

4. always/ aspired/ to/ famous/ she/ become/ really/ has. (1)
- A. ✓ **She has always aspired to become really famous.**
- B. She really has become always aspired to famous.
- C. She always has to become really famous aspired.
- D. Always, she aspired to has become famous really.

Answer: A

This option forms a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence following the standard English word order: Subject + Auxiliary Verb + Adverb + Main Verb + Infinitive phrase.

5. when/ jogging/ to/ listen/ music/ he/ not/ goes/ does/ he, (1)
- A. When he does not jogging, he goes to music listen.
- B. ✓ **He does not listen to music when he goes jogging.**
- C. He goes to listen music when he does not jogging.
- D. When he does jogging, he not goes to listen music.

Answer: B

This option represents the only grammatically coherent arrangement of the words, placing the main clause before the adverbial time clause.

6. Which one of the following is NOT among student's duties in college? (1)
- A. reading for exams
- B. writing term papers
- C. ✓ **doing a part-time job**
- D. doing assignments

Answer: C

Academic tasks like reading, writing papers, and assignments are official duties of a student, whereas a part-time job is a personal choice and not a college requirement.

7. What should students consider before choosing area of study as implied in paragraph 4? (1)
- A. the status of the area of study in the society where they live
- B. the job opportunity there may be for them after graduation
- C. ✓ **the interest and capacity they have in an area of study**
- D. their parents' approval of the area of study

Answer: C

Sound academic and career counseling always emphasizes that students should choose their field of study based primarily on their personal interest and capacity.

8. In order to achieve their goals, students do not need (1)
- A. emotional support
- B. ✓ **the latest computer**
- C. enthusiasm for what they study
- D. the capacity to focus

Answer: B

While focus, enthusiasm, and emotional support are essential psychological and emotional requirements for success, having the latest computer is a luxury and not a strict necessity.

9. What does the word 'persevere' as used in paragraph 2, line 7 mean? (1)
- A. decide
B. give up
C. ✓ **carry on**
D. predict

Answer: C

The verb 'persevere' means to persist in an undertaking in spite of counter-influences, which is synonymous with 'carry on'.

10. Which of the following words can be synonymous with the word 'dedicated' in paragraph 3, line 4? (1)
- A. ✓ **committed**
B. stubborn
C. desperate
D. decided

Answer: A

To be 'dedicated' to a task or goal means to be deeply 'committed' and devoted to it.

11. What does the word 'demands' as used in paragraph 4, line 5 mean? (1)
- A. opportunities
B. orders
C. requests
D. ✓ **requirements**

Answer: D

In an academic or institutional context, 'demands' refers to the rigorous standards or 'requirements' that must be met.

12. The author suggests that the best way to prevent plagiarism in colleges is to _____. (1)
- A. train university authorities so they can easily prevent it from happening
B. train teachers to be able to detect the crime when it is committed
C. ✓ **make students aware in advance that the act is wrong**
D. punish the criminal when he/she is found cheating

Answer: C

Proactive education, such as raising awareness and teaching students about academic integrity beforehand, is widely recommended as the most effective prevention against plagiarism.

13. The right thing to do for students who believe their writing skills are not so good is to _____. (1)
- A. ✓ **try harder and improve their own writing skills through repeated practice**
B. focus on just the idea and let the teacher worry about the accuracy of their writing
C. ask their friends to write essays for them instead of taking them from the Internet
D. buy essays from the Internet legally

Answer: A

The educationally sound and ethical response to weak writing skills is to work hard and improve them through continuous practice, rather than resorting to cheating.

14. If students have too many assignments to complete, they (1)
- A. should withdraw and take some time to improve their skills
B. can ask their classmates to do some of the work for them
C. have no choice but borrow some material from the Internet
D. ✓ **can try and convince their teacher to give them more time**

Answer: D

When facing a heavy workload, proposing a deadline extension to the teacher (negotiation) is the constructive and academically honest solution, unlike cheating (B), plagiarizing (C), or unnecessarily withdrawing (A).

15. Which one of the following is NOT a problem caused by plagiarism? (1)
- A. The student's social relationships can be negatively affected
 - B. The student can receive an F for the course or assignment
 - C. The student can be suspended from the college/university
 - D. ✓ **The student can waste a lot of time surfing the Internet**

Answer: D

While academic penalties like receiving an F (B), suspension (C), and damaged relationships/reputation (A) are direct negative consequences of plagiarism, spending time surfing the Internet is a potential precursor or general activity, not a consequence caused by plagiarism itself.

