

# English, 2006 EC, entrance exam

Grade 12 · English · 2006 E.C.

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 106

Total marks: 106

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Grade \_\_\_\_\_ ID No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Us him and go up and pick (1)
  - A. Let him go and pick up us.
  - B. Let him up and go pick us.
  - C. Let him go up and us pick.
  - D. Let us go and pick him up
2. Carefully work you did your check? (1)
  - A. Did you work your check carefully?
  - B. Did carefully you check your work?
  - C. Did you carefully check you work?
  - D. Your work did you carefully check?
3. People going to many invite party are to your you? (1)
  - A. Are you going to invite many people to your party?
  - B. Are your many people going to invite you to party?
  - C. Are your many party going to you people to invite?
  - D. Are you going to many party to invite your people?
4. Many got you how sisters have (1)
  - A. How many got sisters you have?
  - B. How many you have sisters got?
  - C. How many sisters have you got?
  - D. How many have you got sisters?
5. For and join come us celebration the? (1)
  - A. Come and join for us the celebration.
  - B. For us the celebration come and join.
  - C. Come and join the celebration for us.
  - D. Come and join us for the celebration.
6. a. This is the planet Venus. b. Venus is our nearest neighbour. c. However, no plants or animals could exist on Venus. d. There is no oxygen in the air and the planet is without water. e. in the evening just after sunset we see a bright object in the west. (1)
  - A. d e c a b
  - B. a e b c d
  - C. b c a d e
  - D. e a b c d
7. a. Dallol is found in the Afar Region of Ethiopia. b. it is one of the lowest and hottest areas of the world. c. Temperatures can reach as high as 145°C in the sun. d. This makes the place very difficult for wild life to live and vegetation to grow e. There is no rain for most of the year, and the highest annual rainfall is only 200mm (1)
  - A. c e a d
  - B. b a b c e d
  - C. e c a b d
  - D. c a b e d
8. a. Informative speech is meant to convey knowledge. b. she/he should also organize her/ his speech coherently. c. Its application in other spheres of life is also common. d. This type of speech is mostly practiced in the academia. e. The user of such speech should prepare her/himself very well. (1)
  - A. A d c e b
  - B. a c d e b
  - C. a c e b d
  - D. a e d b c

- 
9. a. Every year one million children die of malaria b. Malaria is very common in many parts of the world c. However, (1) people must also cooperate to stop its spread. d. Governments have special programmes to control malaria. e. Many others cannot go to school or work because to malaria.

A. A b c e d

B. b a e d c

C. b d a e c

D. a e b c d

10. 1.If you suffer from shyness, you are not alone, for shyness is a universal phenomenon. According to recent research,"close to 50 percent of the general population report that they currently experience some degree of shyness in their lives. In addition, close to 80 percent to people report having felt shy, at some point in their lives". As shyness is so prevalent in the world, it is not surprising that social scientists are learning more about the cause. They have found that shyness in an individual can result from both biological and environmental factors. 2. Recent research reveals that some individuals are genetically pre disposed to shyness. In other words, some people are born shy. Researchers show signs of shyness: they are quieter and more vigilant. Researchers have identified psychological differences between sociable and shy babies that show up as early as two months. In one study, two-month-olds who were later identified as shy children reacted with signs of stress to stimuli such as moving mobiles and tape recordings of human voices: increased heart rates, jerky movements of arms and legs, and excessive crying. Further evidence of the genetic basis of shyness is the fact that parents and grandparents of non-shy children more often say they were shy as children than parents and grandparents of shy children. 3. However, environment can, at least in some cases, triumph over biology. A shy child may lose much of his or her shyness. On the other hand, many people who were not shy as children become shy as adults, a fact that points to environmental or experiential causes. 4. The environmental cause of shyness may be a child's home and family life. Children who grew up with a difficult relationship with parents or a dominating older sibling are likely to be inhibited in social interactions. Another factor is the fact that today's children are growing up in smaller and fewer relatives living nearby. Growing up in single-parents homes or homes in which both parents work full time , children may not have the socializing experience of frequent visits by neighbours and friends. Because of their lack of social skills, they begin to feel socially inhibited, or shy, when they start school. 5. A second environmental cause of shyness in an individual may be one's culture . In a large study conducted in several nations, 40 percent of participants in the United states rated themselves as shy, compared to 57 percent in Japan and 55 percent in Taiwan. Of the countries participating in the study, the lowest percentage of shyness was found in Israel, where the rate was 31 percent. 6. Researchers Henderson and Zimbardo say, "One explanation of the cultural difference between Japanese and Israelis lies in the way each culture deals with attributing credit for success and blame for failure. In Japan, an individual's performance success is credited externally to parents, grandparents, teachers, and others, while failure is entirely blamed on the person. 'Therefore, Japanese learn not to take risks in public and rely instead on group-shared decisions. "In Israel, the situation is entirely reversed," according to Henderson and Zimbardo. "Failure is extremely attributed parents,teachers, coachs, freinds, and Anti semitism, and other sources while all performance success is credited to the individual's enterprise." The consequence is that is realis are free to take since there is nothing to lose by trying. 7. In addition to family and culture, technology may play a role as well. In the United states, the number of young people who report being shy has risen from 40 percent to 50 percent in recent years. The rising numbers of shy young people may be," due in part to the growing dependence on non-human forms of communication, coming about as a result of our huge advance in technology. Watching television, playing video games, and surfing the Web have displaced recreational activities that involve social interaction for many young people. Adults, too, are becoming more isolated as a result of technology. Face-to-face interactions with bank tellers,gas station attendants, and store clerks are no longer necessary because people can use machines to do their banking , fill their gas tanks, and order merchandise. College students take online telecourses. Telecommuters work at home, giving up daily contact with coworkers. Everyone texts, e-mails, and converses anonymously in online chat rooms. As a result, people have less opportunity to socialize in person. Eventually , they increasingly become awkward at it and start avoiding it altogether. Source: writing A Lademic English, 2006] in short, they become shy.

(1)

Which of the following sentences is true according to the passage?

- A. Because of lack of socializing experience, many children grow up in single-parent homes.
- B. Children who get frequent visits from friends or neighbours are less likely to feel socially inhibited
- C. Children who grow up in homes in which both parents work full time have no relatives living nearby
- D. Children who grow up in homes in which both parents work full time have a difficult relationship with parents.

