

English, 2006 EC, entrance exam

Grade 12 · English · 2006 E.C.

MARKING KEY — CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 106

Total marks: 106

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**

Answer: D

'Let us go and pick him up' is the only grammatically correct rearrangement. In phrasal verbs with a pronoun object, the pronoun must go between the verb and the particle ('pick him up', not 'pick up him/us').

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?

Answer: C

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?

Answer: A

'Are you going to invite many people to your party?' correctly follows standard English question order: Auxiliary (Are) + Subject (you) + Verb phrase (going to invite) + Direct Object (many people) + Prepositional Phrase (to your party).

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?

Answer: C

'How many sisters have you got?' correctly forms a wh-question using the structure: How many + plural noun + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb.

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.**

Answer: D

'Come and join us for the celebration' is the standard imperative construction with the transitive verb 'join' taking the direct object 'us' followed by the prepositional phrase '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

Answer: D

The paragraph logically begins by observing a bright object in the evening sky (e), identifying it as Venus (a), noting it is our nearest neighbor (b), introducing a contrast regarding life (c), and detailing the harsh conditions that prevent life (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

Answer: B

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

Answer: A

Sentence a defines informative speech; d states its primary domain (academia); c broadens its application to other spheres ('also common'); e transitions to speaker preparation; and b adds that the speaker should 'also organize' the speech coherently.

9. a. Every year one million children die of malaria b. Malaria is very common in many parts of the world c. However, 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. (1)

A. A b c e d

B. ✓ b a e d c

C. b d a e c

D. a e b c d

Answer: B

Sentence b introduces the global prevalence of malaria; a gives the death toll among children; e adds non-fatal impacts ('Many others'); d presents government control programmes; and c contrasts this with the need for public cooperation ('However, people must also cooperate').

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.

Answer: B

Paragraph 4 states that children who lack the socializing experience of visits by neighbors and friends suffer from a lack of social skills and become inhibited. Conversely, those who receive frequent visits are less likely to feel socially inhibited.

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 |

Answer: C

The passage explores three major categories of causes for shyness: genetic/biological factors (paragraph 2), environmental factors including family and culture (paragraphs 3-6), and technological factors (paragraph 7).

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, 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 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

Answer: B

In paragraph 7, 'our huge advance in technology' uses the first-person plural possessive pronoun 'our' in a general sense to refer to human society as a whole.

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, 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 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

Answer: C

The author presents family lineage evidence to support genetics, noting that parents of shy children were significantly more likely to report having been shy during their own childhoods than parents of non-shy children.

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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 |

Answer: D

'Jerky' means consisting of quick, sharp, or sudden spasmodic movements, as demonstrated by the babies' arm and leg reactions.

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, 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)

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.

Answer: B

The statement in paragraph 3 illustrates how environmental factors can override biological predispositions, demonstrating the power of life experiences on behavior.

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, 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.

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.

Answer: C

Paragraph 4 explains that visits from neighbors and friends provide children with necessary 'socializing experience' to develop their social skills, which prevents social inhibition.

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(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.

Answer: C

Paragraph 4 directly states: 'Because of their lack of social skills, they begin to feel socially inhibited, or shy, when they start school.'

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.

Answer: D

Paragraph 6 explains that in Israeli culture, failure is attributed externally to sources such as parents, teachers, and friends, while individual enterprise gets credit for success.

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, 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.

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. |

Answer: B

Talking to a gas station attendant is a direct, face-to-face interpersonal interaction, which the passage contrasts with machine-based or non-human forms of communication like surfing the Web, watching TV, and playing video games.

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, 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.

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

Answer: A

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.

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.

Answer: B

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, 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)

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

Answer: C

Paragraph 5 states that among the participating countries, the lowest percentage of shyness was reported in Israel at 31 percent.

23. Let us _____ the decision until next week. There could be unexpected changes. (1)

- A. Pass
B. by pass
C. ✓ **defer**
D. differ

Answer: C

'Defer' means to delay or postpone an action until a later time, which fits postponing the decision until next week.

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

Answer: B

The standard collocated verb for officially releasing a patient from a hospital is 'discharged'.

