

'How often' is the standard question phrase used to ask about the frequency of an activity like watching television.

6. He ___ something at the roadside and started running as fast as he could. (1)
- A. sees
B. ✓ **saw**
C. was seen
D. has seen

Answer: B

The sentence describes a sequence of past actions, so the simple past tense 'saw' is required to match the past tense verb 'started'.

7. We didn't like the talk show, ___ we switched to a movie channel. (1)
- A. as
B. because
C. ✓ **so**
D. since

Answer: C

The coordinating conjunction 'so' is used to link a cause ('We didn't like the talk show') with its result ('we switched to a movie channel').

8. My friend is sometimes hard to convince, but I like him _____. (1)
- A. even
B. although
C. likewise
D. ✓ **nonetheless**

Answer: D

'Nonetheless' is an adverb meaning 'in spite of that' or 'nevertheless', which correctly contrasts liking the friend despite him being hard to convince.

9. Tomorrow, Sofanit ___ her assignments the whole day. (1)
- A. have been doing
B. does
C. would have done
D. ✓ **will be doing**

Answer: D

The phrase 'Tomorrow ... the whole day' indicates an action that will be in progress over a duration of time in the future, which requires the future continuous tense 'will be doing'.

10. The country was able to register a significant economic growth ___ the negative impacts of both internal and external factors. (1)
- A. in spite
B. although
C. ✓ **despite**
D. even though

Answer: C

'Despite' is a preposition used to introduce a contrast and is followed directly by a noun phrase ('the negative impacts...'). 'In spite' requires 'of', while 'although' and 'even though' must be followed by a full clause.

11. I hate going out for a walk ___ the rainy season. (1)
- A. at
B. ✓ **during**
C. at the same time as
D. while

Answer: B

The preposition 'during' is used to indicate that something happens within a particular period of time, such as 'the rainy season'.

18. The place is a long way from here. I think we ___ take a taxi. (1)

- A. ✓ **should** B. should have
C. ought D. had

Answer: A

The modal verb 'should' is used to make a recommendation or suggestion. 'Ought' would require 'to' ('ought to take'), and 'had' would require 'better'.

19. The new park is really ___ You should go and see it. (1)

- A. fascinated B. fascinates
C. ✓ **fascinating** D. fascination

Answer: C

The present participle adjective 'fascinating' is used to describe the characteristics of a thing (the park), whereas the past participle 'fascinated' describes a person's feeling.

20. We remained idle yesterday; we ___ played football ___ watched television. (1)

- A. ✓ **neither ... nor** B. both ... nor
C. either ... or D. haven't

Answer: A

The phrase 'remained idle' indicates they did neither of the activities, making the correlative conjunction 'neither... nor' the correct choice to join the two negative alternatives.

21. Many people do not ___ it is easy to find jobs these days. (1)

- A. count B. ✓ **think**
C. mean D. dare

Answer: B

The verb 'think' is the most natural and grammatically correct option to express an opinion or belief about the ease of finding jobs.

22. If you practice regularly, there is no doubt that your English ___ better. (1)

- A. has been B. is
C. ✓ **will be** D. was

Answer: C

This is a first conditional sentence expressing a real future possibility. The 'if' clause uses simple present ('practice'), so the main clause uses the future simple tense ('will be').

23. Next time you come to class don't forget to ___ your textbook. (1)

- A. to bring B. bringing
C. having brought D. ✓ **bring**

Answer: D

The phrase 'don't forget to' is followed by the bare infinitive of the verb, which is 'bring' (since 'to' is already provided in the sentence template).

24. There is a lot of dissatisfaction at present, but ___ that things will improve in the coming years. (1)

- A. I'm looking B. I'm not sure
C. ✓ I'm certain D. I'm worried

Answer: C

The conjunction 'but' introduces a contrast to the current 'dissatisfaction', making the optimistic statement 'I'm certain' the most logically fitting option.

