

English, 2010 EC, entrance exam

Grade 12 · English · 2010 E.C.

MARKING KEY — CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 100

Total marks: 100

1. It to wanted you today me do. (1)
- A. ✓ **you wanted me to do it today.** B. today you wanted it me to do.
- C. it wanted me today you to do. D. me wanted you to do it today.

Answer: A

The standard English word order for this sentence is subject ('you'), verb ('wanted'), object pronoun ('me'), to-infinitive clause ('to do it'), and adverb of time ('today'): 'You wanted me to do it today.'

2. In got has house all money new the her she. (1)
- A. she has got her money all in the new house.
- B. she has all here new money got in the house.
- C. ✓ **she has got all her money in the new house.**
- D. All her money she has got in the new house.

Answer: C

The correct syntactic arrangement is 'she has got all her money in the new house', where 'all her money' functions as the direct object of 'has got' followed by the prepositional phrase of location.

3. Planet could no our how that have beyond implications understanding life go far started Earth. (1)
- A. ✓ **understanding how life started on Earth could have implications that go far beyond our planet.**
- B. how life started on our Earth could have implications beyond planet that go far.
- C. Earth could have understanding implications that go far beyond planet that go far.
- D. our planet could have implications how life go far started beyond that understanding on Earth.

Answer: A

Option A forms a fully coherent sentence with the gerund phrase 'understanding how life started on Earth' as the subject, followed by the predicate 'could have implications that go far beyond our planet.'

4. Lung pollution is causes why air obvious cancer. (1)
- A. why lung cancer causes air pollution is obvious.
- B. ✓ **why air pollution causes lung cancer is obvious.**
- C. lung cancer causes why air pollution is obvious.
- D. why causes lung cancer air pollution is obvious.

Answer: B

The noun clause 'why air pollution causes lung cancer' correctly functions as the subject of the linking verb 'is' followed by the predicate adjective 'obvious'.

5. a. in 1991, the country launched an early- warning system- the first in the world and one that has been emulated (1)
by countries like Japan. b. mexico's recent quake occurred 32 years after the city's 1985 shock, which killed
about 10,000 people and destroyed 3,000 buildings. c. since then, mexico has worked to shore up its
earthquake preparedness. d. some had a minute to duck and cover, to grab go bags, to locate their loved ones. e.
thanks to sirens and smart phones, thousands of individuals were alerted to the impending quake f. those
seconds can mean the difference between life and death."

A. a e b c f d

B. ✓ b c a e d f

C. c a b d f e

D. f a e b d c

Answer: B

The chronological narrative begins with the 1985 earthquake (b), Mexico's subsequent safety efforts (c), the launch of the 1991 early-warning system (a), how it alerted people in the recent quake (e), the actions people took during that minute (d), and the lifesaving importance of those seconds (f).

6. a. I knew the journey could be tough but not as bitter. b. something more unbearable! My visa application was (1)
denied. c. I migrated to Egypt in December 2005 dreaming to travel to Australia. d. in fact, you have to
experience it yourself to see how severe things could be. e. the weather was indescribably harsh and the police
were brutally unfriendly."

A. c a b e d

B. c e d b a

C. ✓ c e a b d

D. d e c a b

Answer: C

The narrative begins with migration to Egypt (c), describes the harsh conditions there (e), notes that the narrator anticipated hardship (a), reveals the worse news of the visa denial (b), and concludes with a reflection on how severe the experience was (d).

7. a. it is about cultivating one's mind. b. I believe in the power of education c. I migrated to Egypt in December (1)
2005 dreaming to travel to Australia. d. in fact, you have to experience it yourself to see how severe things
could be. e. the weather was indescribably harsh and the police were brutally unfriendly."

A. b d e c a

B. d a e c a

C. ✓ b a e d c

D. c a e d b

Answer: C

8. *Passage 1 The Shrinking Earth: Ecological Threats* 1. In 1977, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNESCO jointly published an alarming map of the spread of deserts across the world. Shaded in orange, pink and red were all the areas in danger of desertification. The coloured patches a major part of the developing world outside the rainy equatorial belt. In Latin America they covered north east Brazil, central and northern Mexico and stretched right down the Andes as far as Chili. They ate in to the Horn of Africa and much of the south west of the continent. And without interruption they reached half way round the globe in a broad swath from the Atlantic coast of the Sahara, right across North Africa and the Sahel, through the Middle East and Persia to Pakistan and north west India. 2. There could be no more graphic expression of the ecological dangers that threaten so much food production, so many livelihoods in the developing countries. The world is losing precious agriculture land at twice the rate that new land is being broken for farming. An area greater than great Britain is disappearing every year. Soil is being exhausted, eroded, and blown away at the rate of two and a half billion tons per year. By the end of the century, the world may have to support one and a half times its present population on only three quarters of its present cultivated area. 3. In this report on the state of the environment in 1977, United Nations Environment Programme Director, Mostafa Tolba, warned that, if present trends continue, there would be only 0.15 hectares of farm land per person by the year 2000, half the 1975 level. Productivity would have to double merely to allow people to get the same amount of food as today, these are the figures on which he based that cultivation: in 1975 there were 1240 million hectares under cultivation. Over the next 25 years, perhaps another 300 million new hectares may be opened up but over the same period 600 million hectares half the entire 1975 cultivated area may be lost of these, half will probably disappear under the ink - blot spread of cities, which are expanding horizontally twice as fast as the populations are growing and over some of the best agriculture land. The other 300 million will be the toll of soil degradation. 4. At least half of the total erosion will be in the world's 45 million square kilometres of potentially productive but ecologically precarious dry lands, which stretch through a hundred nations. About 700 million people live in this zone, almost all of them in developing countries, and 18 million live in areas that are currently undergoing rapid desertification. 5. Everywhere the deserts are advancing. In Sudan, the southern edge of the Sahara moved south by 100 kms between 1958 and 1957. The deserts do not march forward on a solid front, like an army. Patches appear, like those at Aorema in Burkina Faso, around centers of population or watering holes, then spread, link up with others, and finally merge into the desert itself. 6. The chief agent of what has been called leprosy of the soil is man, the impact of his activities on highly sensitive and delicately balanced ecosystems. The prime factor in the process is population increase. The number of people in the Sahel, for example, is doubling every 25 to 30 years. We can see everywhere the consequences of this among settled farmers: the cutting down of fallow periods, progressive decline in the vegetation cover, increasing erosion. As population goes on growing cultivation is pushed into areas that are entirely unsuitable for agriculture, and there the process progresses even more rapidly. Taken from *English four, ETC, department of English*

Which paragraph could be cited as a good example to show that the continent of Africa has been seriously affected by desertification?

A. ✓ paragraph 1

B. paragraph 5

C. paragraph 4

D. paragraph 6

Answer: A

Paragraph 1 explicitly outlines the extent of desertification across the continent of Africa, specifying that it affects the Horn of Africa, much of the south-west of the continent, North Africa, and the Sahel.