25. Writing a formal letter in English is not difficult, but you should follow certain _____. (1)

- A. convictions
B. conversations
C. conversion
D. ✓ **conventions**

Answer: D

'Conventions' refers to widely accepted rules, norms, or practices, such as the standard format for formal letter writing.

26. Ato Bisrat has been _____ chairman of the new committee. (1)

- A. apologized
B. appreciated
C. applauded
D. ✓ **appointed**

Answer: D

'Appointed' means officially assigned or chosen for a job or position of responsibility, such as committee chairman.

27. I was _____ when I heard the news of her mother's death. (1)

- A. ashamed
B. impressed
C. surprised
D. ✓ **shocked**

Answer: D

'Shocked' expresses the profound grief and sudden distress typically caused by tragic news such as a death.

28. Please _____ yourself from spitting in public places. (1)

- A. consign
B. ✓ **restrain**
C. restore
D. contradict

Answer: B

To 'restrain yourself from' doing something means to hold yourself back or prevent yourself from performing an action.

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

Answer: C

The standard political and legal collocation is to 'declare a state of emergency'.

30. Many students in my class were_____for poor attendance. (1)

- A. praised B. legalized
C. ✓ **penalized** D. fined

Answer: C

'Penalized' generally means punished or subjected to a penalty (such as grade deduction or detention), which appropriately fits an academic context for poor attendance.

31. A witness was able to_____my story that the accident was not my fault. (1)

- A. Sustain B. suspect
C. supplement D. ✓ **substantiate**

Answer: D

'Substantiate' means to provide evidence to prove the truth of a claim or story.

32. My parents will be _____ if I get into trouble with the head teacher again. (1)

- A. serious B. anxious
C. ✓ **furious** D. curious

Answer: C

'Furious' means extremely angry, which is the most natural reaction of parents to repeated disciplinary trouble at school.

33. I passed all my exams. This made my mother_____ (1)

- A. upset B. ✓ **proud**
C. annoyed D. anxious

Answer: B

Passing all examinations is a positive achievement that naturally makes a parent feel 'proud'.

34. He is a very kind person. He gets satisfaction by_____other's burden. (1)

- A. lighting B. slighting
C. ✓ **lightening** D. enlightening

Answer: C

To 'lighten' a burden means to make it less heavy, stressful, or demanding.

35. Do not think we are completely safe. Dangers are still _____. (1)

- A. eminent B. ✓ **imminent**
C. apparent D. evident

Answer: B

'Imminent' means about to happen or looming dangerously, which fits the context of not being safe. 'Eminent' is a common distractor meaning famous or distinguished.

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

Answer: A

The idiom 'wait on tables' means to work as a waiter or waitress, serving food and drinks to customers.

37. He turned an excellent essay in one American Civil War. (1)

- A. ✓ Submitted B. narrated
C. read D. edited

Answer: A

The phrasal verb 'turn in' means to hand in or submit completed work or an assignment.

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

Answer: C

To 'cope with' a difficult situation means to deal with or manage it successfully.

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

Answer: C

The phrasal verb 'turn down' means to decline or reject an offer, request, or proposal.

40. I don't get along with most of my classmates. (1)

- A. go
C. play
B. meet
D. ✓ agree

Answer: D

'Get along with' means to have a harmonious relationship with someone, which is closest in meaning to 'agree' among the provided choices.

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

Answer: D

The idiom 'at odds' means in conflict, dispute, or disagreement with someone.

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

Answer: B

When an animal is 'loose', it is not tied up, penned, or restrained, meaning it is 'free'.

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

Answer: C

'Accompanied by' means happening alongside or together with something, for which 'followed by' is the closest equivalent among the options.

44. it looks as if the whole building could come tumbling down at any movement. (1)

- A. crack
B. demolish
C. ✓ **fall**
D. move

Answer: C

To 'tumble down' means to collapse or fall rapidly and helplessly to the ground.

45. I turned round to find a man_____ a knife at me. (1)

- A. point
B. pointed
C. points
D. ✓ **pointing**

Answer: D

The structure 'find + object + present participle (-ing)' is used to describe finding someone in the middle of an action.

