

## English, 2014 EC, social science, entrance exam, round 1

Grade 12 · English · 2014 E.C.

## MARKING KEY — CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 106

Total marks: 106

1. Where is the correct place to write the date in a formal letter? (1)
- A. just before the recipient's address
- B. ✓ **immediately after the sender's address**
- C. on the same line as the sender's address
- D. immediately before the sender's address

**Answer: B**

In a formal letter, the date is conventionally written immediately below (after) the sender's address, separated by a line space, before the recipient's address.

2. When you write a formal letter, where would you write your address and contact details? (1)
- A. In the Receiver's Address
- B. In the Salutation
- C. ✓ **In the Sender's Address**
- D. In the Complimentary Closure

**Answer: C**

Your own address and contact details represent the sender's information, which is placed in the 'Sender's Address' section at the top of a formal letter.

3. Where would you write a request for an action in the format of a formal letter? (1)
- A. ✓ **in the Body of the letter**
- B. in the Subject line
- C. in the Complementary closure
- D. in the Salutation

**Answer: A**

Any request for action or detailed communication in a formal letter belongs in the body of the letter, typically in the concluding paragraph of the body.

4. a. You can use it to talk with your friends or family, for example. b. A mobile phone is a very useful device to get connected with others. c. A mobile phone call can be made in so many ways. d. These days, everyone has a mobile phone. (1)
- A. ✓ **b d a c**
- B. c a b d
- C. d c a b
- D. a d b c

**Answer: A**

Option A (b-d-a-c) is the most coherent sequence because 'b' introduces the mobile phone, 'd' states its widespread ownership, 'a' gives an example of its use, and 'c' expands on how calls are made.

5. a. The first thing you need is egg. b. Omelet is one of my most favorite food items. c. It is one of the easiest things to do in the kitchen. d. Today, I will show you how to make an omelet. (1)
- A. d c a b
- B. c a d b
- C. ✓ **b c d a**
- D. b d c a

**Answer: C**

The sequence 'b-c-d-a' flows logically: 'b' introduces the omelet as a favorite food, 'c' refers back to it with 'It' as an easy kitchen task, 'd' introduces the demonstration, and 'a' begins the steps by mentioning the first ingredient.

6. a. Schools help us to be consistent, punctual, and obedient. b. In short, we learn how to be better people in schools. c. For example, we learn how to read and write in schools. d. School is the place where we learn new things. (1)

A. b d c a

B. ✓ d c a b

C. c a d b

D. b d c a

**Answer: B**

The sequence 'd-c-a-b' starts with a general statement about school ('d'), provides a basic academic example ('c'), adds social/behavioral benefits ('a'), and summarizes the main idea using 'In short' ('b').

7. a. They make their home in buildings, gardens, etc. b. Ants are found everywhere in the world. c. In the summer, ants collect food for the winter season. d. They are very hardworking insects. (1)

A. ✓ b a c d

B. d a c b

C. c b a d

D. b d a c

**Answer: A**

The sequence 'b-a-c-d' is highly logical because 'b' states where ants are found generally, 'a' specifies their local homes, 'c' describes their food-gathering habit, and 'd' concludes that they are hardworking based on that habit.

8. with here you return I or until either go wait can me (1)

A. Wait until I can either go or you return with me here.

B. ✓ **You can either go with me or wait here until I return.**

C. Until I return you can either go or wait here with me.

D. With me here you can either wait or go until I return.

**Answer: B**

Option B uses all the twelve given words to construct a grammatically correct and meaningful complex sentence with a parallel 'either... or' structure.

9. to want visit always I have Casablanca (1)

A. I wanted to always have visit Casablanca.

B. Always I wanted to have visit Casablanca.

C. ✓ **I have always wanted to visit Casablanca.**

D. Casablanca I have always wanted to visit.

**Answer: C**

Option C correctly arranges the words into the present perfect tense ('I have always wanted to visit...'), which is the most natural and grammatically accurate construction.

10. people all idea to whose invite was these it (1)

A. ✓ **Whose idea was it to invite all these people?**

B. It was whose idea to invite all these people?

C. Whose idea it was to invite all these people?

D. To invite all these people it was whose idea?

**Answer: A**

Option A is a perfectly structured interrogative sentence starting with the question word 'Whose', followed by the noun phrase 'idea was it', and then the infinitive phrase 'to invite...?'

The daughter's promise 'not to watch any program until my final is over' is a direct apology responding to her mother's complaint about her watching too much TV (Option D).