9. *Passage 1 The Shrinking Earth: Ecological Threats* 1. In 1977, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNESCO jointly published an alarming map of the spread of deserts across the world. Shaded in orange, pink and red were all the areas in danger of desertification. The coloured patches a major part of the developing world outside the rainy equatorial belt. In Latin America they covered north east Brazil, central and northern Mexico and stretched right down the Andes as far as Chili. They ate in to the Horn of Africa and much of the south west of the continent. And without interruption they reached half way round the globe in a broad swath from the Atlantic coast of the Sahara, right across North Africa and the Sahel, through the Middle East and Persia to Pakistan and north west India. 2. There could be no more graphic expression of the ecological dangers that threaten so much food production, so many livelihoods in the developing countries. The world is losing precious agriculture land at twice the rate that new land is being broken for farming. An area greater than great Britain is disappearing every year. Soil is being exhausted, eroded, and blown away at the rate of two and a half billion tons per year. By the end of the century, the world may have to support one and a half times its present population on only three quarters of its present cultivated area. 3. In this report on the state of the environment in 1977, United Nations Environment Programme Director, Mostafa Tolba, warned that, if present trends continue, there would be only 0.15 hectares of farm land per person by the year 2000, half the 1975 level. Productivity would have to double merely to allow people to get the same amount of food as today, these are the figures on which he based that cultivation: in 1975 there were 1240 million hectares under cultivation. Over the next 25 years, perhaps another 300 million new hectares may be opened up but over the same period 600 million hectares half the entire 1975 cultivated area may be lost of these, half will probably disappear under the ink - blot spread of cities, which are expanding horizontally twice as fast as the populations are growing and over some of the best agriculture land. The other 300 million will be the toll of soil degradation. 4. At least half of the total erosion will be in the world's 45 million square kilometres of potentially productive but ecologically precarious dry lands, which stretch through a hundred nations. About 700 million people live in this zone, almost all of them in developing countries, and 18 million live in areas that are currently undergoing rapid desertification. 5. Everywhere the deserts are advancing. In Sudan, the southern edge of the Sahara moved south by 100 kms between 1958 and 1957. The deserts do not march forward on a solid front, like an army. Patches appear, like those at Aorema in Burkina Faso, around centers of population or watering holes, then spread, link up with others, and finally merge into the desert itself. 6. The chief agent of what has been called leprosy of the soil is man, the impact of his activities on highly sensitive and delicately balanced ecosystems. The prime factor in the process is population increase. The number of people in the Sahel, for example, is doubling every 25 to 30 years. We can see everywhere the consequences of this among settled farmers: the cutting down of fallow periods, progressive decline in the vegetation cover, increasing erosion. As population goes on growing cultivation is pushed into areas that are entirely unsuitable for agriculture, and there the process progresses even more rapidly. Taken from English four, ETC, department of English

(1)

Which one of the following sentences best summarizes paragraph 2?

- A. ✓ the world is losing its precious agricultural land at an alarming rate.
- B. the amount of cultivable land is decreasing while population remains constant.
- C. soil degradation is a serious problem threatening people in developing countries
- D. the amount of cultivable land population growth are inversely proportional.

Answer: A

Paragraph 2 emphasizes that agricultural land is disappearing at twice the rate new land is farmed, with an area greater than Great Britain lost each year, making option A the best summary.

10. *Passage 1 The Shrinking Earth: Ecological Threats* 1. In 1977, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNESCO jointly published an alarming map of the spread of deserts across the world. Shaded in orange, pink and red were all the areas in danger of desertification. The coloured patches a major part of the developing world outside the rainy equatorial belt. In Latin America they covered north east Brazil, central and northern Mexico and stretched right down the Andes as far as Chili. They ate in to the Horn of Africa and much of the south west of the continent. And without interruption they reached half way round the globe in a broad swath from the Atlantic coast of the Sahara, right across North Africa and the Sahel, through the Middle East and Persia to Pakistan and north west India. 2. There could be no more graphic expression of the ecological dangers that threaten so much food production, so many livelihoods in the developing countries. The world is losing precious agriculture land at twice the rate that new land is being broken for farming. An area greater than great Britain is disappearing every year. Soil is being exhausted, eroded, and blown away at the rate of two and a half billion tons per year. By the end of the century, the world may have to support one and a half times its present population on only three quarters of its present cultivated area. 3. In this report on the state of the environment in 1977, United Nations Environment Programme Director, Mostafa Tolba, warned that, if present trends continue, there would be only 0.15 hectares of farm land per person by the year 2000, half the 1975 level. Productivity would have to double merely to allow people to get the same amount of food as today, these are the figures on which he based that cultivation: in 1975 there were 1240 million hectares under cultivation. Over the next 25 years, perhaps another 300 million new hectares may be opened up but over the same period 600 million hectares half the entire 1975 cultivated area may be lost of these, half will probably disappear under the ink - blot spread of cities, which are expanding horizontally twice as fast as the populations are growing and over some of the best agriculture land. The other 300 million will be the toll of soil degradation. 4. At least half of the total erosion will be in the world's 45 million square kilometres of potentially productive but ecologically precarious dry lands, which stretch through a hundred nations. About 700 million people live in this zone, almost all of them in developing countries, and 18 million live in areas that are currently undergoing rapid desertification. 5. Everywhere the deserts are advancing. In Sudan, the southern edge of the Sahara moved south by 100 kms between 1958 and 1957. The deserts do not march forward on a solid front, like an army. Patches appear, like those at Aorema in Burkina Faso, around centers of population or watering holes, then spread, link up with others, and finally merge into the desert itself. 6. The chief agent of what has been called leprosy of the soil is man, the impact of his activities on highly sensitive and delicately balanced ecosystems. The prime factor in the process is population increase. The number of people in the Sahel, for example, is doubling every 25 to 30 years. We can see everywhere the consequences of this among settled farmers: the cutting down of fallow periods, progressive decline in the vegetation cover, increasing erosion. As population goes on growing cultivation is pushed into areas that are entirely unsuitable for agriculture, and there the process progresses even more rapidly. Taken from English four, ETC, department of English

(1)

What does the phrase, the ink blot spread of cities (paragraph 3) mean?

- A. spread of cities along the main roads.
- B. establishment of a city to be followed by another in short distance
- C. establishment of mega cities on farmlands
- D. ✓ establishment and spread of cities into the farmland

Answer: D

Paragraph 3 explains that cities 'are expanding horizontally twice as fast as the populations are growing and over some of the best agriculture land', which corresponds to cities establishing and spreading into farmland.

11. *Passage 1 The Shrinking Earth: Ecological Threats* 1. In 1977, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNESCO jointly published an alarming map of the spread of deserts across the world. Shaded in orange, pink and red were all the areas in danger of desertification. The coloured patches a major part of the developing world outside the rainy equatorial belt. In Latin America they covered north east Brazil, central and northern Mexico and stretched right down the Andes as far as Chili. They ate in to the Horn of Africa and much of the south west of the continent. And without interruption they reached half way round the globe in a broad swath from the Atlantic coast of the Sahara, right across North Africa and the Sahel, through the Middle East and Persia to Pakistan and north west India. 2. There could be no more graphic expression of the ecological dangers that threaten so much food production, so many livelihoods in the developing countries. The world is losing precious agriculture land at twice the rate that new land is being broken for farming. An area greater than great Britain is disappearing every year. Soil is being exhausted, eroded, and blown away at the rate of two and a half billion tons per year. By the end of the century, the world may have to support one and a half times its present population on only three quarters of its present cultivated area. 3. In this report on the state of the environment in 1977, United Nations Environment Programme Director, Mostafa Tolba, warned that, if present trends continue, there would be only 0.15 hectares of farm land per person by the year 2000, half the 1975 level. Productivity would have to double merely to allow people to get the same amount of food as today, these are the figures on which he based that cultivation: in 1975 there were 1240 million hectares under cultivation. Over the next 25 years, perhaps another 300 million new hectares may be opened up but over the same period 600 million hectares half the entire 1975 cultivated area may be lost of these, half will probably disappear under the ink - blot spread of cities, which are expanding horizontally twice as fast as the populations are growing and over some of the best agriculture land. The other 300 million will be the toll of soil degradation. 4. At least half of the total erosion will be in the world's 45 million square kilometres of potentially productive but ecologically precarious dry lands, which stretch through a hundred nations. About 700 million people live in this zone, almost all of them in developing countries, and 18 million live in areas that are currently undergoing rapid desertification. 5. Everywhere the deserts are advancing. In Sudan, the southern edge of the Sahara moved south by 100 kms between 1958 and 1957. The deserts do not march forward on a solid front, like an army. Patches appear, like those at Aorema in Burkina Faso, around centers of population or watering holes, then spread, link up with others, and finally merge into the desert itself. 6. The chief agent of what has been called leprosy of the soil is man, the impact of his activities on highly sensitive and delicately balanced ecosystems. The prime factor in the process is population increase. The number of people in the Sahel, for example, is doubling every 25 to 30 years. We can see everywhere the consequences of this among settled farmers: the cutting down of fallow periods, progressive decline in the vegetation cover, increasing erosion. As population goes on growing cultivation is pushed into areas that are entirely unsuitable for agriculture, and there the process progresses even more rapidly. Taken from *English four, ETC, department of English*
- What is the main idea conveyed in paragraph 1

- A. ✓ **deserts affected developing countries more than they did the developed ones.**
- B. Africa has been more seriously affected by desert than Latin America.
- C. the areas outside the rainy equatorial belt have not been affected by deserts.
- D. FAO and UNESCO have shown a serious concern about desertification problems.

