

English, 2011 EC, entrance exam

Grade 12 · English · 2011 E.C.

MARKING KEY — CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 103

Total marks: 103

1. a take half it one days to may and cure. (1)
- A. ✓ **It may take one and a half days to cure.** B. It may take one and half days to a cure.
C. It may take to cure one and a half days. D. It may take a one and half days to cure.

Answer: A

The scrambled words are correctly arranged to form the grammatically and semantically sound sentence: 'It may take one and a half days to cure.'

2. his bet would I heart she win. (1)
- A. I win his heart she would bet. B. I would win she bet his heart.
C. ✓ **I bet she would win his heart.** D. She would win I bet his heart.

Answer: C

The scrambled words form the logical and grammatically correct English sentence: 'I bet she would win his heart.'

3. before were in they a all packed room interrogation tiny started. (1)
- A. Before they were packed started all interrogation in a tiny room.
B. ✓ **They were all packed in a tiny room before interrogation started.**
C. Interrogation were started before they all packed in a tiny room.
D. All packed in a tiny room before they were started interrogation.

Answer: B

Arranging the words in the order of Option B produces 'They were all packed in a tiny room before interrogation started', which is the only coherent and grammatically correct sentence.

4. the elsewhere is of unfriendly town people full from. (1)
- A. The town is unfriendly full of people from elsewhere.
B. From elsewhere is the town full of unfriendly people.
C. Unfriendly people from elsewhere is full of the town.
D. ✓ **The town is full of unfriendly people from elsewhere.**

Answer: D

Reassembling the words in Option D gives 'The town is full of unfriendly people from elsewhere', which is a grammatically perfect and natural English sentence.

5. they who are know do you? (1)
- A. Do they know who are you? B. ✓ **Do they know who you are?**
C. Who are you do they know? D. Who do you know they are?

Answer: B

'Do they know who you are?' is the correct order because the indirect question (noun clause) 'who you are' must follow statement word order (subject + verb) rather than question word order.

6. a. You should appreciate this perfect system for cleaning your room. (1)
b. Now find a location for the items you had placed in the center of the room.
c. Then, take out all of the trash and any other thing you have not used recently.
d. For any remaining items, see if you can stuff them into the back of your closet.
e. Start with moving items that do not have a proper place to the center of the room.

A. a e b c d

B. ✓ a e c b d

C. e b c d a

D. a e d b c

Answer: B

The sequence starts with an introduction to the system (a), followed by the first step (e), the second step (c), finding a location for remaining items (b), and ends with stuffing leftover items (d).

7. a. But that has never been true at all. (1)
b. Lately, however, I decided to get more serious.
c. People think I am smart because I do well in school.
d. To tell you the truth, I usually struggled in my school life.
e. First, I decided to become interested in whatever I was taught.

A. c e d a b

B. e a d b c

C. ✓ c a d b e

D. d e a c b

Answer: C

This sequence flows logically from establishing a premise about what people think (c), refuting it (a), detailing the truth of past struggles (d), introducing a recent decision to improve (b), and stating the first action taken (e).

8. *not have the same advantage as the ones that are, they did the hard work, and they are going to be the ones that get the short end of the stick. The consequences for not reporting a cheater should not be as severe as the ones for cheating. In fact, the consequences are mostly personal because it's nearly impossible to tell if someone knows someone else cheated. The consequences are that you put in a lot of time and effort to study and you have less of a chance of getting a good grade.* (1)

Taken from <https://essayscam.org/forum/fe/students-cheating-exams-tests-reasons-solutions-4874/>, 16 Dec. 2018

According to the first paragraph, what consequence do cheaters in schools face?

A. reprimand

B. withdrawal

C. ✓ expulsion

D. dishonesty

Answer: C

The first paragraph of the source article mentions that the consequences of cheating are severe and can range from getting a zero to being 'expelled' from school, which corresponds to expulsion.

9. *not have the same advantage as the ones that are, they did the hard work, and they are going to be the ones that get the short end of the stick. The consequences for not reporting a cheater should not be as severe as the ones for cheating. In fact, the consequences are mostly personal because it's nearly impossible to tell if someone knows someone else cheated. The consequences are that you put in a lot of time and effort to study and you have less of a chance of getting a good grade.* (1)

Taken from <https://essayscam.org/forum/fe/students-cheating-exams-tests-reasons-solutions-4874/>, 16 Dec. 2018

What would be the possible situation of students who get the short end of the stick (Para.5)?

- A. They score higher than those who cheat..
- B. ✓ **They score lower than those who cheat**
- C. They score equally with those who cheat.
- D. They are compensated for their hard work.

Answer: B

Students who 'get the short end of the stick' are those who study hard but ultimately get lower grades than the students who cheat and artificially inflate the curve.

10. Which one of the paragraphs below emphasizes the need for showing one's own competence in tests? (1)

- A. Paragraph 2
- B. Paragraph 3
- C. Paragraph 5
- D. ✓ **Paragraph 4**

Answer: D

Paragraph 4 explains that hiring someone else to do your work is wrong because 'you are not showing your own competence, you are showing someone else's.'

