

English, 2009 EC, entrance exam

Grade 12 · English · 2009 E.C.

MARKING KEY — CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 104

Total marks: 104

1. You I you say to for did want for all us thank. (1)
- A. ✓ **I want to say thank you for all you did for us.**
- B. you want to say I thank you for all did for us.
- C. I did want you for all for us to say thank you.
- D. you say I want to thank you for all did for us.

Answer: A

Option A forms a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence ('I want to say thank you for all you did for us') using all the given words exactly once.

2. the work for she twenty- two she company to when was started. (1)
- A. She for the company started to work when she was twenty two.
- B. She when was twenty- two she started to work for the company.
- C. ✓ **She started to work for the company when she was twenty -two.**
- D. When she started to work for the company, she was twenty-two.

Answer: C

Option C presents the standard, natural English sentence structure (independent clause followed by an adverbial time clause: 'She started to work for the company when she was twenty-two').

3. in my hospital sister a works. (1)
- A. My hospital works in a sister. B. My sister in a hospital works.
- C. ✓ **My sister works in a hospital.** D. In a hospital works my sister.

Answer: C

Option C arranges the words into standard subject-verb-prepositional phrase order: 'My sister works in a hospital.'

4. any to don't us seem more understand they. (1)
- A. To understand us they don't seem any more.
- B. ✓ **They don't seem to understand us any more.**
- C. Any more they don't seem to understand us.
- D. They seem to don't understand us any more.

Answer: B

Option B follows proper English word order with the negative auxiliary verb preceding the main verb: 'They don't seem to understand us any more.'

5. a. All of us are prone to the same fundamental human principles that cause these cases of scientific denial. b. (1)
Because it is not ignorance. c. But if we really want to change how they think, we need to take an honest look at
what is driving those beliefs. d. It is easy to dismiss people who believe things that are factually incorrect. e. It is
psychology. f. Research has proven that humans are distinctly uncomfortable with events or phenomena without
clear cause, and when we do not know something, we tend to fill in the gaps ourselves.

A. a d b f c e

B. b a e f d c

C. f e b a c d

D. ✓ d c b e a f

Answer: D

Sequence D presents a logical flow: introducing people's incorrect beliefs (d), how to address them (c), explaining that the cause is not ignorance (b) but psychology (e), showing we are all susceptible (a), and citing research evidence (f).

6. a. Hundreds of millions of people can recognize a Coke bottle by its shape. b. And the famous Coca- Cola logo is (1)
the most famous logo in the world. c. Do you know the most recognizable object in the world? d. Unlike any
other famous commercial logos. It has not changed in 100 years. e. The Coca- Cola bottle is the most recognized
object in the world.

A. d b a c e

B. ✓ c e a b d

C. c d b e a

D. e a c d b

Answer: B

Sequence B begins with a rhetorical question (c), answers it (e), gives supporting detail about the bottle (a), transitions to the logo (b), and adds a final fact about the logo (d).

7. 1. The state of the environment in the later part of the 21st century will be determined largely by one factor: human population. If the species doubles its number by 2050 to nearly 11 billion, humanity may complete the devastation that has been accelerating over the last few decades. Such unabated expansion would continue to soak up poorer nations from making the necessary investments that might deter continued population growth. 2. If the worst occurs, countless millions become environmental refugees, swamping the nations that tried to conserve their soil, water and forests. The great-grand-children of today's young people would have to share the planet with only a ragged cohort of the adaptable species dominated by rats, cockroaches, weeds, microbes. The world in which they survived would consist largely of deserts, patches of tropical forests, eroded mountains, barren oceans, all buffeted by extremes of weather. 3. The best hope for humanity and other life-forms would be to cut human propagation in half. So that the world's number would not exceed 8 billion by mid-century. The only event in which the earth would achieve zero population growth or even shrinkage would be some environmental or social catastrophe. Donella Meadows, systems analyst, contends that the huge run-up in human numbers has foreclosed most options and shortened the amount of time available to come to grips with rising threats to the environment. In the past Meadows argues, there were always new frontiers for exploding population as well as for empty lands to accept wastes. This is no longer true. Most suitable areas have been colonized. Many-easy-to-find resources are already being exploited. Most dumping grounds have also filled up. Meadows believes that much work is waiting ahead to make the world look better than it does now. 4. For centuries humanity has confounded doomsayers by finding new supplies of food and energy. In the early 1970s some environmentalists interpreted temporary rises in food and oil prices to mean mankind was again pushing the earthly resources, yet surpluses returned in later years. This according to Julian Simon, revealed a basic problem with the limits-to-growth argument. Price rises caused by scarcities will always stimulate human ingenuity to improve efficiency and find new resources. 5. In the intervening years, however, there has been evidence that the market often fails to react as quickly as problems demand. In addition, market often work perversely to hasten the demise of species and resources. The increasing appetite for Bluefin tuna among sushi lovers and health conscious diners has vastly increased the market price of the fish. Instead of dampening demand, the principal effect came to be extended fishing. This led to a marked decrease in the number of fish in the Atlantic. 6. Demographers refer to such collisions between rising demand and diminishing resources as "train wrecks". As the world adds new billions of people in even shorter periods, such potential conflicts happen almost everywhere. With most of the world's good land already under the plow, a population of 11 billion human beings would probably have to make do with less than half the arable land per capital that exists today. That would set the stage for disaster, as farmers stripped nutrients from the soil, exacerbated erosion and gobbled up water and wild lands. 7. If population keeps building at the current rate, the most ominous effect is that millions of life-forms become extinct. Humans, no matter how well behaved, cannot help crowding out natural systems. A survey of 50 countries by environmental researchers showed that habitat loss, the most important factor leading to extinction, rises in direct proportion to the density of the individuals that make up various species. Big animals often range over hundreds of square miles and increasingly collide with settlements. Smaller species, which make up most of nature's diversity, are badly affected by human activities in countless ways. 8. The crucial question is whether humankind can afford to exterminate large numbers of other species without ruining the ecosystems that also sustain us. Whether or not humankind can afford to do this is unknown. However, reducing the burden placed on the earth by rising human numbers and the lifestyle of rich nations may have a promising end. To achieve this, the affluent nations must move their economies toward patterns of production and consumption that recognize the limits of what the earth can provide and what wastes it can accommodate. The poorer nations, on the other hand, require better education and improved family planning to stabilize their numbers. Adopting coercive measures to stabilize their family is also among the alternatives available to the poorer nations. Adapted from: More Reading Power (1996): Addison - Wesley Publishing Company
- Which of the following has the potential to turn millions into environmental refugees?

- A. ✓ allowing unchecked growth of human population
- B. conserving soil, water and forests
- C. changing the patterns of production and consumption
- D. enabling the poor nations to slow down population growth.

Answer: A

Paragraphs 1 and 2 state that unabated human population growth could lead to a worst-case scenario where 'countless millions become environmental refugees'.

8. 1. The state of the environment in the later part of the 21st century will be determined largely by one factor: human population. If the species doubles its number by 2050 to nearly 11 billion, humanity may complete the devastation that has been accelerating over the last few decades. Such unabated expansion would continue to soak up poorer nations from making the necessary investments that might deter continued population growth. 2. If the worst occurs, countless millions become environmental refugees, swamping the nations that tried to conserve their soil, water and forests. The great- grand- children of today's young people would have to share the planet with only a ragged cohort of the adaptable species dominated by rats, cockroaches, weeds, microbes. The world in which they survived would consist largely of deserts, patches of tropical forests, eroded mountains, barren oceans, all buffeted by extremes of weather. 3. The best hope for humanity and other life- forms would be to cut human propagation in half. So that the world's number would not exceed 8 billion by mid- century. The only event in which the earth would achieve zero population growth or even shrinkage would be some environmental or social catastrophe. Donella Meadows, systems analyst, contends that the huge run- up in human numbers has fore closed most options and shortened the amount of time available to come to grips with rising threats to the environment. In the past Meadows argues, there were always new frontiers for exploding population as well as for empty lands to accept wastes. This is no longer true. Most suitable areas have been colonized. Many- easy - to find resources are already being exploited. Most dumping grounds have also filled up. Meadows believes that much work is waiting ahead to make the world look better than it does now. 4. For centuries humanity has confounded doomsayers by finding new supplies of food and energy. In the early 1970s some environmentalists interpreted temporary rises in food and oil prices to mean mankind was again pushing the earthly resources, yet surpluses returned in later years. This according to Julian Simon, revealed a basic problem with the limits- to - growth argument. Price rises caused by scarcities will always stimulate human ingenuity to improve efficiency and find new resources. 5. In the intervening years, however, there has been evidence that the market often fails to react as quickly as problems demand. In addition, market often work perversely to hasten the demise of species and resources. The increasing appetite for Bluefin tuna among sushi lovers and health conscious dinersahs vastly increased the market price of the fish. Instead of dampening demand, the principal effect came to be extended fishing. This led to a marked decrease in the number of fish in the Atlantic. 6. Demographers refer to such collisions between rising demand and diminishing resources as "train wrecks". As the world adds new billions of people in even shorter periods, such potential conflicts happen almost everywhere. With most of the world's good land already under the plow, a population of 11 billion human beings would probably have to make do with less than half the arable land per capital that exists today. That would set the stage for disaster, as farmers stripped nutrients from the soil, exacerbated erosion and gobbled up water and wild lands. 7. If population keeps building at the current rate, the most ominous effect is that millions of life -forms become extinct. Humans, no matter how well behaved, cannot help crowding out natural systems. A survey of 50 countries by environmental researchers showed that habitat loss, the most important factor leading to extinction, rises in direct proportion to the density of the individuals that make up various species. Big animals often range over hundreds of square miles and increasingly collide with settlements. Smaller species, which make up most of nature's diversity, are badly affected by human activities in countless ways. 8. The crucial question is whether humankind can afford to exterminate large numbers of other species without ruining the ecosystems that also sustain us. Whether or not humankind can afford to do this is unknown. However, reducing the burden placed on the earth by rising human numbers and the lifestyle of rich nations may have a promising end. To achieve this, the affluent nations must move their economies toward patterns of production and consumption that recognize the limits of what the earth can provide and what wastes it can accommodate. The poorer nations, on the other hand, require better education and improved family planning to stabilize their numbers. Adopting coercive measures to stabilize their family is also among the alternatives available to the poorer nations. Adapted from: More Reading Power (1996): Addison - Wesley Publishing Company
- From the following sentences, identify one potential consequence if population growth continues at the current rate.