46. It was agreed that the football match _____. (1)

- A. ✓ **be postponed**
B. postpones
C. postponed
D. was postponed

Answer: A

Verbs of decision, proposal, or agreement followed by a 'that'-clause typically trigger the mandative subjunctive (base form: 'be postponed').

47. All my friends wanted coffee so I_____them some. (1)

- A. will make
B. make
C. could make
D. ✓ **made**

Answer: D

The sentence describes a completed past action matching the past tense in the first clause ('wanted coffee so I made them some').

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

Answer: A

The negative adverb 'nowhere' placed at the front of the clause causes subject-auxiliary inversion ('could it be found').

49. I hope you will visit us next summer?_____ (1)

- A. will you
B. ✓ **won't you**
C. don't you
D. are you

Answer: B

When a statement begins with 'I hope' or a similar belief verb, the question tag reflects the complement clause ('you will visit' → 'won't 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

Answer: C

'Nobody's coming' (contracted form of 'nobody is coming') fits the context of being 'disheartening' for a birthday party.

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

Answer: B

In correlative structures with 'neither... nor...', the verb agrees with the subject closer to it; here, the pronoun 'you' takes the plural verb 'are'.

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

Answer: C

The adjective 'relevant' is followed by the preposition 'to' ('relevant to something').

53. My holiday was never_____. I could use every minute for something enjoyable. (1)

- A. ✓ boring B. worrying
C. annoying D. thrilling

Answer: A

'Boring' provides the exact antonymous contrast to spending 'every minute for something enjoyable'.

54. Has the plane landed _____? people are waiting outside to welcome him. (1)

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

Answer: C

The adverb 'yet' is used at the end of questions in the present perfect tense to ask if an expected action has happened by the current time.

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

Answer: A

'Have never' is the standard way to express that something has not happened at any time. 'Haven't never' is a non-standard double negative, and 'have ever' is typically used in questions or after negatives.

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**

Answer: D

The time phrase 'by June' refers to a future deadline, requiring the future perfect tense ('will have completed') to show the action will be finished before that point.

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

Answer: B

The preposition 'since' specifying a starting point ('since September') requires the present perfect tense ('have really worked') to show an action continuing up to the relevant time.

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

Answer: B

The phrasal verb 'look into' means to investigate or examine facts about a situation, which fits the context of discovering what is going on.

59. Rosa dropped _____ to collect her book. She was so cooperative. (1)

- A. ✓ **by**
B. on
C. about
D. around

Answer: A

The phrasal verb 'drop by' means to make a brief, informal visit to a place.

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

Answer: C

'So that' is a conjunction of purpose followed by a full clause ('you have enough time...'). 'So as' and 'in order' must be followed by 'to' and an infinitive verb.

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

Answer: A

The adjective 'repetitive' appropriately describes tasks or jobs that involve doing the same thing over and over again.

62. I think my father _____ in this college since 2000. (1)

- A. teaches
B. taught
C. is teaching
D. ✓ **has taught**

Answer: D

The present perfect tense ('has taught') is required with 'since 2000' to indicate an action that began in the past and continues into the present.

63. The telephone _____. Can you answer it, please? (1)

- A. can ring
B. ✓ **is ringing**
C. rang
D. has rung

Answer: B

The present continuous 'is ringing' is used for an action taking place right now, which prompts the speaker to ask someone to answer it.

64. My English teacher usually wears jeans, but today he_____ a suit. (1)

- A. wears B. wore
C. ✓ **is wearing** D. has been wearing

Answer: C

While 'usually wears' describes a routine habit, the present continuous 'is wearing' indicates a temporary situation occurring 'today'.

65. My house_____ into last night for the second time. (1)

- A. broke B. broken
C. ✓ **was broken** D. has been broken

Answer: C

The past time expression 'last night' requires the past simple tense, and the subject 'My house' requires the passive form 'was broken into'.

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**

Answer: D

Comparing two items with a lower degree uses the structure 'less + adjective + than'.

67. If I_____time, I will do some shopping. (1)

- A. had B. ✓ **have**
C. will have D. am having

Answer: B

In a first conditional sentence ('will do'), the condition clause takes the simple present tense ('have').

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

Answer: C

The idiom 'What is it like to...?' uses the copular verb 'is' with the preposition 'like' to inquire about an experience.