11. What did the writer in his study want to find out (Para.1)? (1)

- A. Dogs' ability to find hidden things
- B. ✓ **Dogs' ability to read human body language**
- C. Dogs' ability to read the human mind
- D. Dogs' single skill that makes them different

Answer: B

The research by Brian Hare mentioned in the passage was designed to investigate dogs' unique and innate ability to read human body language and social cues.

12. In Paragraph 5, what variable were the Hungarian scientists trying to control? (1)

- A. The difference in age of both the wolves and the dogs
- B. The amount of time both animals can stay with humans in a day
- C. The extent of anxiety both animals show as they grow up
- D. ✓ **The degree of exposure of both animals to human beings**

Answer: D

The Hungarian scientists hand-reared both wolves and dogs and kept them in close daily contact with humans to control for environmental exposure to human beings.

13. Which one of the following sentences is true about wolves and dogs? (1)
- A. They equally interact with human beings.
 - B. ✓ **Wolves avoid people's faces while dogs don't.**
 - C. Their difference is less vivid in mind than in physique.
 - D. Wolves emerged from dogs thousands of years ago.

Answer: B

Studies show that unlike domestic dogs, which actively make eye contact and look at human faces for cues, wolves tend to avoid looking directly at people's faces.

14. What is the idea that the writer of this article doesn't seem to agree to (Para. 9)? (1)
- A. ✓ **Adult dogs are more like baby wolves.**
 - B. Wolves are more aggressive than dogs.
 - C. Dogs exhibit submissive behavior.
 - D. The wolves do not look at their owners.

Answer: A

The writer disagrees with the idea of paedomorphosis—that dogs are simply juvenile wolves—because puppy wolves do not display the same social cognitive skills as domestic dogs.

15. Which one of the following was an unexpected finding in the experiments reported in November 2002? (1)
- A. That both the wolves and the dogs exhibited similar abilities
 - B. ✓ **That the dogs outperformed the chimps in the experiment**
 - C. That both the wolves and the chimps seemed to have similar abilities
 - D. That both the wolves and the chimps failed to understand the experimenters

Answer: B

It was highly unexpected that domestic dogs would outperform chimpanzees, our closest genetic relatives, in tasks requiring the understanding of human cooperative communicative gestures.

16. Previously, he was a fulltime manager at the Sheraton Hotel, but now he earns a living working as a _____ (1)
- giving training to managers in various companies.
- A. staff
 - B. ✓ **freelancer**
 - C. personnel
 - D. pensioner

Answer: B

'Freelancer' is the correct term for someone who is self-employed and offers services to multiple different companies rather than working for a single employer.

17. The new prime minister seems to have the _____ of a natural leader. But to be successful, he needs the cooperation of all the people. (1)
- A. ✓ **dynamism**
 - B. dynamicity
 - C. dynamist
 - D. dynamics

Answer: A

'Dynamism' is the noun that describes the quality of being characterized by vigorous activity and progress, which perfectly describes the positive traits of a natural leader.

18. Corrupt officials might think they could rob public property and _____ it, but sooner or later, they would get caught. (1)

- A. get out of
B. get down to
C. ✓ **get away with**
D. get down on

Answer: C

The phrasal verb 'get away with' means to escape punishment or blame for an illegal or wrong act, which fits the context of corrupt officials trying to steal public funds.

19. I believe the machine was _____ by the operator. How can it stop working in just three months? (1)

- A. unused
B. disused
C. ✓ **misused**
D. underused

Answer: C

The prefix 'mis-' means badly or wrongly; 'misused' indicates that the operator handled the machine incorrectly, causing it to break down prematurely.

20. Apparently there are lots of buildings in Addis Ababa that should be, _____ because of their inferior quality. If left alone, they could be risky to the occupants. (1)

- A. ✓ **pulled down**
B. pulled away
C. pulled off
D. pulled out

Answer: A

The phrasal verb 'pulled down' means to demolish a building, which is necessary for structures of inferior quality to prevent them from collapsing on occupants.

21. She likes to try extraordinary things. In other words, she usually comes up with _____ ideas that most of us cannot think of. (1)

- A. good
B. ✓ **strange**
C. further
D. mundane

Answer: B

In this context, 'extraordinary' is best matched by 'strange', which refers to unusual or unique ideas that most people would not normally think of.

22. We should teach children to _____ when they cross roads. There could be speeding vehicles coming from either direction. (1)

- A. look back
B. look ahead
C. look on
D. ✓ **look out**

Answer: D

The phrasal verb 'look out' means to watch out or be vigilant, which is crucial when crossing roads to avoid speeding vehicles.

23. Countries which are members of the African Union are _____ states. (1)

- A. monolithic
B. member
C. riparian
D. ✓ **sovereign**

Answer: D

The member states of the African Union are 'sovereign' states, meaning they are independent and possess self-governing authority.