- A. There will be a large number of new supplies of food and energy.
- B. Humankind will be able to reduce the burden placed on the earth.
- C. ✓ **Humankind will exterminate the species and ruin the ecosystem.**
- D. There will be no collision between rising demand and diminishing resources.

Answer: C

Paragraphs 7 and 8 warn that if population growth continues at the current rate, species extinction will rise drastically, potentially ruining ecosystems that sustain humankind.

9. 1. The state of the environment in the later part of the 21st century will be determined largely by one factor: human population. If the species doubles its number by 2050 to nearly 11 billion, humanity may complete the devastation that has been accelerating over the last few decades. Such unabated expansion would continue to soak up poorer nations from making the necessary investments that might deter continued population growth. 2. If the worst occurs, countless millions become environmental refugees, swamping the nations that tried to conserve their soil, water and forests. The great- grand- children of today's young people would have to share the planet with only a ragged cohort of the adaptable species dominated by rats, cockroaches, weeds, microbes. The world in which they survived would consist largely of deserts, patches of tropical forests, eroded mountains, barren oceans, all buffeted by extremes of weather. 3. The best hope for humanity and other life- forms would be to cut human propagation in half. So that the world's number would not exceed 8 billion by mid- century. The only event in which the earth would achieve zero population growth or even shrinkage would be some environmental or social catastrophe. Donella Meadows, systems analyst, contends that the huge run- up in human numbers has fore closed most options and shortened the amount of time available to come to grips with rising threats to the environment. In the past Meadows argues, there were always new frontiers for exploding population as well as for empty lands to accept wastes. This is no longer true. Most suitable areas have been colonized. Many- easy - to find resources are already being exploited. Most dumping grounds have also filled up. Meadows believes that much work is waiting ahead to make the world look better than it does now. 4. For centuries humanity has confounded doomsayers by finding new supplies of food and energy. In the early 1970s some environmentalists interpreted temporary rises in food and oil prices to mean mankind was again pushing the earthly resources, yet surpluses returned in later years. This according to Julian Simon, revealed a basic problem with the limits- to - growth argument. Price rises caused by scarcities will always stimulate human ingenuity to improve efficiency and find new resources. 5. In the intervening years, however, there has been evidence that the market often fails to react as quickly as problems demand. In addition, market often work perversely to hasten the demise of species and resources. The increasing appetite for Bluefin tuna among sushi lovers and health conscious dinersahs vastly increased the market price of the fish. Instead of dampening demand, the principal effect came to be extended fishing. This led to a marked decrease in the number of fish in the Atlantic. 6. Demographers refer to such collisions between rising demand and diminishing resources as "train wrecks". As the world adds new billions of people in even shorter periods, such potential conflicts happen almost everywhere. With most of the world's good land already under the plow, a population of 11 billion human beings would probably have to make do with less than half the arable land per capital that exists today. That would set the stage for disaster, as farmers stripped nutrients from the soil, exacerbated erosion and gobbled up water and wild lands. 7. If population keeps building at the current rate, the most ominous effect is that millions of life -forms become extinct. Humans, no matter how well behaved, cannot help crowding out natural systems. A survey of 50 countries by environmental researchers showed that habitat loss, the most important factor leading to extinction, rises in direct proportion to the density of the individuals that make up various species. Big animals often range over hundreds of square miles and increasingly collide with settlements. Smaller species, which make up most of nature's diversity, are badly affected by human activities in countless ways. 8. The crucial question is whether humankind can afford to exterminate large numbers of other species without ruining the ecosystems that also sustain us. Whether or not humankind can afford to do this is unknown. However, reducing the burden placed on the earth by rising human numbers and the lifestyle of rich nations may have a promising end. To achieve this, the affluent nations must move their economies toward patterns of production and consumption that recognize the limits of what the earth can provide and what wastes it can accommodate. The poorer nations, on the other hand, require better education and improved family planning to stabilize their numbers. Adopting coercive measures to stabilize their family is also among the alternatives available to the poorer nations. Adapted form: More Reading Power (1996): Addison - Wesley Publishing Company
- What does they as used in ... the world in which they survived... (Paragraph 2) refer to?

- A. millions who will become environmental refugees
- B. today's young people
- C. our great - grand - children
- D. ✓ great-grand-children of today's young people

Answer: D

In Paragraph 2, 'The world in which they survived...' directly follows and refers back to the subject of the previous sentence: 'The great-grand-children of today's young people'.

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human population. If the species doubles its number by 2050 to nearly 11 billion, humanity may complete the devastation that has been accelerating over the last few decades. Such unabated expansion would continue to soak up poorer nations from making the necessary investments that might deter continued population growth. 2. If the worst occurs, countless millions become environmental refugees, swamping the nations that tried to conserve their soil, water and forests. The great- grand- children of today's young people would have to share the planet with only a ragged cohort of the adaptable species dominated by rats, cockroaches, weeds, microbes. The world in which they survived would consist largely of deserts, patches of tropical forests, eroded mountains, barren oceans, all buffeted by extremes of weather. 3. The best hope for humanity and other life- forms would be to cut human propagation in half. So that the world's number would not exceed 8 billion by mid- century. The only event in which the earth would achieve zero population growth or even shrinkage would be some environmental or social catastrophe. Donella Meadows, systems analyst, contends that the huge run- up in human numbers has fore closed most options and shortened the amount of time available to come to grips with rising threats to the environment. In the past Meadows argues, there were always new frontiers for exploding population as well as for empty lands to accept wastes. This is no longer true. Most suitable areas have been colonized. Many- easy - to find resources are already being exploited. Most dumping grounds have also filled up. Meadows believes that much work is waiting ahead to make the world look better than it does now. 4. For centuries humanity has confounded doomsayers by finding new supplies of food and energy. In the early 1970s some environmentalists interpreted temporary rises in food and oil prices to mean mankind was again pushing the earthly resources, yet surpluses returned in later years. This according to Julian Simon, revealed a basic problem with the limits- to - growth argument. Price rises caused by scarcities will always stimulate human ingenuity to improve efficiency and find new resources. 5. In the intervening years, however, there has been evidence that the market often fails to react as quickly as problems demand. In addition, market often work perversely to hasten the demise of species and resources. The increasing appetite for Bluefin tuna among sushi lovers and health conscious dinersahs vastly increased the market price of the fish. Instead of dampening demand, the principal effect came to be extended fishing. This led to a marked decrease in the number of fish in the Atlantic. 6. Demographers refer to such collisions between rising demand and diminishing resources as "train wrecks". As the world adds new billions of people in even shorter periods, such potential conflicts happen almost everywhere. With most of the world's good land already under the plow, a population of 11 billion human beings would probably have to make do with less than half the arable land per capital that exists today. That would set the stage for disaster, as farmers stripped nutrients from the soil, exacerbated erosion and gobbled up water and wild lands. 7. If population keeps building at the current rate, the most ominous effect is that millions of life -forms become extinct. Humans, no matter how well behaved, cannot help crowding out natural systems. A survey of 50 countries by environmental researchers showed that habitat loss, the most important factor leading to extinction, rises in direct proportion to the density of the individuals that make up various species. Big animals often range over hundreds of square miles and increasingly collide with settlements. Smaller species, which make up most of nature's diversity, are badly affected by human activities in countless ways. 8. The crucial question is whether humankind can afford to exterminate large numbers of other species without ruining the ecosystems that also sustain us. Whether or not humankind can afford to do this is unknown. However, reducing the burden placed on the earth by rising human numbers and the lifestyle of rich nations may have a promising end. To achieve this, the affluent nations must move their economies toward patterns of production and consumption that recognize the limits of what the earth can provide and what wastes it can accommodate. The poorer nations, on the other hand, require better education and improved family planning to stabilize their numbers. Adopting coercive measures to stabilize their family is also among the alternatives available to the poorer nations. Adapted from: More Reading Power (1996): Addison - Wesley Publishing Company
Whose principal effect is implied in ... the principal effect came to be ... (Paragraph 5)?

- A. the increase in appetite for fish
- B. the rise in quantities of encouraged fishing
- C. the falling demand for fish
- D. ✓ the mismatch between demand and supply

