') and ask for an explanation for their tardiness.

94. Employer: What is your group doing at the moment? Employee: _____ (1)

- A. ✓ **We are renovating the old building behind Block A.**
- B. We are only ten now, most of them are out on holiday.
- C. The group is working day and night, actually, very busy!
- D. Some of the members are not very well. COVID may be.

Answer: A

The employer asks what the group is doing 'at the moment', which requires a present continuous description of their current work, as provided in option A.

95. You: _____ the President's Office is? Security: Walk straight for about three minutes and it is the tall building on your right. (1)

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. How about where | B. ✓ May I ask you where |
| C. Can you show me the way | D. Do you know the place |

Answer: B

Option B fits grammatically with the rest of the sentence to form the polite indirect question: 'May I ask you where the President's Office is?'

96. Robenus: _____ Solome: It is called watphone. It is a watch you can use as a mobile phone. (1)

- A. What inventions are there these days?
- B. When did you buy this beautiful stuff?
- C. You always like fashionable stuff, don't you?
- D. ✓ **What is this little thing you're wearing on your wrist?**

Answer: D

Solome's response describes a 'watphone' as a watch, which directly answers Robenus's question about the item she is wearing on her wrist.

97. Yohannes: _____ around Hayat. You know how much it costs? Kibrom: I got it from the new shopping center. (1)

- A. Where is this camera from? B. How did you get this camera?
C. ✓ **Where did you get this camera from?** D. How much did you get this camera for?

Answer: C

Kibrom's response ('I got it from the new shopping center') answers a question about the source/location of the camera, making 'Where did you get this camera from' the correct fit.

98. Omod: When does the new academic year begin? Lenjiso: _____ (1)

- A. ✓ **May be it will begin next month.** B. Some of us don't even know that.
C. The school director begins it soon. D. I think you've bought your stationery.

Answer: A

Omod asks 'when' the academic year begins, and option A directly answers this with an estimated timeframe ('next month').

99. Stranger: How do I get to the Ministry of Education? You: _____ until you get to a roundabout. It's on your right. (1)

- A. There is a bus B. Get off a taxi
C. ✓ **Go straight** D. You can ask

Answer: C

'Go straight' is the correct imperative verb phrase used to give directions followed by the prepositional clause 'until you get to a roundabout.'

100. Berhane: How is your sister? I heard she is not feeling well. Bacha: _____. She seems to need further investigation. (1)

- A. She's OK B. ✓ **Not very well**
C. She's not here D. Her doctor knows

Answer: B

The follow-up statement 'She seems to need further investigation' indicates her health is poor, so 'Not very well' is the most appropriate response.

101. Kenubish: It is heavily cloudy. Do you think we can go? Kenan: _____ Let's make it some other day. (1)

- A. So what? That's OK.
B. ✓ **It looks as if it is going to rain.**
C. You know we've been in the whole day.
D. Rain means green. You should really be happy.

Answer: B

Kenan's suggestion to postpone ('Let's make it some other day') supports the observation that 'It looks as if it is going to rain' due to the heavy clouds.

102. Friend: The reality is that the world is now full of merciless "corrugers." You: _____ (1)

- A. That sounds a new word. B. What is wrong with "corrugers?"
C. "Corrugers" are everywhere, I guess. D. ✓ **Sorry, what do you mean by "corrugers?"**

Answer: D

Since 'corrugers' is not a standard English word, asking for clarification with 'Sorry, what do you mean by...' is the most natural conversational reaction.

109. Elsa: Shall we send the money to the children themselves? Berhan: No, _____ (1)
- A. the manager has called about the children just now.
 - B. the children are too many living together in a camp.
 - C. ✓ **above all, I don't think they can even handle the money.**
 - D. for example, how much money do we have in the account?

Answer: C

Berhan objects to sending money directly to the children, and option C provides a logical reason for this objection: they are too young or unable to handle money.

110. Chairman: This argument is illogical. Isn't that disrespectful? Participant: _____ and say a word? (1)
- A. No, can I really debate
 - B. ✓ **No, may I come in here**
 - C. Sure! We can understand it
 - D. No, Mr. Chairman! Let me talk

Answer: B

The idiom 'may I come in here' is a polite way to ask for permission to speak or interject in a formal discussion or debate.

111. Boss: What shall we do to this gentleman who stole the laptop? Deputy: _____ (1)
- A. Is he going to sell it or why did he do it?
 - B. ✓ **We really should dismiss him. No mercy!**
 - C. Shame! He shouldn't have done that at all.
 - D. Stealing laptops has now become a fashion.

Answer: B

The boss asks 'What shall we do...', which requires a recommended course of action, making the suggestion 'We really should dismiss him' the correct response.

— END OF MARKING KEY —

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