24. If we carefully listen to the advice of our medical personnel, I am sure we can easily prevent some of the infectious diseases in Ethiopia. But people don't seem to be serious about them. (1)

- A. dangerous
C. fatal
B. ✓ **contagious**
D. serious

Answer: B

In the context of diseases, 'infectious' is closest in meaning to 'contagious', as both refer to diseases that can spread from person to person.

25. A substantial number of refugees from the Middle East have drowned in the Mediterranean Sea while trying to cross to Europe. (1)

- A. record-breaking
C. verified
B. ✓ **considerable**
D. innumerable

Answer: B

The word 'substantial' means a large or 'considerable' amount, which fits the context of a large number of refugees.

26. This task calls for careful investigation and scrutiny. (1)

- A. looks for
C. ✓ **demands**
B. names
D. visits

Answer: C

The phrasal verb 'calls for' means to require or 'demand' something, making 'demands' the closest synonym in this context.

27. We are so regretful that we didn't take necessary measures to stop the tyranny that went on in prisons of this country. No doubt, we would be held responsible. (1)

- A. gleeful
C. disgraceful
B. shameful
D. ✓ **remorseful**

Answer: D

The adjective 'regretful' is synonymous with 'remorseful', expressing sorrow or guilt for a past action or failure to act.

28. The whole family looked up to my mother as their ideal example. (1)

- A. ✓ **respected**
C. spoke
B. told
D. took

Answer: A

The phrasal verb 'looked up to' means to admire or 'respect' someone as an ideal role model.

29. Despite all attempts to bring about peace and stability, things are going very slow and in some places, they are even getting worse. (1)

- A. Because of
C. ✓ **Regardless of**
B. Even though
D. With regard to

Answer: C

Both 'Despite' and 'Regardless of' are prepositions used to introduce a contrast or concession before a noun phrase.

30. Contrary to what I heard about her, she is such a cute girl difficult to part with. She has a huge sense of humor. (1)

- A. Though
B. ✓ Unlike
C. In contrast
D. Opposite

Answer: B

The preposition 'Unlike' is the best substitute for 'Contrary to' in this sentence, as both introduce a contrast with what was previously believed.

31. The doctor told the nurse to have all the gadgets sterilized and make them ready for the operation this morning. (1)

- A. well organized
B. speck-free
C. disassembled
D. ✓ germ-free

Answer: D

In medical contexts, 'sterilized' means to be made free from bacteria or other microorganisms, which is synonymous with 'germ-free'.

32. _____ in the town could you find any safe haven. I ask you to leave before it is too late. (1)

- A. ✓ Nowhere
B. No one
C. Nothing
D. Neither

Answer: A

The negative adverb 'Nowhere' triggers subject-verb inversion ('could you find') when placed at the beginning of a sentence.

33. _____ of you is responsible for what had happened. It was this Nigerian guy that stole everything. (1)

- A. ✓ Neither
B. Either
C. One
D. Both

Answer: A

The pronoun 'Neither' is used to indicate that none of the two people addressed is responsible, especially since the speaker attributes the theft to a third party ('this Nigerian guy').

34. Hebran _____ there since last October, but she wants to come back very soon. She says she is missing her little daughter. (1)

- A. is
B. was
C. ✓ has been
D. had been

Answer: C

The present perfect tense 'has been' is used to describe an action or state that started in the past ('since last October') and continues to have relevance in the present.

35. I _____ this job for the last 35 years and I don't think I would even think of changing it. It is my world and I feel there is no better world for me. (1)

- A. was doing
B. am doing
C. had done
D. ✓ have done

Answer: D

The present perfect 'have done' is used with 'for the last 35 years' to indicate an activity that began in the past and continues to the present moment.

36. We were worried that everybody had very little money left. It was even more frustrating that Abdu, our group leader, had the _____ compared to the rest of us. (1)

- A. less
B. most little
C. more little
D. ✓ **least**

Answer: D

The superlative adjective 'least' is correct because it is preceded by the definite article 'the' and compares Abdu's money to that of everyone else in the group.

37. Despite the provocative comments made by some of her audience, she chose her words very carefully _____ not to go out of topic and make the issue personal. I really admired her patience. (1)

- A. so that
B. because of
C. in order that
D. ✓ **so as**

Answer: D

The phrase 'so as not to' is the correct negative infinitive of purpose, used to show the intention behind choosing her words carefully.

38. The fact is that I didn't know she was in such a serious problem. Now you calm down and I _____ do everything possible. OK? (1)

- A. may
B. am going to
C. can
D. ✓ **will**

Answer: D

The modal 'will' is used to express a spontaneous decision or promise made at the moment of speaking, such as offering immediate assistance.

39. By the time you come for your next holiday, they _____ the construction of the hotel. Surely, you will be staying there. (1)

- A. ✓ **will have completed**
B. already completed
C. would complete
D. will complete

Answer: A

The future perfect tense ('will have completed') is required because of the time marker 'By the time', indicating that the construction will be finished before the next holiday.

40. There might be skirmishes here and there in the country. _____, the system is more democratic than ever before and the majority seems to be happier. (1)

- A. But
B. ✓ **Even so**
C. Despite
D. Even though

Answer: B

The transitional phrase 'Even so' means 'nevertheless' or 'despite that', and it is used here to connect two contrasting independent sentences.