11. 1.If you suffer from shyness, you are not alone, for shyness is a universal phenomenon. According to recent research,"close to 50 percent of the general population report that they currently experience some degree of shyness in their lives. In addition, close to 80 percent to people report having felt shy, at some point in their lives". As shyness is so prevalent in the world, it is not surprising that social scientists are learning more about the cause. They have found that shyness in an individual can result from both biological and environmental factors. 2. Recent research reveals that some individuals are genetically pre disposed to shyness. In other words, some people are born shy. Researchers show signs of shyness: they are quieter and more vigilant. Researchers have identified psychological differences between sociable and shy babies that show up as early as two months. In one study, two-month-olds who were later identified as shy children reacted with signs of stress to stimuli such as moving mobiles and tape recordings of human voices: increased heart rates, jerky movements of arms and legs, and excessive crying. Further evidence of the genetic basis of shyness is the fact that parents and grandparents of non-shy children more often say they were shy as children than parents and grandparents of shy children. 3. However, environment can, at least in some cases, triumph over biology. A shy child may lose much of his or her shyness. On the other hand, many people who were not shy as children become shy as adults, a fact that points to environmental or experiential causes. 4. The environmental cause of shyness may be a child's home and family life. Children who grew up with a difficult relationship with parents or a dominating older sibling are likely to be inhibited in social interactions. Another factor is the fact that today's children are growing up in smaller and fewer relatives living nearby. Growing up in single-parents homes or homes in which both parents work full time , children may not have the socializing experience of frequent visits by neighbours and friends. Because of their lack of social skills, they begin to feel socially inhibited, or shy, when they start school. 5. A second environmental cause of shyness in an individual may be one's culture . In a large study conducted in several nations, 40 percent of participants in the United states rated themselves as shy, compared to 57 percent in Japan and 55 percent in Taiwan. Of the countries participating in the study, the lowest percentage of shyness was found in Israel, where the rate was 31 percent. 6. Researchers Henderson and Zimbardo say, "One explanation of the cultural difference between Japanese and Israelis lies in the way each culture deals with attributing credit for success and blame for failure. In Japan, an individual's performance success is credited externally to parents, grandparents, teachers, and others, while failure is entirely blamed on the person. 'Therefore, Japanese learn not to take risks in public and rely instead on group-shared decisions. "In Israel, the situation is entirely reversed," according to Henderson and Zimbardo. "Failure is extremely attributed parents,teachers, coachs, freinds, and Anti semitism, and other sources while all performance success is credited to the individual's enterprise." The consequence is that is realis are free to take since there is nothing to lose by trying. 7. In addition to family and culture, technology may play a role as well. In the United states, the number of young people who report being shy has risen from 40 percent to 50 percent in recent years. The rising numbers of shy young people may be," due in part to the growing dependence on non-human forms of communication, coming about as a result of our huge advance in technology. Watching television, playing video games, and surfing the Web have displaced recreational activities that involve social interaction for many young people. Adults, too, are becoming more isolated as a result of technology. Face-to-face interactions with bank tellers,gas station attendants, and store clerks are no longer necessary because people can use machines to do their banking , fill their gas tanks, and order merchandise. College students take online telecourses. Telecommuters work at home, giving up daily contact with coworkers. Everyone texts, e-mails, and converses anonymously in online chat rooms. As a result, people have less opportunity to socialize in person. Eventually , they increasingly become awkward at it and start avoiding it altogether. Source: writing A Lademic English, 2006] in short, they become shy.

Which of the following best summarizes the main cause of shyness?

- |                                         |                                          |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| A. Culture, home and family             | B. family relatives and single-parents   |
| C. genetics, environment and technology | D. television, video games and web pages |

12. 1.If you suffer from shyness, you are not alone, for shyness is a universal phenomenon. According to recent research,"close to 50 percent of the general population report that they currently experience some degree of shyness in their lives. In addition, close to 80 percent to people report having felt shy, at some point in their lives". As shyness is so prevalent in the world, it is not surprising that social scientists are learning more about the cause. They have found that shyness in an individual can result from both biological and environmental factors. 2. Recent research reveals that some individuals are genetically pre disposed to shyness. In other words, some people are born shy. Researchers show signs of shyness: they are quieter and more vigilant. Researchers have identified psychological differences between sociable and shy babies that show up as early as two months. In one study, two-month-olds who were later identified as shy children reacted with signs of stress to stimuli such as moving mobiles and tape recordings of human voices: increased heart rates, jerky movements of arms and legs, and excessive crying. Further evidence of the genetic basis of shyness is the fact that parents and grandparents of non-shy children more often say they were shy as children than parents and grandparents of shy children. 3. However, environment can, at least in some cases, triumph over biology. A shy child may lose much of his or her shyness. On the other hand, many people who were not shy as children become shy as adults, a fact that points to environmental or experiential causes. 4. The environmental cause of shyness may be a child's home and family life. Children who grew up with a difficult relationship with parents or a dominating older sibling are likely to be inhibited in social interactions. Another factor is the fact that today's children are growing up in smaller and fewer relatives living nearby. Growing up in single-parents homes or homes in which both parents work full time , children may not have the socializing experience of frequent visits by neighbours and friends. Because of their lack of social skills, they begin to feel socially inhibited, or shy, when they start school. 5. A second environmental cause of shyness in an individual may be one's culture . In a large study conducted in several nations, 40 percent of participants in the United states rated themselves as shy, compared to 57 percent in Japan and 55 percent in Taiwan. Of the countries participating in the study, the lowest percentage of shyness was found in Israel, where the rate was 31 percent. 6. Researchers Henderson and Zimbardo say, "One explanation of the cultural difference between Japanese and Israelis lies in the way each culture deals with attributing credit for success and blame for failure. In Japan, an individual's performance success is credited externally to parents, grandparents, teachers, and others, while failure is entirely blamed on the person. 'Therefore, Japanese learn not to take risks in public and rely instead on group-shared decisions. "In Israel, the situation is entirely reversed," according to Henderson and Zimbardo. "Failure is extremely attributed parents,teachers, coachs, freinds, and Anti semitism, and other sources while all performance success is credited to the individual's enterprise." The consequence is that is realis are free to take since there is nothing to lose by trying. 7. In addition to family and culture, technology may play a role as well. In the United states, the number of young people who report being shy has risen from 40 percent to 50 percent in recent years. The rising numbers of shy young people may be," due in part to the growing dependence on non-human forms of communication, coming about as a result of our huge advance in technology. Watching television, playing video games, and surfing the Web have displaced recreational activities that involve social interaction for many young people. Adults, too, are becoming more isolated as a result of technology. Face-to-face interactions with bank tellers,gas station attendants, and store clerks are no longer necessary because people can use machines to do their banking , fill their gas tanks, and order merchandise. College students take online telecourses. Telecommuters work at home, giving up daily contact with coworkers. Everyone texts, e-mails, and converses anonymously in online chat rooms. As a result, people have less opportunity to socialize in person. Eventually , they increasingly become awkward at it and start avoiding it altogether. Source: writing A Lademic English, 2006] in short, they become shy.

(1)

As used in paragraph 7, who does our in"...coming about as a result of our huge advances in technology" refer to?

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Shy adults             | B. The society at large  |
| C. Readers of the passage | D. Author of the passage |

13. 1.If you suffer from shyness, you are not alone, for shyness is a universal phenomenon. According to recent research,"close to 50 percent of the general population report that they currently experience some degree of shyness in their lives. In addition, close to 80 percent to people report having felt shy, at some point in their lives". As shyness is so prevalent in the world, it is not surprising that social scientists are learning more about the cause. They have found that shyness in an individual can result from both biological and environmental factors. 2. Recent research reveals that some individuals are genetically pre disposed to shyness. In other words, some people are born shy. Researchers show signs of shyness: they are quieter and more vigilant. Researchers have identified psychological differences between sociable and shy babies that show up as early as two months. In one study, two-month-olds who were later identified as shy children reacted with signs of stress to stimuli such as moving mobiles and tape recordings of human voices: increased heart rates, jerky movements of arms and legs, and excessive crying. Further evidence of the genetic basis of shyness is the fact that parents and grandparents of non-shy children more often say they were shy as children than parents and grandparents of shy children. 3. However, environment can, at least in some cases, triumph over biology. A shy child may lose much of his or her shyness. On the other hand, many people who were not shy as children become shy as adults, a fact that points to environmental or experiential causes. 4. The environmental cause of shyness may be a child's home and family life. Children who grew up with a difficult relationship with parents or a dominating older sibling are likely to be inhibited in social interactions. Another factor is the fact that today's children are growing up in smaller and fewer relatives living nearby. Growing up in single-parents homes or homes in which both parents work full time , children may not have the socializing experience of frequent visits by neighbours and friends. Because of their lack of social skills, they begin to feel socially inhibited, or shy, when they start school. 5. A second environmental cause of shyness in an individual may be one's culture . In a large study conducted in several nations, 40 percent of participants in the United states rated themselves as shy, compared to 57 percent in Japan and 55 percent in Taiwan. Of the countries participating in the study, the lowest percentage of shyness was found in Israel, where the rate was 31 percent. 6. Researchers Henderson and Zimbardo say, "One explanation of the cultural difference between Japanese and Israelis lies in the way each culture deals with attributing credit for success and blame for failure. In Japan, an individual's performance success is credited externally to parents, grandparents, teachers, and others, while failure is entirely blamed on the person. 'Therefore, Japanese learn not to take risks in public and rely instead on group-shared decisions. "In Israel, the situation is entirely reversed," according to Henderson and Zimbardo. "Failure is extremely attributed parents,teachers, coaches, freinds, and Anti semitism, and other sources while all performance success is credited to the individual's enterprise." The consequence is that is realis are free to take since there is nothing to lose by trying. 7. In addition to family and culture, technology may play a role as well. In the United states, the number of young people who report being shy has risen from 40 percent to 50 percent in recent years. The rising numbers of shy young people may be," due in part to the growing dependence on non-human forms of communication, coming about as a result of our huge advance in technology. Watching television, playing video games, and surfing the Web have displaced recreational activities that involve social interaction for many young people. Adults, too, are becoming more isolated as a result of technology. Face-to-face interactions with bank tellers,gas station attendants, and store clerks are no longer necessary because people can use machines to do their banking , fill their gas tanks, and order merchandise. College students take online telecourses. Telecommuters work at home, giving up daily contact with coworkers. Everyone texts, e-mails, and converses anonymously in online chat rooms. As a result, people have less opportunity to socialize in person. Eventually , they increasingly become awkward at it and start avoiding it altogether. Source: writing A Lademic English, 2006] in short, they become shy.