Answer: D

11. 1. The state of the environment in the later part of the 21st century will be determined largely by one factor: human population. If the species doubles its number by 2050 to nearly 11 billion, humanity may complete the devastation that has been accelerating over the last few decades. Such unabated expansion would continue to soak up poorer nations from making the necessary investments that might deter continued population growth. 2. If the worst occurs, countless millions become environmental refugees, swamping the nations that tried to conserve their soil, water and forests. The great- grand- children of today's young people would have to share the planet with only a ragged cohort of the adaptable species dominated by rats, cockroaches, weeds, microbes. The world in which they survived would consist largely of deserts, patches of tropical forests, eroded mountains, barren oceans, all buffeted by extremes of weather. 3. The best hope for humanity and other life- forms would be to cut human propagation in half. So that the world's number would not exceed 8 billion by mid- century. The only event in which the earth would achieve zero population growth or even shrinkage would be some environmental or social catastrophe. Donella Meadows, systems analyst, contends that the huge run- up in human numbers has fore closed most options and shortened the amount of time available to come to grips with rising threats to the environment. In the past Meadows argues, there were always new frontiers for exploding population as well as for empty lands to accept wastes. This is no longer true. Most suitable areas have been colonized. Many- easy - to find resources are already being exploited. Most dumping grounds have also filled up. Meadows believes that much work is waiting ahead to make the world look better than it does now. 4. For centuries humanity has confounded doomsayers by finding new supplies of food and energy. In the early 1970s some environmentalists interpreted temporary rises in food and oil prices to mean mankind was again pushing the earthly resources, yet surpluses returned in later years. This according to Julian Simon, revealed a basic problem with the limits- to - growth argument. Price rises caused by scarcities will always stimulate human ingenuity to improve efficiency and find new resources. 5. In the intervening years, however, there has been evidence that the market often fails to react as quickly as problems demand. In addition, market often work perversely to hasten the demise of species and resources. The increasing appetite for Bluefin tuna among sushi lovers and health conscious dinersahs vastly increased the market price of the fish. Instead of dampening demand, the principal effect came to be extended fishing. This led to a marked decrease in the number of fish in the Atlantic. 6. Demographers refer to such collisions between rising demand and diminishing resources as "train wrecks". As the world adds new billions of people in even shorter periods, such potential conflicts happen almost everywhere. With most of the world's good land already under the plow, a population of 11 billion human beings would probably have to make do with less than half the arable land per capital that exists today. That would set the stage for disaster, as farmers stripped nutrients from the soil, exacerbated erosion and gobbled up water and wild lands. 7. If population keeps building at the current rate, the most ominous effect is that millions of life -forms become extinct. Humans, no matter how well behaved, cannot help crowding out natural systems. A survey of 50 countries by environmental researchers showed that habitat loss, the most important factor leading to extinction, rises in direct proportion to the density of the individuals that make up various species. Big animals often range over hundreds of square miles and increasingly collide with settlements. Smaller species, which make up most of nature's diversity, are badly affected by human activities in countless ways. 8. The crucial question is whether humankind can afford to exterminate large numbers of other species without ruining the ecosystems that also sustain us. Whether or not humankind can afford to do this is unknown. However, reducing the burden placed on the earth by rising human numbers and the lifestyle of rich nations may have a promising end. To achieve this, the affluent nations must move their economies toward patterns of production and consumption that recognize the limits of what the earth can provide and what wastes it can accommodate. The poorer nations, on the other hand, require better education and improved family planning to stabilize their numbers. Adopting coercive measures to stabilize their family is also among the alternatives available to the poorer nations. Adapted from: More Reading Power (1996): Addison - Wesley Publishing Company
- Which of the following statements is true according to the information in paragraph 3?

- A. human population will not exceed 8 billion by 2050.
- B. the time needed to respond to the rising environmental threats has now become short before.
- C. ✓ making the world a better place for living requires more strenuous efforts now than ever before.
- D. the world looks better if zero population growth is achieved through environmental catastrophe.

Answer: C

Paragraph 3 notes that frontiers are gone and dumping grounds are full, concluding that 'much work is waiting ahead to make the world look better than it does now,' which corresponds to option C. Option B incorrectly refers to 'time needed' rather than time available, and A is stated only as a best-case hope.

12. 1. The state of the environment in the later part of the 21st century will be determined largely by one factor: human population. If the species doubles its number by 2050 to nearly 11 billion, humanity may complete the devastation that has been accelerating over the last few decades. Such unabated expansion would continue to soak up poorer nations from making the necessary investments that might deter continued population growth. 2. If the worst occurs, countless millions become environmental refugees, swamping the nations that tried to conserve their soil, water and forests. The great- grand- children of today's young people would have to share the planet with only a ragged cohort of the adaptable species dominated by rats, cockroaches, weeds, microbes. The world in which they survived would consist largely of deserts, patches of tropical forests, eroded mountains, barren oceans, all buffeted by extremes of weather. 3. The best hope for humanity and other life- forms would be to cut human propagation in half. So that the world's number would not exceed 8 billion by mid- century. The only event in which the earth would achieve zero population growth or even shrinkage would be some environmental or social catastrophe. Donella Meadows, systems analyst, contends that the huge run- up in human numbers has fore closed most options and shortened the amount of time available to come to grips with rising threats to the environment. In the past Meadows argues, there were always new frontiers for exploding population as well as for empty lands to accept wastes. This is no longer true. Most suitable areas have been colonized. Many- easy - to find resources are already being exploited. Most dumping grounds have also filled up. Meadows believes that much work is waiting ahead to make the world look better than it does now. 4. For centuries humanity has confounded doomsayers by finding new supplies of food and energy. In the early 1970s some environmentalists interpreted temporary rises in food and oil prices to mean mankind was again pushing the earthly resources, yet surpluses returned in later years. This according to Julian Simon, revealed a basic problem with the limits- to - growth argument. Price rises caused by scarcities will always stimulate human ingenuity to improve efficiency and find new resources. 5. In the intervening years, however, there has been evidence that the market often fails to react as quickly as problems demand. In addition, market often work perversely to hasten the demise of species and resources. The increasing appetite for Bluefin tuna among sushi lovers and health conscious dinersahs vastly increased the market price of the fish. Instead of dampening demand, the principal effect came to be extended fishing. This led to a marked decrease in the number of fish in the Atlantic. 6. Demographers refer to such collisions between rising demand and diminishing resources as "train wrecks". As the world adds new billions of people in even shorter periods, such potential conflicts happen almost everywhere. With most of the world's good land already under the plow, a population of 11 billion human beings would probably have to make do with less than half the arable land per capital that exists today. That would set the stage for disaster, as farmers stripped nutrients from the soil, exacerbated erosion and gobbled up water and wild lands. 7. If population keeps building at the current rate, the most ominous effect is that millions of life -forms become extinct. Humans, no matter how well behaved, cannot help crowding out natural systems. A survey of 50 countries by environmental researchers showed that habitat loss, the most important factor leading to extinction, rises in direct proportion to the density of the individuals that make up various species. Big animals often range over hundreds of square miles and increasingly collide with settlements. Smaller species, which make up most of nature's diversity, are badly affected by human activities in countless ways. 8. The crucial question is whether humankind can afford to exterminate large numbers of other species without ruining the ecosystems that also sustain us. Whether or not humankind can afford to do this is unknown. However, reducing the burden placed on the earth by rising human numbers and the lifestyle of rich nations may have a promising end. To achieve this, the affluent nations must move their economies toward patterns of production and consumption that recognize the limits of what the earth can provide and what wastes it can accommodate. The poorer nations, on the other hand, require better education and improved family planning to stabilize their numbers. Adopting coercive measures to stabilize their family is also among the alternatives available to the poorer nations. Adapted from: More Reading Power (1996): Addison - Wesley Publishing Company
- Which one of the following is not an example of rising threats to the environment?

A. ✓ cutting human propagation in half

B. exterminating species and the ecosystem

C. stripping nutrients from the soil.

D. creating mismatches between production and consumption.

Answer: A

Paragraph 3 explicitly presents 'cutting human propagation in half' as the best hope for humanity to avoid environmental disaster, making it a solution rather than a threat.

13. 1. The state of the environment in the later part of the 21st century will be determined largely by one factor: (1)
human population. If the species doubles its number by 2050 to nearly 11 billion, humanity may complete the devastation that has been accelerating over the last few decades. Such unabated expansion would continue to soak up poorer nations from making the necessary investments that might deter continued population growth. 2. If the worst occurs, countless millions become environmental refugees, swamping the nations that tried to conserve their soil, water and forests. The great- grand- children of today's young people would have to share the planet with only a ragged cohort of the adaptable species dominated by rats, cockroaches, weeds, microbes. The world in which they survived would consist largely of deserts, patches of tropical forests, eroded mountains, barren oceans, all buffeted by extremes of weather. 3. The best hope for humanity and other life- forms would be to cut human propagation in half. So that the world's number would not exceed 8 billion by mid- century. The only event in which the earth would achieve zero population growth or even shrinkage would be some environmental or social catastrophe. Donella Meadows, systems analyst, contends that the huge run- up in human numbers has fore closed most options and shortened the amount of time available to come to grips with rising threats to the environment. In the past Meadows argues, there were always new frontiers for exploding population as well as for empty lands to accept wastes. This is no longer true. Most suitable areas have been colonized. Many- easy - to find resources are already being exploited. Most dumping grounds have also filled up. Meadows believers that much work is waiting ahead to make the world look better than it does now. 4. For centuries humanity has confounded doomsayers by finding new supplies of food and energy. In the early 1970s some environmentalists interpreted temporary rises in food and oil prices to mean mankind was again pushing the earthly resources, yet surpluses returned in later years. This according to Julian Simon, revealed a basic problem with the limits- to - growth argument. Price rises caused by scarcities will always stimulate human ingenuity to improve efficiency and find new resources. 5. In the intervening years, however, there has been evidence that the market often fails to react as quickly as problems demand. In addition, market often work perversely to hasten the demise of species and resources. The increasing appetite for Bluefin tuna among sushi lovers and health conscious dinersahs vastly increased the market price of the fish. Instead of dampening demand, the principal effect came to be extended fishing. This led to a marked decrease in the number of fish in the Atlantic. 6. Demographers refer to such collisions between rising demand and diminishing resources as "train wrecks". As the world adds new billions of people in even shorter periods, such potential conflicts happen almost everywhere. With most of the world's good land already under the plow, a population of 11 billion human beings would probably have to make do with less than half the arable land per capital that exists today. That would set the stage for disaster, as farmers stripped nutrients from the soil, exacerbated erosion and gobbled up water and wild lands. 7. If population keeps building at the current rate, the most ominous effect is that millions of life -forms become extinct. Humans, no matter how well behaved, cannot help crowding out natural systems. A survey of 50 countries by environmental researchers showed that habitat loss, the most important factor leading to extinction, rises in direct proportion to the density of the individuals that make up various species. Big animals often range over hundreds of square miles and increasingly collide with settlements. Smaller species, which make up most of nature's diversity, are badly affected by human activities in countless ways. 8. The crucial question is whether humankind can afford to exterminate large numbers of other species without ruining the ecosystems that also sustain us. Whether or not humankind can afford to do this is unknown. However, reducing the burden placed on the earth by rising human numbers and the lifestyle of rich nations may have a promising end. To achieve this, the affluent nations must move their economies toward patterns of production and consumption that recognize the limits of what the earth can provide and what wastes it can accommodate. The poorer nations, on the other hand, require better education and improved family planning to stabilize their numbers. Adopting coercive measures to stabilize their family is also among the alternatives available to the poorer nations. Adapted form: More Reading Power (1996): Addison - Wesley Publishing Company
- Which of the following words is close in meaning to soak up as used in paragraph 1?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. stop | B. accelerate |
| C. ✓ absorb | D. extend |

Answer: C

The phrasal verb 'soak up' literally and figuratively means to 'absorb' (in the original text, absorbing capital/resources).