Answer: A

Paragraph 1 illustrates how the alarming spread of deserts primarily covers developing nations across Latin America, Africa, and Asia, showing that developing countries are disproportionately affected.

12. Passage 2 1. UNITED NATIONS - nearly 60 million people have been driven from their homes by war and persecution an unprecedented global exodus that has burdened fragile countries with waves of new comers and littered deserts and seas with the bodies of those who died trying to reach safety. The new figures, released recently by the United Nations refugee agency, paint a staggering picture of a world where new conflicts are erupting and old ones are refusing to subside, driving up the total number displaced people to a record 59.5 million by the end of 2014, the most recent year tallied. 2. Half of the displaced are children. Nearly 14 million people were newly displaced in 2014, according to the annual report by the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to other words, tens of thousands of people were forced to leave their homes every day and seek protection elsewhere ""last year, the report found. Tens of millions of others fled in previous years and remain stuck, sometimes for decades, unable to go home or find a permanent new one, according to the refugee agency. The include the more than 2.5 million displaced is the Darfur region of Sudan, and the 1.5 million Afghans still living in Pakistan. 3. When refugees flee their own countries, most of them wind up in the worlds less developed nations, with Turkey, Iran and Pakistan hosting the largest numbers. One in for refugees now finds shelter in the world's poorest countries, with Ethiopia and Kenya taking many more refugees than, say Britain and France . As the report states. ""the global distribution of refugees remains heavily skewed away from wealthier nation and towards the less wealthy."" Even so, there has been a sharp backlash in European capitals against the waves of people coming across the Mediterranean Sea, including many who are fleeing conflict and repression in countries like Syria and Eritrea. For now, the European Union has shelved its plans to get approval from the United Nations Security Council to target human smugglers who operate in lawless Libya and to destroy the ships they use to bring migrants across the sea. Instead, the European Union is scheduled to meet on Monday to discuss whether it will start military operations in the international waters of the Mediterranean Sea, for which it does not need the council's blessings. 4. European Union leaders are still squabbling with one another over how to split up at least 40,000 asylum seekers across their 28 member states. And they have stepped up search and rescue operation after intense public pressure stemming from a sharp increase in the deaths of migrants crossing the Mediterranean this year. Australia has felt no such compaction. Its prime minister, Tony Abbott, has pledged to turn around migrate boats before they enter Australian territorial water, including those with minority Rohingyas fleeing persecution in Myanmar. His administration faces scrutiny over allegations that it paid smugglers to turn a boat back to Indonesia after it was intercepted on the high seas. 5. ""For an age of unprecedented mass displacement, we need an unprecedented humanitarian response and a renewed global commitment to tolerance and protection for people fleeing conflict an persecution."" Antonio Guterres, the high commissioner for refugees, said in a statement accompanying the annual report. "" 6. Amnesty international in a report issued this week, accused governments and smugglers alike of pursuing "" selfish political interest instead of showing basic human compassion. "" The United States offers permanent resettlement to roughly 70,000 refugees each year, though its plants too admit 2,000 Syrian refugees this year have drawn scrutiny from Republican lawmakers who worry that some among them might be terrorists. The war in Syria is the largest source of displacement. By the end of 2014, 7.6 million Syrians were displaced within the country itself, and nearly another 3.9 million were refugees living outside the war torn nation. Source: United National English Language Programme

(1)

Which of the following sentences reflects Antonio Guterres view towards refugees?"

- A. people are being persecuted at an unprecedented rate.
- B. ✓ **the world should be more tolerant to those displaced from their homes.**
- C. people who flee conflict and persecution need to be more tolerant.
- D. we need to be aware that there is an unprecedented humanitarian response today.

Answer: B

In paragraph 5, Antonio Guterres calls for 'a renewed global commitment to tolerance and protection for people fleeing conflict and persecution', meaning the world needs to show greater tolerance toward displaced people.

13. Passage 2 1. UNITED NATIONS - nearly 60 million people have been driven from their homes by war and persecution an unprecedented global exodus that has burdened fragile countries with waves of new comers and littered deserts and seas with the bodies of those who died trying to reach safety. The new figures, released recently by the United Nations refugee agency, paint a staggering picture of a world where new conflicts are erupting and old ones are refusing to subside, driving up the total number displaced people to a record 59.5 million by the end of 2014, the most recent year tallied. 2. Half of the displaced are children. Nearly 14 million people were newly displaced in 2014, according to the annual report by the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to other words, tens of thousands of people were forced to leave their homes every day and seek protection elsewhere ""last year, the report found. Tens of millions of others fled in previous years and remain stuck, sometimes for decades, unable to go home or find a permanent new one, according to the refugee agency. The include the more than 2.5 million displaced is the Darfur region of Sudan, and the 1.5 million Afghans still living in Pakistan. 3. When refugees flee their own countries, most of them wind up in the worlds less developed nations, with Turkey, Iran and Pakistan hosting the largest numbers. One in for refugees now finds shelter in the world's poorest countries, with Ethiopia and Kenya taking many more refugees than, say Britain and France . As the report states. ""the global distribution of refugees remains heavily skewed away from wealthier nation and towards the less wealthy."" Even so, there has been a sharp backlash in European capitals against the waves of people coming across the Mediterranean Sea, including many who are fleeing conflict and repression in countries like Syria and Eritrea. For now, the European Union has shelved its plans to get approval from the United Nations Security Council to target human smugglers who operate in lawless Libya and to destroy the ships they use to bring migrants across the sea. Instead, the European Union is scheduled to meet on Monday to discuss whether it will start military operations in the international waters of the Mediterranean Sea, for which it does not need the council's blessings. 4. European Union leaders are still squabbling with one another over how to split up at least 40,000 asylum seekers across their 28 member states. And they have stepped up search and rescue operation after intense public pressure stemming from a sharp increase in the deaths of migrants crossing the Mediterranean this year. Australia has felt no such compaction. Its prime minister, Tony Abbott, has pledged to turn around migrate boats before they enter Australian territorial water, including those with minority Rohingyas fleeing persecution in Myanmar. His administration faces scrutiny over allegations that it paid smugglers to turn a boat back to Indonesia after it was intercepted on the high seas. 5. ""For an age of unprecedented mass displacement, we need an unprecedented humanitarian response and a renewed global commitment to tolerance and protection for people fleeing conflict an persecution."" Antonio Guterres, the high commissioner for refugees, said in a statement accompanying the annual report. "" 6. Amnesty international in a report issued this week, accused governments and smugglers alike of pursuing "" selfish political interest instead of showing basic human compassion. "" The United States offers permanent resettlement to roughly 70,000 refugees each year, though its plants too admit 2,000 Syrian refugees this year have drawn scrutiny from Republican lawmakers who worry that some among them might be terrorists. The war in Syria is the largest source of displacement. By the end of 2014, 7.6 million Syrians were displaced within the country itself, and nearly another 3.9 million were refugees living outside the war torn nation. Source: United National English Language Programme

Why is the United States reluctant to admit Syrian refugees?

- A. because it runs own political interest.
- B. because there are terrorists mixed with the refugees.
- C. because it is possible for the refugees to settle with in Syria.
- D. ✓ because Republican lawmakers do not trust the refugees.

Answer: D

Paragraph 6 notes that plans to admit Syrian refugees 'drawn scrutiny from Republican lawmakers who worry that some among them might be terrorists', showing that lawmakers distrust the refugees.