(1)

As used in the text, which of the following does the author mention as evidence of the genetic basis of shyness?

- A. Parents of shy children are genetically predisposed to shyness.
- B. More parents of shy children admitted they were shy as adults than parents of non-shy children.
- C. More parents of shy children admitted they were shy as children than parent of non-shy children.
- D. Environment had more impact on the parents of non-shy children than it had on parents of shy children

14. 1.If you suffer from shyness, you are not alone, for shyness is a universal phenomenon. According to recent research,"close to 50 percent of the general population report that they currently experience some degree of shyness in their lives. In addition, close to 80 percent to people report having felt shy, at some point in their lives". As shyness is so prevalent in the world, it is not surprising that social scientists are learning more about the cause. They have found that shyness in an individual can result from both biological and environmental factors. 2. Recent research reveals that some individuals are genetically pre disposed to shyness. In other words, some people are born shy. Researchers show signs of shyness: they are quieter and more vigilant. Researchers have identified psychological differences between sociable and shy babies that show up as early as two months. In one study, two-month-olds who were later identified as shy children reacted with signs of stress to stimuli such as moving mobiles and tape recordings of human voices: increased heart rates, jerky movements of arms and legs, and excessive crying. Further evidence of the genetic basis of shyness is the fact that parents and grandparents of non-shy children more often say they were shy as children than parents and grandparents of shy children. 3. However, environment can, at least in some cases, triumph over biology. A shy child may lose much of his or her shyness. On the other hand, many people who were not shy as children become shy as adults, a fact that points to environmental or experiential causes. 4. The environmental cause of shyness may be a child's home and family life. Children who grew up with a difficult relationship with parents or a dominating older sibling are likely to be inhibited in social interactions. Another factor is the fact that today's children are growing up in smaller and fewer relatives living nearby. Growing up in single-parents homes or homes in which both parents work full time , children may not have the socializing experience of frequent visits by neighbours and friends. Because of their lack of social skills, they begin to feel socially inhibited, or shy, when they start school. 5. A second environmental cause of shyness in an individual may be one's culture . In a large study conducted in several nations, 40 percent of participants in the United states rated themselves as shy, compared to 57 percent in Japan and 55 percent in Taiwan. Of the countries participating in the study, the lowest percentage of shyness was found in Israel, where the rate was 31 percent. 6. Researchers Henderson and Zimbardo say, "One explanation of the cultural difference between Japanese and Israelis lies in the way each culture deals with attributing credit for success and blame for failure. In Japan, an individual's performance success is credited externally to parents, grandparents, teachers, and others, while failure is entirely blamed on the person. 'Therefore, Japanese learn not to take risks in public and rely instead on group-shared decisions. "In Israel, the situation is entirely reversed," according to Henderson and Zimbardo. "Failure is extremely attributed parents,teachers, coaches, freinds, and Anti semitism, and other sources while all performance success is credited to the individual's enterprise." The consequence is that is realis are free to take since there is nothing to lose by trying. 7. In addition to family and culture, technology may play a role as well. In the United states, the number of young people who report being shy has risen from 40 percent to 50 percent in recent years. The rising numbers of shy young people may be," due in part to the growing dependence on non-human forms of communication, coming about as a result of our huge advance in technology. Watching television, playing video games, and surfing the Web have displaced recreational activities that involve social interaction for many young people. Adults, too, are becoming more isolated as a result of technology. Face-to-face interactions with bank tellers,gas station attendants, and store clerks are no longer necessary because people can use machines to do their banking , fill their gas tanks, and order merchandise. College students take online telecourses. Telecommuters work at home, giving up daily contact with coworkers. Everyone texts, e-mails, and converses anonymously in online chat rooms. As a result, people have less opportunity to socialize in person. Eventually , they increasingly become awkward at it and start avoiding it altogether. Source: writing A Lademic English, 2006] in short, they become shy.

(1)

As used in paragrph 2, which of the following words has nearly the same meaning as quick sudden movement\_?  
?

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| A. Vigilant | B. stimuli |
| C. stress   | D. jerky   |

15. 1.If you suffer from shyness, you are not alone, for shyness is a universal phenomenon. According to recent research,"close to 50 percent of the general population report that they currently experience some degree of shyness in their lives. In addition, close to 80 percent to people report having felt shy, at some point in their lives". As shyness is so prevalent in the world, it is not surprising that social scientists are learning more about the cause. They have found that shyness in an individual can result from both biological and environmental factors. 2. Recent research reveals that some individuals are genetically pre disposed to shyness. In other words, some people are born shy. Researchers show signs of shyness: they are quieter and more vigilant. Researchers have identified psychological differences between sociable and shy babies that show up as early as two months. In one study, two-month-olds who were later identified as shy children reacted with signs of stress to stimuli such as moving mobiles and tape recordings of human voices: increased heart rates, jerky movements of arms and legs, and excessive crying. Further evidence of the genetic basis of shyness is the fact that parents and grandparents of non-shy children more often say they were shy as children than parents and grandparents of shy children. 3. However, environment can, at least in some cases, triumph over biology. A shy child may lose much of his or her shyness. On the other hand, many people who were not shy as children become shy as adults, a fact that points to environmental or experiential causes. 4. The environmental cause of shyness may be a child's home and family life. Children who grew up with a difficult relationship with parents or a dominating older sibling are likely to be inhibited in social interactions. Another factor is the fact that today's children are growing up in smaller and fewer relatives living nearby. Growing up in single-parents homes or homes in which both parents work full time , children may not have the socializing experience of frequent visits by neighbours and friends. Because of their lack of social skills, they begin to feel socially inhibited, or shy, when they start school. 5. A second environmental cause of shyness in an individual may be one's culture . In a large study conducted in several nations, 40 percent of participants in the United states rated themselves as shy, compared to 57 percent in Japan and 55 percent in Taiwan. Of the countries participating in the study, the lowest percentage of shyness was found in Israel, where the rate was 31 percent. 6. Researchers Henderson and Zimbardo say, "One explanation of the cultural difference between Japanese and Israelis lies in the way each culture deals with attributing credit for success and blame for failure. In Japan, an individual's performance success is credited externally to parents, grandparents, teachers, and others, while failure is entirely blamed on the person. 'Therefore, Japanese learn not to take risks in public and rely instead on group-shared decisions. "In Israel, the situation is entirely reversed," according to Henderson and Zimbardo. "Failure is extremely attributed parents,teachers, coaches, freinds, and Anti semitism, and other sources while all performance success is credited to the individual's enterprise." The consequence is that is realis are free to take since there is nothing to lose by trying. 7. In addition to family and culture, technology may play a role as well. In the United states, the number of young people who report being shy has risen from 40 percent to 50 percent in recent years. The rising numbers of shy young people may be," due in part to the growing dependence on non-human forms of communication, coming about as a result of our huge advance in technology. Watching television, playing video games, and surfing the Web have displaced recreational activities that involve social interaction for many young people. Adults, too, are becoming more isolated as a result of technology. Face-to-face interactions with bank tellers,gas station attendants, and store clerks are no longer necessary because people can use machines to do their banking , fill their gas tanks, and order merchandise. College students take online telecourses. Telecommuters work at home, giving up daily contact with coworkers. Everyone texts, e-mails, and converses anonymously in online chat rooms. As a result, people have less opportunity to socialize in person. Eventually , they increasingly become awkward at it and start avoiding it altogether. Source: writing A Lademic English, 2006] in short, they become shy.