41. Aren't you Mr. Karimu's daughter? _____, I thought someone introduced you to me. (1)

- A. Yes, I'm not
B. ✓ **Yes, I am..**
C. No, I am.
D. No, he didn't.

Answer: B

'Yes, I am' is the grammatically correct and positive short answer to confirm the identity asked in the negative question 'Aren't you...?'. 'Aren't you...?'

42. Gebre didn't come to the meeting _____ fear of being labeled as a puppet. But it could have been better (1)
to go and see what people think about the system.

- A. ✓ for
C. as
- B. in case of
D. because

Answer: A

The prepositional phrase 'for fear of' is a fixed idiom used to explain the motive of avoiding something undesirable (being labeled a puppet).

43. She was rude _____ all of us, so the president should take an immediate measure- in fact, see her off for good. (1)

- A. with B. on
C. at D. ✓ to

Answer: D

The adjective 'rude' is typically followed by the preposition 'to' when referring to the person who is the recipient of the rudeness.

44. Nearly _____ of the invited guests appeared for the theatre and the manager was fuming about this. I _____ said nothing, but chose to keep silent. (1)

- A. some
B. neither
C. all
D. ✓ none

Answer: D

'Nearly none' fits the context perfectly because the manager's anger ('fuming') indicates that almost no invited guests showed up.

45. I understand _____ could replace the trouble you took to make us live comfortably. All we could do is say thank you from the bottom of our heart. (1)

- A. something B. everything
C. ✓ nothing D. no anything

Answer: C

'Nothing could replace' expresses that the effort made by the other person is priceless, which is why the speaker can only offer heartfelt thanks.

46. _____ need further clarification, give us a call or pay us a visit. We will be happy to assist. (1)

- A. You may B. You will
C. Would you D. ✓ Should you

Answer: D

'Should you' is an inverted conditional structure equivalent to 'If you should', which is used to make formal offers of assistance.

47. She showed such _____ gestures that the boy thought she loved him. We shouldn't totally blame him for his actions. (1)

- A. pleasing B. relaxing
C. ✓ misleading D. daring

Answer: C

The word 'misleading' explains why the boy wrongly assumed she loved him and why he shouldn't be fully blamed for his mistake.

48. When we arrived in Addis Ababa, Bubu _____ the money yet. You can't imagine how cross I was as we had no cash on hand. (1)

- A. hasn't sent
B. ✓ **hadn't sent**
C. didn't send
D. wouldn't send

Answer: B

The past perfect tense 'hadn't sent' is used because the action of sending money was expected to occur before the past moment of arrival.

49. Everybody reacted in a strange way. It was a really _____ blast that I could hear almost nothing of the screams and yells around. It took me five minutes to realize what was going on. (1)

- A. devastating
B. disheartening
C. exploding
D. ✓ **deafening**

Answer: D

The word 'deafening' means extremely loud, which explains why the speaker 'could hear almost nothing' after the blast.

50. They still argue that the quality of education is steadily improving. Obviously they are trying to fool us, but we _____ the idea. (1)

- A. don't expect
B. neither agree to
C. either take
D. ✓ **never buy**

Answer: D

To 'buy' an idea or explanation is an idiom meaning to believe or accept it; thus, 'never buy the idea' means they do not believe the claim.

51. I _____ with you, Abel; irregular class attendance isn't the cause of your failure. (1)

- A. have disagreement
B. am disagreeing
C. disagreed
D. ✓ **disagree**

Answer: D

'Disagree' is a stative verb used in the simple present tense to state a current opinion or stance.

52. I am giving up the idea of starting an MA programme at Jombola University. Admission with them is in August, but I _____ from here by then. I will still have one more course to do. (1)

- A. ✓ **won't have graduated**
B. won't be graduating
C. wouldn't graduate
D. won't graduate

Answer: A

The future perfect tense ('won't have graduated') is required here because of the time reference 'by then' (by August).

53. _____ had we finished the cooking than he knocked at the door wanting something to eat. His noses should be very dependable. (1)

- A. So soon
B. As soon as
C. ✓ **No sooner**
D. Very soon

Answer: C

The correlative conjunction 'No sooner... than' is used to show that one event happens immediately after another.

54. You would easily get a good job if you _____ your spoken English. (1)
- A. improve
B. ✓ **improved**
C. were improving
D. are improving

Answer: B

This is a second conditional sentence ('would' + verb in the main clause, past simple 'improved' in the 'if' clause) used for hypothetical scenarios.

55. There are wide-spread _____ rumors of exempting students who score over 600 from educational cost-sharing. (1)
- A. inspired
B. inspiration
C. inspirational
D. ✓ **inspiring**

Answer: D

'Inspiring' is the correct participle adjective to describe rumors that give hope and encouragement to the students.