16. You: What does our new English teacher look like? Friend: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- A. ✓ **He's short, but well-built** B. He speaks English fluently  
C. He has grey hair D. He's 30 years old, approximately

**Answer: A**

The question 'What does he look like?' asks for a physical description, which is perfectly answered by 'He's short, but well-built.'

17. Instructor: I \_\_\_\_\_ some of the challenges you face as freshman students. Students: Can we ask questions at the end? (1)
- A. ✓ **would like to give a lecture on** B. will like to describe  
C. should like to describe D. Can we ask questions at the end?

**Answer: A**

'would like to + verb' is the standard polite expression used by an instructor to introduce the topic of a lecture or presentation.

18. You: Do you know that there are more girls in schools these days than there in the past? Colleague: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- A. ✓ **This is due to the fact that parents are more aware of the need for girls' education**  
B. This is due to the fact that girls need more education these days  
C. Yes, more boys than girls love schools these days  
D. Sure, schools are much crowded these days than were in the past

**Answer: A**

Option A offers a logical, socially relevant explanation (increased parental awareness) for the increase in girls' school enrollment compared to the past.

19. Father: Hana is a careful girl Mother: How about Lulit, her younger sister, I mean? Father: Hana is a careful girl, \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- A. whereas, here sister is more intelligent.  
B. does her sister take risks?  
C. when her sister does not take risks?  
D. ✓ **whereas, her sister takes risks.**

**Answer: D**

The conjunction 'whereas' is used to show a direct contrast between Hana being 'careful' and her younger sister who 'takes risks.'

20. Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_, but the way you behaved in class. Student: I'm sorry, teacher. (1)
- A. ✓ **What concerns me more about your exam is not what you did**  
B. Your behavior, more than you exam, was my concern  
C. What concerns me more was about your behavior  
D. What concerns me more was your score

**Answer: A**

Option A establishes the correct correlative 'not... but' structure: 'What concerns me... is not what you did, but the way you behaved in class.'

21. Teacher: Your brother is very honest. You: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- A. Me either  
B. ✓ **So am I**  
C. So do I  
D. So I am

**Answer: B**

To agree with a positive statement containing the verb 'to be' ('is very honest'), the correct response is 'So + be + subject', which becomes 'So am I' for the first person singular.

22. Journalist: How serious was the damage caused by the earthquake? Community leader: Thousands were left homeless, just \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- A. to illustrate the details of the disaster  
B. as an example of the scale of the disaster  
C. to summarize the scale of the disaster  
D. ✓ **to give you an idea of the scale of the disaster**

**Answer: D**

The idiom "just to give you an idea of..." is a standard English expression used to introduce a striking example that illustrates the scale or magnitude of something.

23. Teacher: Do you plan a marriage before college? Student: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- A. ✓ **No, but marriage is inevitable at some point in the future**  
B. Sure. I love to have two children when I get married  
C. Congratulations! I'll be 20 ten days from today  
D. Yes, but nothing precedes college at the moment

**Answer: A**

Option A is the only logically coherent response that directly answers the question about planning marriage before college, while acknowledging its likelihood in the future.

24. Sports Journalist: Do you have an athlete to admire? You: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- A. Don't you admire Darartu Tulu yourself?  
B. Athletes work in competitive situations. Admire them.  
C. Darartu Tulu is a courageous athlete you should admire.  
D. ✓ **I admire Darartu Tulu; she is such a well-behaved model athlete of all time.**

**Answer: D**

Option D directly and politely answers the journalist's question by stating the name of the athlete and the reason they are admired.

25. Customer: I'd like to withdraw 5,000 Birr, please. Cashier: \_\_\_\_\_? (1)
- A. What is the interest rate on your account  
B. Could you write your name here, please  
C. ✓ **How would you like the money**  
D. Do you want to make a withdrawal

**Answer: C**

"How would you like the money?" is the standard question a cashier asks a customer who is making a cash withdrawal, referring to the preferred bill denominations.

26. Teacher: Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_? Student: It's an elephant. Despite their clumsy appearance, elephants are very intelligent. (1)
- A. why an elephant, an intelligent animal, is your favorite animal
  - B. what intelligent animal is your favorite animal
  - C. why you chose an elephant as your favorite animal
  - D. ✓ **what your favorite animal is and why you chose the it**

**Answer: D**

The student's response provides both the animal ("an elephant") and the reason for choosing it ("very intelligent"), which perfectly matches the double question in option D.

27. You: I'm going to sell my car. What's your advice? Friend: I \_\_\_\_\_. The price of used cars has tremendously declined. (1)
- A. don't care
  - B. agree
  - C. argue
  - D. ✓ **disagree**

**Answer: D**

The friend advises against selling the car due to a tremendous decline in used car prices, meaning they "disagree" with the plan to sell.

28. Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_? There are errors of all kind in your essay. Student: Sorry, I'll proofread it before I hand it in. (1)
- A. Could you tell me about your writing
  - B. Are there errors of any kind in your essay
  - C. ✓ **Do you care about your writing**
  - D. Am I going to hate your writing

**Answer: C**

The supervisor's critical remark about the errors is most logically preceded by asking "Do you care about your writing?", prompting the student's apologetic response.

29. You: Did you enjoy your flight to Mogadishu? Friend: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- A. Altogether, there were 250 passengers
  - B. ✓ **All in all, it was a pleasant flight**
  - C. On the whole, it took us 5 hours
  - D. The landing was as safe the take off

**Answer: B**

Option B directly and appropriately answers the question about enjoying the flight by summarizing it as a "pleasant flight."

30. Friend: We haven't met Blen over the last six weeks, have we? You: No. \_\_\_\_\_ Friend: Good idea! That's exactly what I have in mind. (1)
- A. ✓ **Perhaps we could ask her for dinner this evening**
  - B. Does she have a very tight work schedule?
  - C. I met her last Saturday at the cinema
  - D. Blen is your best friend, isn't she?

**Answer: A**

Option A is the only choice that proposes a suggestion ("Perhaps we could ask her..."), which perfectly triggers the friend's response: "Good idea!"

31. Bezawit: When do you wash your clothes? I think you haven't time in the afternoon Samrawit: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- A. I think it is too cold to wash clothes                      B. I have washed it when the sun rises  
C. ✓ **I will have washed it by the evening**                      D. It is not time to wash clothes

**Answer: C**

Using the future perfect "will have washed" expresses a planned action that will be completed before a specified time in the future, fitting the context of having tight afternoon hours.

32. Neighbor: Help! The building is on fire. You: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- A. Can you smell burning?                      B. Do you need a doctor?  
C. ✓ **Call a fire brigade!**                      D. Call an ambulance.

**Answer: C**

When a building is reported to be on fire, calling the fire brigade is the most logical and urgent course of action.

33. Kadir: Do you like jogging? You: \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- A. ✓ **Yes, I go jogging three days a week**                      B. I quite like playing chess  
C. I like watching football                      D. Yes, I'm a member of a gym

**Answer: A**

Option A is the only choice that directly and positively answers the question "Do you like jogging?" by describing the speaker's jogging routine.

34. Which of the statements below is true about cleaner-burning fuels? (1)
- A. They make many paper packaging unrecyclable  
B. They affect the growth of trees and plants  
C. ✓ **They reduce the amount of sulfur dioxide produced**  
D. They pollute the landfills

**Answer: C**

Cleaner-burning fuels are environmentally friendly because they reduce harmful emissions such as sulfur dioxide during combustion processes.

35. Why is the process of manufacturing recycled paper better for the environment than the process of new paper manufacturing is? (1)
- A. The waste of the recycled paper manufacturing can be added to construction materials  
B. ✓ **The process does not require as much water as is required in new paper manufacturing**  
C. The by-product of the recycled paper manufacturing process is sludge  
D. The former releases treated wastes

**Answer: B**

Recycled paper manufacturing is environmentally superior because it consumes significantly less water and fewer chemicals than producing brand new paper from raw wood pulp.

36. Which of the following is similar in meaning to "glossy" as used in paragraph 2? (1)
- A. rough                      B. harsh  
C. soft                      D. ✓ **smooth**

**Answer: D**

"Glossy" refers to a shiny, smooth surface, making "smooth" the closest synonym in the context of paper types.

37. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 2? (1)

- A. ✓ **The paper produced, particles and chemicals are the environmental concerns of the paper industry**
- B. Chemicals, corrugated cardboard and the paper produced are the environmental concerns of the paper industry
- C. Particles, wax-coated cellophane and chemicals are the environmental concerns of the paper industry
- D. Cleaner burning fuels, chemicals and the paper produced are the environmental concerns of the paper industry

**Answer: A**

The passage outlines that the paper produced itself, the particles, and the chemicals released are the three primary environmental concerns of the industry.

38. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage? (1)

- A. Recyclable and Unrecyclable Things
- B. Paper Manufacturing
- C. Paper Pollution
- D. ✓ **Recycling Paper**

**Answer: D**

"Recycling Paper" is the most suitable title because the text focuses on the environmental impacts of paper production and how recycling helps mitigate them.

