

English, 2018 EC, entrance exam, version 2

Grade 12 · English · 2018 E.C.

MARKING KEY: CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 87

Total marks: 87

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1. *Most textbooks and courses in comparative politics have traditionally distinguished between industrial (and primarily Western) democracies — the First World; communist states as the Second World; and poor countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that had recently gained independence as the Third World. This categorization was based, in part, on distinctive economic features that helped characterize different political systems. Economic organization and performance both affected and reflected the realities of politics in these different political systems: the capitalist (or market) economies and high standard of living in North America, Western Europe, Japan, and a few other countries; the socialist (or planned) economies of countries ruled by a Communist Party, such as the Soviet Union and China; and the low level of economic development and widespread poverty characteristic of the Third World. Democracy was another dividing line in this way of looking at the nations of the world. The capitalist industrialized countries were not only wealthy but also stable and democratic; communist systems were unquestionably dictatorial; and Third World nations had a despotic leader, one- party rule, a military regime, or — at best — democracy marred by high levels of social and political violence. One of the consequences of the many profound changes of recent decades is that these economic and political differences among types of countries are no longer so clear. For one thing, sharp differences in growth rates among developing countries in recent years make it difficult to generalize with confidence about the Third World. Furthermore, scores of developing countries have become democratic in the past two decades. From Argentina to Zimbabwe, countries that were formerly undemocratic have adopted democratic institutions. Linked to the swelling of the ranks of democratic countries in the Third World has been the near- disappearance of countries in the Second World. Beginning in 1989, the collapse of communism in the former Soviet Union and East Central Europe set off a revolutionary change in world politics. Only a handful of countries — China, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) — are now ruled by communist parties and declare an allegiance to communist ideology. It follows that "Second World" is no longer a useful category by which to classify countries. These recent economic and political trends challenge and complicate the way that comparativists categorize the world's countries. But we believe that "Third World" remains a valid and useful concept and that the countries included in this text continue to share many distinct characteristics that allow us to identify them as part of the Third World.* (1)
- The purpose of mentioning China, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, and North Korea is to show that...
- A. No country today shows allegiance to communist ideology
 - B. The world has known only a handful of countries who were ruled by communist parties
 - C. ✓ **These are the countries that are still under the rule of communist parties**
 - D. The world is still deeply divided in ideology

Answer: C

The five countries are named in the sentence "Only a handful of countries ... are now ruled by communist parties and declare an allegiance to communist ideology". The list is there to show which states still have communist rule after 1989. Option A says no country shows allegiance to communist ideology, but that same sentence says these five do.

2. *Most textbooks and courses in comparative politics have traditionally distinguished between industrial (and primarily Western) democracies — the First World; communist states as the Second World; and poor countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that had recently gained independence as the Third World. This categorization was based, in part, on distinctive economic features that helped characterize different political systems. Economic organization and performance both affected and reflected the realities of politics in these different political systems: the capitalist (or market) economies and high standard of living in North America, Western Europe, Japan, and a few other countries; the socialist (or planned) economies of countries ruled by a Communist Party, such as the Soviet Union and China; and the low level of economic development and widespread poverty characteristic of the Third World. Democracy was another dividing line in this way of looking at the nations of the world. The capitalist industrialized countries were not only wealthy but also stable and democratic; communist systems were unquestionably dictatorial; and Third World nations had a despotic leader, one-party rule, a military regime, or — at best — democracy marred by high levels of social and political violence. One of the consequences of the many profound changes of recent decades is that these economic and political differences among types of countries are no longer so clear. For one thing, sharp differences in growth rates among developing countries in recent years make it difficult to generalize with confidence about the Third World. Furthermore, scores of developing countries have become democratic in the past two decades. From Argentina to Zimbabwe, countries that were formerly undemocratic have adopted democratic institutions. Linked to the swelling of the ranks of democratic countries in the Third World has been the near-disappearance of countries in the Second World. Beginning in 1989, the collapse of communism in the former Soviet Union and East Central Europe set off a revolutionary change in world politics. Only a handful of countries — China, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) — are now ruled by communist parties and declare an allegiance to communist ideology. It follows that "Second World" is no longer a useful category by which to classify countries. These recent economic and political trends challenge and complicate the way that comparativists categorize the world's countries. But we believe that "Third World" remains a valid and useful concept and that the countries included in this text continue to share many distinct characteristics that allow us to identify them as part of the Third World.*

(1)

Which one of the following is true about the Third World?

- A. It is no more a valid concept in the categorization of the countries of the world
- B. ✓ **It is still a valid concept in the categorization of the countries of the world**
- C. The countries in this category do not share anything in common any more
- D. The countries in this category have all become democratic

Answer: B

The last paragraph states the writers' position: "Third World" remains a valid and useful concept, and the countries in it still share many distinct characteristics. That is option B. Option D is tempting because the passage says scores of developing countries have become democratic, but scores is not all of them.

3. *Most textbooks and courses in comparative politics have traditionally distinguished between industrial (and primarily Western) democracies — the First World; communist states as the Second World; and poor countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that had recently gained independence as the Third World. This categorization was based, in part, on distinctive economic features that helped characterize different political systems. Economic organization and performance both affected and reflected the realities of politics in these different political systems: the capitalist (or market) economies and high standard of living in North America, Western Europe, Japan, and a few other countries; the socialist (or planned) economies of countries ruled by a Communist Party, such as the Soviet Union and China; and the low level of economic development and widespread poverty characteristic of the Third World. Democracy was another dividing line in this way of looking at the nations of the world. The capitalist industrialized countries were not only wealthy but also stable and democratic; communist systems were unquestionably dictatorial; and Third World nations had a despotic leader, one-party rule, a military regime, or — at best — democracy marred by high levels of social and political violence. One of the consequences of the many profound changes of recent decades is that these economic and political differences among types of countries are no longer so clear. For one thing, sharp differences in growth rates among developing countries in recent years make it difficult to generalize with confidence about the Third World. Furthermore, scores of developing countries have become democratic in the past two decades. From Argentina to Zimbabwe, countries that were formerly undemocratic have adopted democratic institutions. Linked to the swelling of the ranks of democratic countries in the Third World has been the near-disappearance of countries in the Second World. Beginning in 1989, the collapse of communism in the former Soviet Union and East Central Europe set off a revolutionary change in world politics. Only a handful of countries — China, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) — are now ruled by communist parties and declare an allegiance to communist ideology. It follows that "Second World" is no longer a useful category by which to classify countries. These recent economic and political trends challenge and complicate the way that comparativists categorize the world's countries. But we believe that "Third World" remains a valid and useful concept and that the countries included in this text continue to share many distinct characteristics that allow us to identify them as part of the Third World.*

(1)

"Them" in line 28 refers to

- A. ✓ **Third World countries**
C. Second World countries

- B. First World countries
D. Characteristics

Answer: A

The pronoun sits in "allow us to identify them as part of the Third World". Only countries can be part of the Third World, and the sentence is about the countries included in the text, so "them" points back to Third World countries. Option D is tempting because "characteristics" is the nearest noun, but characteristics are what identify the countries, not what belongs to the Third World.

4. *Most textbooks and courses in comparative politics have traditionally distinguished between industrial (and primarily Western) democracies — the First World; communist states as the Second World; and poor countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that had recently gained independence as the Third World. This categorization was based, in part, on distinctive economic features that helped characterize different political systems. Economic organization and performance both affected and reflected the realities of politics in these different political systems: the capitalist (or market) economies and high standard of living in North America, Western Europe, Japan, and a few other countries; the socialist (or planned) economies of countries ruled by a Communist Party, such as the Soviet Union and China; and the low level of economic development and widespread poverty characteristic of the Third World. Democracy was another dividing line in this way of looking at the nations of the world. The capitalist industrialized countries were not only wealthy but also stable and democratic; communist systems were unquestionably dictatorial; and Third World nations had a despotic leader, one-party rule, a military regime, or — at best — democracy marred by high levels of social and political violence. One of the consequences of the many profound changes of recent decades is that these economic and political differences among types of countries are no longer so clear. For one thing, sharp differences in growth rates among developing countries in recent years make it difficult to generalize with confidence about the Third World. Furthermore, scores of developing countries have become democratic in the past two decades. From Argentina to Zimbabwe, countries that were formerly undemocratic have adopted democratic institutions. Linked to the swelling of the ranks of democratic countries in the Third World has been the near-disappearance of countries in the Second World. Beginning in 1989, the collapse of communism in the former Soviet Union and East Central Europe set off a revolutionary change in world politics. Only a handful of countries — China, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) — are now ruled by communist parties and declare an allegiance to communist ideology. It follows that "Second World" is no longer a useful category by which to classify countries. These recent economic and political trends challenge and complicate the way that comparativists categorize the world's countries. But we believe that "Third World" remains a valid and useful concept and that the countries included in this text continue to share many distinct characteristics that allow us to identify them as part of the Third World.*

(1)

"..have traditionally distinguished between industrial.." distinguished (line 1) means

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Discussed | B. Determined |
| C. ✓ Accepted the difference | D. Showed the similarity |

Answer: C

To distinguish between two things is to see and accept that they are different from each other. The sentence is about textbooks that sorted countries into three separate groups, which is exactly that. Option D says the opposite, showing similarity.