14. Passage 2 1. UNITED NATIONS - nearly 60 million people have been driven from their homes by war and persecution an unprecedented global exodus that has burdened fragile countries with waves of new comers and littered deserts and seas with the bodies of those who died trying to reach safety. The new figures, released recently by the United Nations refugee agency, paint a staggering picture of a world where new conflicts are erupting and old ones are refusing to subside, driving up the total number displaced people to a record 59.5 million by the end of 2014, the most recent year tallied. 2. Half of the displaced are children. Nearly 14 million people were newly displaced in 2014, according to the annual report by the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to other words, tens of thousands of people were forced to leave their homes every day and seek protection elsewhere ""last year, the report found. Tens of millions of others fled in previous years and remain stuck, sometimes for decades, unable to go home of find a permanent new one, according to the refugee agency. The include the more than 2.5 million displaced is the Darfur region of Sudan, and the 1.5 million Afghans still living in Pakistan. 3. When refugees flee their own countries, most of them wind up in the worlds less developed nations, with Turkey, Iran and Pakistan hosting the largest numbers. One in for refugees now finds shelter in the world's poorest countries, with Ethiopia and Kenya taking many more refugees than, say Britain and France . As the report states. ""the global distribution of refugees remains heavily skewed away from wealthier nation and towards the less wealthy."" Even so, there has been a sharp backlash in European capitals against the waves of people coming across the Mediterranean Sea, including many who are fleeing conflict and repression in countries like Syria and Eritrea. For now, the European Union has shelved its plans to get approval from the Unite Nations Security Council to target human smugglers who operate in lawless Libya and to destroy the shops they use to bring migrants across the sea. Instead, the European Union is scheduled to meet on Monday to discuss whether it will start military operations in the international waters of the Mediterranean Sea, for which it does not need the council's blessings. 4. European Union leaders are still squabbling with one another over how to split up at least 40,000 asylum seekers across their 28 member states. And they have stepped up search and rescue operation after intense public pressure stemming from a sharp increase in the deaths of migrants crossing the Mediterranean this year. Australia has felt no such compaction. Its prime minister, Tony Abbott, has pledged to turn around migrate boats before they enter Australian territorial water, including those with minority Rohingyas fleeing persecution in Myanmar. His administration faces scrutiny over allegations that it paid smugglers to turn a boat back to Indonesia after it was intercepted on the high seas. 5. ""For an age of unprecedented mass displacement, we need an unprecedented humanitarian response and a renewed global commitment to tolerance and protection for people fleeing conflict an persecution."" Antonio Guterres, the high commissioner for refugees, said in a statement accompanying the annual report. "" 6. Amnesty international in a report issued this week, accused governments and smugglers alike of pursuing"" selfish political interest instead of showing basic human compassion. "" The United States offers permanent resettlement to roughly 70,000 refugees each year, though its plants too admit 2,000 Syrian refugees this year have drawn scrutiny from Republican lawmakers who worry that some among them might be terrorists. The war in Syria is the largest source of displacement. By the end of 2014, 7.6 million Syrians were displaced within the country itself, and nearly another 3.9 million were refugees living outside the war torn nation. Source: United National English Language Programme

(1)

According to paragraph 2, which one of the following sentences is NOT true?

- A. compared to the adolescent or the elderly emigrant, children are larger in number.
- B. ✓ the 1.5 million Afghans living in Pakistan do not seem to want to go back home.
- C. newly dislocated people in 2014 make up nearly a quarter of the total number of dis placed people.
- D. relatively a significant number of those who flee their countries fail to find permanent homes.

Answer: B

Paragraph 2 states that displaced people, including Afghans in Pakistan, remain stuck because they are 'unable to go home', not because they do not want to return.

15. Passage 2 1. UNITED NATIONS - nearly 60 million people have been driven from their homes by war and persecution an unprecedented global exodus that has burdened fragile countries with waves of new comers and littered deserts and seas with the bodies of those who died trying to reach safety. The new figures, released recently by the United Nations refugee agency, paint a staggering picture of a world where new conflicts are erupting and old ones are refusing to subside, driving up the total number displaced people to a record 59.5 million by the end of 2014, the most recent year tallied. 2. Half of the displaced are children. Nearly 14 million people were newly displaced in 2014, according to the annual report by the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to other words, tens of thousands of people were forced to leave their homes every day and seek protection elsewhere ""last year, the report found. Tens of millions of others fled in previous years and remain stuck, sometimes for decades, unable to go home or find a permanent new one, according to the refugee agency. The include the more than 2.5 million displaced is the Darfur region of Sudan, and the 1.5 million Afghans still living in Pakistan. 3. When refugees flee their own countries, most of them wind up in the worlds less developed nations, with Turkey, Iran and Pakistan hosting the largest numbers. One in for refugees now finds shelter in the world's poorest countries, with Ethiopia and Kenya taking many more refugees than, say Britain and France . As the report states. ""the global distribution of refugees remains heavily skewed away from wealthier nation and towards the less wealthy."" Even so, there has been a sharp backlash in European capitals against the waves of people coming across the Mediterranean Sea, including many who are fleeing conflict and repression in countries like Syria and Eritrea. For now, the European Union has shelved its plans to get approval from the United Nations Security Council to target human smugglers who operate in lawless Libya and to destroy the ships they use to bring migrants across the sea. Instead, the European Union is scheduled to meet on Monday to discuss whether it will start military operations in the international waters of the Mediterranean Sea, for which it does not need the council's blessings. 4. European Union leaders are still squabbling with one another over how to split up at least 40,000 asylum seekers across their 28 member states. And they have stepped up search and rescue operation after intense public pressure stemming from a sharp increase in the deaths of migrants crossing the Mediterranean this year. Australia has felt no such compaction. Its prime minister, Tony Abbott, has pledged to turn around migrate boats before they enter Australian territorial water, including those with minority Rohingyas fleeing persecution in Myanmar. His administration faces scrutiny over allegations that it paid smugglers to turn a boat back to Indonesia after it was intercepted on the high seas. 5. ""For an age of unprecedented mass displacement, we need an unprecedented humanitarian response and a renewed global commitment to tolerance and protection for people fleeing conflict an persecution."" Antonio Guterres, the high commissioner for refugees, said in a statement accompanying the annual report. "" 6. Amnesty international in a report issued this week, accused governments and smugglers alike of pursuing "" selfish political interest instead of showing basic human compassion. "" The United States offers permanent resettlement to roughly 70,000 refugees each year, though its plants too admit 2,000 Syrian refugees this year have drawn scrutiny from Republican lawmakers who worry that some among them might be terrorists. The war in Syria is the largest source of displacement. By the end of 2014, 7.6 million Syrians were displaced within the country itself, and nearly another 3.9 million were refugees living outside the war torn nation. Source: United National English Language Programme

(1)

What is the paradox that one can see in paragraph 3?

- A. ✓ **poor countries take more refugees than the wealthy ones.**
- B. wealthy countries take more refugees than the poor ones.
- C. wealthy countries were supposed to take more refugees than the poor ones.
- D. people who flee their own countries eventually land in less developed nations.

Answer: A

Paragraph 3 highlights the paradox that the global distribution of refugees is heavily skewed away from wealthier nations, meaning poorer countries bear the burden of hosting far more refugees than wealthier ones.