39. Which of the following is an example of non-recyclable material? (1)

- A. newspapers
- B. ✓ **egg cartons**
- C. junk mail inserts
- D. paper bags

**Answer: B**

Egg cartons made of molded pulp contain paper fibers that have already been recycled multiple times and are too short to be processed again, making them non-recyclable.

40. Recycled paper can be used to make one of the following products. Which one is it? (1)

- A. cleaner-burning fuels
- B. ✓ **food packaging can**
- C. chemicals
- D. wax

**Answer: B**

Recycled paper is frequently used to manufacture paperboard and various types of food packaging.

41. Which word used in paragraph 2 refers to a site for sanitary waste disposal ? (1)

- A. plain
- B. particles
- C. ✓ **landfill**
- D. cellophane

**Answer: C**

A "landfill" is a site designed for the disposal of waste materials by burying them, which defines a sanitary waste disposal site.

42. What does them as used in 'This makes them non-recyclable...' (Paragraph 2) refer to? (1)

- A. newspapers
- B. corrugated boxes
- C. ✓ **kinds of paper packaging**
- D. food packaging

**Answer: C**

The pronoun "them" refers back to the plastic- or wax-coated "kinds of paper packaging" (such as milk cartons and juice boxes) mentioned in the preceding sentence.

43. As used in paragraph 1, which word from those given below is similar in meaning to 'gorge' ? (1)

- A. hunt
- B. cheat
- C. gather
- D. ✓ **stuff**

**Answer: D**

The verb "gorge" means to eat greedily or to fill oneself to capacity, which is synonymous with "stuff" in this context.

44. Why are 'voluntary vegetarians' mentioned in paragraph 5 in the passage? (1)

- A. to supplement the author's argument against the consequence of an increase in affluence
- B. ✓ **to indicate that economic necessity is no longer significant in choosing what to eat**
- C. to disprove the belief that there is an increase in the amount of animal protein eaten in the average diet
- D. to support the author's argument against animal protein in one's diet

**Answer: B**

"Voluntary vegetarians" choose to avoid meat despite having the financial means to buy it, indicating that economic necessity is no longer the driving factor in their dietary choices.

45. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage? (1)

- A. Enforced Vegetarianism
- B. Becoming a Vegetarian
- C. Voluntary Vegetarianism
- D. ✓ **Vegetarianism**

**Answer: D**

The passage discusses both voluntary and enforced vegetarianism, evolutionary arguments, and historical context, making 'Vegetarianism' the most comprehensive and suitable title.

46. Which statement is true according to paragraph 4? (1)

- A. ✓ **Followers of the Ethiopian Coptic church abhor the taking of life on more than 200 days**
- B. Enforced vegetarianism is common among eighteen percent of the world's population
- C. In Africa and Asia, the cost of meat is seldom beyond what the poor can afford to buy
- D. Vegetarianism has become a matter of individual choice in Africa and Asia

**Answer: A**

The text states that followers of the Ethiopian Coptic Church abstain from meat on no fewer than 200 days a year, which the exam paraphrases as 'abhor the taking of life on more than 200 days'.

47. Which of the following is the consequence of the spread of wealth in Europe and the West? (1)

- A. ✓ **an increase in the amount of animal protein eaten**
- B. a decrease in the amount of animal protein produced
- C. an increase in the amount of vegetable eaten
- D. an increase in enforced vegetarianism

**Answer: A**

The spread of wealth in the West historically led to a massive increase in the consumption of animal protein as meat became more affordable.

48. Of the words given below, which one from paragraph 3 can be replaced by 'dislike' ? (1)

- A. ✓ **abhor**
- B. prohibit
- C. exploit
- D. impose

**Answer: A**

'Abhor' means to regard with disgust and hatred, so it is the best synonym for 'dislike' in the given context.

49. Which one of the following is a reason why vegetarianism eventually gained public acceptance? (1)
- A. increase in our understanding of the appetizing nature of meat
  - B. decline in the spread of a concentrated form of nutrient
  - C. ✓ **increase in our awareness of the benefits of vegetarianism**
  - D. decline in the flavors and smell of meat

**Answer: C**

Vegetarianism gained public acceptance due to an increase in public awareness regarding its health, moral, and environmental benefits.

50. 'Disheartening' as used in paragraph 2 can be replaced with which one of the following words? (1)
- A. impressing
  - B. ✓ **depressing**
  - C. engraving
  - D. interesting

**Answer: B**

'Disheartening' means causing a loss of confidence or hope, which is synonymous with 'depressing'.