69. Do you find _____difficult to meet new people? (1)

- A. them B. it is
C. they are D. ✓ **it**

Answer: D

The verb 'find' uses the dummy object 'it' followed by an adjective and an infinitive clause ('find it difficult to meet...').

70. She spends hours in her room_____ to music. (1)

- A. to listen B. having to listen
C. listens D. ✓ **listening**

Answer: D

The verb pattern for 'spend' followed by a time expression takes a gerund ('spend time doing something').

71. A room _____ for you at Hilton Hotel.

(1)

- A. has reserved
B. has been reserving
C. reserves
D. ✓ **has been reserved**

Answer: D

The subject 'A room' receives the action, requiring the present perfect passive voice 'has been reserved'.

72. Samson: How much coffee do you drink? Tewodros:_____.

(1)

- A. ✓ at least five cups**
- B. only after lunch**
- C. I like coffee**
- D. I don't like strong coffee**

Answer: A

The question 'How much coffee do you drink?' asks for a quantity, which is appropriately answered by 'at least five cups'.

73. You : How old are you? Lidet: _____.

(1)

- A. ✓ Twenty-two
- B. My sister is 18
- C. old enough for marriage
- D. I'm the youngest in the family

Answer: A

The question 'How old are you?' directly asks for the speaker's age, making 'Twenty-two' the correct and direct response.

74. Mother: I'm sick and tired of winter. Daughter:_____.

(1)

- A. good idea.
- B. ✓ **Don't worry! It'll be spring soon.**
- C. Do you want to eat out this evening?
- D. Don't you also like going to the cinema?

Answer: B

When someone complains about being sick and tired of the cold winter, offering reassurance like 'Don't worry! It'll be spring soon' is the most empathetic and relevant response.

75. Secretary: How can I help you? Student: _____.

(1)

- A. What is the director doing?
- B. Can I use the Director's office?
- C. ✓ **Can I talk to the director, please?**
- D. By showing me the Director's office.

Answer: C

In an office setting, when asked 'How can I help you?', the polite and standard way to state your purpose is 'Can I talk to the director, please?'.

76. Akalu: What was the party like? Lulu: _____.

(1)

- A. ✓ I think, it was OK.
- B. It started earlier, didn't it?
- C. Do you think people liked it?
- D. About a thousand people were invited.

Answer: A

The question 'What was the party like?' asks for an evaluation or description of the event, perfectly answered by 'I think, it was OK.'

77. Bachere: _____. Galgalo: if I were you, I would go home and take rest. (1)
- A. What a bad headache. It is like migraine
B. How about going home? I have a bad headache.
C. ✓ **I have got a bad headache., I have had it since morning.**
D. What a bad headache. I have never had this kind before.

Answer: C

Galgalo's conditional advice ('if I were you, I would go home and take rest') responds naturally to Bachere explaining an ongoing problem: 'I have got a bad headache. I have had it since morning.'

78. Bacha:_____ Bachu: Sure, he is packing. (1)
- A. What job does your brother do? B. ✓ **Is it true he is moving back here?**
C. Is it good for him to do a packing job? D. What is your brother doing these days?

Answer: B

Bachu's reply begins with 'Sure', confirming a yes/no question about someone's plans, and adds evidence ('he is packing'), which directly answers 'Is it true he is moving back here?'.

79. Benti: This is the Toyota car we bought last week. Isn't it beautiful? Nani: _____ (1)
- A. Who bought it? You? B. What? Is that really your car?
C. Oh no! I know you can't afford it. D. ✓ **What a great car! Really exciting!**

Answer: D

Benti invites agreement and admiration with the question 'Isn't it beautiful?', to which an enthusiastic compliment like 'What a great car! Really exciting!' is the most socially appropriate response.

80. You:_____ Yoseph: It is around Arat Kilo, next to Jolly Bar. (1)
- A. Is there a post office near here?
B. ✓ **Where is the nearest post office?**
C. Sorry. How can I get to the nearest post office?
D. Excuse me! Does it take long to the nearest post office?

Answer: B

Yoseph's response gives the location of a place ('around Arat Kilo, next to Jolly Bar'), which directly answers the 'Where' question in option B.