16. Passage 2 1. UNITED NATIONS - nearly 60 million people have been driven from their homes by war and persecution an unprecedented global exodus that has burdened fragile countries with waves of new comers and littered deserts and seas with the bodies of those who died trying to reach safety. The new figures, released recently by the United Nations refugee agency, paint a staggering picture of a world where new conflicts are erupting and old ones are refusing to subside, driving up the total number displaced people to a record 59.5 million by the end of 2014, the most recent year tallied. 2. Half of the displaced are children. Nearly 14 million people were newly displaced in 2014, according to the annual report by the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to other words, tens of thousands of people were forced to leave their homes every day and seek protection elsewhere ""last year, the report found. Tens of millions of others fled in previous years and remain stuck, sometimes for decades, unable to go home or find a permanent new one, according to the refugee agency. The include the more than 2.5 million displaced is the Darfur region of Sudan, and the 1.5 million Afghans still living in Pakistan. 3. When refugees flee their own countries, most of them wind up in the worlds less developed nations, with Turkey, Iran and Pakistan hosting the largest numbers. One in for refugees now finds shelter in the world's poorest countries, with Ethiopia and Kenya taking many more refugees than, say Britain and France . As the report states. ""the global distribution of refugees remains heavily skewed away from wealthier nation and towards the less wealthy."" Even so, there has been a sharp backlash in European capitals against the waves of people coming across the Mediterranean Sea, including many who are fleeing conflict and repression in countries like Syria and Eritrea. For now, the European Union has shelved its plans to get approval from the United Nations Security Council to target human smugglers who operate in lawless Libya and to destroy the ships they use to bring migrants across the sea. Instead, the European Union is scheduled to meet on Monday to discuss whether it will start military operations in the international waters of the Mediterranean Sea, for which it does not need the council's blessings. 4. European Union leaders are still squabbling with one another over how to split up at least 40,000 asylum seekers across their 28 member states. And they have stepped up search and rescue operation after intense public pressure stemming from a sharp increase in the deaths of migrants crossing the Mediterranean this year. Australia has felt no such compaction. Its prime minister, Tony Abbott, has pledged to turn around migrate boats before they enter Australian territorial water, including those with minority Rohingyas fleeing persecution in Myanmar. His administration faces scrutiny over allegations that it paid smugglers to turn a boat back to Indonesia after it was intercepted on the high seas. 5. ""For an age of unprecedented mass displacement, we need an unprecedented humanitarian response and a renewed global commitment to tolerance and protection for people fleeing conflict an persecution."" Antonio Guterres, the high commissioner for refugees, said in a statement accompanying the annual report. "" 6. Amnesty international in a report issued this week, accused governments and smugglers alike of pursuing "" selfish political interest instead of showing basic human compassion. "" The United States offers permanent resettlement to roughly 70,000 refugees each year, though its plants too admit 2,000 Syrian refugees this year have drawn scrutiny from Republican lawmakers who worry that some among them might be terrorists. The war in Syria is the largest source of displacement. By the end of 2014, 7.6 million Syrians were displaced within the country itself, and nearly another 3.9 million were refugees living outside the war torn nation. Source: United National English Language Programme

(1)

Which countries in paragraph 3 are among those that should take the blame with regard to creating refugees?

A. ✓ Syria and Eritrea

B. Ethiopia and Kenya

C. Britain and France

D. Turkey, Iran and Pakistan

Answer: A

Paragraph 3 explicitly states that people are 'fleeing conflict and repression in countries like Syria and Eritrea', making them the source countries of refugees.

17. Passage 2 1. UNITED NATIONS - nearly 60 million people have been driven from their homes by war and persecution an unprecedented global exodus that has burdened fragile countries with waves of new comers and littered deserts and seas with the bodies of those who died trying to reach safety. The new figures, released recently by the United Nations refugee agency, paint a staggering picture of a world where new conflicts are erupting and old ones are refusing to subside, driving up the total number displaced people to a record 59.5 million by the end of 2014, the most recent year tallied. 2. Half of the displaced are children. Nearly 14 million people were newly displaced in 2014, according to the annual report by the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to other words, tens of thousands of people were forced to leave their homes every day and seek protection elsewhere ""last year, the report found. Tens of millions of others fled in previous years and remain stuck, sometimes for decades, unable to go home or find a permanent new one, according to the refugee agency. The include the more than 2.5 million displaced is the Darfur region of Sudan, and the 1.5 million Afghans still living in Pakistan. 3. When refugees flee their own countries, most of them wind up in the worlds less developed nations, with Turkey, Iran and Pakistan hosting the largest numbers. One in for refugees now finds shelter in the world's poorest countries, with Ethiopia and Kenya taking many more refugees than, say Britain and France . As the report states. ""the global distribution of refugees remains heavily skewed away from wealthier nation and towards the less wealthy."" Even so, there has been a sharp backlash in European capitals against the waves of people coming across the Mediterranean Sea, including many who are fleeing conflict and repression in countries like Syria and Eritrea. For now, the European Union has shelved its plans to get approval from the United Nations Security Council to target human smugglers who operate in lawless Libya and to destroy the ships they use to bring migrants across the sea. Instead, the European Union is scheduled to meet on Monday to discuss whether it will start military operations in the international waters of the Mediterranean Sea, for which it does not need the council's blessings. 4. European Union leaders are still squabbling with one another over how to split up at least 40,000 asylum seekers across their 28 member states. And they have stepped up search and rescue operation after intense public pressure stemming from a sharp increase in the deaths of migrants crossing the Mediterranean this year. Australia has felt no such compaction. Its prime minister, Tony Abbott, has pledged to turn around migrate boats before they enter Australian territorial water, including those with minority Rohingyas fleeing persecution in Myanmar. His administration faces scrutiny over allegations that it paid smugglers to turn a boat back to Indonesia after it was intercepted on the high seas. 5. ""For an age of unprecedented mass displacement, we need an unprecedented humanitarian response and a renewed global commitment to tolerance and protection for people fleeing conflict an persecution."" Antonio Guterres, the high commissioner for refugees, said in a statement accompanying the annual report. "" 6. Amnesty international in a report issued this week, accused governments and smugglers alike of pursuing "" selfish political interest instead of showing basic human compassion. "" The United States offers permanent resettlement to roughly 70,000 refugees each year, though its plants too admit 2,000 Syrian refugees this year have drawn scrutiny from Republican lawmakers who worry that some among them might be terrorists. The war in Syria is the largest source of displacement. By the end of 2014, 7.6 million Syrians were displaced within the country itself, and nearly another 3.9 million were refugees living outside the war torn nation. Source: United National English Language Programme

(1)

What does the phrase 'fragile countries' (paragraph 1) refer to?

- A. countries located around deserts and seas
- B. countries form where people are persecuted for some reason
- C. ✓ **countries that had to host emigrants from other places**
- D. countries form where people leave their homes because of war

Answer: C

In paragraph 1, the text describes an exodus that 'burdened fragile countries with waves of new comers', referring to the nations that take in and host those who have fled other places.

18. I know she is lying, but it is hard to _____ her story. (1)

- A. disclose
B. dismantle
C. ✓ **disprove**
D. discourage

Answer: C

To 'disprove' means to show that a statement, claim, or story is false or incorrect.

19. No translation; students need to learn to _____ what words mean from the way they are used. (1)

- A. reduce
B. introduce
C. ✓ **deduce**
D. induce

Answer: C

'Deduce' means to arrive at a conclusion or determine meaning from context and available evidence.

20. Physical labor can exhaust the body; _____ excessive reading can reduce mental power. (1)

- A. ✓ **equally**
B. incidentally
C. regrettably
D. sadly

Answer: A

'Equally' is used here as a transition showing a parallel or equivalent effect between physical labor exhausting the body and excessive reading fatiguing the mind.

21. The ceremony did not take long; I _____ the statue soon after the coordinator's brief speech. (1)

- A. unwrapped
B. unsealed
C. unrevealed
D. ✓ **unveiled**

Answer: D

The standard verb for officially revealing or uncovering a newly built monument or statue during a ceremony is 'unveil'.

22. Children using the swimming pool must be _____ by an adult at all times. (1)

- A. ✓ **accompanied**
B. accorded
C. adapted
D. accustomed

Answer: A

'Accompanied by' means to be escorted or joined by someone, which is the standard safety requirement for children at a swimming pool.

23. I usually get nervous at the beginning of interview sessions but as time goes, I become _____ and get back to normal. (1)

- A. stable
B. settle
C. healthy
D. ✓ **calm**

Answer: D

The adjective 'calm' provides the exact contrast to feeling 'nervous' at the beginning of the interview.