5. *Most textbooks and courses in comparative politics have traditionally distinguished between industrial (and primarily Western) democracies — the First World; communist states as the Second World; and poor countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that had recently gained independence as the Third World. This categorization was based, in part, on distinctive economic features that helped characterize different political systems. Economic organization and performance both affected and reflected the realities of politics in these different political systems: the capitalist (or market) economies and high standard of living in North America, Western Europe, Japan, and a few other countries; the socialist (or planned) economies of countries ruled by a Communist Party, such as the Soviet Union and China; and the low level of economic development and widespread poverty characteristic of the Third World. Democracy was another dividing line in this way of looking at the nations of the world. The capitalist industrialized countries were not only wealthy but also stable and democratic; communist systems were unquestionably dictatorial; and Third World nations had a despotic leader, one-party rule, a military regime, or — at best — democracy marred by high levels of social and political violence. One of the consequences of the many profound changes of recent decades is that these economic and political differences among types of countries are no longer so clear. For one thing, sharp differences in growth rates among developing countries in recent years make it difficult to generalize with confidence about the Third World. Furthermore, scores of developing countries have become democratic in the past two decades. From Argentina to Zimbabwe, countries that were formerly undemocratic have adopted democratic institutions. Linked to the swelling of the ranks of democratic countries in the Third World has been the near-disappearance of countries in the Second World. Beginning in 1989, the collapse of communism in the former Soviet Union and East Central Europe set off a revolutionary change in world politics. Only a handful of countries — China, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) — are now ruled by communist parties and declare an allegiance to communist ideology. It follows that "Second World" is no longer a useful category by which to classify countries. These recent economic and political trends challenge and complicate the way that comparativists categorize the world's countries. But we believe that "Third World" remains a valid and useful concept and that the countries included in this text continue to share many distinct characteristics that allow us to identify them as part of the Third World.*

(1)

"..were not only wealthy but also stable and democratic" stable (line 11) means...

- A. Poor
B. ✓ Not changing
C. Serious
D. Helping others

Answer: B

Here "stable" describes a country that stays steady and does not swing between crises or governments, so "not changing" is the meaning. Option C, serious, describes a person's manner, not whether a political system changes.

6. *Most textbooks and courses in comparative politics have traditionally distinguished between industrial (and primarily Western) democracies — the First World; communist states as the Second World; and poor countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that had recently gained independence as the Third World. This categorization was based, in part, on distinctive economic features that helped characterize different political systems. Economic organization and performance both affected and reflected the realities of politics in these different political systems: the capitalist (or market) economies and high standard of living in North America, Western Europe, Japan, and a few other countries; the socialist (or planned) economies of countries ruled by a Communist Party, such as the Soviet Union and China; and the low level of economic development and widespread poverty characteristic of the Third World. Democracy was another dividing line in this way of looking at the nations of the world. The capitalist industrialized countries were not only wealthy but also stable and democratic; communist systems were unquestionably dictatorial; and Third World nations had a despotic leader, one-party rule, a military regime, or — at best — democracy marred by high levels of social and political violence. One of the consequences of the many profound changes of recent decades is that these economic and political differences among types of countries are no longer so clear. For one thing, sharp differences in growth rates among developing countries in recent years make it difficult to generalize with confidence about the Third World. Furthermore, scores of developing countries have become democratic in the past two decades. From Argentina to Zimbabwe, countries that were formerly undemocratic have adopted democratic institutions. Linked to the swelling of the ranks of democratic countries in the Third World has been the near-disappearance of countries in the Second World. Beginning in 1989, the collapse of communism in the former Soviet Union and East Central Europe set off a revolutionary change in world politics. Only a handful of countries — China, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) — are now ruled by communist parties and declare an allegiance to communist ideology. It follows that "Second World" is no longer a useful category by which to classify countries. These recent economic and political trends challenge and complicate the way that comparativists categorize the world's countries. But we believe that "Third World" remains a valid and useful concept and that the countries included in this text continue to share many distinct characteristics that allow us to identify them as part of the Third World.*

(1)

"These recent economic and political trends challenge and complicate.." trends (line 27) means

- A. Development
- B. Promotion
- C. Acceptable move
- D. ✓ **General direction**

Answer: D

A trend is the general direction in which things are moving. The paragraph has been listing shifts over recent decades, and "these recent economic and political trends" gathers those directions together. Option A, development, names growth in one direction only, while a trend can move either way.

7. *Most textbooks and courses in comparative politics have traditionally distinguished between industrial (and primarily Western) democracies — the First World; communist states as the Second World; and poor countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that had recently gained independence as the Third World. This categorization was based, in part, on distinctive economic features that helped characterize different political systems. Economic organization and performance both affected and reflected the realities of politics in these different political systems: the capitalist (or market) economies and high standard of living in North America, Western Europe, Japan, and a few other countries; the socialist (or planned) economies of countries ruled by a Communist Party, such as the Soviet Union and China; and the low level of economic development and widespread poverty characteristic of the Third World. Democracy was another dividing line in this way of looking at the nations of the world. The capitalist industrialized countries were not only wealthy but also stable and democratic; communist systems were unquestionably dictatorial; and Third World nations had a despotic leader, one-party rule, a military regime, or — at best — democracy marred by high levels of social and political violence. One of the consequences of the many profound changes of recent decades is that these economic and political differences among types of countries are no longer so clear. For one thing, sharp differences in growth rates among developing countries in recent years make it difficult to generalize with confidence about the Third World. Furthermore, scores of developing countries have become democratic in the past two decades. From Argentina to Zimbabwe, countries that were formerly undemocratic have adopted democratic institutions. Linked to the swelling of the ranks of democratic countries in the Third World has been the near-disappearance of countries in the Second World. Beginning in 1989, the collapse of communism in the former Soviet Union and East Central Europe set off a revolutionary change in world politics. Only a handful of countries — China, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) — are now ruled by communist parties and declare an allegiance to communist ideology. It follows that "Second World" is no longer a useful category by which to classify countries. These recent economic and political trends challenge and complicate the way that comparativists categorize the world's countries. But we believe that "Third World" remains a valid and useful concept and that the countries included in this text continue to share many distinct characteristics that allow us to identify them as part of the Third World.*

(1)

Which one of the following is the characteristic of the First World?

- A. Low level of economic development and widespread poverty
- B. Planned economy and communist party rule
- C. ✓ **High standard of living**
- D. Dictatorial communist party rule

Answer: C

The first paragraph pairs the First World with "the capitalist (or market) economies and high standard of living in North America, Western Europe, Japan". So a high standard of living is the First World feature. Option A, low economic development and widespread poverty, is the description given for the Third World.