56. Boss: What was their argument in brief?
Subordinate: _____ (1)
- A. Yes, they always like to argue.
B. They just kept talking. Nothing brief.
C. Majority were not arguing strongly.
D. ✓ **They want the group to leave now.**

Answer: D

The subordinate summarizes the core point of the argument ('They want the group to leave now') in response to the boss's request for a brief summary.

57. Chemed: Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the nearest station?
Zemedkun: _____ (1)
- A. Stations are big in this city.
B. ✓ **Sorry. I'm a stranger here myself.**
C. Many people line up in the station.
D. Why would you like to go to the station?

Answer: B

'Sorry. I'm a stranger here myself' is a polite, idiomatic expression used to explain why you cannot give directions to someone.

58. Marta: This is the pair of shoes I bought last week.
Ariat: _____ (1)
- A. Did you really need one?
B. ✓ **So fashionable, isn't it?**
C. Leather shoes last very long.
D. What size do you usually wear?

Answer: B

Responding with 'So fashionable, isn't it?' is a natural and positive reaction to someone showing you their newly purchased shoes.

59. Mammo: Are you coming to the party?
Mamitu: _____ (1)
- A. You like going to parties.
B. Who told you I am throwing a party?
C. ✓ **Only if I finish the assignment.**
D. How many parties have I got that day?

Answer: C

'Only if I finish the assignment' is a logical, conditional response to whether someone is attending an event.

60. Ujulu: I heard that girl is very hard-working. She always stands first. (1)

Hagos: _____

- A. Girls are mostly like that. B. ✓ **What is more, she is well-behaved.**
C. Do you know her younger sister? D. Where does she come from?

Answer: B

The phrase 'What is more' is used to add reinforcing information, agreeing with the praise of the girl and adding another positive quality.

61. Shaket: They lost their grandma only a month ago. (1)

Sosina: _____

- A. ✓ **Sad! Their uncle is also critically ill.** B. They used to talk about her.
C. Who is their grandma? D. Grandmas spoil their grand children.

Answer: A

Expressing sympathy ('Sad!') and offering related updates about the family is a standard way to sustain a conversation about bereavement.

62. Yihun: Poor Lili! She lost all her money. (1)

Jember: _____

- A. ✓ **What a pity! How come?** B. She is not very poor.
C. Was she walking around? D. How much money was it?

Answer: A

'What a pity! How come?' is a natural response that shows empathy for someone's misfortune and asks for elaboration.

63. Demeku: How is the weather? (1)

Azalech: _____

- A. What is the weather forecast? B. It's summer here.
C. ✓ **Phew! It's hot.** D. Wow, they are enjoying the sun.

Answer: C

'Phew! It's hot' is an immediate and direct answer to a question about the current weather conditions.

64. Nigusu: The wot was too spicy. I just couldn't eat it. (1)

Nibrete: _____

- A. Was it shiro wot or something else?
B. ✓ **Are you hungry now? Let's go out for dinner.**
C. We didn't need any wot, as a matter of fact.
D. Gosh! Wasn't the taste also horrible?

Answer: B

Offering to take someone out for dinner because they couldn't eat their extremely spicy meal is a very caring and relevant conversational follow-up.

65. Tesfa: Who walks on all fours in the morning, two in the afternoon and three in the evening? (1)

Soliana: _____

- A. A cow B. ✓ **A man**
C. A hyena D. An amputee

Answer: B

This is the classic riddle of the Sphinx, where the answer is 'a man' because a human crawls as a baby, walks on two legs as an adult, and uses a cane in old age.

66. Tourist: The roads in the city are dilapidated. (1)

Friend: _____

- A. ✓ **Yeah, they should have at least been patched.**
- B. There are more pressing problems, though.
- C. They are better in the countryside.
- D. You know, the world economy is in a problem.

Answer: A

Answering 'Yeah, they should have at least been patched' agrees with the complaint about the dilapidated roads and suggests a minimal corrective action.

67. Lelisa: Shall we walk or take a bus? (1)

Jigsa: _____

- A. ✓ **Come on! We'd rather take a bus.**
- B. Do you always take buses?
- C. Have you walked all morning?
- D. Tell me. Why do you ask?

Answer: A

'We'd rather take a bus' directly resolves the choice offered by Lelisa by expressing a clear preference.

68. Neima: I'm worried. I'm performing awfully poor this year. (1)

Kulani: _____

- A. What courses did you fail?
- B. Yes, I know a lot of students are.
- C. Did you tell me that your dorm mate also flunked?
- D. ✓ **Night clubs don't help. Get down and study!**

Answer: D

This option offers direct and relevant advice (to stop going to night clubs and to study) that addresses the problem of performing poorly in school.

69. Shumi: Exams are round the corner. We have to work hard. (1)

Meseret: _____

- A. This semester is too short.
- B. ✓ **I couldn't agree more, Shumi.**
- C. Most of the students are lazy.
- D. I'll sit in the corner and study.

Answer: B

The phrase 'I couldn't agree more' is a standard way of expressing strong agreement with Shumi's statement about needing to work hard.

70. Student: (1)

Friend: If I were you, I would report to the campus police.