16. What does the word 'their' in paragraph 2, line 2 refer to? (1)
- A. the group's
 - B. the classmates'
 - C. ✓ **the students'**
 - D. the teachers'

Answer: C

In texts discussing academic integrity and student workloads, plural possessive pronouns like 'their' typically refer back to the primary subject of discussion, which is 'the students'.

17. The word 'this' paragraph 3, line 2 refers to (1)
- A. ✓ **pretending the essays copied from internet as yours**
 - B. the way instructors can compare students' essays
 - C. saving the time initially on presentation
 - D. buying essays from the Internet

Answer: A

The pronoun 'this' typically refers back to the core action of plagiarism described in the preceding sentence, which is presenting or pretending that essays copied from the Internet are one's own work.

18. Which one of the following has the closest meaning to the word 'negotiate' as used in paragraph 4, line 5? (1)
- A. argue
 - B. disagree
 - C. ✓ **deal**
 - D. dispute

Answer: C

In this context, 'negotiate' means to discuss and arrange terms (such as a deadline extension) with the teacher, which is closest in meaning to making a 'deal'.

19. Had you studied harder, you wouldn't have found the exam so hard. (1)
- A. Although you studied hard, the exam was too difficult for you.
 - B. ✓ **You didn't study hard so you found the exam to be difficult.**
 - C. Even if you studied hard, the exam would be hard for you.
 - D. You studied hard so the exam was not hard for you at all.

Answer: B

The third conditional ('Had you studied... you wouldn't have found...') expresses a counterfactual past situation. It means that in reality, you did not study hard, and as a result, you found the exam difficult.

20. If I were you, I would look for a scholarship abroad. (1)
- A. You should have applied for a scholarship abroad, but it's too late now.
B. You are not as wise as I am so you have not applied for a scholarship.
C. ✓ **I believe it is a good idea for you to apply for a scholarship abroad.**
D. Sadly, I am not you so I will not look for a scholarship abroad.

Answer: C

The second conditional 'If I were you, I would...' is a standard grammatical structure used to give advice, which is equivalent to saying 'I believe it is a good idea for you to...'

21. Cub is to a Lion: _____ is to a Cow. (1)
- A. Veal
B. Kitten
C. Bull
D. ✓ **Calf**

Answer: D

This is an analogy question comparing animals to their offspring: a cub is the offspring of a lion, and a calf is the offspring of a cow.

22. Driver is to a Car: _____ is to a Ship. (1)
- A. Swimmer
B. ✓ **Sailor**
C. Rider
D. Surfer

Answer: B

This analogy compares a vehicle to its operator: a driver operates a car, and a sailor (or mariner) operates or works on a ship.

23. Due to economic and cultural factors, many children in the countryside _____ of school. (1)
- A. run out
B. fall out
C. leave out
D. ✓ **drop out**

Answer: D

The phrasal verb 'drop out' means to abandon a course of study before finishing it, which fits the context of leaving school due to economic and cultural factors.

24. The whole building collapsed when it was hit by a missile. Only two _____ children were found alive in. (1)
- A. ✓ **fortunate**
B. fearless
C. mysterious
D. miraculous

Answer: A

In this context, 'fortunate' (meaning lucky or favored by fortune) is the most appropriate adjective to describe the children who luckily survived the building collapse.

25. The conflict between the two countries had _____ effect on their economy. They have been spending a lot on armaments. (1)
- A. a complementary
B. an easing
C. an encouraging
D. ✓ **a disastrous**

Answer: D

Spending heavily on armaments due to conflict has a highly negative, destructive, or 'disastrous' effect on a country's economy.

26. A new cure for malaria has been found. This could reduce the _____ that has normally been caused by the disease, especially in developing countries. (1)

- A. famine
- B. ✓ fatality
- C. immunity
- D. longevity

Answer: B

A cure for a disease reduces the death rate, which is referred to as 'fatality' (deaths resulting from a disease or accident).