25. You have ___ to do at home this afternoon, so you can't go out. (1)

- A. nothing B. anything
C. not D. ✓ something

Answer: D

The phrase 'so you can't go out' indicates that the person is busy, meaning they have 'something' to do at home.

26. Have all the committee members arrived? (1)

- A. They have started
B. It is not possible to conduct
C. ✓ **It is about time we started**
D. It is the chairman who called

Answer: C

The subjunctive construction 'It is about time we started' (using the simple past 'started') is the most appropriate idiomatic response to show that it is time to begin the meeting.

27. My younger brother is very much interested _____ studying robotics. (1)

- A. on B. ✓ in
C. for D. at

Answer: B

The adjective 'interested' collocates with the preposition 'in' when followed by a gerund or noun.

28. Muktar went to Jimma _____ see his old friends, (1)

- A. for
B. because
C. as to
D. ✓ in order to

Answer: D

The phrase 'in order to' is used to express purpose followed by a bare infinitive verb ('see').

29. I wish I _____ a pilot so that I can travel to different parts of the world. (1)

- A. have been B. am
C. ✓ were D. can be

Answer: C

The verb 'wish' followed by a present/future unreal desire uses the past subjunctive 'were' for all subjects.

30. If you don't want to be broke, you _____ your money wisely. (1)

- A. ought to do B. has used
C. ✓ **ought to use** D. ought have used

Answer: C

The modal idiom 'ought to' is followed by the base form of the verb, 'use', to give present advice.

31. Students who came late this morning _____ to report to the Unit Leader's office. (1)

- A. have told
C. would tell
- B. told
D. ✓ were told

Answer: D

The sentence requires the past passive voice 'were told' to match the past tense subject 'Students who came late this morning'.

32. The girl is _____ to take care of herself. (1)

- A. young B. enough old
C. ✓ old enough D. old

Answer: C

The adverb 'enough' always follows the adjective it modifies, making 'old enough' the correct word order.

33. They are working very hard on the project, and _____ they will complete it in time. (1)

- A. surprised B. ✓ I am sure that
C. hesitate D. I have no point

Answer: B

The phrase 'I am sure that' logically fits the context of expressing high confidence in their completion of the project due to their hard work.

34. My friend says that she _____ all her assignments already. (1)

- A. ✓ has done B. will be doing
C. will be done D. will do

Answer: A

The present perfect tense 'has done' is used with 'already' to indicate a completed action reported in the present tense ('says').

35. Rapid population growth is likely to lead to high cost of living. (1)

- D. ✓ High cost of living may result from rapid population growth.**

Answer: D

The statement 'A is likely to lead to B' is semantically equivalent to 'B may result from A', which is captured perfectly in option D.

36. I wish I had talked to him when I saw him yesterday. (1)

- A. ✓ **When I saw him yesterday, I should have talked to him.**
B. I talked to him when I saw him yesterday.
C. I saw him yesterday and I avoided speaking to him.
D. I saw him yesterday and was not interested to talk to him.

Answer: A

An unreal past wish ('I wish I had talked to him') expresses regret about a past action and is equivalent to the past modal of regret 'should have talked'.

37. The fact that the composition of air is constant all over the world is an indicator of how (1)
- A. nature is uniform
B. ✓ **nature works**
C. we should change the nature
D. nature is stagnant

Answer: B

In standard scientific descriptions of air composition, the global consistency of the atmosphere is cited as an indicator of how nature works.

38. Air pollutant is said to be present when (1)
- A. We release carbon dioxide
B. There is excess nitrogen
C. There is excess oxygen
D. ✓ **We feel suffocated during breathing**

Answer: D

A feeling of suffocation during breathing is a physical indicator that the normal composition of the air has been compromised by pollutants.

39. The writer of the passage thinks that (1)
- A. we can fully control air pollution
B. the scale of pollution is too wide to handle in our present capacity
C. our understanding of air pollution is low
D. ✓ **individuals can contribute to handling indoor air pollution**

Answer: D

The passage highlights indoor air pollution and how simple domestic choices (like using fewer cosmetics and improving ventilation) allow individuals to contribute to its reduction.