14. 1. The state of the environment in the later part of the 21st century will be determined largely by one factor: (1)
human population. If the species doubles its number by 2050 to nearly 11 billion, humanity may complete the devastation that has been accelerating over the last few decades. Such unabated expansion would continue to soak up poorer nations from making the necessary investments that might deter continued population growth. 2. If the worst occurs, countless millions become environmental refugees, swamping the nations that tried to conserve their soil, water and forests. The great- grand- children of today's young people would have to share the planet with only a ragged cohort of the adaptable species dominated by rats, cockroaches, weeds, microbes. The world in which they survived would consist largely of deserts, patches of tropical forests, eroded mountains, barren oceans, all buffeted by extremes of weather. 3. The best hope for humanity and other life- forms would be to cut human propagation in half. So that the world's number would not exceed 8 billion by mid- century. The only event in which the earth would achieve zero population growth or even shrinkage would be some environmental or social catastrophe. Donella Meadows, systems analyst, contends that the huge run- up in human numbers has fore closed most options and shortened the amount of time available to come to grips with rising threats to the environment. In the past Meadows argues, there were always new frontiers for exploding population as well as for empty lands to accept wastes. This is no longer true. Most suitable areas have been colonized. Many- easy - to find resources are already being exploited. Most dumping grounds have also filled up. Meadows believers that much work is waiting ahead to make the world look better than it does now. 4. For centuries humanity has confounded doomsayers by finding new supplies of food and energy. In the early 1970s some environmentalists interpreted temporary rises in food and oil prices to mean mankind was again pushing the earthly resources, yet surpluses returned in later years. This according to Julian Simon, revealed a basic problem with the limits- to - growth argument. Price rises caused by scarcities will always stimulate human ingenuity to improve efficiency and find new resources. 5. In the intervening years, however, there has been evidence that the market often fails to react as quickly as problems demand. In addition, market often work perversely to hasten the demise of species and resources. The increasing appetite for Bluefin tuna among sushi lovers and health conscious dinersahs vastly increased the market price of the fish. Instead of dampening demand, the principal effect came to be extended fishing. This led to a marked decrease in the number of fish in the Atlantic. 6. Demographers refer to such collisions between rising demand and diminishing resources as "train wrecks". As the world adds new billions of people in even shorter periods, such potential conflicts happen almost everywhere. With most of the world's good land already under the plow, a population of 11 billion human beings would probably have to make do with less than half the arable land per capital that exists today. That would set the stage for disaster, as farmers stripped nutrients from the soil, exacerbated erosion and gobbled up water and wild lands. 7. If population keeps building at the current rate, the most ominous effect is that millions of life -forms become extinct. Humans, no matter how well behaved, cannot help crowding out natural systems. A survey of 50 countries by environmental researchers showed that habitat loss, the most important factor leading to extinction, rises in direct proportion to the density of the individuals that make up various species. Big animals often range over hundreds of square miles and increasingly collide with settlements. Smaller species, which make up most of nature's diversity, are badly affected by human activities in countless ways. 8. The crucial question is whether humankind can afford to exterminate large numbers of other species without ruining the ecosystems that also sustain us. Whether or not humankind can afford to do this is unknown. However, reducing the burden placed on the earth by rising human numbers and the lifestyle of rich nations may have a promising end. To achieve this, the affluent nations must move their economies toward patterns of production and consumption that recognize the limits of what the earth can provide and what wastes it can accommodate. The poorer nations, on the other hand, require better education and improved family planning to stabilize their numbers. Adopting coercive measures to stabilize their family is also among the alternatives available to the poorer nations. Adapted form: More Reading Power (1996): Addison - Wesley Publishing Company
- What does this in the statement? This is no longer true (Paragraph 3) refer to?

A. ✓ finding new frontiers and empty lands

B. finding exploding population

C. achieving zero population growth

D. gripping threats with environment

Answer: A

'This' refers directly back to the preceding sentence: 'In the past Meadows argues, there were always new frontiers for exploding population as well as for empty lands to accept wastes.'

15. 1. The state of the environment in the later part of the 21st century will be determined largely by one factor: human population. If the species doubles its number by 2050 to nearly 11 billion, humanity may complete the devastation that has been accelerating over the last few decades. Such unabated expansion would continue to soak up poorer nations from making the necessary investments that might deter continued population growth. 2. If the worst occurs, countless millions become environmental refugees, swamping the nations that tried to conserve their soil, water and forests. The great- grand- children of today's young people would have to share the planet with only a ragged cohort of the adaptable species dominated by rats, cockroaches, weeds, microbes. The world in which they survived would consist largely of deserts, patches of tropical forests, eroded mountains, barren oceans, all buffeted by extremes of weather. 3. The best hope for humanity and other life- forms would be to cut human propagation in half. So that the world's number would not exceed 8 billion by mid- century. The only event in which the earth would achieve zero population growth or even shrinkage would be some environmental or social catastrophe. Donella Meadows, systems analyst, contends that the huge run- up in human numbers has fore closed most options and shortened the amount of time available to come to grips with rising threats to the environment. In the past Meadows argues, there were always new frontiers for exploding population as well as for empty lands to accept wastes. This is no longer true. Most suitable areas have been colonized. Many- easy - to find resources are already being exploited. Most dumping grounds have also filled up. Meadows believers that much work is waiting ahead to make the world look better than it does now. 4. For centuries humanity has confounded doomsayers by finding new supplies of food and energy. In the early 1970s some environmentalists interpreted temporary rises in food and oil prices to mean mankind was again pushing the earthly resources, yet surpluses returned in later years. This according to Julian Simon, revealed a basic problem with the limits- to - growth argument. Price rises caused by scarcities will always stimulate human ingenuity to improve efficiency and find new resources. 5. In the intervening years, however, there has been evidence that the market often fails to react as quickly as problems demand. In addition, market often work perversely to hasten the demise of species and resources. The increasing appetite for Bluefin tuna among sushi lovers and health conscious dinersahs vastly increased the market price of the fish. Instead of dampening demand, the principal effect came to be extended fishing. This led to a marked decrease in the number of fish in the Atlantic. 6. Demographers refer to such collisions between rising demand and diminishing resources as "train wrecks". As the world adds new billions of people in even shorter periods, such potential conflicts happen almost everywhere. With most of the world's good land already under the plow, a population of 11 billion human beings would probably have to make do with less than half the arable land per capital that exists today. That would set the stage for disaster, as farmers stripped nutrients from the soil, exacerbated erosion and gobbled up water and wild lands. 7. If population keeps building at the current rate, the most ominous effect is that millions of life -forms become extinct. Humans, no matter how well behaved, cannot help crowding out natural systems. A survey of 50 countries by environmental researchers showed that habitat loss, the most important factor leading to extinction, rises in direct proportion to the density of the individuals that make up various species. Big animals often range over hundreds of square miles and increasingly collide with settlements. Smaller species, which make up most of nature's diversity, are badly affected by human activities in countless ways. 8. The crucial question is whether humankind can afford to exterminate large numbers of other species without ruining the ecosystems that also sustain us. Whether or not humankind can afford to do this is unknown. However, reducing the burden placed on the earth by rising human numbers and the lifestyle of rich nations may have a promising end. To achieve this, the affluent nations must move their economies toward patterns of production and consumption that recognize the limits of what the earth can provide and what wastes it can accommodate. The poorer nations, on the other hand, require better education and improved family planning to stabilize their numbers. Adopting coercive measures to stabilize their family is also among the alternatives available to the poorer nations. Adapted form: More Reading Power (1996): Addison - Wesley Publishing Company
- Which word from the given alternatives can be the best substitute for demise as used in ... hasten the demise of species and resources ... (paragraph 5)?

(1)

- A. propagation
B. population
C. dampening
D. ✓ death

Answer: D

'Demise' means the death, end, or termination of something; in this context, it refers to the extinction or dying out of species.