8. *Most textbooks and courses in comparative politics have traditionally distinguished between industrial (and primarily Western) democracies — the First World; communist states as the Second World; and poor countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that had recently gained independence as the Third World. This categorization was based, in part, on distinctive economic features that helped characterize different political systems. Economic organization and performance both affected and reflected the realities of politics in these different political systems: the capitalist (or market) economies and high standard of living in North America, Western Europe, Japan, and a few other countries; the socialist (or planned) economies of countries ruled by a Communist Party, such as the Soviet Union and China; and the low level of economic development and widespread poverty characteristic of the Third World. Democracy was another dividing line in this way of looking at the nations of the world. The capitalist industrialized countries were not only wealthy but also stable and democratic; communist systems were unquestionably dictatorial; and Third World nations had a despotic leader, one-party rule, a military regime, or — at best — democracy marred by high levels of social and political violence. One of the consequences of the many profound changes of recent decades is that these economic and political differences among types of countries are no longer so clear. For one thing, sharp differences in growth rates among developing countries in recent years make it difficult to generalize with confidence about the Third World. Furthermore, scores of developing countries have become democratic in the past two decades. From Argentina to Zimbabwe, countries that were formerly undemocratic have adopted democratic institutions. Linked to the swelling of the ranks of democratic countries in the Third World has been the near-disappearance of countries in the Second World. Beginning in 1989, the collapse of communism in the former Soviet Union and East Central Europe set off a revolutionary change in world politics. Only a handful of countries — China, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) — are now ruled by communist parties and declare an allegiance to communist ideology. It follows that "Second World" is no longer a useful category by which to classify countries. These recent economic and political trends challenge and complicate the way that comparativists categorize the world's countries. But we believe that "Third World" remains a valid and useful concept and that the countries included in this text continue to share many distinct characteristics that allow us to identify them as part of the Third World.*

(1)

Which of the following are categorized under the Second World?

- A. Poor countries
- B. Industrial democratic states
- C. Countries that have recently gained independence
- D. ✓ **Communist states**

Answer: D

The opening sentence sets out the three groups and names "communist states as the Second World". Option B is the tempting one because industrial democracies are also a named group, but the passage puts them in the First World.

9. *Most textbooks and courses in comparative politics have traditionally distinguished between industrial (and primarily Western) democracies — the First World; communist states as the Second World; and poor countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that had recently gained independence as the Third World. This categorization was based, in part, on distinctive economic features that helped characterize different political systems. Economic organization and performance both affected and reflected the realities of politics in these different political systems: the capitalist (or market) economies and high standard of living in North America, Western Europe, Japan, and a few other countries; the socialist (or planned) economies of countries ruled by a Communist Party, such as the Soviet Union and China; and the low level of economic development and widespread poverty characteristic of the Third World. Democracy was another dividing line in this way of looking at the nations of the world. The capitalist industrialized countries were not only wealthy but also stable and democratic; communist systems were unquestionably dictatorial; and Third World nations had a despotic leader, one-party rule, a military regime, or — at best — democracy marred by high levels of social and political violence. One of the consequences of the many profound changes of recent decades is that these economic and political differences among types of countries are no longer so clear. For one thing, sharp differences in growth rates among developing countries in recent years make it difficult to generalize with confidence about the Third World. Furthermore, scores of developing countries have become democratic in the past two decades. From Argentina to Zimbabwe, countries that were formerly undemocratic have adopted democratic institutions. Linked to the swelling of the ranks of democratic countries in the Third World has been the near-disappearance of countries in the Second World. Beginning in 1989, the collapse of communism in the former Soviet Union and East Central Europe set off a revolutionary change in world politics. Only a handful of countries — China, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) — are now ruled by communist parties and declare an allegiance to communist ideology. It follows that "Second World" is no longer a useful category by which to classify countries. These recent economic and political trends challenge and complicate the way that comparativists categorize the world's countries. But we believe that "Third World" remains a valid and useful concept and that the countries included in this text continue to share many distinct characteristics that allow us to identify them as part of the Third World.*

(1)

Which one of the following is true about the status of communism today?

- A. ✓ **The number of communist countries has decreased recently**
- B. The number of communist countries has increased recently
- C. No country today declares allegiance to communist ideology
- D. Communism is gaining more importance in Africa

Answer: A

The passage says that after 1989 only a handful of countries are still ruled by communist parties, and that the Second World has almost disappeared. A fall from many to a handful means the number has decreased. Option C goes too far: the passage names five countries that do still declare allegiance to communist ideology.

10. Most textbooks and courses in comparative politics have traditionally distinguished between industrial (and primarily Western) democracies — the First World; communist states as the Second World; and poor countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that had recently gained independence as the Third World. This categorization was based, in part, on distinctive economic features that helped characterize different political systems. Economic organization and performance both affected and reflected the realities of politics in these different political systems: the capitalist (or market) economies and high standard of living in North America, Western Europe, Japan, and a few other countries; the socialist (or planned) economies of countries ruled by a Communist Party, such as the Soviet Union and China; and the low level of economic development and widespread poverty characteristic of the Third World. Democracy was another dividing line in this way of looking at the nations of the world. The capitalist industrialized countries were not only wealthy but also stable and democratic; communist systems were unquestionably dictatorial; and Third World nations had a despotic leader, one-party rule, a military regime, or — at best — democracy marred by high levels of social and political violence. One of the consequences of the many profound changes of recent decades is that these economic and political differences among types of countries are no longer so clear. For one thing, sharp differences in growth rates among developing countries in recent years make it difficult to generalize with confidence about the Third World. Furthermore, scores of developing countries have become democratic in the past two decades. From Argentina to Zimbabwe, countries that were formerly undemocratic have adopted democratic institutions. Linked to the swelling of the ranks of democratic countries in the Third World has been the near-disappearance of countries in the Second World. Beginning in 1989, the collapse of communism in the former Soviet Union and East Central Europe set off a revolutionary change in world politics. Only a handful of countries — China, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) — are now ruled by communist parties and declare an allegiance to communist ideology. It follows that "Second World" is no longer a useful category by which to classify countries. These recent economic and political trends challenge and complicate the way that comparativists categorize the world's countries. But we believe that "Third World" remains a valid and useful concept and that the countries included in this text continue to share many distinct characteristics that allow us to identify them as part of the Third World.

(1)

Beginning in 1989, a major change in world politics has come about because of the collapse of...

A. ✓ **Communism in the Soviet Union**

B. The former Soviet Union and China

C. The German wall and Vietnam

D. Communism in Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Cuba

Answer: A

The sentence reads "Beginning in 1989, the collapse of communism in the former Soviet Union and East Central Europe set off a revolutionary change in world politics". Option B is tempting because China appears elsewhere in the passage, but China is listed among the countries still ruled by communist parties, so nothing collapsed there.

11. *Most textbooks and courses in comparative politics have traditionally distinguished between industrial (and primarily Western) democracies — the First World; communist states as the Second World; and poor countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that had recently gained independence as the Third World. This categorization was based, in part, on distinctive economic features that helped characterize different political systems. Economic organization and performance both affected and reflected the realities of politics in these different political systems: the capitalist (or market) economies and high standard of living in North America, Western Europe, Japan, and a few other countries; the socialist (or planned) economies of countries ruled by a Communist Party, such as the Soviet Union and China; and the low level of economic development and widespread poverty characteristic of the Third World. Democracy was another dividing line in this way of looking at the nations of the world. The capitalist industrialized countries were not only wealthy but also stable and democratic; communist systems were unquestionably dictatorial; and Third World nations had a despotic leader, one-party rule, a military regime, or — at best — democracy marred by high levels of social and political violence. One of the consequences of the many profound changes of recent decades is that these economic and political differences among types of countries are no longer so clear. For one thing, sharp differences in growth rates among developing countries in recent years make it difficult to generalize with confidence about the Third World. Furthermore, scores of developing countries have become democratic in the past two decades. From Argentina to Zimbabwe, countries that were formerly undemocratic have adopted democratic institutions. Linked to the swelling of the ranks of democratic countries in the Third World has been the near-disappearance of countries in the Second World. Beginning in 1989, the collapse of communism in the former Soviet Union and East Central Europe set off a revolutionary change in world politics. Only a handful of countries — China, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) — are now ruled by communist parties and declare an allegiance to communist ideology. It follows that "Second World" is no longer a useful category by which to classify countries. These recent economic and political trends challenge and complicate the way that comparativists categorize the world's countries. But we believe that "Third World" remains a valid and useful concept and that the countries included in this text continue to share many distinct characteristics that allow us to identify them as part of the Third World.*

(1)

Which one of the following is the result of the profound changes of recent decades?

- A. Sharp differences in growth rates among developing countries
- B. Scores of developing countries have become democratic
- C. Collapse of communism
- D. ✓ **The economic and political differences among the First, Second and Third World became less clear**

Answer: D

The third paragraph opens by naming the result: "One of the consequences of the many profound changes of recent decades is that these economic and political differences among types of countries are no longer so clear". That is option D. Option C, the collapse of communism, is one of the changes that produced the blurring, not the result the paragraph reports.