(1)

In paragraph 3, the purpose of the author in using the statement " Many people who were not shy as children become shy as adults." is perhaps to show the:

- A. genetic basis of shyness:
- B. impact of environment over human behaviour.
- C. Relationship between genetics and environment.
- D. Role of genetics in determining human behaviour.

16. 1.If you suffer from shyness, you are not alone, for shyness is a universal phenomenon. According to recent research,"close to 50 percent of the general population report that they currently experience some degree of shyness in their lives. In addition, close to 80 percent to people report having felt shy, at some point in their lives". As shyness is so prevalent in the world, it is not surprising that social scientists are learning more about the cause. They have found that shyness in an individual can result from both biological and environmental factors. 2. Recent research reveals that some individuals are genetically pre disposed to shyness. In other words, some people are born shy. Researchers show signs of shyness: they are quieter and more vigilant. Researchers have identified psychological differences between sociable and shy babies that show up as early as two months. In one study, two-month-olds who were later identified as shy children reacted with signs of stress to stimuli such as moving mobiles and tape recordings of human voices: increased heart rates, jerky movements of arms and legs, and excessive crying. Further evidence of the genetic basis of shyness is the fact that parents and grandparents of non-shy children more often say they were shy as children than parents and grandparents of shy children. 3. However, environment can, at least in some cases, triumph over biology. A shy child may lose much of his or her shyness. On the other hand, many people who were not shy as children become shy as adults, a fact that points to environmental or experiential causes. 4. The environmental cause of shyness may be a child's home and family life. Children who grew up with a difficult relationship with parents or a dominating older sibling are likely to be inhibited in social interactions. Another factor is the fact that today's children are growing up in smaller and fewer relatives living nearby. Growing up in single-parents homes or homes in which both parents work full time , children may not have the socializing experience of frequent visits by neighbours and friends. Because of their lack of social skills, they begin to feel socially inhibited, or shy, when they start school. 5. A second environmental cause of shyness in an individual may be one's culture . In a large study conducted in several nations, 40 percent of participants in the United states rated themselves as shy, compared to 57 percent in Japan and 55 percent in Taiwan. Of the countries participating in the study, the lowest percentage of shyness was found in Israel, where the rate was 31 percent. 6. Researchers Henderson and Zimbardo say, "One explanation of the cultural difference between Japanese and Israelis lies in the way each culture deals with attributing credit for success and blame for failure. In Japan, an individual's performance success is credited externally to parents, grandparents, teachers, and others, while failure is entirely blamed on the person. 'Therefore, Japanese learn not to take risks in public and rely instead on group-shared decisions. "In Israel, the situation is entirely reversed," according to Henderson and Zimbardo. "Failure is extremely attributed parents,teachers, coaches, freinds, and Anti semitism, and other sources while all performance success is credited to the individual's enterprise." The consequence is that is realis are free to take since there is nothing to lose by trying. 7. In addition to family and culture, technology may play a role as well. In the United states, the number of young people who report being shy has risen from 40 percent to 50 percent in recent years. The rising numbers of shy young people may be," due in part to the growing dependence on non-human forms of communication, coming about as a result of our huge advance in technology. Watching television, playing video games, and surfing the Web have displaced recreational activities that involve social interaction for many young people. Adults, too, are becoming more isolated as a result of technology. Face-to-face interactions with bank tellers,gas station attendants, and store clerks are no longer necessary because people can use machines to do their banking , fill their gas tanks, and order merchandise. College students take online telecourses. Telecommuters work at home, giving up daily contact with coworkers. Everyone texts, e-mails, and converses anonymously in online chat rooms. As a result, people have less opportunity to socialize in person. Eventually , they increasingly become awkward at it and start avoiding it altogether. Source: writing A Lademic English, 2006] in short, they become shy.

As implied in paragraph 4, which of the following is the benefit of frequent neighbors' or friends' visits to children?

- A. It helps children not to become shy.
- B. Its helps children to grow up quickly.
- C. It develops children's socializing skills.
- D. It develops a good relationship between children and their parents.

17. 1.If you suffer from shyness, you are not alone, for shyness is a universal phenomenon. According to recent research,"close to 50 percent of the general population report that they currently experience some degree of shyness in their lives. In addition, close to 80 percent to people report having felt shy, at some point in their lives". As shyness is so prevalent in the world, it is not surprising that social scientists are learning more about the cause. They have found that shyness in an individual can result from both biological and environmental factors. 2. Recent research reveals that some individuals are genetically pre disposed to shyness. In other words, some people are born shy. Researchers show signs of shyness: they are quieter and more vigilant. Researchers have identified psychological differences between sociable and shy babies that show up as early as two months. In one study, two-month-olds who were later identified as shy children reacted with signs of stress to stimuli such as moving mobiles and tape recordings of human voices: increased heart rates, jerky movements of arms and legs, and excessive crying. Further evidence of the genetic basis of shyness is the fact that parents and grandparents of non-shy children more often say they were shy as children than parents and grandparents of shy children. 3. However, environment can, at least in some cases, triumph over biology. A shy child may lose much of his or her shyness. On the other hand, many people who were not shy as children become shy as adults, a fact that points to environmental or experiential causes. 4. The environmental cause of shyness may be a child's home and family life. Children who grew up with a difficult relationship with parents or a dominating older sibling are likely to be inhibited in social interactions. Another factor is the fact that today's children are growing up in smaller and fewer relatives living nearby. Growing up in single-parents homes or homes in which both parents work full time , children may not have the socializing experience of frequent visits by neighbours and friends. Because of their lack of social skills, they begin to feel socially inhibited, or shy, when they start school. 5. A second environmental cause of shyness in an individual may be one's culture . In a large study conducted in several nations, 40 percent of participants in the United states rated themselves as shy, compared to 57 percent in Japan and 55 percent in Taiwan. Of the countries participating in the study, the lowest percentage of shyness was found in Israel, where the rate was 31 percent. 6. Researchers Henderson and Zimbardo say, "One explanation of the cultural difference between Japanese and Israelis lies in the way each culture deals with attributing credit for success and blame for failure. In Japan, an individual's performance success is credited externally to parents, grandparents, teachers, and others, while failure is entirely blamed on the person. 'Therefore, Japanese learn not to take risks in public and rely instead on group-shared decisions. "In Israel, the situation is entirely reversed," according to Henderson and Zimbardo. "Failure is extremely attributed parents,teachers, coachs, freinds, and Anti semitism, and other sources while all performance success is credited to the individual's enterprise." The consequence is that is realis are free to take since there is nothing to lose by trying. 7. In addition to family and culture, technology may play a role as well. In the United states, the number of young people who report being shy has risen from 40 percent to 50 percent in recent years. The rising numbers of shy young people may be," due in part to the growing dependence on non-human forms of communication, coming about as a result of our huge advance in technology. Watching television, playing video games, and surfing the Web have displaced recreational activities that involve social interaction for many young people. Adults, too, are becoming more isolated as a result of technology. Face-to-face interactions with bank tellers,gas station attendants, and store clerks are no longer necessary because people can use machines to do their banking , fill their gas tanks, and order merchandise. College students take online telecourses. Telecommuters work at home, giving up daily contact with coworkers. Everyone texts, e-mails, and converses anonymously in online chat rooms. As a result, people have less opportunity to socialize in person. Eventually , they increasingly become awkward at it and start avoiding it altogether. Source: writing A Lademic English, 2006] in short, they become shy.

(1)

According to the text, which one of the following best explains why children feel socially inhibited when they start school?

- A. Having few relatives.
- B. Growing up in small families.
- C. Having inadequate social skill.
- D. Growing up in single-parent home.