16. 1. The state of the environment in the later part of the 21st century will be determined largely by one factor: (1)
human population. If the species doubles its number by 2050 to nearly 11 billion, humanity may complete the devastation that has been accelerating over the last few decades. Such unabated expansion would continue to soak up poorer nations from making the necessary investments that might deter continued population growth. 2. If the worst occurs, countless millions become environmental refugees, swamping the nations that tried to conserve their soil, water and forests. The great- grand- children of today's young people would have to share the planet with only a ragged cohort of the adaptable species dominated by rats, cockroaches, weeds, microbes. The world in which they survived would consist largely of deserts, patches of tropical forests, eroded mountains, barren oceans, all buffeted by extremes of weather. 3. The best hope for humanity and other life- forms would be to cut human propagation in half. So that the world's number would not exceed 8 billion by mid- century. The only event in which the earth would achieve zero population growth or even shrinkage would be some environmental or social catastrophe. Donella Meadows, systems analyst, contends that the huge run- up in human numbers has fore closed most options and shortened the amount of time available to come to grips with rising threats to the environment. In the past Meadows argues, there were always new frontiers for exploding population as well as for empty lands to accept wastes. This is no longer true. Most suitable areas have been colonized. Many- easy - to find resources are already being exploited. Most dumping grounds have also filled up. Meadows believes that much work is waiting ahead to make the world look better than it does now. 4. For centuries humanity has confounded doomsayers by finding new supplies of food and energy. In the early 1970s some environmentalists interpreted temporary rises in food and oil prices to mean mankind was again pushing the earthly resources, yet surpluses returned in later years. This according to Julian Simon, revealed a basic problem with the limits- to - growth argument. Price rises caused by scarcities will always stimulate human ingenuity to improve efficiency and find new resources. 5. In the intervening years, however, there has been evidence that the market often fails to react as quickly as problems demand. In addition, market often work perversely to hasten the demise of species and resources. The increasing appetite for Bluefin tuna among sushi lovers and health conscious dinersahs vastly increased the market price of the fish. Instead of dampening demand, the principal effect came to be extended fishing. This led to a marked decrease in the number of fish in the Atlantic. 6. Demographers refer to such collisions between rising demand and diminishing resources as "train wrecks". As the world adds new billions of people in even shorter periods, such potential conflicts happen almost everywhere. With most of the world's good land already under the plow, a population of 11 billion human beings would probably have to make do with less than half the arable land per capital that exists today. That would set the stage for disaster, as farmers stripped nutrients from the soil, exacerbated erosion and gobbled up water and wild lands. 7. If population keeps building at the current rate, the most ominous effect is that millions of life -forms become extinct. Humans, no matter how well behaved, cannot help crowding out natural systems. A survey of 50 countries by environmental researchers showed that habitat loss, the most important factor leading to extinction, rises in direct proportion to the density of the individuals that make up various species. Big animals often range over hundreds of square miles and increasingly collide with settlements. Smaller species, which make up most of nature's diversity, are badly affected by human activities in countless ways. 8. The crucial question is whether humankind can afford to exterminate large numbers of other species without ruining the ecosystems that also sustain us. Whether or not humankind can afford to do this is unknown. However, reducing the burden placed on the earth by rising human numbers and the lifestyle of rich nations may have a promising end. To achieve this, the affluent nations must move their economies toward patterns of production and consumption that recognize the limits of what the earth can provide and what wastes it can accommodate. The poorer nations, on the other hand, require better education and improved family planning to stabilize their numbers. Adopting coercive measures to stabilize their family is also among the alternatives available to the poorer nations. Adapted from: More Reading Power (1996): Addison - Wesley Publishing Company
- Which of the following words is close in meaning to doomsayers, as used in ... humanity had confounded doomsayers ... (Paragraph 4)?

- A. ✓ people who predict disaster
- B. environmentalists who lived in the 1970s.
- C. people who cause price rises that lead to Scarcity.
- D. people who find new supplies of food and energy.

Answer: A

A 'doomsayer' is a person who predicts calamity, catastrophe, or disaster.

17. 1. The state of the environment in the later part of the 21st century will be determined largely by one factor: human population. If the species doubles its number by 2050 to nearly 11 billion, humanity may complete the devastation that has been accelerating over the last few decades. Such unabated expansion would continue to soak up poorer nations from making the necessary investments that might deter continued population growth. 2. If the worst occurs, countless millions become environmental refugees, swamping the nations that tried to conserve their soil, water and forests. The great- grand- children of today's young people would have to share the planet with only a ragged cohort of the adaptable species dominated by rats, cockroaches, weeds, microbes. The world in which they survived would consist largely of deserts, patches of tropical forests, eroded mountains, barren oceans, all buffeted by extremes of weather. 3. The best hope for humanity and other life- forms would be to cut human propagation in half. So that the world's number would not exceed 8 billion by mid- century. The only event in which the earth would achieve zero population growth or even shrinkage would be some environmental or social catastrophe. Donella Meadows, systems analyst, contends that the huge run- up in human numbers has fore closed most options and shortened the amount of time available to come to grips with rising threats to the environment. In the past Meadows argues, there were always new frontiers for exploding population as well as for empty lands to accept wastes. This is no longer true. Most suitable areas have been colonized. Many- easy - to find resources are already being exploited. Most dumping grounds have also filled up. Meadows believers that much work is waiting ahead to make the world look better than it does now. 4. For centuries humanity has confounded doomsayers by finding new supplies of food and energy. In the early 1970s some environmentalists interpreted temporary rises in food and oil prices to mean mankind was again pushing the earthly resources, yet surpluses returned in later years. This according to Julian Simon, revealed a basic problem with the limits- to - growth argument. Price rises caused by scarcities will always stimulate human ingenuity to improve efficiency and find new resources. 5. In the intervening years, however, there has been evidence that the market often fails to react as quickly as problems demand. In addition, market often work perversely to hasten the demise of species and resources. The increasing appetite for Bluefin tuna among sushi lovers and health conscious dinersahs vastly increased the market price of the fish. Instead of dampening demand, the principal effect came to be extended fishing. This led to a marked decrease in the number of fish in the Atlantic. 6. Demographers refer to such collisions between rising demand and diminishing resources as "train wrecks". As the world adds new billions of people in even shorter periods, such potential conflicts happen almost everywhere. With most of the world's good land already under the plow, a population of 11 billion human beings would probably have to make do with less than half the arable land per capital that exists today. That would set the stage for disaster, as farmers stripped nutrients from the soil, exacerbated erosion and gobbled up water and wild lands. 7. If population keeps building at the current rate, the most ominous effect is that millions of life -forms become extinct. Humans, no matter how well behaved, cannot help crowding out natural systems. A survey of 50 countries by environmental researchers showed that habitat loss, the most important factor leading to extinction, rises in direct proportion to the density of the individuals that make up various species. Big animals often range over hundreds of square miles and increasingly collide with settlements. Smaller species, which make up most of nature's diversity, are badly affected by human activities in countless ways. 8. The crucial question is whether humankind can afford to exterminate large numbers of other species without ruining the ecosystems that also sustain us. Whether or not humankind can afford to do this is unknown. However, reducing the burden placed on the earth by rising human numbers and the lifestyle of rich nations may have a promising end. To achieve this, the affluent nations must move their economies toward patterns of production and consumption that recognize the limits of what the earth can provide and what wastes it can accommodate. The poorer nations, on the other hand, require better education and improved family planning to stabilize their numbers. Adopting coercive measures to stabilize their family is also among the alternatives available to the poorer nations. Adapted form: More Reading Power (1996): Addison - Wesley Publishing Company
- From the words given below, identify the one close in meaning to collision , as used in paragraph 6

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. coercion | B. influence |
| C. reaction | D. ✓ conflict |

Answer: D

The passage itself refers to 'such collisions' as 'potential conflicts' between rising demand and diminishing resources, showing that 'collision' is used synonymously with 'conflict'.

18. *when a company invests in a country, it asks: do we have the right people with the right capabilities? This makes people think of new facilities, new jobs. Too often they forget the importance of developing new skills. Most educational systems - in both developed and poorer markets are unprepared for the future skills challenge brought on by digitalization. As a business, we could throw up our hands and do nothing. But as optimists, we should instead double down on being part of the solution. Focusing on training and 'up skilling' when the shovels go in the ground after an initial investment can lead to even more jobs over time. In established facilities workers displaced by technology can learn to operate robots and become comfortable with automation. Business can develop work study programs based on company tailored study programs based on company tailored curricula or provide essential machines to universities or vocational programs so that students can learn to use them. I know this is possible - not because I am optimist but because I see it happening. In this light, the goals of private companies and the public are the same: a business supports those whose jobs are impacted by technology. It betters the training of those in developing markets. It creates loyal relationships talent and pipeline of resilient workers with flexible skills - ones that it and other companies will demand. More jobs are created. And everybody wins. Source: John Rice, Vice Chairman of GE, TIMED December 12, 2016* "... and everybody wins," (the last paragraph, the last sentence) implies that

- A. Businesses will face the challenges.
- B. ✓ **Both workers and businesses will satisfy their needs.**
- C. The public will be the beneficiary.
- D. Businesses will establish high quality institutions of training.

Answer: B

The phrase 'everybody wins' signifies a win-win outcome where both businesses (gaining skilled, resilient talent) and workers (gaining employment and training) satisfy their needs.

19. *when a company invests in a country, it asks: do we have the right people with the right capabilities? This makes people think of new facilities, new jobs. Too often they forget the importance of developing new skills. Most educational systems - in both developed and poorer markets are unprepared for the future skills challenge brought on by digitalization. As a business, we could throw up our hands and do nothing. But as optimists, we should instead double down on being part of the solution. Focusing on training and 'up skilling' when the shovels go in the ground after an initial investment can lead to even more jobs over time. In established facilities workers displaced by technology can learn to operate robots and become comfortable with automation. Business can develop work study programs based on company tailored study programs based on company tailored curricula or provide essential machines to universities or vocational programs so that students can learn to use them. I know this is possible - not because I am optimist but because I see it happening. In this light, the goals of private companies and the public are the same: a business supports those whose jobs are impacted by technology. It betters the training of those in developing markets. It creates loyal relationships talent and pipeline of resilient workers with flexible skills - ones that it and other companies will demand. More jobs are created. And everybody wins. Source: John Rice, Vice Chairman of GE, TIMED December 12, 2016* When is it proper, according to the passage, to focus on training and up skilling?

- A. ✓ **As soon as we start the business**
- B. When we decide to introduce digitalization.
- C. After all arrangements for the establishment of the company have been made.
- D. Before we secure the money for investment.

Answer: A

The idiom 'when the shovels go in the ground after an initial investment' refers to the moment groundbreaking work or physical establishment begins, meaning as soon as the business starts.

20. *when a company invests in a country, it asks: do we have the right people with the right capabilities? This makes people think of new facilities, new jobs. Too often they forget the importance of developing new skills. Most educational systems - in both developed and poorer markets are unprepared for the future skills challenge brought on by digitalization. As a business, we could throw up our hands and do nothing. But as optimists, we should instead double down on being part of the solution. Focusing on training and 'up skilling' when the shovels go in the ground after an initial investment can lead to even more jobs over time. In established facilities workers displaced by technology can learn to operate robots and become comfortable with automation. Business can develop work study programs based on company tailored study programs based on company tailored curricula or provide essential machines to universities or vocational programs so that students can learn to use them. I know this is possible - not because I am optimist but because I see it happening. In this light, the goals of private companies and the public are the same: a business supports those whose jobs are impacted by technology. It betters the training of those in developing markets. It creates loyal relationships talent and pipeline of resilient workers with flexible skills - ones that it and other companies will demand. More jobs are created. And everybody wins. Source: John Rice, Vice Chairman of GE, TIMED December 12, 2016* (1)
- One of the following is NOT a mutual goal between private companies and the public regarding the tasks of the business.