12. *Lions are opportunists: they prefer to eat without having to do too much work. When resting in the shade, they are also watching the sky, and if they see vultures swooping down, it is off and away. Even when nothing is going on, if another animal has made a kill, they will drive it off and take the kill for themselves. A grown lion can easily consume 60 pounds of meat at a single feeding. Often they eat until it seems painful for them to lie down. The lionesses, being leaner and swifter, are better hunters than the males, who look a bit like moving haystacks during the day. The males don't mind; after the kill, they move in and take the best share. Most kills are made at night or just before dawn. In four years at Etosha we have witnessed many, many daylight attempts but only ten kills. We estimate the daytime ratio at around twenty attempts for one kill. When lions are lying in ambush around a water hole, the atmosphere is electric. They flatten. Their haunches bunch up. They can charge at any second, so we keep ready with our cameras. Meanwhile, the wind is dry and our eyes tire from the sun's glare. Two days in a row we waited at such a water hole with plenty of prey and lions crouching 20 yards away. Yet they didn't make a single charge. It can be very frustrating. But that only adds to the exhilaration we feel when we do get dramatic pictures. The kill is the exclamation point in the day- to- day existence of the lion, since these great beasts spend most of their time, about 20 hours a day, sleeping and resting. Lions are social cats, and during these times of leisure they love to rub against each other. After drinking at a water hole, a lioness rests her chin on another's back. When walking past lazing members of their pride, young lions often touch faces with the adults, an act of bonding among members of the group. The gambling cubs make contact with all.* "A grown lion can easily consume 60 pounds of meat at a single feeding." consume (line 5) means... (1)

A. ✓ Eat

B. Destroy

C. Play with

D. Assume

Answer: A

To consume food is to eat it, and the sentence measures 60 pounds of meat at a single feeding. Option B, destroy, is another use of consume, as when fire consumes a house, but meat at a feeding is eaten.

13. *Lions are opportunists: they prefer to eat without having to do too much work. When resting in the shade, they are also watching the sky, and if they see vultures swooping down, it is off and away. Even when nothing is going on, if another animal has made a kill, they will drive it off and take the kill for themselves. A grown lion can easily consume 60 pounds of meat at a single feeding. Often they eat until it seems painful for them to lie down. The lionesses, being leaner and swifter, are better hunters than the males, who look a bit like moving haystacks during the day. The males don't mind; after the kill, they move in and take the best share. Most kills are made at night or just before dawn. In four years at Etosha we have witnessed many, many daylight attempts but only ten kills. We estimate the daytime ratio at around twenty attempts for one kill. When lions are lying in ambush around a water hole, the atmosphere is electric. They flatten. Their haunches bunch up. They can charge at any second, so we keep ready with our cameras. Meanwhile, the wind is dry and our eyes tire from the sun's glare. Two days in a row we waited at such a water hole with plenty of prey and lions crouching 20 yards away. Yet they didn't make a single charge. It can be very frustrating. But that only adds to the exhilaration we feel when we do get dramatic pictures. The kill is the exclamation point in the day- to- day existence of the lion, since these great beasts spend most of their time, about 20 hours a day, sleeping and resting. Lions are social cats, and during these times of leisure they love to rub against each other. After drinking at a water hole, a lioness rests her chin on another's back. When walking past lazing members of their pride, young lions often touch faces with the adults, an act of bonding among members of the group. The gambling cubs make contact with all.* "When lions are lying in ambush around a water hole..." lying in ambush (line 12) means (1)

A. Enjoying themselves

B. Running after animals

C. ✓ Hiding to attack

D. Doing what is best for others

Answer: C

The lines that follow explain the phrase: the lions flatten, their haunches bunch up, and they can charge at any second. That is hiding and waiting to attack. Option B, running after animals, describes the chase that comes later, not the still waiting.

14. *Lions are opportunists: they prefer to eat without having to do too much work. When resting in the shade, they are also watching the sky, and if they see vultures swooping down, it is off and away. Even when nothing is going on, if another animal has made a kill, they will drive it off and take the kill for themselves. A grown lion can easily consume 60 pounds of meat at a single feeding. Often they eat until it seems painful for them to lie down. The lionesses, being leaner and swifter, are better hunters than the males, who look a bit like moving haystacks during the day. The males don't mind; after the kill, they move in and take the best share. Most kills are made at night or just before dawn. In four years at Etosha we have witnessed many, many daylight attempts but only ten kills. We estimate the daytime ratio at around twenty attempts for one kill. When lions are lying in ambush around a water hole, the atmosphere is electric. They flatten. Their haunches bunch up. They can charge at any second, so we keep ready with our cameras. Meanwhile, the wind is dry and our eyes tire from the sun's glare. Two days in a row we waited at such a water hole with plenty of prey and lions crouching 20 yards away. Yet they didn't make a single charge. It can be very frustrating. But that only adds to the exhilaration we feel when we do get dramatic pictures. The kill is the exclamation point in the day- to- day existence of the lion, since these great beasts spend most of their time, about 20 hours a day, sleeping and resting. Lions are social cats, and during these times of leisure they love to rub against each other. After drinking at a water hole, a lioness rests her chin on another's back. When walking past lazing members of their pride, young lions often touch faces with the adults, an act of bonding among members of the group. The gambling cubs make contact with all.* Which of the following is true about the passage? It... (1)

- A. Reports that lions hunt in groups
B. Argues that lions are useless creatures
C. Explains the dangers of lions
D. ✓ **Describes the habits of lions**

Answer: D

The passage moves from how lions eat, to when they hunt, to how much they sleep, to how they rub and touch each other. That is a description of the way lions live, so D fits. Option C is tempting because the ambush paragraph feels tense, but the tension there belongs to the photographers waiting for a picture, not to any danger being explained.

15. *Lions are opportunists: they prefer to eat without having to do too much work. When resting in the shade, they are also watching the sky, and if they see vultures swooping down, it is off and away. Even when nothing is going on, if another animal has made a kill, they will drive it off and take the kill for themselves. A grown lion can easily consume 60 pounds of meat at a single feeding. Often they eat until it seems painful for them to lie down. The lionesses, being leaner and swifter, are better hunters than the males, who look a bit like moving haystacks during the day. The males don't mind; after the kill, they move in and take the best share. Most kills are made at night or just before dawn. In four years at Etosha we have witnessed many, many daylight attempts but only ten kills. We estimate the daytime ratio at around twenty attempts for one kill. When lions are lying in ambush around a water hole, the atmosphere is electric. They flatten. Their haunches bunch up. They can charge at any second, so we keep ready with our cameras. Meanwhile, the wind is dry and our eyes tire from the sun's glare. Two days in a row we waited at such a water hole with plenty of prey and lions crouching 20 yards away. Yet they didn't make a single charge. It can be very frustrating. But that only adds to the exhilaration we feel when we do get dramatic pictures. The kill is the exclamation point in the day- to- day existence of the lion, since these great beasts spend most of their time, about 20 hours a day, sleeping and resting. Lions are social cats, and during these times of leisure they love to rub against each other. After drinking at a water hole, a lioness rests her chin on another's back. When walking past lazing members of their pride, young lions often touch faces with the adults, an act of bonding among members of the group. The gambling cubs make contact with all.* The passage is primarily written to (1)

- A. Scientists
B. ✓ **The general public**
C. Teachers
D. Students

Answer: B

The writers use everyday words, tell their own story and share their feelings, saying the waiting can be frustrating and the pictures bring exhilaration. That voice is aimed at ordinary readers. Option A does not fit: a piece written for scientists would give measurements, methods and sources rather than personal excitement.