51. Which one of the following is true about carnivores as implied in paragraph 1? (1)
- A. They cannot eat tubers and seeds because of their teeth
  - B. ✓ **They can eat much at a time and stay for days on that**
  - C. They hunt poultry and fish to get as much meat as they need
  - D. They have meat, poultry and fish as part of their everyday diet

**Answer: B**

Unlike humans, carnivores are adapted to gorge themselves on meat at one time and survive for several days without eating again.

52. Both public and private authorities can manage transportation systems, which can involve maintaining and updating infrastructure to ensure the system runs smoothly. (1)
- A. ✓ **Maintaining and updating infrastructure ensures the transportation systems run smoothly**
  - B. Maintaining and updating infrastructure can be managed by public and private authorities
  - C. Maintaining and updating infrastructure ensures public and private authorities run smoothly
  - D. Public and private authorities ensure updating infrastructure runs smoothly

**Answer: A**

The original sentence states that maintaining and updating infrastructure is done to ensure the transportation systems run smoothly, which is directly summarized by option A.

53. In the West or in Europe, there is a great variety of food for people to buy if they want to. (1)
- A. There is no need for a great variety of food in the West or in Europe
  - B. People in the West or in Europe buy a great variety of food
  - C. ✓ **There is no food shortage in the West or in Europe**
  - D. People in the West or in Europe want a great variety of food

**Answer: C**

An abundance and great variety of food available for purchase if people want it directly implies that there is no food shortage in the region.

54. Slapping small children on the face is a \_\_\_\_\_ act. (1)

- A. generous  
B. ✓ **cruel**  
C. compulsory  
D. gentle

**Answer: B**

Slapping a small child on the face is an act of physical violence and is therefore characterized as 'cruel'.

55. Clean air \_\_\_\_\_ the well-being of people everywhere. (1)

- A. ✓ **sustains**  
B. maintains  
C. differentiates  
D. substantiates

**Answer: A**

'Sustains' is the most appropriate verb here, meaning to strengthen, support, or keep something going over time.

56. Worldwide, a large number of organizations \_\_\_\_\_ children who have lost their parents in death. (1)

- A. foster  
B. respect  
C. offer  
D. ✓ **sponsor**

**Answer: D**

Organizations provide financial and material support to orphans, which is best described as 'sponsoring' them.

57. Ethiopia is working hard towards strengthening its \_\_\_\_\_ relations with many countries. (1)

- A. ✓ **diplomatic**  
B. automatic  
C. dramatic  
D. aromatic

**Answer: A**

'Diplomatic' relations refers to the formal relations maintained between nations, which fits the context of Ethiopia's international efforts.

58. Many children are often reported missing; you should teach your child not to talk to a \_\_\_\_\_. (1)

- A. smuggler  
B. saboteur  
C. ✓ **stranger**  
D. sniffer

**Answer: C**

To prevent abductions, children are commonly taught the safety rule of not talking to 'strangers'.

59. These days, many of our old traditions have nearly become \_\_\_\_\_. One such example is paying dowry in marriage. (1)

- A. excise  
B. ✓ **extinct**  
C. extra  
D. external

**Answer: B**

'Extinct' is used metaphorically here to describe traditions or customs that have completely died out or vanished from practice.

60. School buses should always be driven by a/an \_\_\_\_\_ driver. (1)

- A. engaged  
B. entrusted  
C. enthused  
D. ✓ **licensed**

**Answer: D**

For safety and legal reasons, school buses must always be driven by a 'licensed' driver.

61. The bad weather \_\_\_\_\_ our plan to travel to Dire-Dawa this afternoon. (1)

- A. ✓ **disrupted** B. dislodged  
C. disturbed D. disappointed

**Answer: A**

'Disrupted' is the correct term to use when an event, activity, or process is interrupted or prevented from continuing normally due to an obstacle like bad weather.

62. There was a cheerful receptionist at the hotel; she always enjoyed amusing her guests. (1)

- A. ✓ **friendly** B. thoughtful  
C. hopeful D. mournful

**Answer: A**

A 'cheerful' person is happy, optimistic, and welcoming, which is best matched by the synonym 'friendly' among the options.

63. Seventy is a compulsory retirement age in some developed countries. Do you mean they are retired to retire at the age of 70? (1)

- A. rebuked B. ✓ **forced**  
C. guided D. advised

**Answer: B**

'Compulsory' means required by law or a rule; hence, employees at that age are 'forced' or obligated to retire.

64. The police arrested the man who often has his lunch at this afternoon and makes off . (1)

- A. snores B. sleeps  
C. leaves slowly D. ✓ **leaves in haste**

**Answer: D**

The phrasal verb 'make off' means to hurry away, especially in order to escape, which corresponds to 'leaves in haste'.