A. ✓ **Providing employment to all citizens.**

B. Supporting those whose jobs are affected by technology.

C. Enhancing the training of those in developing markets.

D. Pipelining resilient workers with flexible skills.

Answer: A

The passage states the goals are supporting workers impacted by technology, improving training in developing markets, and pipelining resilient workers; it does not claim to provide employment to all citizens.

21. *when a company invests in a country, it asks: do we have the right people with the right capabilities? This makes people think of new facilities, new jobs. Too often they forget the importance of developing new skills. Most educational systems - in both developed and poorer markets are unprepared for the future skills challenge brought on by digitalization. As a business, we could throw up our hands and do nothing. But as optimists, we should instead double down on being part of the solution. Focusing on training and 'up skilling' when the shovels go in the ground after an initial investment can lead to even more jobs over time. In established facilities workers displaced by technology can learn to operate robots and become comfortable with automation. Business can develop work study programs based on company tailored study programs based on company tailored curricula or provide essential machines to universities or vocational programs so that students can learn to use them. I know this is possible - not because I am optimist but because I see it happening. In this light, the goals of private companies and the public are the same: a business supports those whose jobs are impacted by technology. It betters the training of those in developing markets. It creates loyal relationships talent and pipeline of resilient workers with flexible skills - ones that it and other companies will demand. More jobs are created. And everybody wins. Source: John Rice, Vice Chairman of GE, TIMED December 12, 2016* (1)
- What do modern education set ups lack according to the above passage?

A. Facilities and skilled personnel

B. ✓ **Preparation for future skills challenge**

C. Digitalization

D. Optimism

Answer: B

The author notes that most educational systems 'are unprepared for the future skills challenge brought on by digitalization.'

22. *when a company invests in a country, it asks: do we have the right people with the right capabilities? This makes people think of new facilities, new jobs. Too often they forget the importance of developing new skills. Most educational systems – in both developed and poorer markets are unprepared for the future skills challenge brought on by digitalization. As a business, we could throw up our hands and do nothing. But as optimists, we should instead double down on being part of the solution. Focusing on training and 'up skilling' when the shovels go in the ground after an initial investment can lead to even more jobs over time. In established facilities workers displaced by technology can learn to operate robots and become comfortable with automation. Business can develop work study programs based on company tailored study programs based on company tailored curricula or provide essential machines to universities or vocational programs so that students can learn to use them. I know this is possible – not because I am optimist but because I see it happening. In this light, the goals of private companies and the public are the same: a business supports those whose jobs are impacted by technology. It betters the training of those in developing markets. It creates loyal relationships talent and pipeline of resilient workers with flexible skills – ones that it and other companies will demand. More jobs are created. And everybody wins. Source: John Rice, Vice Chairman of GE, TIMED December 12, 2016* (1)
- Which one of the following titles best suits the above passage?

- A. Industry Education Partnership
B. The Validity of Education
C. Businesses as Models of Education
D. ✓ **Building Workforces Business Need**

Answer: D

The passage primarily discusses how companies must invest in developing the skills and resilient workforce they require, adapted from John Rice's original article title on building the workforce businesses need.

23. People who live on an island in a sea will most probably need to _____ their water. Otherwise they cannot drink it. (1)
- A. Filter
B. ✓ **Desalinate**
C. Detoxify
D. Denitrify

Answer: B

Sea water has high salt content, so it must undergo desalination (be desalinated) to make it safe for drinking.

24. I don't like people who beat around the bush. I want them to _____. (1)
- A. Stop blaming others for their own mistakes
B. Come to an agreement
C. ✓ **Stop avoiding the issue**
D. Look for the hidden point

Answer: C

The idiom 'beat around the bush' means to discuss a matter without coming directly to the point or to avoid addressing the central issue.

25. _____Your shoes or you will trip over and fall down. (1)
- A. Embrace
B. ✓ **Lace up**
C. Brace
D. Bump into

Answer: B

'Lace up' means to fasten or tie the shoelaces, which prevents a person from tripping over them and falling.

26. As mistake is to eraser so is constitution to _____ (1)

- A. Revolution
B. Draft
C. Concise
D. ✓ **Amendment**

Answer: D

An eraser is used to modify or correct a mistake, just as an amendment is used to modify or alter a constitution.

27. I understand it is taking them years to _____ the shock of their son's death. I really pity them. (1)

- A. ✓ **Get over**
B. Put over
C. Go over
D. Get down

Answer: A

The phrasal verb 'get over' means to recover from a shock, illness, or emotional trauma.

28. For reasons unknown to us it is now the third month he stopped paying his contributions. So, we can now _____ his name from the membership list. (1)

- A. Erase out
B. Cancel out
C. ✓ **Rub out**
D. Write out

Answer: C

The phrasal verb 'rub out' means to erase or remove written marks, making it the best fit for removing a name from a list. 'Cancel out' means to neutralize an effect, while 'erase out' is not standard English.

29. The carpenter accidentally hit his thumb with a hammer and _____ in pain. (1)

- A. Whispered
B. Whistled
C. ✓ **Wincing**
D. Wiped

Answer: C

To 'wince' means to make a quick grimace or flinching movement in reaction to pain, matching the context of accidentally hitting one's thumb.

30. Many of my friends were in heated argument about which team would win the game last night; in fact, i was _____ and simply enjoyed watching the game. (1)

- A. Discouraged
B. Unwise
C. unfair
D. ✓ **Indifferent**

Answer: D

'Indifferent' means having no preference or biased interest in the outcome, contrasting with friends engaged in a heated argument.

31. After waiting for two hours, mom grew _____ with my sister and decided to call her. (1)

- A. Irresponsible
B. Unfriendly
C. unkind
D. ✓ **Impatient**

Answer: D

Waiting for two hours makes a person 'impatient' (restless or irritated by delay).

32. I didn't ring off until he said he didn't love me. Once i heard that, i forced myself to completely erase him out of my mind. (1)

A. ✓ **Hang up**

B. Hold on

C. Ring up

D. Shut down

Answer: A

The phrasal verb 'ring off' means to end a telephone conversation by putting the receiver down, which is synonymous with 'hang up'.

33. It is believed that with experience my sister will be proficient at the task. (1)

A. Adapt

B. Adopt

C. ✓ **Adept**

D. Novice

Answer: C

'Proficient' means skilled or competent at doing something, which is synonymous with 'adept'.

34. Old shanty parts of Addis Ababa are pulled down and new modern high rising buildings are erected. (1)

A. Repaired

B. ✓ **Demolished**

C. replaced

D. Extracted

Answer: B

To 'pull down' a building or structure means to demolish or tear it down.

35. Heavy shellings in several cities of Syria have turned buildings into rubbles. It would obviously take a lot of resource to reconstruct them (1)

A. ✓ **Debris**

B. Rubbish

C. Desert

D. Wilderness

Answer: A

'Rubble' refers to the broken fragments or remains of destroyed buildings, which is synonymous with 'debris'.

36. My sister is such a little nuisance; she often like to ask too many silly questions. (1)

A. ✓ **Annoying**

B. Sad

C. Exciting

D. Stupid

Answer: A

A 'nuisance' is a person, thing, or circumstance causing irritation or inconvenience, corresponding to 'annoying'.

37. The teacher asked us to hand in the homework this Friday. (1)

A. Transmit

B. Transfer

C. Admit

D. ✓ **Submit**

Answer: D

The phrasal verb 'hand in' means to give or submit completed work to a person in authority, such as a teacher.

38. You_____ look like a gentleman nor speak like one. (1)

A. Never

B. Ever

C. Either

D. ✓ **Neither**

Answer: D

'Neither' is the correct correlative conjunction paired with 'nor' to link two negative alternatives.

39. Many children often enjoy listening to such an _____ story of adventure. (1)

- A. Excited
B. ✓ **Exciting**
C. excitement
D. Amusement

Answer: B

The present participle 'exciting' is used as an adjective modifying 'story' because the story causes the excitement (unlike 'excited', which describes a person feeling the emotion).

40. Doctors _____ help you unless you tell them what's wrong. (1)

- A. ✓ **Can't**
B. Couldn't
C. Shouldn't
D. Mustn't

Answer: A

In a real present conditional with 'unless' ('unless you tell them'), the main clause uses 'can't' to express present inability.

41. I found the news from the doctors _____; they said mom is in a good condition today. (1)

- A. Initiating
B. Entertaining
C. ✓ **Encouraging**
D. Exciting

Answer: C

'Encouraging' means giving hope or confidence, which perfectly fits news indicating a patient is in good condition.

42. Had there been no trace of evidence for his involvement in the death of the old lady in the neighborhood, the police _____ so serious about keeping him in custody. (1)

- A. Won't have been
B. Would have been
C. ✓ **Wouldn't have been**
D. Was not going to be

Answer: C

This is an inverted third conditional ('Had there been no...'). The main clause requires 'would/wouldn't have + past participle', and the logic demands the negative 'wouldn't have been'.

43. Don't say anything like that to me; _____ again! (1)

- A. Forever
B. Whatever
C. ✓ **Never**
D. Ever

Answer: C

'Never again!' is a standard emphatic negative exclamation meaning something must not happen at any time in the future; 'ever' is a negative polarity item and cannot stand alone without an accompanying negative word.

44. _____ Was the bus that i was almost late for this exam. (1)

- A. Very slow
B. Too slow
C. ✓ **So slow**
D. As slow

Answer: C

When an emphatic 'so + adjective' is fronted ('So slow was the bus that...'), subject-auxiliary inversion occurs before the 'that'-clause expressing result.

45. I don't understand why he suspected us. _____ From among us would want his money. (1)

- A. ✓ **No one** B. Anyone
C. No anyone D. Not someone

Answer: A

'No one' provides the negative subject needed to explain why the suspicion was baseless ('No one from among us would want his money').