16. *Lions are opportunists: they prefer to eat without having to do too much work. When resting in the shade, they are also watching the sky, and if they see vultures swooping down, it is off and away. Even when nothing is going on, if another animal has made a kill, they will drive it off and take the kill for themselves. A grown lion can easily consume 60 pounds of meat at a single feeding. Often they eat until it seems painful for them to lie down. The lionesses, being leaner and swifter, are better hunters than the males, who look a bit like moving haystacks during the day. The males don't mind; after the kill, they move in and take the best share. Most kills are made at night or just before dawn. In four years at Etosha we have witnessed many, many daylight attempts but only ten kills. We estimate the daytime ratio at around twenty attempts for one kill. When lions are lying in ambush around a water hole, the atmosphere is electric. They flatten. Their haunches bunch up. They can charge at any second, so we keep ready with our cameras. Meanwhile, the wind is dry and our eyes tire from the sun's glare. Two days in a row we waited at such a water hole with plenty of prey and lions crouching 20 yards away. Yet they didn't make a single charge. It can be very frustrating. But that only adds to the exhilaration we feel when we do get dramatic pictures. The kill is the exclamation point in the day- to- day existence of the lion, since these great beasts spend most of their time, about 20 hours a day, sleeping and resting. Lions are social cats, and during these times of leisure they love to rub against each other. After drinking at a water hole, a lioness rests her chin on another's back. When walking past lazing members of their pride, young lions often touch faces with the adults, an act of bonding among members of the group. The gambling cubs make contact with all.* From paragraphs 3 and 4, we learn that the passage is written by... (1)

- A. ✓ **People who observed lions closely**
B. People who hated lions for their laziness
C. Farmers who are aware of the dangers of lions
D. Policy makers

Answer: A

Paragraphs 3 and 4 say "In four years at Etosha we have witnessed many, many daylight attempts" and "we keep ready with our cameras". People who spend four years watching and photographing lions are close observers. Option C is tempting because farmers live near wild animals, but nothing here mentions livestock, crops or any threat to people.

17. *Lions are opportunists: they prefer to eat without having to do too much work. When resting in the shade, they are also watching the sky, and if they see vultures swooping down, it is off and away. Even when nothing is going on, if another animal has made a kill, they will drive it off and take the kill for themselves. A grown lion can easily consume 60 pounds of meat at a single feeding. Often they eat until it seems painful for them to lie down. The lionesses, being leaner and swifter, are better hunters than the males, who look a bit like moving haystacks during the day. The males don't mind; after the kill, they move in and take the best share. Most kills are made at night or just before dawn. In four years at Etosha we have witnessed many, many daylight attempts but only ten kills. We estimate the daytime ratio at around twenty attempts for one kill. When lions are lying in ambush around a water hole, the atmosphere is electric. They flatten. Their haunches bunch up. They can charge at any second, so we keep ready with our cameras. Meanwhile, the wind is dry and our eyes tire from the sun's glare. Two days in a row we waited at such a water hole with plenty of prey and lions crouching 20 yards away. Yet they didn't make a single charge. It can be very frustrating. But that only adds to the exhilaration we feel when we do get dramatic pictures. The kill is the exclamation point in the day- to- day existence of the lion, since these great beasts spend most of their time, about 20 hours a day, sleeping and resting. Lions are social cats, and during these times of leisure they love to rub against each other. After drinking at a water hole, a lioness rests her chin on another's back. When walking past lazing members of their pride, young lions often touch faces with the adults, an act of bonding among members of the group. The gambling cubs make contact with all.* Paragraph 3 implies that lions... (1)

- A. Like the flesh of some animals more than others
- B. Are stronger than most of the other hunting animals who live in the same place
- C. ✓ **Can hunt better at night than during the daytime**
- D. Can hunt better during the daytime than at night

Answer: C

Paragraph 3 says most kills are made at night or near dawn, and that in daylight the writers count about twenty attempts for every one kill. A low daytime success rate against many night kills means night hunting works better. Option D states the same comparison the wrong way round.

18. *Lions are opportunists: they prefer to eat without having to do too much work. When resting in the shade, they are also watching the sky, and if they see vultures swooping down, it is off and away. Even when nothing is going on, if another animal has made a kill, they will drive it off and take the kill for themselves. A grown lion can easily consume 60 pounds of meat at a single feeding. Often they eat until it seems painful for them to lie down. The lionesses, being leaner and swifter, are better hunters than the males, who look a bit like moving haystacks during the day. The males don't mind; after the kill, they move in and take the best share. Most kills are made at night or just before dawn. In four years at Etosha we have witnessed many, many daylight attempts but only ten kills. We estimate the daytime ratio at around twenty attempts for one kill. When lions are lying in ambush around a water hole, the atmosphere is electric. They flatten. Their haunches bunch up. They can charge at any second, so we keep ready with our cameras. Meanwhile, the wind is dry and our eyes tire from the sun's glare. Two days in a row we waited at such a water hole with plenty of prey and lions crouching 20 yards away. Yet they didn't make a single charge. It can be very frustrating. But that only adds to the exhilaration we feel when we do get dramatic pictures. The kill is the exclamation point in the day- to- day existence of the lion, since these great beasts spend most of their time, about 20 hours a day, sleeping and resting. Lions are social cats, and during these times of leisure they love to rub against each other. After drinking at a water hole, a lioness rests her chin on another's back. When walking past lazing members of their pride, young lions often touch faces with the adults, an act of bonding among members of the group. The gambling cubs make contact with all.* Which of the following sentences summarizes the main idea of paragraph 1? (1)

- A. ✓ **Lions prefer to eat an animal that has died or been killed than to kill one themselves**
- B. Lions do little but hunt, eat, rest and sleep
- C. Lionesses are better hunters, but lions are better eaters
- D. Lions eat more than any other animals

Answer: A

The first sentence of paragraph 1 is the topic sentence: lions are opportunists who prefer to eat without doing too much work. The vultures and the taking of another animal's kill are the examples that support it. Option C is true in the passage, but it belongs to paragraph 2, which is about the lionesses.

19. *Lions are opportunists: they prefer to eat without having to do too much work. When resting in the shade, they are also watching the sky, and if they see vultures swooping down, it is off and away. Even when nothing is going on, if another animal has made a kill, they will drive it off and take the kill for themselves. A grown lion can easily consume 60 pounds of meat at a single feeding. Often they eat until it seems painful for them to lie down. The lionesses, being leaner and swifter, are better hunters than the males, who look a bit like moving haystacks during the day. The males don't mind; after the kill, they move in and take the best share. Most kills are made at night or just before dawn. In four years at Etosha we have witnessed many, many daylight attempts but only ten kills. We estimate the daytime ratio at around twenty attempts for one kill. When lions are lying in ambush around a water hole, the atmosphere is electric. They flatten. Their haunches bunch up. They can charge at any second, so we keep ready with our cameras. Meanwhile, the wind is dry and our eyes tire from the sun's glare. Two days in a row we waited at such a water hole with plenty of prey and lions crouching 20 yards away. Yet they didn't make a single charge. It can be very frustrating. But that only adds to the exhilaration we feel when we do get dramatic pictures. The kill is the exclamation point in the day- to- day existence of the lion, since these great beasts spend most of their time, about 20 hours a day, sleeping and resting. Lions are social cats, and during these times of leisure they love to rub against each other. After drinking at a water hole, a lioness rests her chin on another's back. When walking past lazing members of their pride, young lions often touch faces with the adults, an act of bonding among members of the group. The gambling cubs make contact with all.* Which of the following sentences from the passage could be evidence for the fact that lions feel themselves part of a group rather than part of a two-parent family? (1)

- A. **When walking past lazing members of their pride, young lions often touch faces with the adults, an act of bonding among members of the group.**
- B. After drinking at a water hole, a lioness rests her chin on another's back.
- C. In our years at Etosha we have witnessed many, many daylight attempts but only ten kills.
- D. When lions are lying in ambush around a water hole, the atmosphere is electric.

Answer: A

Option A ends with the words "an act of bonding among members of the group", which is the group behaviour the question asks about. Option B, the lioness resting her chin on another's back, shows two animals being close, and two animals are not evidence about the whole pride.

20. Lions are opportunists: they prefer to eat without having to do too much work. When resting in the shade, they are also watching the sky, and if they see vultures swooping down, it is off and away. Even when nothing is going on, if another animal has made a kill, they will drive it off and take the kill for themselves. A grown lion can easily consume 60 pounds of meat at a single feeding. Often they eat until it seems painful for them to lie down. The lionesses, being leaner and swifter, are better hunters than the males, who look a bit like moving haystacks during the day. The males don't mind; after the kill, they move in and take the best share. Most kills are made at night or just before dawn. In four years at Etosha we have witnessed many, many daylight attempts but only ten kills. We estimate the daytime ratio at around twenty attempts for one kill. When lions are lying in ambush around a water hole, the atmosphere is electric. They flatten. Their haunches bunch up. They can charge at any second, so we keep ready with our cameras. Meanwhile, the wind is dry and our eyes tire from the sun's glare. Two days in a row we waited at such a water hole with plenty of prey and lions crouching 20 yards away. Yet they didn't make a single charge. It can be very frustrating. But that only adds to the exhilaration we feel when we do get dramatic pictures. The kill is the exclamation point in the day-to-day existence of the lion, since these great beasts spend most of their time, about 20 hours a day, sleeping and resting. Lions are social cats, and during these times of leisure they love to rub against each other. After drinking at a water hole, a lioness rests her chin on another's back. When walking past lazing members of their pride, young lions often touch faces with the adults, an act of bonding among members of the group. The gambling cubs make contact with all. "...they will drive it off and take the kill for themselves." It (line 4) refers to... (1)

- A. A lion
B. A kill
C. The sky
D. ✓ Another animal

Answer: D

The sentence is "if another animal has made a kill, they will drive it off and take the kill for themselves". The kill is named separately at the end, so "it" has to be the other animal. Option B fails on sense: you cannot drive off a kill and then take that same kill.