18. 1.If you suffer from shyness, you are not alone, for shyness is a universal phenomenon. According to recent research,"close to 50 percent of the general population report that they currently experience some degree of shyness in their lives. In addition, close to 80 percent to people report having felt shy, at some point in their lives". As shyness is so prevalent in the world, it is not surprising that social scientists are learning more about the cause. They have found that shyness in an individual can result from both biological and environmental factors. 2. Recent research reveals that some individuals are genetically pre disposed to shyness. In other words, some people are born shy. Researchers show signs of shyness: they are quieter and more vigilant. Researchers have identified psychological differences between sociable and shy babies that show up as early as two months. In one study, two-month-olds who were later identified as shy children reacted with signs of stress to stimuli such as moving mobiles and tape recordings of human voices: increased heart rates, jerky movements of arms and legs, and excessive crying. Further evidence of the genetic basis of shyness is the fact that parents and grandparents of non-shy children more often say they were shy as children than parents and grandparents of shy children. 3. However, environment can, at least in some cases, triumph over biology. A shy child may lose much of his or her shyness. On the other hand, many people who were not shy as children become shy as adults, a fact that points to environmental or experiential causes. 4. The environmental cause of shyness may be a child's home and family life. Children who grew up with a difficult relationship with parents or a dominating older sibling are likely to be inhibited in social interactions. Another factor is the fact that today's children are growing up in smaller and fewer relatives living nearby. Growing up in single-parents homes or homes in which both parents work full time , children may not have the socializing experience of frequent visits by neighbours and friends. Because of their lack of social skills, they begin to feel socially inhibited, or shy, when they start school. 5. A second environmental cause of shyness in an individual may be one's culture . In a large study conducted in several nations, 40 percent of participants in the United states rated themselves as shy, compared to 57 percent in Japan and 55 percent in Taiwan. Of the countries participating in the study, the lowest percentage of shyness was found in Israel, where the rate was 31 percent. 6. Researchers Henderson and Zimbardo say, "One explanation of the cultural difference between Japanese and Israelis lies in the way each culture deals with attributing credit for success and blame for failure. In Japan, an individual's performance success is credited externally to parents, grandparents, teachers, and others, while failure is entirely blamed on the person. 'Therefore, Japanese learn not to take risks in public and rely instead on group-shared decisions. "In Israel, the situation is entirely reversed," according to Henderson and Zimbardo. "Failure is extremely attributed parents,teachers, coachs, freinds, and Anti semitism, and other sources while all performance success is credited to the individual's enterprise." The consequence is that is realis are free to take since there is nothing to lose by trying. 7. In addition to family and culture, technology may play a role as well. In the United states, the number of young people who report being shy has risen from 40 percent to 50 percent in recent years. The rising numbers of shy young people may be," due in part to the growing dependence on non-human forms of communication, coming about as a result of our huge advance in technology. Watching television, playing video games, and surfing the Web have displaced recreational activities that involve social interaction for many young people. Adults, too, are becoming more isolated as a result of technology. Face-to-face interactions with bank tellers,gas station attendants, and store clerks are no longer necessary because people can use machines to do their banking , fill their gas tanks, and order merchandise. College students take online telecourses. Telecommuters work at home, giving up daily contact with coworkers. Everyone texts, e-mails, and converses anonymously in online chat rooms. As a result, people have less opportunity to socialize in person. Eventually , they increasingly become awkward at it and start avoiding it altogether. Source: writing A Lademic English, 2006] in short, they become shy.

(1)

Which of the following statement is true according to the information in passage?

- A. Japanese learn to take risks in public.
- B. In Israel, success is credited to parents.
- C. In Japan, success is attributed to an individual.
- D. In Israel, failure is externally attributed to parents.

19. 1.If you suffer from shyness, you are not alone, for shyness is a universal phenomenon. According to recent research,"close to 50 percent of the general population report that they currently experience some degree of shyness in their lives. In addition, close to 80 percent to people report having felt shy, at some point in their lives". As shyness is so prevalent in the world, it is not surprising that social scientists are learning more about the cause. They have found that shyness in an individual can result from both biological and environmental factors. 2. Recent research reveals that some individuals are genetically pre disposed to shyness. In other words, some people are born shy. Researchers show signs of shyness: they are quieter and more vigilant. Researchers have identified psychological differences between sociable and shy babies that show up as early as two months. In one study, two-month-olds who were later identified as shy children reacted with signs of stress to stimuli such as moving mobiles and tape recordings of human voices: increased heart rates, jerky movements of arms and legs, and excessive crying. Further evidence of the genetic basis of shyness is the fact that parents and grandparents of non-shy children more often say they were shy as children than parents and grandparents of shy children. 3. However, environment can, at least in some cases, triumph over biology. A shy child may lose much of his or her shyness. On the other hand, many people who were not shy as children become shy as adults, a fact that points to environmental or experiential causes. 4. The environmental cause of shyness may be a child's home and family life. Children who grew up with a difficult relationship with parents or a dominating older sibling are likely to be inhibited in social interactions. Another factor is the fact that today's children are growing up in smaller and fewer relatives living nearby. Growing up in single-parents homes or homes in which both parents work full time , children may not have the socializing experience of frequent visits by neighbours and friends. Because of their lack of social skills, they begin to feel socially inhibited, or shy, when they start school. 5. A second environmental cause of shyness in an individual may be one's culture . In a large study conducted in several nations, 40 percent of participants in the United states rated themselves as shy, compared to 57 percent in Japan and 55 percent in Taiwan. Of the countries participating in the study, the lowest percentage of shyness was found in Israel, where the rate was 31 percent. 6. Researchers Henderson and Zimbardo say, "One explanation of the cultural difference between Japanese and Israelis lies in the way each culture deals with attributing credit for success and blame for failure. In Japan, an individual's performance success is credited externally to parents, grandparents, teachers, and others, while failure is entirely blamed on the person. 'Therefore, Japanese learn not to take risks in public and rely instead on group-shared decisions. "In Israel, the situation is entirely reversed," according to Henderson and Zimbardo. "Failure is extremely attributed parents,teachers, coachs, freinds, and Anti semitism, and other sources while all performance success is credited to the individual's enterprise." The consequence is that is realis are free to take since there is nothing to lose by trying. 7. In addition to family and culture, technology may play a role as well. In the United states, the number of young people who report being shy has risen from 40 percent to 50 percent in recent years. The rising numbers of shy young people may be," due in part to the growing dependence on non-human forms of communication, coming about as a result of our huge advance in technology. Watching television, playing video games, and surfing the Web have displaced recreational activities that involve social interaction for many young people. Adults, too, are becoming more isolated as a result of technology. Face-to-face interactions with bank tellers,gas station attendants, and store clerks are no longer necessary because people can use machines to do their banking , fill their gas tanks, and order merchandise. College students take online telecourses. Telecommuters work at home, giving up daily contact with coworkers. Everyone texts, e-mails, and converses anonymously in online chat rooms. As a result, people have less opportunity to socialize in person. Eventually , they increasingly become awkward at it and start avoiding it altogether. Source: writing A Lademic English, 2006] in short, they become shy.

(1)

Which of the following is an example of human from of communication?