65. The use of real life situations made the activity so interactive that everyone in the class loved it. (1)

- A. distributive B. argumentative  
C. fascinating D. ✓ **participatory**

**Answer: D**

An 'interactive' activity involves active participation from everyone, making 'participatory' the most suitable synonym.

66. There is no point in complaining about his immature behavior; he is always. (1)

- A. premature B. young  
C. grown-up D. ✓ **childlike**

**Answer: D**

'Immature' behavior in adults is often described as 'childlike' or childish, as it resembles the behavior of a child.

67. Zeineb took after her mother; she was as intolerant of liars as her mother was. (1)

- A. resumed B. preserved  
C. reassembled D. ✓ **resembled**

**Answer: D**

The phrasal verb 'take after' means to resemble a parent or ancestor in appearance or character.

68. Regular exercises and balanced diet have many beneficial health effects. (1)

- A. benign  
B. operational  
C. ✓ **useful**  
D. benevolent

**Answer: C**

'Beneficial' means producing good or helpful results, which is synonymous with 'useful'.

69. Our population size has tremendously swelled over the last few decades. Do you know why? (1)

- A. ✓ **increased**  
B. jumped  
C. leaped  
D. escaped

**Answer: A**

The word 'swelled' means to increase in size or number, making 'increased' the closest synonym in this context.

70. Our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ in any language other than English in class. (1)

- A. doesn't like us speak  
B. doesn't make us to speak  
C. doesn't allow us speak  
D. ✓ **doesn't let us speak**

**Answer: D**

The verb 'let' is followed by an object and a bare infinitive ('let us speak'), whereas 'allow' and 'like' require a full infinitive with 'to', and 'make' does not take 'to'.

71. There are two newspapers on my table, \_\_\_\_\_ of which has an interesting thing to read. (1)

- A. No one  
B. A single  
C. ✓ **Neither**  
D. Either

**Answer: C**

'Neither' is used to refer to two things in a negative way and is followed by 'of which' and a singular verb 'has'.

72. "Just a moment, please!" "The room \_\_\_\_\_," said the teacher. (1)

- A. has been cleaned  
B. is cleaned  
C. is cleaning  
D. ✓ **is being cleaned**

**Answer: D**

The exclamation 'Just a moment, please!' indicates that the action is currently in progress, requiring the present continuous passive form 'is being cleaned'.

73. \_\_\_\_\_ does it take students to do their bachelor's degree in Physics? (1)

- A. How many  
B. ✓ **How long**  
C. How far  
D. How much

**Answer: B**

'How long' is the standard question phrase used to ask about the duration of time needed to complete an activity.

74. We \_\_\_\_\_ study in small groups when we were in the secondary school. (1)

- A. have used to  
B. were used to  
C. had used  
D. ✓ **used to**

**Answer: D**

The semi-modal structure 'used to + infinitive' is used to describe past habits or states that no longer occur in the present.

75. Dad doesn't care much, but mom gets angry if I don't \_\_\_\_\_ her text message. (1)
- A. apply to  
B. ✓ **reply to**  
C. reply for  
D. reply

**Answer: B**

The verb 'reply' requires the preposition 'to' when followed by an object like 'her text message'.

76. I couldn't hear what the teacher was saying during the lesson, but I think I \_\_\_\_\_ him to be louder. (1)
- A. ✓ **could have asked**  
B. could ask  
C. would have asked  
D. would ask

**Answer: A**

'Could have asked' is used to express a past capability or possibility that was not realized.

77. I \_\_\_\_\_ hear a knock on the door. Are you expecting a guest at this moment? (1)
- A. shall  
B. will  
C. ✓ **can**  
D. could

**Answer: C**

Verbs of physical perception (like 'hear', 'see') are often used with the modal verb 'can' to describe what is happening in the present moment.

78. You will repeat this course \_\_\_\_\_ you work harder; your last two test scores were unsatisfactory. (1)
- A. until  
B. otherwise  
C. ✓ **unless**  
D. if

**Answer: C**

'Unless' means 'except if' or 'if... not', which correctly shows that the course will be repeated if the student does not work harder.

79. Olang : I'm the only child for my family. How about you? Oncho : \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- A. I've tall two, beautiful, sisters  
B. I've two tall, beautiful sisters  
C. I've beautiful, tall two sisters  
D. ✓ **I've two beautiful, tall sisters**

**Answer: D**

Adjectives follow a specific order: number/quantity (two) → opinion (beautiful) → size/physical quality (tall) → noun (sisters).