21. I went home because I... (1)

- A. ✓ felt bored
B. fell bored
C. am feeling bored
D. felting bored

Answer: A

The main verb went is in the past, so the reason clause has to be in the past too: I felt bored. Feel becomes felt, and the -ed ending is not used for it. Option B swaps in the wrong verb, since fell comes from fall, which means to drop down, not to have a feeling.

22. _____ by a dust storm, they fell into disorder. (1)

- A. ✓ Blinded
B. Having blinded
C. Blinding
D. Blindness

Answer: A

A past participle at the front of a sentence carries a passive meaning, so "Blinded by a dust storm" means because they had been blinded by it. The subject that follows, they, is the one blinded, which matches. Option C, Blinding, would mean the group was blinding something else, and a dust storm cannot be blinded.

23. Which is wrong? (1)

- A. A shocking story
B. A confused guest
C. An exciting sunshine
D. ✓ A frightened situation

Answer: D

The -ing participle names the thing that causes a feeling, and the -ed participle names the person who feels it. A situation causes fear, so English says a frightening situation, which makes D the wrong phrase. Option C looks odd because of the article before sunshine, but the participle itself follows the rule, since sunshine is what causes excitement.

30. You smoke a lot; you should stop _____ and you will feel much healthier. (1)

- A. to smoked B. smoked
C. ✓ smoking D. for smoking

Answer: C

Stop + the -ing form means end the activity, which is what a heavy smoker should do. Stop + to + verb would mean pause in order to do something else. Option B, smoked, cannot follow stop at all, because stop takes either -ing or to + verb.

31. My mother made my brother _____ his clothes. (1)

- A. to wash B. washing
C. be washed D. ✓ wash

Answer: D

Make in the sense of force takes an object and then the bare verb with no to: made my brother wash. Option A is tempting because many verbs do take to, as in told my brother to wash, but make is not one of them in the active voice.

32. "No one helped me in my problem." The passive form of this sentence is... (1)

- A. I was helped in my problem
B. She was not helped in her problem
C. ✓ I was not helped in my problem
D. I am helped in my problem

Answer: C

The active sentence is negative, no one helped me, and the passive must keep that negative: I was not helped in my problem. The object me becomes the subject I. Option A drops the not and turns the sentence into its opposite.

33. I would rather _____ today than wait till tomorrow. (1)

- A. ✓ go B. to go
C. going D. to going

Answer: A

Would rather is followed by the base form of the verb with no to. The second half of the sentence, than wait, is also a base form, and the two must match. Option B adds to, which belongs after would like, not after would rather.

34. Don't let _____ to phone Ali. (1)

- A. ✓ me forget B. me to forget
C. me forgetting D. me to forgetting

Answer: A

Let takes an object and then the bare verb: let me forget. Option B adds to, and let never takes to in the active voice. The whole sentence means do not allow me to forget to phone Ali.

35. I phoned her _____ to apologize. (1)

- A. ✓ in order B. so
C. so that D. such that

Answer: A

In order to + verb states a purpose, and the reason for phoning was to apologize. Option C, so that, also states purpose but needs a subject and a verb after it, as in so that I could apologize, not a bare to form.

36. The fire brigade _____ the fire instantly. (1)
- A. put off
B. ✓ **put out**
C. put in
D. put through

Answer: B

Put out is the phrasal verb for stopping something burning, which is the fire brigade's work. Option A, put off, means to postpone something to a later time, so it would say the brigade delayed the fire.

37. The boy, along with his brothers, _____ the action of the coach. (1)
- A. protest
B. ✓ **protests**
C. have protested
D. protesting

Answer: B

The subject is The boy, which is singular, so the verb is protests. The phrase along with his brothers sits between commas as an add-on and does not change the number of the subject. Option A would be right only if the sentence read The boy and his brothers, where and makes a plural subject.

38. Half of the money _____ to you. (1)
- A. belong
B. have belonged
C. belonging
D. ✓ **belongs**

Answer: D

Money is uncountable and counts as singular, so half of the money takes a singular verb: belongs. Option A would be correct with a plural noun, as in half of the students belong to the club.

39. _____ they were hungry, Tolla gave them something to eat. (1)
- A. ✓ **Thinking**
B. Thinking of
C. For thinking
D. Because of thinking

Answer: A

A participle at the front gives the reason: Thinking they were hungry means because he thought they were hungry, and the subject of both parts is Tolla. Option D fails because because of is followed by a noun, not by a clause with a subject and verb inside it.

40. Active voice: I enjoyed _____ my girlfriend to the cinema. Passive voice: My girlfriend enjoyed being taken to the cinema. (1)
- A. ✓ **taking**
B. taken
C. was taking
D. took

Answer: A

Enjoy is always followed by the -ing form, and the active partner of being taken is taking. So the speaker enjoyed taking his girlfriend to the cinema while she enjoyed being taken. Option B, taken, is the passive participle and would repeat the passive side that the second sentence already gives.

41. Classes begin only after you _____ registration. (1)
- A. completed
B. ✓ **complete**
C. will complete
D. had completed

Answer: B

After time words such as after, when and until, English uses the present simple for future meaning, even though the event has not happened yet. So classes begin after you complete registration. Option C is tempting because the registration is still in the future, but will is not used inside these time clauses.

42. None of the furniture we bought last week _____ yet.

(1)

- A. ✓ has arrived B. arrived
C. have arrived D. will have arrived

Answer: A

Furniture is uncountable, so none of the furniture takes a singular verb. The word yet points to something expected up to now, which calls for the present perfect: has arrived. Option C treats furniture as a plural noun, which English does not do.

43. _____ was the bus that I was almost late for this exam.

(1)

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

Answer: C

The pattern is so + adjective + that + result, and when so + adjective comes first the sentence inverts: So slow was the bus that I was almost late. Option B, Too slow, cannot introduce a that clause of result, because too takes to + verb, as in too slow to catch.

44. I am not good at physics, but I _____ any problem with my English.

(1)

- [illegible]

Answer: B

The first half is in the present, I am not good at physics, and never here covers the whole time up to now, which is the present perfect: have never had. Option D, had never had, is past perfect and would need an earlier past moment for the sentence to look back from.

45. Had there been no trace of evidence for his involvement in the death of the old lady in the neighbourhood, the police _____ so serious about keeping him in custody.

(1)

- A. won't have been B. would have been
C. ✓ wouldn't have been D. was not going to be

Answer: C

Had there been is an inverted third conditional, so the main clause takes would + have + past participle. With no trace of evidence the police would have had no reason to hold him, so the clause must be negative: wouldn't have been. Option B keeps the positive and reverses the meaning of the sentence.

46. Selam worked really hard _____ she could pass her university entrance exam and study pharmacy.

(1)

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

Answer: C

So that introduces a purpose clause containing a subject and a modal verb, which is what follows here: she could pass. Option A, so as to, states purpose too, but it is followed by a bare verb with no subject, as in so as to pass.

47. They have been clearing the forest for three days. _____ intervened to stop them.

(1)

- A. I want someone B. Someone need
C. How about you D. ✓ I wish someone

Answer: D

The forest is still being cleared and nobody has stepped in, so the speaker is expressing a regret about something that is not true. English does that with I wish followed by the past form: I wish someone intervened. Option A does not work grammatically, because want takes to + verb, as in I want someone to intervene.