- A. Where are my books? I left them all here.
- B. I saw them fighting. Anything serious?
- C. ✓ **My ID is missing. What shall I do?**
- D. There is a mob dancing down there. So strange!

Answer: C

Reporting a missing identity card (ID) to the campus police is a logical and necessary action, which directly fits the advice given by the friend.

71. Bertukan: My new boyfriend loves me a lot. (1)

Mamitu: _____

- A. ✓ **Isn't that rather too soon to say?** B. He is very handsome, isn't he?
C. What is his name, please? D. Did you break up with Temesgen?

Answer: A

Since the boyfriend is 'new', Mamitu's skeptical response ('Isn't that rather too soon to say?') is a natural and conversational reaction to the claim that he already loves her a lot.

72. Elsa: What shall we do about our politicians? They are all corrupt. (1)

Frehiwot: _____

- A. Corruption has now become rampant.
B. I don't think politicians in the West are corrupt.
C. Politics and corruption are the same in third world. Don't you think?
D. ✓ **You don't have to say that. There are some honest ones.**

Answer: D

Option D directly responds to and challenges Elsa's overgeneralization that 'all' politicians are corrupt by pointing out that there are honest ones.

73. Didi: I heard you won the scholarship. (1)

Dunka: _____

- A. I won't be bothered if I don't.
B. Twenty of us applied for it.
C. ✓ **Sure. I knew I would.**
D. This is one of the best scholarships.

Answer: C

Option C is the only choice that directly confirms Dunka's awareness and achievement of winning the scholarship.

74. Alemu: Sounds like you had a boring day. Did anything interesting happen? (1)

Feyissa: _____

- A. What's interesting?
B. Many things happen in this city.
C. ✓ **Not really. Don't think so.**
D. Often many things happen, but few may take our attention.

Answer: C

To answer the yes/no question 'Did anything interesting happen?' in the context of having a boring day, 'Not really. Don't think so.' is the most natural fit.

75. Aster: Jim and Jane are marrying next week. (1)

Beli: _____

- A. I know Jim loves her, but she was going out with someone else.
B. Jane is so beautiful that all the boys around like her.
C. There are so many weddings to take place next week.
D. ✓ **I don't think they would make a good couple.**

Answer: D

Expressing an opinion on whether the couple is well-suited ('I don't think they would make a good couple') is a very common conversational reaction to a wedding announcement.

76. You: Guess what! I bought a car. (1)

Friend: _____

- A. ✓ **Are you serious? You must be joking!** B. I also want to buy a new one.
C. Where are cars sold in this city? D. Cars are very important.

Answer: A

Buying a car is a major accomplishment, and expressing surprise with 'Are you serious? You must be joking!' is a typical, friendly response.

77. Husband: We have to be stringent in using our home provision. (1)

Wife: What do you mean by that? How? You know we are spending the minimum possible.

Husband: I know. However, our income is diminishing and the cost of living sky-rocketing.

Wife: So, what should we do?

Husband: We've to change our style of living. Economize.

Wife: I concur; however, I disagree with your solution. _____

- A. Where did you put your money?
B. Generally, the cost of living is rising.
C. ✓ **We have to work more and harder.**
D. Whether we like it or not we have to accept it.

Answer: C

The wife agrees with the need to address the financial problem but disagrees with the husband's solution of cutting back (economizing). Her alternative solution is to increase income by working harder.

78. Driver: My Toyota car is still perfect after 10 years on the road. (1)

Mechanic: _____

- A. I have a Volkswagen. B. Do they also drive Toyota?
C. My brother also has one. D. ✓ **Toyota cars are the best.**

Answer: D

As a professional, the mechanic's generalization that 'Toyota cars are the best' directly validates the driver's experience of their car being perfect after ten years.

79. Abay: They shouldn't have released all those prisoners. (1)

Mulatu: _____

- A. Well, probably those who robbed public resources!
B. Everybody wants the freedom out of prison.
C. ✓ **Most of the prisoners had been unjustly tortured.**
D. Who would like to stay in jail?

Answer: C

Mulatu counters Abay's objection to the prisoners' release by justifying it, pointing out that most of them had been unjustly tortured.

80. Ashu: There are positive changes all over the country. (1)

Zenebe: _____

- A. Some people do not seem to like it.
- B. ✓ **Yeah, but there is some instability here and there.**
- C. Positive changes are good for the people.
- D. So many years have lapsed before we saw changes.

Answer: B

This option provides a realistic and balanced counter-perspective ('Yeah, but...') to the claim of positive changes happening everywhere by noting the existence of instability.

81. Gonfe: I don't agree to her idea of perfectionism. (1)

Lakech: _____

- A. Driving needs accuracy. Doesn't it?
- B. ✓ **You mean it is not possible to be exact?**
- C. Are you saying she is after precision?
- D. I know her brother makes a lot of mistakes.

Answer: B

Since perfectionism demands complete accuracy and exactness, Lakech's response clarifies Gonfe's objection by asking if he believes being exact is impossible.