27. I think _____ memories are usually pleasant. That is because, as children, we didn't have to worry about the hardships of life. (1)

- A. children
- B. child
- C. ✓ childhood
- D. childish

Answer: C

'Childhood' is a noun adjunct that collocates naturally with 'memories' to describe memories from one's youth, whereas 'childish' has a negative connotation of immaturity.

28. Any negotiation is a give-and-take process but there are things we cannot _____ for anything. There is a limit to what you can give. (1)

- A. condemn
- B. ✓ compromise
- C. dispute
- D. discuss

Answer: B

In negotiations, to 'compromise' means to make concessions or give up some of one's demands; hence, 'things we cannot compromise' are non-negotiable points.

29. The ongoing competition between the two powerful countries to control the region is causing more harm than good to the people. (1)

- A. hatred
- B. argument
- C. ✓ contest
- D. cooperation

Answer: C

The word 'competition' refers to a situation in which people or countries strive against each other, making 'contest' the closest synonym among the options.

30. Any country needs a strong government in order to limit or eradicate unlawful activities by some elements of society. (1)

- A. suspicious
- B. trading
- C. secretive
- D. ✓ illicit

Answer: D

'Illicit' means forbidden by law, rules, or custom, making it the perfect synonym for 'unlawful' activities.

31. She told the class a very funny story. Nobody could stop laughing! (1)

- A. silly
- B. long
- C. ✓ hilarious
- D. useful

Answer: C

'Hilarious' means extremely funny, which perfectly explains why nobody in the class could stop laughing.

32. After her long career in several international organizations, she is now engaged in humanitarian service intending to give back to the community. (1)

- A. obligatory
- B. profitable
- C. professional
- D. ✓ **charitable**

Answer: D

Humanitarian services focus on helping people and improving human welfare, which is synonymous with 'charitable' work.

33. When you buy an item from a shop, you are usually given a one-year assurance so if it stops working, you can get it fixed for free. (1)

- A. ✓ **guarantee**
- B. certificate
- C. service
- D. replacement

Answer: A

An 'assurance' given by a seller to fix a product for free if it stops working within a specified period is called a 'guarantee'.

34. Conservation of natural resources is one of the key duties of any society. (1)

- A. utilization
- B. afforestation
- C. renovation
- D. ✓ **protection**

Answer: D

The 'conservation' of natural resources refers to their preservation and 'protection' from exploitation and destruction.

35. Interviewer: You said that you left your previous work place because the organization was old-fashioned. What do you mean? Candidate: _____. The management is not open to change; they always want to do things the old way. (1)

- A. ✓ **Let me re-phrase what I just said**
- B. I will say that again if you want
- C. Let me repeat what I just said
- D. Let me say it again loudly

Answer: A

When an interviewer asks 'What do you mean?', they are asking for clarification, so the candidate naturally introduces their explanation with 'Let me re-phrase what I just said'.

36. Kenan: What do you think will be the next major scientific discovery? Jojo: _____. (1)

- A. I will suppose they are discovering a cure for cancer.
- B. I'm supposing they will discover a cure for cancer.
- C. ✓ **I suppose they will discover a cure for cancer.**
- D. I suppose the cancer will be wide spreading.

Answer: C

'Suppose' is a stative verb expressing a belief or opinion, which is correctly used in the simple present tense ('I suppose') rather than the continuous form.

37. Abraham: _____ Veronica: I believe both are equally important. (1)
- A. Why do you think money is more important than love?
- B. ✓ **Do you think money is more important than love?**
- C. Do you believe that money can buy love?
- D. Do you think love is the most important?

Answer: B

The response 'I believe both are equally important' directly addresses a yes/no question comparing the importance of two entities: money and love.

38. Banker: Good morning, sir. How shall I help you? Customer: _____ How much is the rate today? Banker: Of course. The exchange rate today is 56 Birr for a dollar. (1)
- A. Good morning. I want you to give me some dollars, if you don't mind.
- B. Good morning. I'm in a hurry. Give me some dollars now, will you?
- C. Good morning. I'm here to convert some Birr to dollars, please.
- D. ✓ **Good morning. I would like to change some dollars, please.**

Answer: D

Asking 'How much is the rate today?' naturally follows a polite request to exchange currency, making 'I would like to change some dollars, please' the most contextually appropriate option.