48. When Tom arrived, he _____ doro wot. But he didn't have the time to wait and enjoy it. (1)

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

Answer: D

When Tom arrived marks one finished moment in the past. The cooking was already going on around that moment, which is the past continuous: was making. Option C, is making, is present tense and cannot sit beside the past verb arrived.

49. When the police arrived, the burglars _____ away with the money. But there is hope that they would be caught. (1)

- A. have been making
B. are already making
C. have already made
D. ✓ **had already made**

Answer: D

The burglars got away before the police turned up, so the earlier of the two past actions takes the past perfect: had already made. Option C, have already made, is present perfect, which ties the escape to now rather than to the moment the police arrived.

50. The plane is expected to land slightly after 5:00 a.m. _____ it gets late, give me a call and I'll see what I can do. (1)

- A. Probably
B. But for
C. ✓ In case
D. Unless

Answer: C

In case introduces a precaution: do this now because that other thing might happen. Give me a call in case the plane is late fits that meaning. Option D, Unless, means if not, so it would tell her to call only when the plane is on time, which reverses the sense.

51. Tom believes that the machine was _____ by the operator. How can it stop working in just two weeks? (1)

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

Answer: D

The machine broke after two weeks, and the sentence blames the operator, so the operator handled it in the wrong way: misused. Option C, unused, means never used at all, and a machine nobody touched would not stop working.

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

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

Answer: A

Look out means watch for danger, and the second sentence names the danger: speeding vehicles from either direction. Option D, look ahead, means to plan for the future, which is not what a child crossing a road needs to be told.

53. The babysitter has been told to properly _____ the children. (1)

- A. look out
C. look up
- B. ✓ look after
D. look around

Answer: B

Look after means take care of someone, which is a babysitter's whole job. Option C, look up, means to find information in a book or a list, so it cannot take children as its object here.

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

Answer: D

To beat around the bush is to talk around a subject instead of saying the point. So the speaker wants people to stop avoiding the issue. Option B is tempting because of the word bush, but the idiom blames the speaker for hiding the point, not the listener for hunting it.

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

Answer: C

Lace up means tie the laces of your shoes, and loose laces are what make a person trip over. Option D, embrace, means to hug someone, which has nothing to do with shoes.

56. As mistake is to eraser, so is constitution to... (1)
- A. revolution
 - B. draft
 - C. concise
 - D. ✓ **amendment**

Answer: D

The pair works on the idea of correction: an eraser removes a mistake from writing, and an amendment corrects or changes a constitution. Option B, draft, is an early version of a document, not the thing that fixes it.

57. Conservation of the environment should be a priority for both developed and developing countries. (1)
- A. Modernization
 - B. Consumption
 - C. ✓ **Preservation**
 - D. Utilization

Answer: C

Conservation means protecting something from harm or loss, so preservation carries the same idea. Option D, utilization, is about using a resource, which pulls in the opposite direction from protecting it.

58. The volcano lies dormant now, but we feel sure that it will erupt again within a year. (1)
- A. Slack
 - B. Elevated
 - C. Inattentive
 - D. ✓ **Inactive**

Answer: D

Dormant describes something that is resting and not active for now, which fits a volcano that is expected to erupt again. Option A, slack, means loose or slow moving, and it does not describe a volcano waiting to wake up.

59. DDT has been banned in many parts of the world, but it is still in use in Africa. (1)
- A. Banished
 - B. Disestablished
 - C. ✓ **Prohibited**
 - D. Destroyed

Answer: C

To ban something is to forbid it by law, which is what prohibited means. Option A, banished, looks and sounds close to banned, but it means sent away from a country as a punishment, and that is done to people, not to a chemical.

60. Natural calamity has become a challenge to most nations in developing countries. Mankind can no more ignore the issue. (1)

- A. Drought
- C. Danger

- B. Problem
- D. ✓ **Disaster**

Answer: D

A calamity is a sudden event that causes great damage and suffering, which is a disaster. Option A, drought, is one example of a natural calamity, but the word itself covers floods, earthquakes and much more.

61. These people are so mean that they hardly give anything to charity. They are different from the other village. (1)

- A. ✓ **Selfish**
- C. Unsociable

- B. Rude
- D. Unfriendly

Answer: A

In this sentence mean describes someone unwilling to give or share, which the words about charity make plain, so selfish is the match. Option B, rude, describes bad manners, and a person can be generous and rude at the same time.

62. You came a little early for the appointment. (1)

- A. On time
- C. Late

- B. ✓ **In time**
- D. Exactly

Answer: B

In time means early enough, with time to spare before the set moment, which is what coming a little early is. Option A, on time, means arriving at the exact appointed moment, so it does not carry the idea of being early.

63. The paragraph below is taken from a piece of writing that is most likely... "I have a fresh memory of my childhood experience. I traced my history back to my childhood. I was a daughter of a poor family..." (1)

- A. Expository
- C. Argumentative

- B. Descriptive
- D. ✓ **Narrative**

Answer: D

The writer is telling what happened in her own life, in the order it happened, starting from childhood. Writing that tells a story of events is narrative. Option B, descriptive, is the near miss: description paints what something looks or feels like, while these lines report events and background.

64. "She made me remember Mona Lisa. Her smiles and beauty were indescribable..." This is taken from a piece of writing that is most likely: (1)

- A. Expository
- C. Argumentative

- B. Narrative
- D. ✓ **Descriptive**

Answer: D

The lines paint a picture of a person, her smile and her beauty, and compare her to a famous painting. Writing that draws a picture in words is descriptive. Option B, narrative, would tell what happened to her, and no events are told here.

65. Which one of the following has an error in punctuation? (1)

- A. What do you think will happen next?
- C. What did you tell him?

- B. ✓ **What can't be cured must be endured?**
- D. What is bothering you?

Answer: B

"What can't be cured must be endured" is a statement, a proverb, so it must end with a full stop, not a question mark. The word What at the front makes it look like a question, which is the trap. The other three really do ask something and are punctuated correctly.

66. Which one of the following has an error in capitalization?

(1)

- A. Lake Tana is the source of the Blue Nile.
- B. I do not go to work on Fridays.
- C. The major religions in Ethiopia are Christianity and Islam.
- D. ✓ **None of the above**

Answer: D

All three sentences follow the rules: each starts with a capital letter, and the proper nouns Lake Tana, Blue Nile, Fridays, Ethiopia, Christianity and Islam are capitalized. So the answer is None of the above. Option B is the one many readers pick, because days of the week look like ordinary nouns, but English always capitalizes them.

67. Which one of the following is correctly punctuated?

(1)

- A. ✓ **"Don't walk on the mud: it isn't safe," a huge notice said.**
- B. "Don't walk on the mud, it isn't safe," a huge notice said.
- C. "Don't walk on the mud, it isn't safe," said a huge notice.
- D. "Don't walk on the mud' it isn't safe," said a huge notice.

Answer: A

A colon can join two complete clauses when the second explains the first, which is what happens in "Don't walk on the mud: it isn't safe". Options B and C put a comma between the same two complete clauses, and a comma is not strong enough to join them, so both are comma splices. Option D uses a stray apostrophe where the punctuation mark should be.

68. Put the following sentences in the correct order: A. Tourism in some countries has remained static. B. This is because quality service is reportedly poor. C. That left many things disorganized and unattractive. D. What is more, the industry seems to lack effective leadership. E. In others, however, it is growing, whilst markets are in decline.

(1)

- A. a, b, d, e, c
- B. a, b, c, d, e
- C. a, c, b, d, e
- D. ✓ **a, e, b, d, c**

Answer: D

Sentence a opens with tourism in some countries, and e answers it with "In others, however", so those two belong together. Sentence b then gives the reason with "This is because", d adds a second reason with "What is more", and c closes with the result of that weak leadership: "That left many things disorganized". The order a, b, c, d, e is the tempting one, but it splits the some and others pair and puts "That left" before the leadership sentence it refers back to.

69. Put the following sentences in the correct order: a. Further, there aren't as such any places for recreation. b. This means you will have to endure physical hardship. c. Primarily, it is often not easy to find a job that suits you. d. Living in the countryside has a number of disadvantages. e. You also have to walk to get somewhere, even long distances.

(1)

- A. d, b, e, c, a
- B. a, d, e, b, c
- C. ✓ **d, c, a, e, b**
- D. a, d, b, c, e

Answer: C

Sentence d is the topic sentence: living in the countryside has a number of disadvantages. The signal words set the order after it, with c marked Primarily as the first drawback, a marked Further as the second, e marked also as the third, and b closing by drawing the result, physical hardship, from all that walking. The order d, b, e, c, a is the tempting one, but it puts "This means you will have to endure physical hardship" right after the topic sentence, where This has no drawback yet to point back to.