24. An increase in the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS incidence reveals that some people are still _____ to their sexual partners. (1)

- A. ungrateful
B. ✓ **unfaithful**
C. unkind
D. unthankful

Answer: B

In the context of the transmission of HIV/AIDS, being 'unfaithful' refers to engaging in sexual relationships outside of a monogamous partnership.

25. As docile is to tamed so is awesome to _____ (1)

- A. ✓ **grand** B. fearful
C. blunt D. distasteful

Answer: A

'Docile' and 'tamed' are synonyms; similarly, 'awesome' and 'grand' share the meaning of being magnificent and inspiring awe.

26. They were two loving sisters. Nobody could tell why they fell _____ (1)

- A. through B. ✓ **out**
C. In D. apart

Answer: B

The phrasal verb 'fall out' means to quarrel or have an argument that damages a relationship.

27. Adamu was given enough time to his assignment; however, as usual, he came _____ several excuses for failing to do his work. (1)

- A. across to B. through
C. ✓ **up with** D. in

Answer: C

'Come up with' is the phrasal verb meaning to produce, devise, or invent an idea or excuse.

28. We were not happy with the hotel room we stayed in. contrary to their advertisement, it was noisy and the views were not nice. We have _____ a claim to be at least partially refunded. (1)

- A. put out B. ✓ **put in**
C. put up D. put through

Answer: B

To 'put in' a claim means to formally make or submit a claim or request for a refund.

29. Actually, she takes after her mother, not her father." (1)

- A. care for B. ✓ **resembles**
C. remembers D. follows

Answer: B

The phrasal verb 'take after' means to resemble an older relative in appearance, behavior, or character.

30. The dog went for me when I knocked at their door this morning. (1)

- A. ✓ **attached** B. barked
C. growled D. grunted

Answer: A

31. We heard the news and called off the meeting. (1)

- A. postponed B. ✓ **cancelled**
C. held D. chaired

Answer: B

The phrasal verb 'call off' means to cancel an event or meeting.

39. Everyone knew about the change in the exam schedule, but _____ of them told me about it. (1)

- [illegible]

Answer: C

'None of them' provides the contrast introduced by 'but' to show that out of everyone who knew, zero people informed the speaker.

40. I _____ any good films for the last six months. (1)

- A. had not seen B. ✓ have not seen
C. did not see D. I don't see

Answer: B

The time expression 'for the last six months' denotes an unfinished duration leading up to the present, which requires the present perfect tense ('have not seen').

41. _____ You score an A on this exam, you will not choose to study English in the university. (1)

- A. ✓ unless B. if not
C. except D. because

Answer: A

'Unless' means 'if not' and introduces the condition required for the main clause to not occur ('Unless you score an A..., you will not choose...').

42. My mother caught the knife carefully _____ not to cut herself. (1)

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

Answer: D

The negative infinitive of purpose is formed with 'in order not to' or 'so as not to'. 'So that' would require a full clause with a subject and modal verb (e.g., 'so that she would not cut herself').

43. The meeting had not begun _____ when we arrived. (1)

- A. already B. ✓ yet
C. since D. for

Answer: B

'Yet' is commonly used at the end of negative perfect clauses to indicate that an event has not happened up to that point in time.

44. We have known each other_____childhood. (1)

- A. when B. while
C. as D. ✓ since

Answer: D

'Since' is used with the present perfect tense to indicate the starting point in time of an action or state (childhood).

52. What an awful thing I thought the weather would be _____ in April, but it actually got _____ (1)
- A. worse/ better
B. ✓ **better/worse**
C. good/ better
D. good/ worse

Answer: B

The sentence presents a contrast indicated by 'What an awful thing' and 'but': the speaker expected improvement ('better') but conditions deteriorated ('worse').

53. We _____ at the scene when the alarm went off. (1)
- A. ✓ **had just arrived**
B. were just arriving
C. have just arrived
D. arrived

Answer: A

The past perfect 'had just arrived' shows that the arrival occurred immediately before the subsequent past action ('when the alarm went off').

54. By the end of August, we _____ our placement in universities. (1)
- A. will know
B. will have been known
C. ✓ **will have known**
D. will be knowing

Answer: C

The time expression 'By the end of August' denotes a deadline in the future, which requires the future perfect tense ('will have known').

55. Tamrat: do you know who is standing over there? Lema _____ (1)
- A. he is very tall, isn't he?
B. who is he talking to?
C. ✓ **no, I don't**
D. I met him yesterday.

Answer: C

The yes/no question 'Do you know...?' is most appropriately and directly answered with 'No, I don't.'

56. Chaltu: What begins with T, ends with T and has T in it Genet: _____ (1)
- A. tea party
B. ✓ **teapot**
C. tinted pot
D. tantamount

Answer: B

This is a classic riddle: the word 'teapot' starts with the letter 't', ends with the letter 't', and contains 'tea' (T).

57. Aunt: _____ Lojo: sure (1)
- A. give me the bread.
B. you will give me the bread.
C. I want the bread.
D. ✓ **pass me the bread, will you?**

Answer: D

'Pass me the bread, will you?' is a polite request that can be naturally responded to with 'Sure.'

58. Jemal: what do you make of this painting, Jemila? Kedija: _____ (1)
- A. everything
B. ✓ **nothing**
C. something
D. anything

Answer: B

'What do you make of...?' asks for an interpretation or opinion. Answering 'Nothing' expresses that the speaker cannot understand or find any meaning in the painting.

59. Getahun: what was your holiday like? Fetiha: _____ (1)
- A. we liked it very much.
 - B. Kedija came to our house.
 - C. rarely so!
 - D. ✓ **it was nice but the weather was not good.**

Answer: D

The question 'What was it like?' asks for a description of the holiday; 'it was nice but the weather was not good' properly provides that description.

60. Azeb: have you heard about the MDGs? Haben: yes. I have. Azeb: do you think they can be achieved? Haben: _____ (1)
- A. ✓ **I'm not sure they are based on practical experiences.**
 - B. there is abundant research on MDGs.
 - C. developed countries are excluded
 - D. there are people who accept or reject the MDGs.

Answer: A

The question asks whether the speaker thinks the MDGs can be achieved, and option A directly addresses this by expressing doubt based on their practicality.

61. Temesgen: there is an exhibition at the stadium. Abera: what's it on? Temesgen: charity Abera: it may be interesting. Are you planning to go? Temesgen: _____ (1)
- A. how do you know?
 - B. many people are going.
 - C. it will surely be interesting.
 - D. ✓ **I have a tight schedule, but I may try**

Answer: D

Abera asks 'Are you planning to go?', and option D directly answers this yes/no question by explaining availability.

62. Samrawit: do you know how to make pizza? Konjit: _____ (1)
- A. it is easy.
 - B. ✓ **no, I don't**
 - D. I don't like pizza.
 - C. yes, I can

Answer: B

Questions starting with the auxiliary 'do you...' are correctly answered with 'Yes, I do' or 'No, I don't'.

63. Husband: there is someone at the door. Wife: wait, you had better put your shoes _____ (1)
- A. on after you open it.
 - B. off before you open it
 - C. ✓ **on before you open it.**
 - D. off after you open it.

Answer: C

To 'put on' shoes means to wear them, and it makes sense to put them on before opening the door to an unexpected visitor.

64. Daniel: I got the job told you about. you: _____ (1)
- A. I don't care
 - B. ✓ **congratulations!**
 - C. that's good news
 - D. jobs are not easy to get these days.

Answer: B

'Congratulations!' is the most standard social response when someone shares personal success such as getting a job.

65. Father: _____ Son: but it's good for health. (1)

- A. physical exercise is good. B. do you like physical exercise?
C. is physical exercise good? D. ✓ **physical exercise is tiring.**

Answer: D

The son's reply begins with the contrastive conjunction 'but', indicating the father must have pointed out a downside, such as physical exercise being tiring.

66. Friend: _____ You: you should loosen your belt. (1)

- A. I have got stomach-ache B. ✓ **I ate too much**
C. I am terribly hungry D. I am starved to death

Answer: B

Loosening one's belt is standard advice given when someone has overeaten and feels bloated.