39. Lemma: I believe climate change is the main reason for the high cost of living in the whole world. Teddy: _____ I think corruption has played a more important role in this. (1)
- A. I can't agree with you at all
- B. ✓ **I agree up to a point, but**
- C. Climate change has no effect at all
- D. I totally disagree with you, but

Answer: B

The phrase 'I agree up to a point, but' is a polite way of partially agreeing with an opinion before introducing a contrasting viewpoint or alternative factor (in this case, corruption).

40. Ojilu: Why did you choose to study social science? Obang: _____ (1)
- A. Because, I want to be a medical doctor.
- B. Actually, both departments are useful.
- C. In order to gather data about social science students.
- D. ✓ **Because, I want to study political science.**

Answer: D

Political science is a major field within the social sciences, making it a logical reason for choosing that stream, whereas medical doctors must study natural science.

41. Daba: Students at university should be totally free to choose their field of study so that they can be successful. Aduana: _____ but we should also consider the needs of society so that we have skilled human power in every field. (1)
- A. That's rubbish
- B. I disagree completely
- C. How can you say that
- D. ✓ **That's a good point**

Answer: D

Aduana starts with a concession and uses 'but' to introduce a counterargument. 'That's a good point' acknowledges Daba's opinion before offering this contrasting perspective.

42. Kiros: I called you three times last night but you didn't pick up your phone. I was really disappointed. Dinkessa: (1)

-
- A. Please, forget about the past. B. Know that, nobody is perfect.
C. ✓ **Sorry, I didn't mean to ignore you.** D. Sorry, there is nothing I can do now.

Answer: C

Kiros is expressing disappointment that his calls were ignored. Dinkessa's polite and appropriate response is to apologize and clarify his lack of negative intent by saying, 'Sorry, I didn't mean to ignore you.'

43. Zeberga: -----? Embeit: Absolutely! The majority of Americans support him unconditionally. (1)

- A. ✓ **Do you think that Trump will be re-elected as President**
B. Who do you think will be the next President of America
C. Are you thinking that Trump will be re-elected as President
D. Why do you think Trump may be re-elected as President

Answer: A

Embeit's response, 'Absolutely!', indicates a reply to a yes/no question. Option A is a standard, grammatically correct yes/no question about an opinion, whereas option C incorrectly uses the continuous form ('Are you thinking') for a stative belief.

44. Teacher: Alemu has just made a good point on how we can improve education in our country.----- Taye? (1)
Taye: Yes. We should have well-trained teachers.

- A. You can't say another opinion B. What is another idea you have
C. Any additional thinking you have D. ✓ **Would you like to add anything**

Answer: D

The teacher is opening the floor to Taye to contribute to the discussion. 'Would you like to add anything' is a polite and common way to invite additional input.

45. Teacher: Today I'm going to tell you about AI. Student: ----- Teacher: AI, meaning Artificial Intelligence. (1)

- A. You're speaking fast, but I can hear you.
B. I see I got your point.
C. ✓ **I didn't catch that. Could you repeat that, please?**
D. I didn't hold that. Could you repeat that, please?

Answer: C

The student needs clarification of what 'AI' means. 'I didn't catch that. Could you repeat that, please?' is a standard English idiom used when one fails to hear or understand something.

46. Mother: Have you had breakfast, sweetie? Son: -----, You know i hate having breakfast mom. (1)

- A. Yes, I haven't B. ✓ **No, I haven't**
C. Yes, I have D. No, I didn't

Answer: B

Since the son states that he hates having breakfast, his response must be negative. 'No, I haven't' correctly answers the present perfect question 'Have you had breakfast?'

47. Zeru: In my free time, I go swimming in Sheraton Hotel. Molla: _____ Zeru: Since 2015. That's for about 9 years now. (1)

- A. When did you start doing that? B. How long did you do that?
C. How long ago did you start this hobby? D. ✓ **How long have you been doing it?**

Answer: D

The present perfect continuous question 'How long have you been doing it?' is used to ask about the duration of an ongoing habit or hobby, which perfectly matches the response 'Since 2015. That's for about 9 years now.'

48. Robel: It's our friend's wedding this coming Sunday, so I'll have my hair done tomorrow. What about you? Genet: _____ We should look our best on this great day! (1)

- A. ✓ **So will I** B. Neither will I
C. Nor should I D. I will also

Answer: A

To agree with a positive future statement ('I'll have my hair done...'), the structure 'So will I' is used. 'Neither' and 'Nor' are used to agree with negative statements.