70. Choose the best combination: His purse had been stolen. He had no money to buy a ticket. (1)
- A. Having been stolen, he had no money to buy a ticket.
 - B. ✓ **His purse having been stolen, he had no money to buy a ticket.**
 - C. Having no money to buy a ticket, his purse had been stolen.
 - D. Having been stolen his ticket, he had a lot of money to buy some tickets.

Answer: B

The two sentences have different subjects, his purse and he, so when they are joined with a participle the participle keeps its own subject in front: His purse having been stolen, he had no money. Option A drops that subject, which leaves the participle attached to he and makes the sentence say that he was stolen.

71. Choose the best combination: I didn't get the job. I had all the necessary qualifications. (1)
- A. I didn't get the job because I had all the necessary qualifications.
 - B. I had all the necessary qualifications but I got a job.
 - C. ✓ **I didn't get the job despite having all the necessary qualifications.**
 - D. I didn't get the job despite I had all the necessary qualifications.

Answer: C

Despite is a preposition, so it must be followed by a noun or an -ing form: despite having all the necessary qualifications. Option D uses despite with a full clause, I had, and that pattern needs although or even though instead.

72. Dink: He stole his friend's bag. How come? Helen: ... (1)
- A. Why does one steal a bag?
 - B. ✓ **Not only that! He also stole a book.**
 - C. No one in the class does that.
 - D. He comes from Do school.

Answer: B

Dink is surprised by the theft, and Helen answers the surprise by adding another one, a stolen book, which keeps the talk on the boy's behaviour. Option C moves away to the rest of the class, but Dink asked about this boy, not about what other students do.

73. A: He is really handsome. B: ... (1)
- A. ✓ **He is a sister's boyfriend, isn't he?**
 - B. Are you saying he is handsome?
 - C. How do you know that? Look at him.
 - D. It is time many girls like him, don't they?

Answer: A

A says the man is handsome, and B replies by working out who he is, which keeps the conversation moving forward. Option B in the list repeats what A already said and adds nothing new, so the exchange would stop dead.

74. Shifa: ... Bosen: They also like dorowat. (1)
- A. ✓ **I am making kitto for them.**
 - B. Do they eat injera?
 - C. How about vegetables?
 - D. It is true they don't like shiro.

Answer: A

Bosen's reply contains also, which means a first dish must already have been mentioned. Only option A names one, the kitto Shifa is making, so dorowat can be added to it. Option B is a question about injera, and "They also like dorowat" does not answer a yes or no question.

75. Biftu: Gutu doesn't like the idea of flying there. Haile: ... (1)
- A. Flying is what many people don't like.
 - B. How much money do we have to spend if we fly?
 - C. I also think taking a bus would be uncomfortable.
 - D. ✓ **I don't like it either; we can hire a four-wheel drive.**

Answer: D

Haile first agrees with Gutu's dislike of flying and then offers another way to travel, which moves the plan forward. Option A also mentions people disliking flying, but it makes a general remark and leaves the group with no way to get there.

76. Mamo: Aren't those light trains so comfortable? Friend: ... (1)
- A. Right. They have truly solved transportation problems.
 - B. ✓ **You can say that again. They are air-conditioned.**
 - C. How much do they charge to use them?
 - D. Passengers complain that they are too slow.

Answer: B

"You can say that again" is a strong way of agreeing, and the air-conditioning gives a reason that supports the comfort Mamo mentioned. Option A agrees as well, but it answers a different point, transport problems in the city rather than how comfortable the ride is.

77. Y: You should do your homework, son. Z: ... (1)
- A. Doing homework takes a lot of time.
 - B. ✓ **That is fine; let me have a snack first.**
 - C. My friend can answer all the questions.
 - D. My friend doesn't like doing his homework.

Answer: B

Z accepts the instruction and asks only for a short delay, which is a cooperative reply to a parent. Option A comments on how long homework takes without saying whether he will do it, so it leaves the instruction unanswered.

78. Jember: Sorry Sir! We close at 5 P.M. Belay: ... (1)
- A. ✓ **Come on! It is only two minutes after 5:00.**
 - B. My friend said you were open.
 - C. What time did you close today?
 - D. I need some money for shopping.

Answer: A

Belay is being turned away and protests that the closing time has only now passed, which is why he says it is two minutes after 5:00. Option C asks what time they closed, but Jember already said 5 P.M. in the line before.

79. Belete: How come that you look older than your dad? Micku: ... (1)
- A. I think my mum is also very young.
 - B. No, I don't look as old as you think.
 - C. ✓ **Because he died when he was only 35.**
 - D. You know he died only two years ago.

Answer: C

Micku explains that his father died at 35, so the father stays in everyone's memory as a young man, which is why Micku can look older. Option D also mentions the death, but it gives the year rather than the age, and it is the age that explains the comparison.

80. Abdo: Have you heard that Bekele was released? Alem: ... (1)

- A. I know he severely criticizes the system.
- B. Is Bekele a businessman by profession?
- C. ✓ **What good news! When was that?**
- D. Everybody likes Bekele, I suppose.

Answer: C

Abdo brings news, so Alem reacts to it and asks when it happened, which is what people do with news. Option B asks about Bekele's profession, which steps away from the release Abdo is reporting.

81. John: The roof is leaking. What shall I do? Tom: ... (1)

- A. I know it will be raining soon.
- B. No wonder. This is a very old house.
- C. I thought it was also leaking last year.
- D. ✓ **Maybe find someone who can fix it.**

Answer: D

John asks what he should do, so the reply has to offer an action, and finding someone to fix the roof is one. Option B explains why an old house leaks, which answers why rather than what to do.

82. Ali: ... Kedir: My pleasure, just tell me what you want. (1)

- A. Shall I tell you a secret?
- B. Can I use your camera, please?
- C. Could you buy me a battery for my watch?
- D. ✓ **Could you do me a favour, please?**

Answer: D

Kedir replies with My pleasure and then asks Ali to name what he wants, so Ali must have asked for help without saying what it was yet. Option C names one exact thing, a battery, and then asking him to say what he wants would make no sense.

83. Receptionist: May I help you, sir? Customer: ... (1)

- A. I am in Room 600.
- B. All the rooms are occupied.
- C. ✓ **There is no water in my room.**
- D. My room is on the first floor.

Answer: C

The receptionist offers help, so the guest states a problem the hotel can put right, which is the missing water. Option A gives a room number and stops there, leaving the offer of help unanswered.

84. Student: Are we having an exam next week? Teacher: ... (1)

- A. How many units have we covered?
- B. In fact, exams are approaching.
- C. Your result was so good.
- D. ✓ **I am not sure yet, but you might.**

Answer: D

The student asks a yes or no question about an exam, and the teacher answers honestly that it is not settled yet while warning that it may happen. Option B sounds like an answer, but saying that exams are approaching does not say whether there is one next week.

85. Yoyo: How long does it take to Dire Dawa? Yaya: ... (1)

- A. Dire Dawa is very far.
- B. Not more than 500 Birr.
- C. It is around 500 km.
- D. ✓ **It depends on your driving.**

Answer: D

How long asks about time, and the reply names what the time depends on, the speed of the driving. Option C, around 500 km, answers How far instead, so it measures the wrong thing.

86. Mojo: She hasn't written the report yet. Dire: ...

(1)

- A. Why is a report important?
- B. ✓ **This is unacceptable. You should penalize her.**
- C. Why didn't you write it on time?
- D. It should be our duty to take orders.

Answer: B

Dire reacts to the missed report with a judgement and a next step, a penalty, which is what a person in charge would say. Option C blames Mojo for not writing it on time, but the report was hers to write, not his.

87. Tourist: What do I need to visit the museum? Guard: ...

(1)

- A. You can get permission from the manager.
- B. ✓ **You must get permission from the manager.**
- C. You are sure to get permission from the manager.
- D. You have got permission from the manager.

Answer: B

What do I need asks about a requirement, and must states a requirement: you must get permission from the manager. Option A, can get permission, says that permission is possible to obtain, which answers a different question, and it leaves the tourist unsure whether it is needed.

END OF THE MARKING KEY

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