- |                                      |                                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Surfing the Web in an office.     | B. Talking to gas station attendants. |
| C. Playing video games after school. | D. Watching television in one's room. |

20. 1.If you suffer from shyness, you are not alone, for shyness is a universal phenomenon. According to recent research,"close to 50 percent of the general population report that they currently experience some degree of shyness in their lives. In addition, close to 80 percent to people report having felt shy, at some point in their lives". As shyness is so prevalent in the world, it is not surprising that social scientists are learning more about the cause. They have found that shyness in an individual can result from both biological and environmental factors. 2. Recent research reveals that some individuals are genetically pre disposed to shyness. In other words, some people are born shy. Researchers show signs of shyness: they are quieter and more vigilant. Researchers have identified psychological differences between sociable and shy babies that show up as early as two months. In one study, two-month-olds who were later identified as shy children reacted with signs of stress to stimuli such as moving mobiles and tape recordings of human voices: increased heart rates, jerky movements of arms and legs, and excessive crying. Further evidence of the genetic basis of shyness is the fact that parents and grandparents of non-shy children more often say they were shy as children than parents and grandparents of shy children. 3. However, environment can, at least in some cases, triumph over biology. A shy child may lose much of his or her shyness. On the other hand, many people who were not shy as children become shy as adults, a fact that points to environmental or experiential causes. 4. The environmental cause of shyness may be a child's home and family life. Children who grew up with a difficult relationship with parents or a dominating older sibling are likely to be inhibited in social interactions. Another factor is the fact that today's children are growing up in smaller and fewer relatives living nearby. Growing up in single-parents homes or homes in which both parents work full time , children may not have the socializing experience of frequent visits by neighbours and friends. Because of their lack of social skills, they begin to feel socially inhibited, or shy, when they start school. 5. A second environmental cause of shyness in an individual may be one's culture . In a large study conducted in several nations, 40 percent of participants in the United states rated themselves as shy, compared to 57 percent in Japan and 55 percent in Taiwan. Of the countries participating in the study, the lowest percentage of shyness was found in Israel, where the rate was 31 percent. 6. Researchers Henderson and Zimbardo say, "One explanation of the cultural difference between Japanese and Israelis lies in the way each culture deals with attributing credit for success and blame for failure. In Japan, an individual's performance success is credited externally to parents, grandparents, teachers, and others, while failure is entirely blamed on the person. 'Therefore, Japanese learn not to take risks in public and rely instead on group-shared decisions. "In Israel, the situation is entirely reversed," according to Henderson and Zimbardo. "Failure is extremely attributed parents,teachers, coaches, freinds, and Anti semitism, and other sources while all performance success is credited to the individual's enterprise." The consequence is that is realis are free to take since there is nothing to lose by trying. 7. In addition to family and culture, technology may play a role as well. In the United states, the number of young people who report being shy has risen from 40 percent to 50 percent in recent years. The rising numbers of shy young people may be," due in part to the growing dependence on non-human forms of communication, coming about as a result of our huge advance in technology. Watching television, playing video games, and surfing the Web have displaced recreational activities that involve social interaction for many young people. Adults, too, are becoming more isolated as a result of technology. Face-to-face interactions with bank tellers,gas station attendants, and store clerks are no longer necessary because people can use machines to do their banking , fill their gas tanks, and order merchandise. College students take online telecourses. Telecommuters work at home, giving up daily contact with coworkers. Everyone texts, e-mails, and converses anonymously in online chat rooms. As a result, people have less opportunity to socialize in person. Eventually , they increasingly become awkward at it and start avoiding it altogether. Source: writing A Lademic English, 2006] in short, they become shy.

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As used in Paragraph 7, what does it in eventually, they increasingly become awkward at it.. refer to?

- A. Technology
- B. Face-to-face interactions Anonymous conversation.
- C. Anonymous conversation
- D. Non-human form of communication

21. 1.If you suffer from shyness, you are not alone, for shyness is a universal phenomenon. According to recent research,"close to 50 percent of the general population report that they currently experience some degree of shyness in their lives. In addition, close to 80 percent to people report having felt shy, at some point in their lives". As shyness is so prevalent in the world, it is not surprising that social scientists are learning more about the cause. They have found that shyness in an individual can result from both biological and environmental factors. 2. Recent research reveals that some individuals are genetically pre disposed to shyness. In other words, some people are born shy. Researchers show signs of shyness: they are quieter and more vigilant. Researchers have identified psychological differences between sociable and shy babies that show up as early as two months. In one study, two-month-olds who were later identified as shy children reacted with signs of stress to stimuli such as moving mobiles and tape recordings of human voices: increased heart rates, jerky movements of arms and legs, and excessive crying. Further evidence of the genetic basis of shyness is the fact that parents and grandparents of non-shy children more often say they were shy as children than parents and grandparents of shy children. 3. However, environment can, at least in some cases, triumph over biology. A shy child may lose much of his or her shyness. On the other hand, many people who were not shy as children become shy as adults, a fact that points to environmental or experiential causes. 4. The environmental cause of shyness may be a child's home and family life. Children who grew up with a difficult relationship with parents or a dominating older sibling are likely to be inhibited in social interactions. Another factor is the fact that today's children are growing up in smaller and fewer relatives living nearby. Growing up in single-parents homes or homes in which both parents work full time , children may not have the socializing experience of frequent visits by neighbours and friends. Because of their lack of social skills, they begin to feel socially inhibited, or shy, when they start school. 5. A second environmental cause of shyness in an individual may be one's culture . In a large study conducted in several nations, 40 percent of participants in the United states rated themselves as shy, compared to 57 percent in Japan and 55 percent in Taiwan. Of the countries participating in the study, the lowest percentage of shyness was found in Israel, where the rate was 31 percent. 6. Researchers Henderson and Zimbardo say, "One explanation of the cultural difference between Japanese and Israelis lies in the way each culture deals with attributing credit for success and blame for failure. In Japan, an individual's performance success is credited externally to parents, grandparents, teachers, and others, while failure is entirely blamed on the person. 'Therefore, Japanese learn not to take risks in public and rely instead on group-shared decisions. "In Israel, the situation is entirely reversed," according to Henderson and Zimbardo. "Failure is extremely attributed parents,teachers, coaches, freinds, and Anti semitism, and other sources while all performance success is credited to the individual's enterprise." The consequence is that is realis are free to take since there is nothing to lose by trying. 7. In addition to family and culture, technology may play a role as well. In the United states, the number of young people who report being shy has risen from 40 percent to 50 percent in recent years. The rising numbers of shy young people may be," due in part to the growing dependence on non-human forms of communication, coming about as a result of our huge advance in technology. Watching television, playing video games, and surfing the Web have displaced recreational activities that involve social interaction for many young people. Adults, too, are becoming more isolated as a result of technology. Face-to-face interactions with bank tellers,gas station attendants, and store clerks are no longer necessary because people can use machines to do their banking , fill their gas tanks, and order merchandise. College students take online telecourses. Telecommuters work at home, giving up daily contact with coworkers. Everyone texts, e-mails, and converses anonymously in online chat rooms. As a result, people have less opportunity to socialize in person. Eventually , they increasingly become awkward at it and start avoiding it altogether. Source: writing A Lademic English, 2006] in short, they become shy.

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Huge advances seen in technology has led to the growing dependence on non-human forms of communication. This, according to the author, has resulted in

- A. Watching television too much.
- B. An increase in the number to shy people.
- C. Making face-to-face communication necessary.
- D. The difference between Japanese and Israelis cultures.