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?

Answer: B

Option B appropriately responds to the invitation to eat out by politely declining ('Sorry') and stating an alternative preference ('I would rather revise for exam').

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 doing your assignment?
- D. Would you read the report when you are ready?

Answer: B

Thomas's response is an apology declining a request for help due to being busy, which logically follows a polite request like 'Could you help me organize the report?'.

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**

Answer: D

The answer 'just a little' specifies a quantity of an uncountable noun (salt), which answers the question '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

Answer: A

The daughter describes an action in a sequence of events, which best answers 'What did you do next?'.

85. Stranger: excuse me, _____ You: I'm a stranger here 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?**

Answer: D

'Can you tell me where the post office is?' is a standard polite indirect question asking for directions, which elicits the common response 'I'm a stranger here myself'.

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

Answer: B

'Around Arat Kilo' directly answers the question regarding current place of residence ('Where do you live?').

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**

Answer: D

'Are you married?' is a yes/no question, and 'No, I'm not' provides the direct and grammatically correct short response.

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**

Answer: D

The shop assistant gives the price of an item ('1500 birr'), which corresponds to the question '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

Answer: A

'Just a little' is a standard short response indicating limited proficiency when asked 'Do you speak Italian?'.

90. Many people are less prejudiced against foreigners than they used to be in the past. This is most likely taken from a piece of writing that is (1)

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

Answer: C

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

Answer: A

The passage uses visual and sensory details ('sweating', 'feet are propped up', 'sits on his lap') to paint a vivid picture of a scene, which is typical of descriptive writing.

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.

Answer: B

Descriptive writing relies on sensory details to depict a scene; describing the peak as 'windy and very cold' appeals directly to the sense of touch and feeling.

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.**

Answer: D

Narrative writing relates a sequence of actions occurring in time; 'When the clock struck..., people started yelling...' recounts a specific chronological event.

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**

Answer: D

The passage poses a rhetorical question and lays out numbered points ('First...', 'Second...') to persuade the reader of a moral viewpoint, which is characteristic of argumentative writing.

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 rang. 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

Answer: A

The paragraph tells a story by describing a situation and an unfolding event ('While everyone was eagerly waiting... Samuel's phone rang'), which is the hallmark of narrative writing.

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.

Answer: B

Option B uses the chronological transitional word 'Then' and describes an action taking place ('stood up [to] ask...'), which is characteristic of narrative text.

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

Answer: B

Making an evaluative comparative claim ('much faster than its predecessor') to persuade a reader of a machine's superiority is typical of argumentative writing, whereas the other options state straightforward factual information.

98. Which one of the following words is **WRONGLY** spelt? (1)

- A. Arguable
- B. ✓ **changeable**
- C. dyeing
- D. cognisance

Answer: B

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**

Answer: D

'I regret to inform you that...' is the standard formal opening used to deliver unfavorable news, such as an unsuccessful job application.

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.

Answer: A

A comma is correctly placed before the coordinating conjunction 'but' when joining two independent clauses; options B, C, and D misplace commas around the subject or conjunction.

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

Answer: C

'Take care and thanks again' is a warm, informal sign-off, which belongs at the ending of a friendly letter rather than a formal one.

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

Answer: C

The phrase 'We would love to come' expresses an affirmative response to attend an event, which is the standard way to accept an invitation.

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."

Answer: C

In an interrupted quotation, commas are placed inside the first closing quotation mark and after the attributing speech tag ('states an African proverb').

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**

Answer: D

Friendly letters typically open with a polite inquiry about the recipient's well-being, such as 'I hope you are well.'

105. Which of the following words is correctly spelt?

(1)

A. Questionnaire

B. ✓ **resemblance**

C. extension

D. environmental

Answer: B

106. Tattoos are put in place by means of a tattoo gun, which has a cluster of needles which jab in and out rapidly.

(1)

This is most likely taken from a piece of writing that is

A. descriptive

B. argumentative

C. ✓ **expository**

D. narrative

Answer: C

The sentence explains the factual mechanism and process of how tattoos are applied, which is characteristic of expository (informative/explanatory) writing.

— END OF MARKING KEY —

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