

English, 2009 EC, entrance exam

Grade 12 · English · 2009 E.C.

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 104

Total marks: 104

Name _____ Grade _____ ID No. _____ Date _____

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.
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.
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.
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.
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
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

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 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

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.

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- 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.

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- 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

10. 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 form: 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

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 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 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.

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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.

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- 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 |

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 |

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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 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)?

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

16. 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 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.

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 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
- 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 |

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* (1)

"... 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.

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* (1)

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.

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
- 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.

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
- 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 |

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 |
-

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 |
-

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
-

25. _____Your shoes or you will trip over and fall down. (1)

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A. Embrace | B. Lace up |
| C. Brace | D. Bump into |
-

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

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A. Revolution | B. Draft |
| C. Concise | D. Amendment |
-

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 |
-

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 |
-

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

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| A. Whispered | B. Whistled |
| C. Winced | D. Wiped |

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

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

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

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

A. Adapt
B. Adopt
C. Adept
D. Novice

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

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

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

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

A. Transmit
B. Transfer
C. Admit
D. Submit

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

A. Never
B. Ever
C. Either
D. Neither

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

A. Excited
B. Exciting
C. excitement
D. Amusement

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

A. Can't
B. Couldn't
C. Shouldn't
D. Mustn't

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

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

43. Don't say anything like that to me; _____ again! (1)
A. Forever B. Whatever
C. Never D. Ever

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

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

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

47. Classes begin only after you _____ registration. (1)
A. Completed B. Complete
C. Will complete D. Had completed

48. Next week this time, I _____ all my examinations. (1)
A. I am finishing B. Have finished
C. Will finish D. Will have finished

49. _____ You come around, i see you making troubles. That is really intolerable. (1)
A. Always B. Sometimes
C. All time D. Every time

50. None of the furniture we bought last week _____ yet. (1)
A. Has arrived B. Arrived
C. Have arrived D. Will have 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

-
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
-
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
-
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
-
55. I'm delighted _____ you in such a good health. (1)
- A. I see B. Seeing
C. To see D. For i see
-
56. I just heard on the radio that the company is selling goods at a big discount. I _____ go and (1)
check if there is anything i might need.
- A. Will B. Would
C. may D. am going to
-
57. She seems to be so much spoiled. She is rude _____ everyone. (1)
- A. To B. On
C. At D. With
-
58. _____Are so fallible as those who are sure they are always right. (1)
- A. Many B. None
C. Some D. Several
-
59. Zeritu worked really hard _____ she could pass her university entrance exam and study (1)
medicine.
- A. So as to B. Because of
C. So that D. In order to
-
60. Jorgo has a very old mum can hardly do anything. He _____ take care of her as he is her only (1)
son.
- A. May B. Must
C. Shall D. Ought to
-
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
-
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

63. I was very sad to hear that your mother_____. (1)
A. Had died B. Had died
C. Dies D. Would die
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
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
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
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
68. Lensa: Lilu 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.
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
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.
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.
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?

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?
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?
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.
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?
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.
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.
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.
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?
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.

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- 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?
-
- 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.
-
- 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?
-
- 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.
-
- 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.
-
- 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.
-
- 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.
-
- 89.** Nuru: I didn't like their food. The taste was so odd. Bancho: _____ (1)
- A. what was the injera make 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.

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

- A. which car are you going to drive?
- B. hwo 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.

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?

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.

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?

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.

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?

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.

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.

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.

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- 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.
-
- 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.
-
- 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.
-
- 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
-
- 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
-
- 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

— END OF EXAMINATION —