46. If the media reported that nobody died in the crash, then _____ of them should be alive. You don't have to cry. (1)

- A. Either B. Neither
C. ✓ **Both** D. None

Answer: C

Since nobody died in the crash, both individuals involved must still be alive. 'Both' correctly indicates that two people survived, whereas 'neither' or 'none' would mean no one survived.

47. Classes begin only after you _____ registration. (1)

- A. Completed B. ✓ **Complete**
C. Will complete D. Had completed

Answer: B

In subordinate clauses of time introduced by conjunctions like 'after', the present simple tense ('complete') is used when referring to a general rule or future action.

48. Next week this time, I _____ all my examinations. (1)

- A. I am finishing B. Have finished
C. Will finish D. ✓ **Will have finished**

Answer: D

The future perfect tense ('will have finished') is used to describe an action that will be completed before a specified point in the future ('next week this time').

49. _____ You come around, I see you making troubles. That is really intolerable. (1)

- A. Always B. Sometimes
C. All time D. ✓ **Every time**

Answer: D

'Every time' acts as a subordinating conjunction meaning 'whenever', linking the clause 'you come around' to the main clause.

50. None of the furniture we bought last week _____ yet. (1)

- A. ✓ **Has arrived** B. Arrived
C. Have arrived D. Will have arrived

Answer: A

'Furniture' is an uncountable noun, so 'none of the furniture' takes a singular verb, and 'yet' typically accompanies the present perfect tense ('has arrived').

51. Did you know that Mary and Bedlu_____ married next week? (1)
- A. ✓ **Are going to get** B. Will be getting
C. Will get D. Get

Answer: A

'Are going to get' is the standard way to express a planned future arrangement or event, such as a scheduled wedding next week.

52. Experts agree that neither sex is more intelligent than the other: their brains are_____ (1)
- A. Also different B. Just the same
C. Just different D. ✓ **Also the same**

Answer: D

53. If anything goes wrong with this plan you_____ held responsible. (1)
- A. Would be B. Would have been
C. ✓ **Will be** D. Will have been

Answer: C

This is a first conditional sentence ('if' + simple present 'goes'), which requires 'will' + base verb ('will be') in the main clause.

54. It is hard to imagine what life was like _____ there were no computers or mobile phones. (1)
- A. While B. ✓ **When**
C. Where D. During

Answer: B

'When' is used as a subordinating conjunction of time to refer to a specific period in the past when something existed or did not exist.

55. I'm delighted _____ you in such a good health. (1)
- A. I see B. Seeing
C. ✓ **To see** D. For i see

Answer: C

Predicative adjectives expressing emotion (such as 'delighted', 'glad', or 'pleased') are typically followed by a to-infinitive ('to see').

56. I just heard on the radio that the company is selling goods at a big discount. I_____ go and check if there is anything i might need. (1)
- A. ✓ **Will** B. Would
C. may D. am going to

Answer: A

We use 'will' for spontaneous decisions made at the moment of speaking (upon just hearing the news).

57. She seems to be so much spoiled. She is rude _____ everyone. (1)
- A. ✓ **To** B. On
C. At D. With

Answer: A

The adjective 'rude' takes the preposition 'to' when indicating the person toward whom the behavior is directed.

58. _____Are so fallible as those who are sure they are always right. (1)

- A. Many
B. ✓ **None**
C. Some
D. Several

Answer: B

'None' is used in this classic aphoristic structure ('None are so... as those who...') to mean that no people are as fallible as those who believe they can never be wrong.

59. Zeritu worked really hard _____ she could pass her university entrance exam and study medicine. (1)

- A. So as to
B. Because of
C. ✓ **So that**
D. In order to

Answer: C

'So that' is a conjunction of purpose followed by a subordinate clause containing a modal verb ('she could pass'). 'In order to' and 'so as to' must be followed directly by an infinitive verb.

60. Jorgo has a very old mum can hardly do anything. He _____ take care of her as he is her only son. (1)

- A. May
B. ✓ **Must**
C. Shall
D. Ought to

Answer: B

61. According to a recent survey, young drivers are_____ likely to have an accident. (1)

- A. The worse
B. The more
C. The worst
D. ✓ **The most**

Answer: D

'Likely' forms its superlative with 'most'; hence, 'the most likely' is the correct form to express the highest probability.

62. I'm not good at mathematics, but I _____any problem with my English. (1)

- A. Had never have
B. ✓ **Have never had**
C. Never have
D. Had never had

Answer: B

The present perfect tense ('have never had') is used to describe life experience up to the present moment, contrasting with the present state 'I'm not good'.

63. I was very sad to hear that your mother_____. (1)

- A. Had died
B. ✓ **Had died**
C. Dies
D. Would die

Answer: B

64. I was passing _____ when i saw her talk like someone mad. I don't think she is stable and alright. (1)

- A. ✓ **By**
B. Along
C. To
D. On

Answer: A

The phrasal verb 'pass by' means to go past a place or person, which fits the context of walking past when noticing someone.

65. I have now been admitted to the university of Mello and i am expected to be there in August. The semester _____ half way there by the time the academic year beings here. (1)

- A. Will be
B. Would be
C. ✓ **Will have been**
D. Would have been

Answer: C

The phrase 'by the time' referring to a future event requires the future perfect tense ('will have been') to show an action completed before that future point.

66. _____ Would i say about this exam later at home. (1)

- A. ✓ **Not a word**
B. Nothing word
C. None a word
D. Not word

Answer: A

Negative inversion occurs when a negative phrase like 'Not a word' begins the sentence, inverting the subject and auxiliary verb ('would I say').

67. Student: We went to Sodere for the weekend. Teacher _____? (1)

- A. You went where
B. When did you go
C. Where did you go
D. ✓ **What for**

Answer: D

The student already stated both the destination ('Sodere') and the time ('the weekend'), so asking 'What for?' is the only logical follow-up to learn the purpose of the trip.

68. Lensa: Lilo loves pizza. She could eat the whole thing herself. Lojo: _____ (1)

- A. ✓ **That's why she is gaining weight**
B. That is why she's cutting down on junk food.
C. That is why she's very nice.
D. That's why she gets along with her friends very well.

Answer: A

Eating an entire pizza is high in calories, making 'That's why she is gaining weight' the most logical and coherent reaction.

69. Teacher: You haven't submitted your assignment have you? Student: _____ (1)

- A. Yes, I haven't I'm sorry teacher.
B. No, I have. I gave you in the morning.
C. When? I didn't know.
D. ✓ **No i haven't**

Answer: D

In standard English, confirming a negative question in the negative requires 'No, I haven't'; combinations like 'Yes, I haven't' or 'No, I have' are grammatically incorrect.

70. Abraham: You should really apologize to your parents. Tizazu: _____ (1)

- A. ✓ **Why? I don't care what they think!**
B. Mistakes are inevitable.
C. It was a crowded classroom.
D. Yes, my parents apologized.

Answer: A

Option A logically responds to the recommendation to apologize by expressing defiance ('Why? I don't care what they think!').

71. Mother: Get out her way. _____ You:- what's chasing her? (1)
- A. She's doing her homework. B. ✓ **She's in a hurry.**
- C. She has been reading all morning. D. She has a terrible headache.

Answer: B

The statement 'She's in a hurry' directly prompts the follow-up question, 'What's chasing her?' as a comment on her rushing.

72. Dessalegn: _____ Chaltu: Yes, you are. (1)
- A. ✓ **I'm genuine, aren't I?**
- B. I'm working to help you, amn't i?
- C. There are a number of solutions, aren't there?
- D. You are trying to help me, aren't you?

Answer: A

The standard question tag for 'I am' is 'aren't I?'. When the speaker asks 'I'm genuine, aren't I?', the listener correctly responds with 'Yes, you are.'

73. Shashe: _____ Tollossa: How do you do? (1)
- A. How are you? B. ✓ **How do you do?**
- C. Can i speak to you? D. Who are you?

Answer: B

The formal greeting 'How do you do?' is traditionally answered with the exact same greeting: 'How do you do?'.

74. Nurse: _____ Patient: Do i have to ? (1)
- A. Sleep well. I wish you good dreams. B. How do you feel now?
- C. Don't disturb, please, be quiet. D. ✓ **Have you taken your medicine?**

Answer: D

When asked 'Have you taken your medicine?', a reluctant patient would respond with 'Do I have to [take it]?' to question the necessity of doing so.

75. Teacher: Beka is one of the most intelligent and gentle students we have. Isn't he? (1)
- Director: _____
- A. I know his dad, Ato Borguda.
- B. Intelligence is a quality we need.
- C. ✓ **He also a good footballer, isn't he?**
- D. He went to Nazareth last week, i was told.

Answer: C

Option C continues the discussion of Beka's positive qualities by mentioning that he is also a good footballer.

76. Abel: she still doesn't want to give me the camera back. You: _____ (1)
- A. Cameras are very expensive. The cost a fortune.
- B. What kind of camera does she like? Like this one?
- C. ✓ **So disappointing! After all she knows it is not hers.**
- D. She has two very sophisticated cameras, doesn't she?

Answer: C

Option C appropriately empathizes with Abel's frustration about someone refusing to return his property.

77. Husband: _____ Wife: love means never having to say you're sorry. (1)

- A. ✓ **You never learn to make apologies** B. I don't accept your apologies.
C. You know i love you. D. I kept you waiting for so long.

Answer: A

The husband complains about the wife never apologizing, to which she humorously justifies herself using the famous quote from 'Love Story'.

78. Alemu: can you play the violin? Zewdu: _____ (1)

- A. Yes, i can play. B. ✓ **No, i wish i could.**
C. Can you? D. Musical instruments are usually.

Answer: B

'No, I wish I could' is a standard, polite, and grammatically complete response to a yes/no question about an ability.

79. You: i always have trouble with my English. What do you advise me to do? Friend: _____ (1)

- A. ✓ **I wish i could help.** B. You shouldn't bother about it.
C. Have you thought about seeing a doctor? D. English is an international language.