22. 1.If you suffer from shyness, you are not alone, for shyness is a universal phenomenon. According to recent research,"close to 50 percent of the general population report that they currently experience some degree of shyness in their lives. In addition, close to 80 percent to people report having felt shy, at some point in their lives". As shyness is so prevalent in the world, it is not surprising that social scientists are learning more about the cause. They have found that shyness in an individual can result from both biological and environmental factors. 2. Recent research reveals that some individuals are genetically pre disposed to shyness. In other words, some people are born shy. Researchers show signs of shyness: they are quieter and more vigilant. Researchers have identified psychological differences between sociable and shy babies that show up as early as two months. In one study, two-month-olds who were later identified as shy children reacted with signs of stress to stimuli such as moving mobiles and tape recordings of human voices: increased heart rates, jerky movements of arms and legs, and excessive crying. Further evidence of the genetic basis of shyness is the fact that parents and grandparents of non-shy children more often say they were shy as children than parents and grandparents of shy children. 3. However, environment can, at least in some cases, triumph over biology. A shy child may lose much of his or her shyness. On the other hand, many people who were not shy as children become shy as adults, a fact that points to environmental or experiential causes. 4. The environmental cause of shyness may be a child's home and family life. Children who grew up with a difficult relationship with parents or a dominating older sibling are likely to be inhibited in social interactions. Another factor is the fact that today's children are growing up in smaller and fewer relatives living nearby. Growing up in single-parents homes or homes in which both parents work full time , children may not have the socializing experience of frequent visits by neighbours and friends. Because of their lack of social skills, they begin to feel socially inhibited, or shy, when they start school. 5. A second environmental cause of shyness in an individual may be one's culture . In a large study conducted in several nations, 40 percent of participants in the United states rated themselves as shy, compared to 57 percent in Japan and 55 percent in Taiwan. Of the countries participating in the study, the lowest percentage of shyness was found in Israel, where the rate was 31 percent. 6. Researchers Henderson and Zimbardo say, "One explanation of the cultural difference between Japanese and Israelis lies in the way each culture deals with attributing credit for success and blame for failure. In Japan, an individual's performance success is credited externally to parents, grandparents, teachers, and others, while failure is entirely blamed on the person. 'Therefore, Japanese learn not to take risks in public and rely instead on group-shared decisions. "In Israel, the situation is entirely reversed," according to Henderson and Zimbardo. "Failure is extremely attributed parents,teachers, coaches, freinds, and Anti semitism, and other sources while all performance success is credited to the individual's enterprise." The consequence is that is realis are free to take since there is nothing to lose by trying. 7. In addition to family and culture, technology may play a role as well. In the United states, the number of young people who report being shy has risen from 40 percent to 50 percent in recent years. The rising numbers of shy young people may be," due in part to the growing dependence on non-human forms of communication, coming about as a result of our huge advance in technology. Watching television, playing video games, and surfing the Web have displaced recreational activities that involve social interaction for many young people. Adults, too, are becoming more isolated as a result of technology. Face-to-face interactions with bank tellers,gas station attendants, and store clerks are no longer necessary because people can use machines to do their banking , fill their gas tanks, and order merchandise. College students take online telecourses. Telecommuters work at home, giving up daily contact with coworkers. Everyone texts, e-mails, and converses anonymously in online chat rooms. As a result, people have less opportunity to socialize in person. Eventually , they increasingly become awkward at it and start avoiding it altogether. Source: writing A Lademic English, 2006] in short, they become shy.

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In which of the following countries has culture been reported to have the least effect on an individual's shyness?

- |           |                             |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| A. Japan  | B. Taiwan                   |
| C. Israel | D. United States of America |

23. Let us\_\_\_\_\_the decision until next week. There could be unexpected changes.

(1)

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| A. Pass  | B. by pass |
| C. defer | D. differ  |

24. Is it true that your friend was\_\_\_\_\_ from hospital? That is really good news. (1)
- A. relieved B. discharged  
C. sent out D. released
- 
25. Writing a formal letter in English is not difficult, but you should follow certain\_\_\_\_\_. (1)
- A. convictions B. conversations  
C. conversion D. conventions
- 
26. Ato Bisrat has been \_\_\_\_\_chairman of the new committee. (1)
- A. apologized B. appreciated  
C. applauded D. appointed
- 
27. I was\_\_\_\_\_when I heard the news of her mother's death. (1)
- A. ashamed B. impressed  
C. surprised D. shocked
- 
28. Please \_\_\_\_\_yourself from spitting in public places. (1)
- A. consign B. restrain  
C. restore D. contradict
- 
29. You can't go out after mid-night in this town . A state of emergency has been\_\_\_\_\_over the last few days. (1)
- A. declined B. dropped  
C. declared D. released
- 
30. Many students in my class were\_\_\_\_\_for poor attendance. (1)
- A. praised B. legalized  
C. penalized D. fined
- 
31. A witness was able to\_\_\_\_\_my story that the accident was not my fault. (1)
- A. Sustain B. suspect  
C. supplement D. substantiate
- 
32. My parents will be \_\_\_\_\_ if I get into trouble with the head teacher again. (1)
- A. serious B. anxious  
C. furious D. curious
- 
33. I passed all my exams. This made my mother\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- A. upset B. proud  
C. annoyed D. anxious
- 
34. He is a very kind person. He gets satisfaction by\_\_\_\_\_other's burden. (1)
- A. lighting B. slighting  
C. lightening D. enlightening
- 
35. Do not think we are completely safe. Dangers are still \_\_\_\_\_. (1)
- A. eminent B. imminent  
C. apparent D. evident

- 
- 36.** She waited on tables to earn money while she was in college. (1)
- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. Served meals   | B. cleaned tables |
| C. painted tables | D. sold table     |
- 
- 37.** He turned an excellent essay in one American Civil War. (1)
- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. Submitted | B. narrated |
| C. read      | D. edited   |
- 
- 38.** I don't know how we are going to cope with such an increasing cost of living this year. (1)
- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| A. Explained | B. win    |
| C. manage    | D. expect |
- 
- 39.** It seems she turned down his idea of going out with her. What a shame! (1)
- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. hated    | B. disclosed |
| C. rejected | D. postponed |
- 
- 40.** I don't get along with most of my classmates. (1)
- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| A. go   | B. meet  |
| C. play | D. agree |
- 
- 41.** Mary and her sister have been at odds with each other for five years. I feel it is time you intervened. (1)
- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| A. in confusion | B. in unclear terms |
| C. in contrast  | D. in disagreement  |
- 
- 42.** I saw the horse loose in the field. You should tell me who did that. (1)
- |           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| A. hungry | B. free |
| C. lost   | D. tied |
- 
- 43.** In most cultures, the marriage of a man a women is accompanied by some kind of transfer of goods or services. (1)
- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| A. measured | B. known  |
| C. followed | D. judged |
- 
- 44.** it looks as if the whole building could come tumbling down at any movement. (1)
- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| A. crack | B. demolish |
| C. fall  | D. move     |
- 
- 45.** I turned round to find a man\_\_\_\_\_ a knife at me. (1)
- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| A. point  | B. pointed  |
| C. points | D. pointing |
- 
- 46.** It was agreed that the football match \_\_\_\_\_. (1)
- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. be postponed | B. postpones     |
| C. postponed    | D. was postponed |
- 
- 47.** All my friends wanted coffee so I \_\_\_\_\_ them some. (1)
- |               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| A. will make  | B. make |
| C. could make | D. made |

48. I have searched all over and \_\_\_\_\_ could it be found. Someone must have thrown it out. (1)
- A. nowhere B. everywhere  
C. anywhere D. somewhere
- 
49. I hope you will visit us next summer? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- A. will you B. won't you  
C. don't you D. are you
- 
50. It is disheartening that the whole class is \_\_\_\_\_s coming for my birthday party. (1)
- A. anybody B. everybody  
C. nobody D. somebody
- 
51. Neither your relatives nor you \_\_\_\_\_ allowed to leave at the moment. Things should clear up. (1)
- A. is B. are  
C. be D. have
- 
52. what they are doing is not relevant \_\_\_\_\_ the instructions in the book. Better tell them to stop. (1)
- A. of B. about  
C. to D. with
- 
53. My holiday was never \_\_\_\_\_. I could use every minute for something enjoyable. (1)
- A. boring B. worrying  
C. annoying D. thrilling
- 
54. Has the plane landed \_\_\_\_\_? people are waiting outside to welcome him. (1)
- A. now B. still  
C. yet D. till now
- 
55. We have lived in this area since childhood but we \_\_\_\_\_ seen anything like that before. (1)
- A. have never B. haven't never  
C. have ever D. haven't ever
- 
56. I hope we \_\_\_\_\_ our tenth round by June. We have already done seven now. (1)
- A. have completed B. should complete  
C. will complete D. will have completed
- 
57. I \_\_\_\_\_ hard for this exam since September and, I think, I did the right thing. (1)
- A. had really worked B. have really worked  
C. really worked D. will have really worked
- 
58. Unless you carefully \_\_\_\_\_ the matter, you won't easily find out what is going on. (1)
- A. look at B. look into  
C. look up to D. look upon
- 
59. Rosa dropped \_\_\_\_\_ to collect her book. She was so cooperative. (1)
- A. by B. on  
C. about D. around