40. A feeling of suffocation (1)
- A. has nothing to do with pollution
B. is a human nature
C. ✓ **is an indication of pollution**
D. is a rare occurrence

Answer: C

A feeling of suffocation is a physiological signal indicating that the surrounding air contains harmful pollutants or lacks sufficient oxygen.

41. It is NOT stated in the passage that (1)
- A. choosing what we eat or drink can give us life comfort
B. ✓ **we have no role in the air we breathe**
C. air pollution affects us all in different ways
D. we can choose or reject a food, a drink or a life comfort when we have the chance

Answer: B

While we have 'no choice' of the air we must breathe, we do have a major role in its quality through our polluting activities; thus, stating we have 'no role' is incorrect and not stated.

42. The accumulation of carbon dioxide exhaled from lungs (1)
- A. is the same in all places
 - B. could result in series illness and death
 - C. ✓ **increases in an airtight room and could cause suffocation**
 - D. is smaller and temporary in airtight rooms

Answer: C

In poorly ventilated or airtight spaces, the carbon dioxide exhaled from human lungs accumulates to toxic levels, causing suffocation.

43. An appropriate title for the passage could be (1)
- A. Human contribution to air pollution
 - B. How to tackle air pollution
 - C. ✓ **Causes and effects of air pollution**
 - D. Types of pollution

Answer: C

'Causes and effects of air pollution' is the most suitable title as the text details various sources (indoor/outdoor) and their physiological impacts like suffocation and SBS.

44. Which one of the following is NOT true according to the passage? (1)
- A. Our indoor activities contribute to air pollution
 - B. ✓ **Industrial and vehicular exhausts are the main sources of indoor air pollution**
 - C. Indoor pollution relatively less than outdoor pollution
 - D. Human beings cannot manage air pollution

Answer: B

Industrial and vehicular emissions are the primary outdoor pollutants, so claiming they are the main source of indoor air pollution is false.

45. Which one of the following is mentioned as a source of indoor pollutants? (1)
- A. Industrial exhausts
 - B. Particulate matters
 - C. Car exhausts
 - D. ✓ **Cosmetics**

Answer: D

Cosmetics (such as sprays, perfumes, and powders) are widely recognized as a significant household source of indoor chemical pollutants.

46. Which one of the following is NOT characteristic of the sick building syndrome? (1)
- A. ✓ **It is the result of the combined effect of various diseases**
 - B. It commonly occurs in homes with little or no ventilation
 - C. It is an indistinct collection of symptoms
 - D. It is becoming more common in big cities with small but over-furnished houses

Answer: A

Sick building syndrome is a reaction to poor indoor air quality and ventilation, not a combined effect of pre-existing medical diseases.

47. We need additional fuel to keep the machine in motion , or it will stop (1)
- A. effect
 - B. control
 - C. ✓ **movement**
 - D. travel

Answer: C

The word 'motion' means the action or process of moving, which is synonymous with 'movement'.

48. The police are still looking for the murderer who fatally shot three people and disappeared. (1)

- A. contender
B. ✓ **killer**
C. burglar
D. loser

Answer: B

A 'murderer' is a person who commits murder, which means 'killer'.

49. His job is to guide invited guests to their seats in the hall. (1)

- A. attention
B. ✓ **responsibility**
C. focus
D. position

Answer: B

In this context, a person's 'job' refers to their duty or 'responsibility'.

50. The patient who was in an accident remained immobile on the stretcher for about two hours. (1)

- A. helpless
B. restless
C. ✓ **motionless**
D. hopeless

Answer: C

The word 'immobile' means not moving or unable to move, which is synonymous with 'motionless'.

51. A father, a mother and children who live together make up a family. (1)

- A. ✓ **form**
B. start
C. conserve
D. join

Answer: A

The phrasal verb 'make up' in this context means to form or constitute something.