Answer: A

When unable to provide the requested advice, a speaker politely expresses regret using 'I wish I could help.'

80. Bontu: _____ Chaltu: Sorry, i am not going to the post office. (1)

- A. What are you going to do after class?
B. Do you go to the post office every day?
C. ✓ **Could you mail these letters for me, please?**
D. Would you perhaps go to the post office today?

Answer: C

Chaltu's response explains why she cannot fulfill a request to mail letters ('Sorry, I am not going to the post office').

81. Adugna: They asked us to submit the documents on time. What else is there? Kiros _____ (1)

- A. What do they do with documents?
B. How much time did they give us to do that?
C. ✓ **They also want us to pay the whole amount now.**
D. They come up with new requirements every year.

Answer: C

Adugna asks for additional requirements ('What else is there?'), and option C directly provides another requirement ('They also want us to pay...').

82. Mekbib: Excuse me, can you lend me a pencil? Zeritu: _____ (1)

- A. ✓ **Here you are.** B. I've a pen.
C. Can you borrow? D. Which one?

Answer: A

'Here you are' is the standard polite phrase used when handing someone an item they have requested to borrow.

83. Gennet: Yuk! How disgusting! Lilly: _____ (1)

- A. Let me have a look. I'll try to fix it.
- B. Of course, help yourself.
- C. ✓ **Isn't your drink very nice?**
- D. I'm glad you like it.

Answer: C

'Yuk!' expresses strong distaste or disgust, making C ('Isn't your drink very nice?') the most logical reaction.

84. Receptionist: _____ Guest: do you have a room with double bed, please? (1)

- A. Why are you here, Madam?
- B. ✓ **What can i do for you, madam?**
- C. Are you looking for someone, madam?
- D. Do you want to pass a night here, madam?

Answer: B

"What can I do for you, madam?" is the standard, polite greeting used by receptionists to offer assistance to guests.

85. Friend: Globalization is just another way for rich countries to exploit poor countries. You: _____ (1)

- A. You may be right, but i see it that way.
- B. Rich countries help the poor ones in many ways.
- C. Do you remember the beginning of globalization?
- D. ✓ **You may be right, but i don't see it that away.**

Answer: D

"You may be right, but I don't see it that way" is a conventional, polite expression used to show disagreement with someone's opinion.

86. Smoker: I think somkers deserve the right to smoke in public. Non-Smoker:_____ (1)

- A. no, I'm not sure about that.
- B. I'd say that is not always the case.
- C. ✓ **I'd say the exact opposite.**
- D. yes, I'm sure about that.

Answer: C

A non-smoker who opposes smoking in public would express strong disagreement by saying "I'd say the exact opposite."

87. Leto: where is the nearest cash point? Bereket:_____ (1)

- A. do you want to change money or cash a traveller's cheque?
- B. as a matter of fact, we don't have the nearest cash point around?
- C. ✓ **walk down the street and it is on your left before the traffic light.**
- D. take bus number 48 from here and then I actually don't know after that.

Answer: C

Option C provides clear, helpful directions in response to an inquiry about where the nearest cash point (ATM) is.

88. Tutu: Oh, one lasting thing: Solan and I are getting married. Dimberu: _____ (1)

- A. ✓ **congratulations! When is the happy day?**
- B. of course! Solan'll make a good husband.
- C. yes, but in my opinion, isn't Solan much younger?
- D. I'd say Sunday is the best day for the wedding.

Answer: A

When someone shares news of their upcoming marriage, the standard social response is to offer congratulations and ask about the wedding day.

89. Nuru: I didn't like their food. The taste was so odd. Bancho: _____ (1)

- A. what was the injera made of?
- B. did they have a party or what?
- C. it was too much. We couldn't finish it.
- D. ✓ **even the look was somewhat unattractive.**

Answer: D

Option D aligns with and reinforces Nuru's negative evaluation of the food by adding that its appearance was also unappealing.

90. Nana: We have to leave early morning. Otherwise, It will be congested. Gutie: _____ (1)

- A. which car are you going to drive?
- B. how long does it take us to get there?
- C. how many vehicles use the road per day?
- D. ✓ **good idea! Wake me up at 5 o'clock, please.**

Answer: D

Option D logically responds to the suggestion of leaving early in the morning to beat traffic by agreeing and specifying a departure time.

91. Mother: it's hot inside. _____ Daughter: Sure, where is the key? (1)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. ✓ will you open the window? | B. shall I open the window? |
| C. open the window. | D. may I shut the door? |

Answer: A

"Will you open the window?" is a polite request directed at the daughter, to which she willingly assents with "Sure, where is the key?".

92. Sister: mom! Hirut failed her exam again. Mother: _____ (1)

- A. I know she is very good.
- B. ✓ **so disappointing! Are you sure?**
- C. it should be very difficult, I suppose.
- D. exams do not measure one's real ability.

Answer: B

Hearing that someone has failed an exam again naturally elicits an expression of surprise or dismay, which is best captured by option B.

93. Passenger 1: the weather looks nice, doesn't it? Passenger 2: _____ (1)

- A. ✓ **yeah, but too unpredictable.**
- B. it is too hot this time of the year.
- C. it is like Bahir Dar, where we are going.
- D. would it be the same in Bahir Dar also?

Answer: A

Passenger 1 asks for confirmation with a tag question about the weather, and "yeah, but too unpredictable" provides a natural, conversational response.

94. Eldana: it is time we left. It is going to rain later. Friend: _____ i_ don 't want to get my hair wet. (1)

- A. ✓ **I couldn't agree more.**
- B. should we really go?
- C. what do you tell me?
- D. we've been here for long.

Answer: A

"I couldn't agree more" expresses strong agreement with Eldana's recommendation to leave before the rain starts.

95. Hanna: _____ Kedija: Kind of, I suppose. (1)

- A. where is your boyfriend?
- B. here comes your boyfriend.
- C. ✓ **do you love your boyfriend?**
- D. what does your boyfriend do for living?

Answer: C

The response "Kind of, I suppose" is a hedge answering a yes/no question involving degree or personal feeling, such as "Do you love your boyfriend?".

96. Which one of the following sentences is most likely taken from a narrative piece of writing? (1)

- A. ✓ **everybody ordered a meal and started waiting.**
- B. the food in the restaurant was popular for its taste.
- C. of all things, I liked the picture hanging from the center.
- D. the meals weren't as such expensive compared to other places.

Answer: A

Narrative writing focuses on actions and sequences of events over time; option A describes characters taking action in a story sequence.

97. Which one of the following sentences is correctly punctuated? (1)

- A. send me Ketema, the headmaster, Jira, the unit leader; and Desta, the guard.
- B. send me Ketema; the headmaster; Jira; the unit leader, and Desta; the guard.
- C. send me; Ketema, the headmaster; Jira, the unit leader; and Desta, the guard.
- D. ✓ **send me Ketema- the headmaster, Jira - the unit leader, and Desta- the guard.**

Answer: D

98. New situations always made me nervous. Which sentences is like to come next? (1)

- A. after a couple of minutes the teacher came over.
- B. ✓ **my first swimming lesson was no exception.**
- C. I stood timidly by the side of the changing room.
- D. I changed into my bathing suit.

Answer: B

Option B provides a smooth transition from the general opening claim ('New situations always made me nervous') to a specific illustrative experience ('my first swimming lesson was no exception').

99. Which one of the following sentences has correct capitalizations? (1)
- A. the United States has a Democratic form of Government just as Great Britain does.
 - B. the United States has a democratic form of Government just as Great Britain does.
 - C. ✓ **the United States has a democratic form of Government Justas Great Britain does.**
 - D. the United States has a Democratic form of government just as Great Britain does.

Answer: C

100. Which sentence is appropriately punctuated to avoid any ambiguity in meaning? (1)
- A. ✓ **the doctor's wife said her friend is not well.**
 - B. the doctors' wife said, her friend is not well.
 - C. the doctor's wife, said her friend is not well.
 - D. the doctors' wife said, her friend is not well.

Answer: A

Option A correctly uses the singular possessive 'doctor's' and avoids unnecessary, confusing commas between the reporting verb 'said' and the reported clause.

101. Which one of the following sentences is most likely taken from a descriptive writing? (1)
- A. unlike what they thought, we managed to get there early morning.
 - B. ✓ **the whole area was wet and smoggy making driving extremely difficult.**
 - C. In fact, it is good to start early morning if you want to drive long distance.
 - D. at 9 o'clock, some of the people started appearing form different directions.

Answer: B

Descriptive writing focuses on sensory details and setting the scene; describing an area as 'wet and smoggy' provides vivid sensory imagery.

102. She made me remember Mona Lisa. Her smiles and beauty were indescribable and as she came straight looking into my eyes, all I could do was stand dumbfounded. She got closer and closer and her eyes shone unbearably brighter, this is taken from a piece of writing that is most likely: (1)
- A. expository
 - B. argumentative
 - C. narrative
 - D. ✓ **descriptive**

Answer: D

The passage vividly describes a person's physical appearance and striking features ('smiles and beauty were indescribable', 'eyes shone unbearably brighter'), which is characteristic of descriptive writing.

103. When I looked up from the foot of the hill, I saw someone who was making almost to the tip and I know it was Tesfay. In no later than five minutes he stood on the top and started shouting down to those of us crawling up . This is taken from a piece of writing that is most likely: (1)
- A. ✓ **narrative**
 - B. argumentative
 - C. descriptive
 - D. expository

Answer: A

The lines relate a sequence of chronological actions and events involving characters ('looked up', 'stood on the top', 'started shouting'), which defines narrative writing.

104. I have a proven track record of responsibility, integrity and commitment to company objectives." This is most likely taken from. (1)

A. ✓ a letter of application

B. an informal letter

C. a business letter

D. a letter of enquiry

Answer: A

Highlighting a 'proven track record of responsibility, integrity and commitment' is standard self-promotional language used in a cover letter or letter of application for a job.

— END OF MARKING KEY —

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