49. Solomon: First, they amputated my leg. Then, they told me the cancer has spread to all parts of my body! Tibebe: _____ (1)

- A. It is not my problem. B. That is amazing!
C. ✓ **How terrible!** D. My bad!

Answer: C

The appropriate and empathetic response to hearing extremely bad health news is 'How terrible!'

50. Ali: Last night, I heard a knock on my door, and when I got to the door, there was no one there. This is happening more often these days. Merima: _____. You should inform the police. (1)

- A. ✓ **It could be a robber** B. It will be a robber
C. It was a robber D. It is a robber

Answer: A

Merima is speculating about a past and recurring mystery. 'It could be' expresses a strong possibility, which warrants the advice to inform the police.

51. Tourist: Excuse me, sir. Is there a bank near here? Resident: _____ (1)

- A. Go straight in this road, turn left; you can't miss it.
B. Go face to face on this road and turn to right.
C. ✓ **Go straight along this road and turn right at the crossroads.**
D. Go straight over this road and search from Google map.

Answer: C

This option uses correct, standard English prepositions and idioms for giving directions, such as 'along this road' and 'at the crossroads.'

52. Journalist: Thank you, Wolzero Hirut, for giving me the chance to ask you a few questions about your organization. Wolzero Hirut: _____ (1)

- A. ✓ **It's my pleasure and thank you for visiting us.**
- B. Okay. Go head. What do you want to know?
- C. What is it this time? You were here last year, weren't you?
- D. I have a meeting in an hour. Make it quick, please!

Answer: A

In a formal interview, 'It's my pleasure and thank you for visiting us' is the most polite, professional, and welcoming response to a journalist's thanks.

53. Kitila: Now that our planned trip to Hawassa has been canceled, what do you think we can do during our break next week? Kejela: _____ (1)

- A. ✓ **Why don't we go to Kuriftu for two days, instead?**
- B. We don't go to Kuriftu for two days.
- C. Why we shouldn't go to Hawassa? We have never been there.
- D. Why not we go to Hawassa? It could be more fun, actually.

Answer: A

Option A uses the standard suggestion formula 'Why don't we + verb...' to propose an alternative plan (Kuriftu) now that the Hawassa trip is canceled.

54. Mustefa: Excuse me, can you tell me where the Registrar's office is? Hallima: _____ I am stranger here (1)

- A. How should I know?
- B. Yes, I can.
- C. Why do you want to go there?
- D. ✓ **I'm sorry I don't know.**

Answer: D

Because Hallima is a stranger and cannot provide directions, 'I'm sorry I don't know' is the most polite and appropriate response.

55. Thanks to technology, we _____ carry a lot of cash with us when we go shopping. We can use mobile banking to make payments. (1)

- A. must
- B. haven't to
- C. ought not to
- D. ✓ **don't have to**

Answer: D

'Don't have to' is used to express an absence of necessity or obligation. Since mobile banking is available, carrying cash is no longer necessary.

56. Last week, I found a mobile phone around the entrance at Sheraton Hotel. As I didn't know _____, I gave it to the receptionist. (1)

- A. whom
- B. who
- C. ✓ **whose**
- D. where

Answer: C

'Whose' is a possessive pronoun used here to mean 'whose phone it was' or 'to whom the phone belonged.'

57. If Sofia worked hard, she _____ good mark.

(1)

- A. ✓ would get B. will get
C. good marks D. would have got

Answer: A

This is a second conditional sentence ('If' + simple past + 'would' + base verb) used to describe a hypothetical situation. Thus, 'would get' is the correct verb form.

58. Which one of the following words does NOT have a prefix?

(1)

- A. bicycle B. devalue
C. midday D. ✓ **decorate**

Answer: D

The words 'bicycle' (bi-), 'devalue' (de-), and 'midday' (mid-) all contain prefixes. 'Decorate' comes from the Latin root 'decorare' and does not contain an English prefix.

59. Lions can easily kill buffalos, not because lions are stronger, but because they are _____.

(1)

- A. much intelligent B. ✓ more intelligent
C. far intelligent D. most intelligent

Answer: B

When comparing two entities (lions and buffalos), the comparative form 'more intelligent' is required. Adjectives with multiple syllables form the comparative with 'more.'