82. Tsegaye: _____. What would you do? (1)

Gutema: What comes to mind – calling the police or friends? I don't know.

- A. Wow ! moons and stars.
- B. ✓ **Suppose you had an accident.**
- C. Alas, what a tough luck!
- D. What is the cause of the accident?

Answer: B

Gutema's response lists immediate emergency actions (calling police or friends), which makes sense only if Tsegaye set up a hypothetical scenario like having an accident.

83. Friend: _____. (1)

Ergicho: Alright, but only for five minutes.

- A. Do you need the computer for long?
- B. ✓ **How about helping me with the computer?**
- C. Are they perhaps fixing my computer?
- D. I'll need time to buy a new computer.

Answer: B

Ergicho's response ('Alright, but only for five minutes') is an agreement to a request for assistance with a strict time limit, which perfectly fits the proposal in B.

84. Student 1: I'm sorry. I don't remember. Have you seen them? (1)

Student 2: _____

- A. I was busy doing my homework.
- B. Probably, It was an empty room.
- C. What were they doing? They must be our friends.
- D. ✓ **Sure. I've seen them with my naked eyes.**

Answer: D

Student 2's response 'Sure. I've seen them with my naked eyes' directly and emphatically answers Student 1's question 'Have you seen them?'.

85. Beruktawit: I got the position I applied for. (1)
Shashitu: _____
- A. For how long will you be serving? B. I knew it was a well paid job.
C. ✓ **Really? What good news!** D. Getting a job here is not very easy.

Answer: C

An enthusiastic exclamation like 'Really? What good news!' is the standard, supportive way to congratulate a friend on securing a job.

86. Manager: What happened to those new machines? (1)
Technician: _____
- A. ✓ **Very frustrating! None of them is working.**
B. May be, they are not good machines.
C. Shall we put them on auction?
D. Amazing! They are new and well-designed.

Answer: A

The technician's role is to report the status of the machines to the manager. Saying 'Very frustrating! None of them is working' directly answers what happened to them.

87. Doctor: How would it matter if the patients do not turn up on time? (1)
Nurse: _____
- A. There is no patient here.
B. ✓ **Well. I think this would oblige us to stay longer.**
C. No, patients do not arrive on time.
D. On the contrary, patients are usually apprehensive.

Answer: B

The doctor asks about the consequences of late patients, and the nurse logically points out that it would force the medical staff to work overtime and stay longer.

88. Hamza: I'm sorry. I've broken your glasses. (1)
Mother: _____
- A. You know glasses are so fragile.
B. ✓ **How disappointing! I got them only yesterday**
C. These are very expensive, twenty birr each.
D. You will need to handle them carefully.

Answer: B

Expressing disappointment at the loss of a newly acquired item ('I got them only yesterday') is a natural and common emotional reaction to something being broken.

89. Which one of the following sentences is **WRONGLY** punctuated? (1)
- A. We uttered, "Just calm down!"
B. I asked, "Why don't you pick her up?"
C. ✓ **"Sodere", I replied. 'I was there for a year.'**
D. She said, "We'll be there in five minutes."

Answer: C

Option C is incorrectly punctuated because it inconsistently mixes double quotation marks ("Sodere") and single quotation marks ('I was there for a year.') for the same speaker's dialogue.

90. Which one of the following sentences is most likely taken from a narrative piece of writing? (1)
- A. ✓ **She radically changed and was overwhelmed by the idea of feminism.**
 - B. Feminism is an outlook claiming equality of women with men.
 - C. Women should enjoy the same opportunity as men, she believes.
 - D. Her life history shows that she was born in 1987.

Answer: A

Narrative writing focuses on character actions, development, and events over time. Option A describes a character undergoing a radical transformation, which is a key element of narrative.

91. Which one of the following could be an opening to a letter a company manager is writing to you with regard to the job you applied for? (1)
- A. How are you doing? I am writing to let you know that you have not
 - B. ✓ **I regret to inform you that you have not been chosen**
 - C. I'm dropping you a few lines just to bring to your attention that you have not....
 - D. Dear Sir, Remember you applied to our company for a job? Unfortunately you...

Answer: B

Option B uses the standard, highly professional and polite opening phrase ('I regret to inform you that...') typically found in formal business rejection letters.

92. Which one of the following sentences is correctly punctuated? (1)
- A. ✓ **Last week—I think it was Monday—I sent them a complete report.**
 - B. Last week, I think, it was Monday—I sent them a complete report.
 - C. Last week; I think it was Monday, I sent them a complete report.
 - D. Last week—I think, it was Monday, I sent them a complete report.

Answer: A

Em-dashes (—) are correctly used here to set off parenthetical information ('I think it was Monday') that abruptly interrupts the flow of the sentence.

93. Which one of the following could be an ending you would possibly use to a letter you wrote to your best friend in Nazareth? (1)
- A. ✓ **Best wishes,**
 - B. Good bye!
 - C. Sincerely,
 - D. Bye!

Answer: A

'Best wishes,' is a standard, warm, and friendly complimentary close suitable for a letter to a close friend, whereas 'Sincerely,' is too formal and 'Bye!' is too colloquial/spoken.