67. Receptionist: I get mad when someone rings me up late at night. Guest: _____ (1)

- A. yes, that can be annoying but you should try to let it upset you.
B. no, that can be annoying, but you should try to let it upset you.
C. ✓ **yes, that can be annoying, but you should try not to let it upset you.**
D. no, that cannot be annoying, but you should try to let it upset you.

Answer: C

Option C offers correct agreement ('yes, that can be annoying') followed by logical advice ('try not to let it upset you').

68. You: how can I get to the nearest pharmacy, please? Ahmed: _____ (1)

- A. why do you ask? B. ✓ **go straight and turn right**
C. how long have you had this headache? D. do you want to see a doctor?

Answer: B

The speaker asks for directions to the nearest pharmacy, and option B gives clear, standard directions.

69. Nardos: I heard you were the only person to get the job. Well done! Girma: _____ (1)

- A. ✓ **thank you.** B. sure, I did
C. why expected I would not? D. I knew I did well

Answer: A

The standard and polite response to congratulations ('Well done!') is 'Thank you.'

70. Fette: can we practice solving riddles? Kassech: ok, you start. Fette: I come once in a year and twice in a week. (1)
Who am I? Kassech: but this is illogical. In a week once, in a year twice! Fette: not all riddles follow logic for their solution. Some encourage you to look for other means. Kassech: I cannot solve your riddle. Fette: _____

- A. what's logic?
B. my father used logic in all his activities.
C. sometimes it is possible.
D. ✓ **the letter 'e' now prove that.**

Answer: D

The riddle's solution is the letter 'e', which appears once in the word 'year' and twice in the word 'week'.

71. Fasil: are you scared of girls? Ibrahim: yes, Fasil. _____ (1)
- A. there are many things to say. B. ✓ **I can't think of anything to say.**
C. I know what to do. D. I have four sisters.

Answer: B

Saying 'I can't think of anything to say' provides a natural reason for feeling nervous or scared around girls.

72. Mother: may I ask who can take part in your 'protect yourself programs'? Daughter: anyone who wants, but _____ (1)
- A. rarely it is young women B. interested individuals
C. ✓ **mostly it is young women** D. You aren't a girl

Answer: C

Option C correctly provides a natural qualification ('mostly it is young women') contrasting with 'anyone who wants'.

73. Friend: your cousin has just told me he's getting married next week are you very pleased? you: _____, but he (1)
could have told me earlier.
- A. ✓ **I'm absolutely delighted** B. no, actually
C. I'm not D. where is the wedding to be held

Answer: A

The conjunction 'but' introduces a minor complaint, meaning the first clause must answer the friend's question affirmatively with a positive sentiment like 'I'm absolutely delighted'.

74. Gennet: our class is planning for a picnic next week, will you join us? Chaltu: well, I don't know I have to get (1)
permission from my parents. Gennet: but try hard. Don't miss it. Chaltu: _____
- A. I don't miss it B. ✓ **I may come.**
C. my parents like it very much D. I miss it.

Answer: B

Chaltu previously mentioned needing permission from her parents, so 'I may come' appropriately expresses the possibility of attending.

75. Dandir: is Addis Ababa getting more and more dangerous? People say there are gangs everywhere. Gemechu: (1)
No, no. _____
- A. ✓ **it's simply an exaggeration**
B. this kind of behaviour simply won't be tolerated.
C. it simply a misunderstanding
D. that's simply the best city can afford

Answer: A

Gemechu disagrees with the claim about dangerous gangs by stating that 'it's simply an exaggeration.'

76. Son: oh no! _____ Father: I will bring you a mop. (1)
- A. has the bathroom flooded? B. what has happened?
C. the window is open D. ✓ **the bathroom has flooded**

Answer: D

The father offers to bring a mop (spelled 'mob' here), which is used to clean up water from a flooded bathroom.

77. Daughter: _____ Mother: you should go on a diet. (1)

- A. tell me the best restaurant here. B. I have no appetite.
C. ✓ **I am putting on a lot weight.** D. I am losing weight.

Answer: C

Complaining about gaining weight ('putting on a lot of weight') logically leads to the advice 'you should go on a diet.'

78. Guest: the kitchen handle has come off. You: don't worry. _____ (1)

- A. it has never been like that B. you will buy a replacement
C. it's none of your business D. ✓ **it often does**

Answer: D

Saying 'it often does' reassures the guest that the incident is a common occurrence and not their fault.

79. Mother: don't you ever run out into the road like that. You could have been knocked over. Daughter: _____ (1)

- A. how come that this ever happens to me?
B. ✓ **oh no! Thank you, Mom.**
C. what? You could have told me that earlier.
D. have I ever been knocked over?

Answer: B

Option B is the only cooperative and polite response, acknowledging the danger and thanking the mother for her concern.

80. Sara: I have such a bad headache that I can't even open my eyes Hana: _____ (1)

- A. where is the nearest clinic? B. do you often have it?
C. I hate headaches. D. ✓ **perhaps you need some break.**

Answer: D

Option D offers a sympathetic and helpful suggestion in response to someone expressing that they are suffering from a severe headache.

81. Teacher: you did not attend class yesterday, did you? Student: _____ (1)

- A. ✓ **no, I didn't** B. no, you did
C. no, I did D. no, you didn't

Answer: A

In English, confirming a negative statement/tag question ('you did not attend..., did you?') that you indeed did not attend requires 'No, I didn't.'

82. Student 1: virus attacks are common and the spread of antivirus might tip the balance towards treating them seriously. Student 2: I cannot follow you. Can you please paraphrase it? Student 1 _____ (1)

- A. there is always an antivirus available to protect you compute.
B. how does the virus steal your documents?
C. ✓ **in other words, attention would be given to arresting the effects of the virus.**
D. wanna cry is a virus that steals document in your computer.

Answer: C

When asked to paraphrase, the speaker introduces the restatement using the transitional phrase 'in other words', which accurately rephrases the original statement.

83. Deboch: national exams should not continue. Teklu: probably, you may be right. Deboch: since we cannot do away with exams, regions may need to set their own. Teklu: this may be good idea, but there is the issue of standard. Deboch: the federal ministry may set the basic standards. Teklu: _____ (1)

- A. I hate exams. B. exams. Set standards.
C. there are ways and methods. D. ✓ **well, I may agree with you.**

Answer: D

Deboch successfully addresses Teklu's concern about standards, leading Teklu to concede and agree with the proposed solution ('well, I may agree with you').

84. Guest: what a room service! There is no towel in the bathroom. Could you please bring me one? Host: yes, madam. I will bring me soon. Guest: _____ the shower does not function, can you please fix it? Host: we're sorry, madam, the plumber is on leave. If you don't mind, could you use the common shower next door? (1)

- A. ✓ **oh my god! What a curse.** B. alas!
C. terrible! I don't understand. D. where's the plumber?

Answer: A

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

- A. ✓ **I have never been to England; in fact, I have never been outside this country.**
B. I have never been to England; in fact; I have never been outside this country.
C. I have never been to England; in fact I have never been outside this country.
D. I have never been to England, in fact, I have never been outside this country.

Answer: A

When a transitional phrase such as 'in fact' connects two independent clauses, it should be preceded by a semicolon and followed by a comma.

86. Which one of the following sentences has correct capitalizations? (1)

- A. The language I wanted to learn was arabic, not French.
B. The language I wanted to learn was arabic, not french.
C. ✓ **The language I wanted to learn was Arabic, not French.**
D. the language I wanted to learn was Arabic, not french.

Answer: C

Names of languages ('Arabic' and 'French') are proper nouns and must be capitalized, as must the first word of the sentence ('The').

87. "Of late, drugs have changed American people practice." The above line was taken from the introduction section of a study carried out on drug offenders in America which of the following sentences should come next to the quoted sentence? (1)

- A. nations with different penal prtices have experienced different crime rates.
B. people were rightly fearful of what cocaine was doing to their children when they demanded action.
C. it needs to be pointed out that there are no easy prison solutions to drug convictions.
D. ✓ **In 1987, for example, only about 8 percent of state prison inmates were serving time on drug convictions.**

Answer: D

Option D logically follows by providing a specific historical statistic ('In 1987, for example...') that exemplifies how penal practices regarding drug convictions have changed over time.