80. Teacher : \_\_\_\_\_ do you often prefer to study? Student : from 2-5 pm (1)
- A. Which time in the day  
B. ✓ **What time of the day**  
C. During what time of the day  
D. Which time of the day

**Answer: B**

'What time of the day' is the standard inquiry phrase used to ask about a specific period during the 24-hour cycle.

81. \_\_\_\_\_ my grade was satisfactory, I feel I studied hard this semester. (1)
- A. Even  
B. Despite  
C. ✓ **Although**  
D. However

**Answer: C**

'Although' is a subordinating conjunction used to introduce a clause of concession, whereas 'Despite' is a preposition and 'Even' requires 'though'.

82. There is no point in sitting and complaining; \_\_\_\_\_, I study hard, score a good grade and join the department of my choice. (1)

- A. if I were you, I  
B. if I were you, I will  
C. if I were you, I can  
D. ✓ if I were you, I'd

**Answer: D**

This is a second conditional sentence ('If + simple past, would + base verb') representing an imaginary situation, so 'if I were you, I'd' is the correct choice.

83. \_\_\_\_\_, this noise will die down soon; surely, it has been a terribly noisy night. (1)

- A. Essentially  
B. ✓ Hopefully  
C. Sadly  
D. Truthfully

**Answer: B**

The speaker is expressing a wish or a positive expectation about the future, which is appropriately introduced by the adverb 'Hopefully'.

84. If you continue practising speaking English like this, you \_\_\_\_\_ speak it fluently very soon. (1)

- A. can  
B. are able to  
C. shall  
D. ✓ will be able to

**Answer: D**

In a first conditional sentence ('If + present simple'), the result clause expresses future ability using 'will be able to'.

85. I was \_\_\_\_\_ scared to go out in the dark alone. That is why I couldn't join you for dinner. (1)

- A. ✓ absolutely  
B. surely  
C. definitely  
D. certainly

**Answer: A**

'Absolutely' is used as an intensifier with adjectives to show a high degree of emotion (e.g., 'absolutely scared').

86. She doesn't speak French very well, \_\_\_\_\_? (1)

- A. don't she  
B. won't she  
C. ✓ does she  
D. will she

**Answer: C**

Since the statement is negative ('She doesn't...'), the question tag must be positive and use the corresponding auxiliary verb ('does she?').

87. \_\_\_\_\_ you see the dictionary on the table when you \_\_\_\_\_ the office this morning? (1)

- A. ✓ Did/entered  
B. Do/enter  
C. Have/entered  
D. Do/entered

**Answer: A**

The time expression 'this morning' refers to a completed past period, so both verbs must be in the simple past tense ('Did' and 'entered').

88. The witness was \_\_\_\_\_ biased that whatever he said was unbelievable. (1)

- A. as much  
B. as such  
C. ✓ so  
D. such

**Answer: C**

The correlative structure 'so + adjective + that' ('so biased that') is used to express cause and effect.

89. I cannot afford to go out this weekend, I have \_\_\_\_\_ assignments on my table. (1)

- A. too few  
B. ✓ too many  
C. very many  
D. very little

**Answer: B**

'Assignments' is a plural countable noun, so it must be modified by 'too many' to indicate an excessive amount that prevents going out.

90. I don't have a long standing acquaintance with Lojo, but I already feel that I \_\_\_\_\_ her for years. (1)

- A. had known  
B. knew  
C. have been knowing  
D. ✓ have known

**Answer: D**

'Know' is a stative verb and cannot be used in continuous tenses. The present perfect 'have known' represents a state that started in the past and continues to the present.

91. I have read \_\_\_\_\_ I did last year; it has been a terribly busy year for me. (1)

- A. few books this year as  
B. ✓ fewer books this year than  
C. few books this year than  
D. fewer books this year as

**Answer: B**

'Fewer' is the comparative form used for countable nouns (like 'books'), and it must be paired with 'than' for comparisons.

92. Unwise use of drugs can sooner or later \_\_\_\_\_ a serious ailment, if not death. (1)

- A. rises from  
B. arises from  
C. ✓ result in  
D. results from

**Answer: C**

The modal 'can' must be followed by a bare infinitive ('result'), and the phrasal verb 'result in' means to cause or lead to a certain outcome.

93. She has just had a haircut; she \_\_\_\_\_ 20 in this new hair style, doesn't she? (1)

- A. looks at  
B. ✓ looks as if she were  
C. as if she becomes  
D. looks like

**Answer: B**

The phrase 'looks as if she were' uses the subjunctive form 'were' to express a hypothetical situation (she looks like she is 20, even though she may not be), which is grammatically correct and fits the context.