60. We are putting up a notice three weeks in advance \_\_\_\_\_ you have enough time to process your travel. (1)  
A. so as B. in order  
C. so that D. so as that
61. It is now generally accepted that in the future robots will take over many of our tasks, especially the more \_\_\_\_\_ type of jobs. (1)  
A. repetitive B. repeating  
C. repetition D. repeated
62. I think my father \_\_\_\_\_ in this college since 2000. (1)  
A. teaches B. taught  
C. is teaching D. has taught
63. The telephone \_\_\_\_\_. Can you answer it, please? (1)  
A. can ring B. is ringing  
C. rang D. has rung
64. My English teacher usually wears jeans, but today he \_\_\_\_\_ a suit. (1)  
A. wears B. wore  
C. is wearing D. has been wearing
65. My house \_\_\_\_\_ into last night for the second time. (1)  
A. broke B. broken  
C. was broken D. has been broken
66. This question is a little \_\_\_\_\_ the next one. (1)  
A. less difficult as B. difficult than  
C. as difficult as D. less difficult than
67. If I \_\_\_\_\_ time, I will do some shopping. (1)  
A. had B. have  
C. will have D. am having
68. What \_\_\_\_\_ it actually like to wake up one day with more money than you can imagine? (1)  
A. does B. has  
C. is D. do
69. Do you find \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to meet new people? (1)  
A. them B. it is  
C. they are D. it
70. She spends hours in her room \_\_\_\_\_ to music. (1)  
A. to listen B. having to listen  
C. listens D. listening
71. A room \_\_\_\_\_ for you at Hilton Hotel. (1)  
A. has reserved B. has been reserving  
C. reserves D. has been reserved

**72.** Samson: How much coffee do you drink? Tewodros:\_\_\_\_\_.

- 
- 81.** Tolessa: would you like to eat out this evening. Berhe:\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- A. Have you been paid already?
  - B. Sorry. I would rather revise for exam
  - C. restaurants are very expensive this days.
  - D. Do you remember the meal we had last time?
- 
- 82.** Aleltu:\_\_\_\_\_? Thomas: sorry. I am busy with my assignment. (1)
- A. Have you seen the report I compiled?
  - B. Could you help me organize the report?
  - C. Have you finished ding your assignment?
  - D. Would you read the report when you are ready?
- 
- 83.** Mother:\_\_\_\_\_? You: I put in just a little. (1)
- A. Did you put in salt
  - B. why did you put in salt
  - C. when did you put in salt
  - D. how much salt did you put in
- 
- 84.** Mother:\_\_\_\_\_? Daughter: well, I placed the egg carefully in the jar. (1)
- A. What did you do next
  - B. who placed the egg in the jar
  - C. did you place the egg in the jar
  - D. when did you place the egg in the jar
- 
- 85.** Stranger: excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ You: I'm a stranger her myself (1)
- A. you tell where post office is
  - B. tell me where is the post office?
  - C. Do you tell me where the post office is?
  - D. Can you tell me where the post office is?
- 
- 86.** You: hello. Where do you live? Stranger: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- A. I'm from Jimma
  - B. Around Arat Kilo
  - C. I live with my sister
  - D. I come by bus
- 
- 87.** You: Are you married, Zahara? Zahara:\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- A. Before three years
  - B. My husband's name is Jemal
  - C. I'm 30
  - D. No, I'm not
- 
- 88.** Customer:\_\_\_\_\_? Shop assistant: It's 1500 birr. (1)
- A. Whose is this camera
  - B. it this camera for sale
  - C. do you have a camera
  - D. how much is this camera
- 
- 89.** Lilu: Do you speak Italian? You:\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- A. Just a little
  - B. I speak five languages
  - C. I speak Arabic, too
  - D. I've never been to Italy
- 
- 90.** Many people are less prejudiced against foreigners than they used to be in the past. This is most likely taken (1)
- from a piece of writing that is
- A. descriptive
  - B. argumentative
  - C. expository
  - D. narrative

- 
91. Out in the office behind his house, Lemma is sweating over his newspaper column. His feet are propped up on his desk, and his computer keyboard sits on his lap. This is most likely taken from a piece of writing that is (1)
- A. descriptive  
B. argumentative  
C. expository  
D. narrative
- 
92. Which one of the following sentence is most likely taken from a descriptive writing? (1)
- A. It is very tough to get to the tip of mount Kilimanjaro  
B. at the tip of mount Kilimanjaro, it is windy and very cold.  
C. Many people think mount Kilimanjaro is in Kenya but it is not.  
D. It took us longer than we expected to get to the tip of mount Kilimanjaro.
- 
93. Which one of the following is a line mostly likely taken from a narrative piece of writing? (1)
- A. The cause of the uproar remains a mystery.  
B. Quite a lot of them died suffocated in the crowd.  
C. I don't know how many shops were burnt down that day.  
D. When the clock struck even, people started yelling and shouting.
- 
94. Why should the poor pay as much as the rich? First, the poor is already poor and nothing is to be drawn out of poverty. Second, there is also a moral question of whether it would be just to add another burden to this group already saddled with... This is taken a piece of writing that is most likely: (1)
- A. descriptive  
B. expository  
C. narrative  
D. argumentative
- 
95. Everybody was unusually punctual. There was, however, someone very important that was still expected the driver. While everyone was eagerly waiting to leave the campus, Samuel's phone range. It was the driver.....This is taken from a piece of writing that is most likely: (1)
- A. narrative  
B. expository  
C. descriptive  
D. augmentative
- 
96. which one of the following of a line most likely taken from a narrative piece of writing? (1)
- A. Altogether, he was extraordinarily eloquent.  
B. Then the speaker stood up ask everyone for attention.  
C. He was so simplistic in his approach and influential in his argument.  
D. He had the art of disarming you of your opinion and making you join his bloc.
- 
97. Which one of the following sentences is most likely taken from an argumentative piece of writing? (1)
- A. Their price depends on their capacity  
B. This is much faster than its predecessor  
C. This one transports 500 of them every minute  
D. This is a new version of the previous ABB machine
- 
98. Which one of the following words is WRONGLY spelt? (1)
- A. Arguable  
B. changeable  
C. dyeing  
D. cognisance
- 
99. The phrase I regret to inform you that ?.... Is a possible introduction used in a letter to someone who: (1)
- A. should settle her/his bill.  
B. Is advised do collect an item.  
C. Is required to sign her/his contract.  
D. Did not succeed in a job interview

- 
- 100.** Which of the following sentences is correctly punctuated? (1)
- A. Robert frost never finished college , but he became a celebrated poet
  - B. Robert frost never finished college but, he became a celebrated poet.
  - C. Robert frost, never finished college, but he became a celebrated poet.
  - D. Robert frost, never finished college but he became, a celebrated poet.
- 
- 101.** Take care and thanks again. This is most likely taken from (1)
- A. the ending of a formal letter
  - B. the beginning of a formal letter
  - C. the ending of letter to a friend
  - D. the beginning of a letter to a friend
- 
- 102.** We would love to come. This short extract is taken from a letter which (1)
- A. invites
  - B. gives news
  - C. accepts invitation
  - D. asks for further information
- 
- 103.** Which of the following sentences is correctly punctuated? (1)
- A. "The frog", states an African proverb" does not jump without a reason."
  - B. "The frong, "states an African proverb, "does not jump without a reason."
  - C. "The frog," states an African proverb," does not jump without a reason."
  - D. The frog," states an African proverb" does jump without a reason."
- 
- 104.** I hope you are well. This is most likely taken from (1)
- A. the body of a friendly letter
  - B. the ending of a formal letter
  - C. the beginning of a formal letter
  - D. the beginning of friendly letter
- 
- 105.** Which of the following words is correctly spelt? (1)
- A. Questionnaire
  - B. resemblance
  - C. extension
  - D. environmental
- 
- 106.** Tattoos are put in place by means of a tattoo gun, which has a cluster of needles which jab in and out rapidly. This is most likely taken from a piece of writing that is (1)
- A. descriptive
  - B. argumentative
  - C. expository
  - D. narrative

— END OF EXAMINATION —