94. Early morning, I went for a walk and came back to the hotel to have breakfast with her and go out. Our plan for the day was to visit an old castle from the 17th century. As we finished breakfast, we packed our stuff and called a taxi. ... These lines are taken from a piece of writing that is most likely: (1)
- A. Expository
 - B. ✓ **Narrative**
 - C. Descriptive
 - D. Argumentative

Answer: B

The text relates a chronological sequence of events ('went for a walk', 'came back', 'finished breakfast', 'packed', 'called a taxi'), which is the defining characteristic of narrative writing.

95. Which one of the following is an example of a sentence extracted from a descriptive piece of writing? (1)
- A. There was no point in getting together to discuss the issue.
 - B. ✓ **We could hear from distance a huge crowd chanting and singing.**
 - C. First, we met the Deputy President right in front of his office.
 - D. Officials like ministers in many countries have their own schedules.

Answer: B

This sentence uses sensory details ('could hear', 'huge crowd chanting and singing') to create a vivid auditory picture, which is typical of descriptive writing.

96. Which one of the following sentences has a correct punctuation? (1)
- A. "Is that so?", Buli remarked politely. "Just to save you!"
 - B. "Is that so?" Buli remarked politely; "Just to save you!"
 - C. "Is that so" Buli remarked politely? "Just to save you!"
 - D. ✓ **"Is that so?" Buli remarked politely. "Just to save you!"**

Answer: D

In dialogue punctuation, a question mark goes inside the quotation marks, and if the reporting clause ends the sentence, a period is placed after it ('remarked politely.').

97. He was a real miser. Giving out a penny even to his old mum hurt him like a knife in the body. ... This is taken from a piece of writing that is most likely: (1)
- A. Expository
 - B. Argumentative
 - C. Narrative
 - D. ✓ **Descriptive**

Answer: D

This passage describes the character traits of a person using vivid imagery ('hurt him like a knife'), which is a form of character description (descriptive writing).

98. After graduation from a college, he went straight into the army and took training for three years. Apparently, it was towards the end of the training that he decided to join the front, so he established contact with the leaders. After that.... What kind of writing are the above lines most likely taken from? (1)
- A. Descriptive
 - B. Argumentative
 - C. ✓ **Narrative**
 - D. Expository

Answer: C

This passage details a chronological sequence of events over time ('After graduation', 'took training', 'towards the end', 'After that'), making it a narrative text.

99. Which one of the following words has a correct spelling? (1)
- A. grafitti
 - B. arguement
 - C. ✓ **license**
 - D. acquaintance

Answer: C

'License' is spelled correctly (commonly used in US English as both noun and verb, and in UK English as a verb). The other options are misspelled: 'grafitti' should be 'graffiti', 'arguement' should be 'argument', and 'acquaintance' should be 'acquaintance'.

100. Questions 111-115: Suppose there are 18 other students than you in your class. The youngest is Eldana, 14, and the oldest is Biruk, 19. The breakdown in age of the remaining students is that six are 15, four are 16, three are 17 and four are 18. Answer the following questions based on the information above. (1)
- What is the range of the distribution?

- A. 3
C. 4
B. ✓ 5
D. 6

Answer: B

The range is the difference between the maximum value (Biruk, 19) and the minimum value (Eldana, 14), which is $19 - 14 = 5$.

101. Questions 111-115: Suppose there are 18 other students than you in your class. The youngest is Eldana, 14, and the oldest is Biruk, 19. The breakdown in age of the remaining students is that six are 15, four are 16, three are 17 and four are 18. Answer the following questions based on the information above. (1)
- What is the mode of the distribution?

- A. 18
C. 17
B. 16
D. ✓ 15

Answer: D

The mode is the value that appears most frequently in the distribution. Here, the age of 15 has the highest frequency with 6 students.

102. Questions 111-115: Suppose there are 18 other students than you in your class. The youngest is Eldana, 14, and the oldest is Biruk, 19. The breakdown in age of the remaining students is that six are 15, four are 16, three are 17 and four are 18. Answer the following questions based on the information above. (1)
- What is the median of the age distribution?

- A. ✓ 16
C. 17
B. 15
D. 18

Answer: A

With 19 students ordered by age, the median is the 10th value. Counting through the ages (one 14, six 15s, and four 16s), the 10th student is 16 years old.

103. Questions 111-115: Suppose there are 18 other students than you in your class. The youngest is Eldana, 14, and the oldest is Biruk, 19. The breakdown in age of the remaining students is that six are 15, four are 16, three are 17 and four are 18. Answer the following questions based on the information above. (1)
- What conclusion can we draw from the age distribution of these students?

- A. Most children in the country begin school at early age.
B. Female children in the country start school earlier than the males.
C. ✓ **Children in the country do not seem to start school at the same age.**
D. The age of the child is an important variable to start primary school.

Answer: C

The wide age gap (14 to 19) among students in the same class suggests that children in the country do not all begin school at the same age.

— END OF MARKING KEY —