52. They wasted some time at the beginning and now they are under pressure to (1)

- A. ✓ **tension**
B. struggle
C. fever
D. strength

Answer: A

The noun 'pressure' in the phrase 'under pressure' refers to a state of stress or mental/emotional strain, which is closest in meaning to 'tension'.

53. The man says that he can beat anybody in a fight, but actually he is cowardly bully. (1)

- A. brave
B. confident
C. dishonest
D. ✓ **timid**

Answer: D

The word 'cowardly' describes someone who lacks courage, which is synonymous with 'timid'.

54. The police should heighten the awareness of the community in order to put (1)

- A. legalize
B. realize
C. materialize
D. ✓ **raise**

Answer: D

To 'heighten' awareness means to increase or 'raise' it, making 'raise' the best synonym.

55. At the meeting, the Chairman allowed ___ of opinions for (1)
- A. description B. perception
C. instability D. ✓ **diversity**

Answer: D

The phrase 'diversity of opinions' refers to a range of different ideas and viewpoints, which fits perfectly in this context.

56. The government ___ a new program which will help to solve the problem of over flooding during the rainy season. (1)
- A. reflected B. advanced
C. ✓ **launched** D. admitted

Answer: C

To introduce or start a new public program is to 'launch' it.

57. My friend took out a ___ from a bank to buy a house, but he could not pay it back in time. (1)
- A. profit B. saving
C. payment D. ✓ **loan**

Answer: D

To borrow money from a bank to purchase property is to take out a 'loan'.

58. The newly married couple has just gone to Hawassa for the ___. (1)
- A. ✓ **honeymoon** B. tour
C. visit D. lifestyle

Answer: A

A 'honeymoon' is a holiday taken by a newly married couple, making it the correct term for this context.

59. Although we are facing many problems at present, we should not be ___ because I am sure that things will become better in the future. (1)
- A. ✓ **pessimistic** B. hopeful
C. optimistic D. ridiculous

Answer: A

The conjunction 'although' indicates a contrast; since the speaker is sure things will improve (optimistic), we should not be 'pessimistic' (negative about the future).

60. The leader of the party will soon ___ the recent national election. (1)
- A. boast B. lead
C. ✓ **declare** D. advance

Answer: C

To make an official public announcement about an election or its results is to 'declare' it.

61. The scene of the plane crash where all the passengers on board the plane lost their lives was really ___. (1)
- A. gigantic B. ✓ **terrifying**
C. boring D. exhausting

Answer: B

A plane crash where everyone loses their lives is extremely frightening and shocking, making 'terrifying' the most appropriate adjective to describe the scene.

62. I do not need to ____ the mobile numbers of my contacts because I have them all on my mobile phone. (1)

- A. embrace
B. ✓ **memorise**
C. illicit
D. familiarise

Answer: B

To 'memorise' means to commit something to memory; the speaker does not need to do this because the contact numbers are already saved on their phone.

63. read/notes/you/to/the/must/your/test/do (1)

- A. ✓ **You must read your notes to do the test.**
B. You must do read the test notes to your.
C. The test notes to read you must your do.
D. Read notes must to your do the test you.

Answer: A

Option A uses all the given words exactly once to form a grammatically correct, coherent, and meaningful sentence in the English language.

64. they/home/are/today/early/coming (1)

- A. Coming are they early today home?
B. Are coming early home today they?
C. ✓ **Are they coming home early today?**
D. They are coming early home today?

Answer: C

Option C forms a grammatically correct yes/no question in the present continuous tense using all of the given words exactly once.

65. if/they/have/us/phoned/we/joined/them/had/would (1)

- A. We have if would them us had they joined phoned.
B. They would joined them have phoned if had we us.
C. If phoned them would they joined us have we had.
D. ✓ **They would have joined us if we had phoned them.**

Answer: D

Option D uses all the words to correctly form a third conditional sentence ('would have + past participle' in the main clause and 'had + past participle' in the if-clause).

END OF THE MARKING KEY

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