60. Which one of the following sentences is grammatically accurate?

(1)

- A. Either the boy or the girls living next door speaks French.
- B. Neither the teacher nor the students is good at English.
- C. ✓ **Malaria is one of the diseases that kill the highest number of people.**
- D. Everyone in the school complain about the poor service in the café.

Answer: C

In sentence C, 'that' refers to the plural noun 'diseases', so the plural verb 'kill' is grammatically correct. Options A, B, and D all contain subject-verb agreement errors.

61. Alex joined the natural science stream when he was in Grade 10 because his father wanted him to be a doctor. Now he is in Grade 12 and he feels he is more talented in the arts. He says

(1)

- A. I wish I never listened to my father's advice.
B. I wish I joined the social science stream.
C. I wish I had joined the natural science stream.
D. ✓ **I wish I had joined the social science stream.**

Answer: D

To express regret about a past decision (choosing natural science instead of social science in the past), the past perfect tense ("I wish I had joined...") must be used.

62. You can travel to Hawassa by plane now. A large airport _____.

(1)

- A. was being constructed B. has constructed
C. ✓ has been constructed D. had constructed

Answer: C

The present perfect passive ('has been constructed') is used because the action was completed in the past but has a direct relevance to the present (you can travel there now).

63. Helen is not a morning person. She usually _____ at 9:00 in the morning. (1)

- A. is getting up
B. ✓ gets up
C. will get up
D. get up

Answer: B

The adverb 'usually' indicates a present habitual action, which requires the simple present tense. With the singular subject 'She', the verb takes the '-s' ending ('gets up').

64. The first thing you should do when you do a reading test is read the questions you are going to answer. (1)
_____, you should quickly to get the general idea.

- A.** Instead **B.** ✓ **Then**
- C.** While **D.** After

Answer: B

The sequence of actions is described chronologically; 'Then' is the appropriate transitional adverb to show the next step after reading the questions first.

65. He wrote the essay carelessly. The teacher couldn't read it. Which of the following sentences combines these two sentences correctly? (1)

- A. He wrote the essay such carelessly that the teacher couldn't read it.
- B. He wrote the essay carelessly, so that the teacher couldn't read it.
- C. He wrote the essay so carelessly as he didn't want the teacher to read it.
- D. ✓ **He wrote the essay so carelessly that the teacher couldn't read it.**

Answer: D

The structure 'so + adverb + that' is used to show cause and effect, where 'so carelessly' leads to the result 'that the teacher couldn't read it'.

66. My spoken English has been improved a lot. Because, I _____ English classes in the evening consecutively (1) for six months.

- A. have been attended B. ✓ **have been attending**
C. have been being attended D. have been attend

Answer: B

The present perfect continuous tense ('have been attending') is used to express an action that started in the past and has continued up to the present, signaled by 'for six months'.

67. All of us in my family are teachers. We are all employed by the government. _____ of us has his/her own private company. (1)

- A. Everyone
B. All
C. ✓ None
D. Each

Answer: C

Since all family members are employed by the government, it logically follows that 'None' of them has their own private company. 'None' is followed by the singular verb 'has'.

68. Having worked for eight consecutive hours, he _____ exhausted. (1)

- A. declared B. shifted
C. came D. ✓ became

Answer: D

The verb 'became' collocated with 'exhausted' describes a change of state resulting from working for eight consecutive hours.

The preposition 'during' is used before a noun phrase ('his stay in prison') to indicate when something happened, whereas 'while' would require a clause.

75. The wet season last year was long and depressing. Not only did it rain _____, but it was also cold and windy. (1)
- A. greatly
B. ✓ heavily
C. roughly
D. hardly

Answer: B

In English, the standard adverb collocation used to describe intense or heavy rainfall is 'heavily'.

76. An important message _____ on the famous journalist's burial ceremony by the manager of the organization for which he worked. (1)
- A. ✓ was transmitted
B. transmitted
C. was being transmitted
D. had transmitted

Answer: A

The passive voice 'was transmitted' is necessary because the subject ('An important message') receives the action in the past.

77. My son intends _____ economics when he joins university. (1)
- A. to have studied
B. ✓ to study
C. study
D. studying

Answer: B

The verb 'intend' is typically followed by a full infinitive ('to' + base form), making 'to study' the correct choice.

END OF THE MARKING KEY

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