94. I \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of hard work long before I joined university. (1)

- A. had been realizing  
B. ✓ had realized  
C. was realizing  
D. have realized

**Answer: B**

The past perfect tense 'had realized' is used because the action of realizing occurred before another past action ('joined university'). Stative verbs like 'realize' are not typically used in the continuous form.

95. \_\_\_\_\_ English is much harder than speaking it.

(1)

- A. Getting writing                      B. To write
- C. ✓ Writing                          D. Having writing

**Answer: C**

The sentence compares two actions. To maintain parallel structure with the gerund 'speaking', the gerund 'Writing' must be used as the subject.

**96.** My grade this semester is \_\_\_\_\_ than my first semester's.

(1)

- A. so much better                      B. so good  
C. best                                  D. ✓ much better

**Answer: D**

When comparing two things (this semester's grade and the first semester's), the comparative form 'better' is used. 'Much' acts as an intensifier, making 'much better' the correct choice.

**97.** I have no time to spare! I will \_\_\_\_\_ myself a sandwich and get back to work quickly.

(1)

- A. prepare                                      B. cook  
C. ✓ make                                        D. do

**Answer: C**

The standard English collocation for preparing a sandwich is 'to make a sandwich', so 'make myself a sandwich' is the most natural and idiomatic option.

**98.** You can borrow my new book, but you \_\_\_\_\_ show it to anybody in your class.

(1)

- A. won't  
C. don't
- B. ✓ mustn't  
D. needn't

**Answer: B**

The modal verb 'mustn't' is used to express a strong prohibition, which fits the condition of borrowing the book (not showing it to anyone).

**99.** Can you guess what \_\_\_\_\_ in this room now?

(1)

- A. is being doing  
B. has been doing  
C. ✓ **is being done**  
D. is doing

**Answer: C**

The sentence requires the present continuous passive form ('is being done') to refer to an action happening in the room at the moment of speaking.

**100.** Why should some people expect to be given food \_\_\_\_\_ clothes for free?

(1)

- A. in accordance with      B. in spite of  
C. ✓ as well as      D. so well as

**Answer: C**

The phrase 'as well as' is used to mean 'in addition to', linking the two items (food and clothes) that people expect for free.

101. Look, \_\_\_\_\_ books, newspapers, shoes and socks scattered everywhere on the floor, why don't you keep your room tidy? (1)

A. those were

B. ✓ **there are**

C. those are

D. these are

**Answer: B**

The introductory clause 'there are' is used to point out the existence of the scattered plural items (books, newspapers, shoes, and socks).

102. I'm worried about my driving test, I think I \_\_\_\_\_ hear bad news again. (1)

A. have to

B. ✓ **will**

C. may

D. am going to

**Answer: B**

Expressions of belief or prediction like 'I think' are typically followed by the modal verb 'will' to indicate future predictions.

103. Hana met Solomon in the corridor and asked him, "\_\_\_\_\_ for someone?" He answered, "Yes, I wanted to speak to Hilina; she isn't in her office." (1)

A. You look

B. Have you looked

C. Do you look

D. ✓ **Are you looking**

**Answer: D**

The present continuous question 'Are you looking for someone?' is used to ask about an ongoing action happening at the exact moment of the meeting.

104. I don't have a car, \_\_\_\_\_, I don't even have a driving license. (1)

A. ✓ **Furthermore**

B. Incidentally

C. By the way

D. Therefore

**Answer: A**

The transition word 'Furthermore' is used to add extra, supporting information that reinforces the speaker's lack of a car.

105. Which of the following questions expects Jimma is 350 kilometers away from Addis Ababa as the best answer? (1)

A. Is 350 kilometers the distance of Jimma from Addis Ababa?

B. ✓ **How far is Jimma from Addis Ababa?**

C. How long is Jimma from Addis Ababa?

D. Is Jimma 350 kilometers away from Addis Ababa?

**Answer: B**

An open-ended question starting with 'How far' asks for distance, expecting a specific statement of distance like 'Jimma is 350 kilometers away...' as its reply, unlike yes/no questions.

106. Which one is \_\_\_\_\_, a lemon or a blueberry? (1)

A. the most bitter

B. the better bitter

C. ✓ **more bitter**

D. the more the better

**Answer: C**

When comparing two things (a lemon and a blueberry), the comparative form 'more bitter' is correct. The superlative 'the most bitter' is only used for comparing three or more things.