88. Which one of the following is taken from a formal letter of application? (1)
- A. thank you for your letter dated 5th April which I received this morning.
 - B. ✓ **I am writing in response to the position it assistant advertised in the monitor.**
 - C. I would be grateful if you could confirm your reservation in writing.
 - D. sadly, I am not available on the date you suggested. May suggest the 8th of April?

Answer: B

'I am writing in response to the position...' is standard formal phrasing used to begin a job application letter.

89. Which one of the following is taken from an informal letter? (1)
- A. I would like to apply for the position of assistant secretary.
 - B. ✓ **wish me good luck for my math exam.**
 - C. I enclose my curriculum vitae for your attention.
 - D. I am writing to complain about the following damages.

Answer: B

'Wish me good luck for my math exam' uses an informal, conversational tone appropriate for a personal letter to a friend or family member.

90. "... He couldn't understand where he had gone wrong. When he had set out that morning the weather had been fine..." The preceding text is possibly taken from a(n) (1)
- A. descriptive
 - B. expository
 - C. argumentative
 - D. ✓ **narrative**

Answer: D

The text relates past events and actions involving a character, which is characteristic of narrative writing.

91. She crosses the road, trying to figure out how to navigate the town she has been away from for some fifteen years. This text is taken from a piece of writing that is most likely _____ (1)
- A. ✓ **narrative**
 - B. expository
 - C. argumentative
 - D. description

Answer: A

The sentence recounts a character performing an action ('crosses the road') within an ongoing sequence of events, making it narrative.

92. Which one of the following is correctly punctuated? (1)
- A. I have tried to sing dozens of times, she says, "but I can't."
 - B. ✓ **"I have tried to sing dozens of times," she says, "but I can't."**
 - C. "I have tried to sing dozens of time, "she say"but I can't."
 - D. "I have tried to sing dozens of times" she say, "but I can't."

Answer: B

Option B correctly places quotation marks around the interrupted dialogue and uses commas correctly before and after the attribution tag.

93. "your responses will be held confidentially." Which of the following might be good reason for writing the receding sentence in the first few lines of a survey questionnaire? (1)

- A. Appreciating respondents participation B. limiting sample size
C. ✓ **increasing response rate** D. requesting for permission

Answer: C

Assuring respondents that their responses will be kept confidential helps alleviate concerns about privacy, which encourages participation and increases the response rate.

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

- A. the meeting ended at dawn, nothing had been decided.
B. the meeting ended at dawn nothing had been decided
C. the meeting at dawn nothing had been decided.
D. ✓ **the meeting ended at dawn; nothing had been decided.**

Answer: D

A semicolon is correctly used to join two closely related independent clauses without a coordinating conjunction. Option A contains a comma splice.

95. Which one of the following sentences has correct capitalization? (1)

- A. ✓ **Sara and Hana first met at a school called Learning to Learn.**
B. Sara and Hana first met at a school called learning to Learn.
C. Sara and Hana first met at a school called Learning to Learn.
D. Sara and Hana first met at a School called Learning to Learn.

Answer: A

96. "My coat was no the seat next to me. I took my passport out my pocket and put it in my bag in the luggage rack." These lines are taken from a piece of writing that is most likely (1)

- A. ✓ **narrative** B. description
C. argumentative D. expository

Answer: A

The excerpt recounts a chronological sequence of actions ('took my passport out', 'put it in my bag'), which is characteristic of narrative writing.

97. *Direction: Question 116-120 are based on the information in the table below. Read the questions carefully and answer them. A survey was carried out to determine first year university students' essay writing strategies. The survey, in particular, focused on the students' language use strategies. Below is the summary of the data obtained in response to the questions asked. Strategies | Percentages Borrow phrases from books | 15 Write in the local language (L 1) & translate | 30 Write directly in English | 25 Outline in L 1 and write in English | 25 Other strategies | 5* (1)

How many instances of use of L 1 can be observed from the data reported in the table?

[Figure: A two-column bordered table with the header row "Strategies | Percentages". Five data rows follow: "Borrow phrases from books" = 15; "Write in the local language (L 1) & translate" = 30; "Write directly in English" = 25; "Outline in L 1 and write in English" = 25; "Other strategies" = 5. The percentages sum to 100.]

- A. 1 B. ✓ **2**
C. 3 D. 4

Answer: B

In the table, L 1 is explicitly mentioned in two strategy categories: 'Write in the local language (L 1) & translate' and 'Outline in L 1 and write in English'.

98. Direction: Question 116-120 are based on the information in the table below. Read the questions carefully and answer them. A survey was carried out to determine first year university students' essay writing strategies. The survey, in particular, focused on the students' language use strategies. Below is the summary of the data obtained in response to the questions asked. Strategies | Percentages Borrow phrases from books | 15 Write in the local language (L 1) & translate | 30 Write directly in English | 25 Outline in L 1 and write in English | 25 Other strategies | 5 (1)

From the data in the above table, what proportion of first year university students considered in the survey wrote their essays directly In English?

[Figure: A two-column bordered table with the header row "Strategies | Percentages". Five data rows follow: "Borrow phrases from books" = 15; "Write in the local language (L 1) & translate" = 30; "Write directly in English" = 25; "Outline in L 1 and write in English" = 25; "Other strategies" = 5. The percentages sum to 100.]

- A. ✓ a quarter
B. three- fourths
C. two-thirds
D. half

Answer: A

According to the table, 25% of the students wrote directly in English, which represents a quarter of the total.

99. Direction: Question 116-120 are based on the information in the table below. Read the questions carefully and answer them. A survey was carried out to determine first year university students' essay writing strategies. The survey, in particular, focused on the students' language use strategies. Below is the summary of the data obtained in response to the questions asked. Strategies | Percentages Borrow phrases from books | 15 Write in the local language (L 1) & translate | 30 Write directly in English | 25 Outline in L 1 and write in English | 25 Other strategies | 5 (1)

"Until future study finds a better solution, English teachers should work on how students can be helped to develop their outlines in English into essays." Which section of the above survey is the most likely appropriate place for the preceding statement?"

[Figure: A two-column bordered table with the header row "Strategies | Percentages". Five data rows follow: "Borrow phrases from books" = 15; "Write in the local language (L 1) & translate" = 30; "Write directly in English" = 25; "Outline in L 1 and write in English" = 25; "Other strategies" = 5. The percentages sum to 100.]

- A. conclusion
B. data analysis
C. ✓ recommendation
D. methodology

Answer: C

Statements that propose actionable pedagogical steps or suggest what teachers 'should' do belong in the recommendation section of a research report.

100. Direction: Question 116-120 are based on the information in the table below. Read the questions carefully and answer them. A survey was carried out to determine first year university students' essay writing strategies. The survey, in particular, focused on the students' language use strategies. Below is the summary of the data obtained in response to the questions asked. Strategies | Percentages Borrow phrases from books | 15 Write in the local language (L 1) & translate | 30 Write directly in English | 25 Outline in L 1 and write in English | 25 Other strategies | 5 (1)

Which of the following is the likely title of the survey form which the data displayed in the above table were extracted?

[Figure: A two-column bordered table with the header row "Strategies | Percentages". Five data rows follow: "Borrow phrases from books" = 15; "Write in the local language (L 1) & translate" = 30; "Write directly in English" = 25; "Outline in L 1 and write in English" = 25; "Other strategies" = 5. The percentages sum to 100.]

- A. a survey of essays written by first year university students'.
- B. essay writing strategies as surveyed by first year university students.
- C. essay writing as surveyed by strategies of first year university students.
- D. ✓ a survey of first year university students' essay writing strategies.

Answer: D

The survey investigated the essay writing strategies of first-year university students, making 'a survey of first year university students' essay writing strategies' the most accurate title.

— END OF MARKING KEY —

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