

English, 2013 EC, entrance exam, round 1, booklet 53

Grade 12 · English · 2013 E.C.

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 118

Total marks: 118

Name _____ Grade _____ ID No. _____ Date _____

1. _____ telephones first appeared they were called talking telegraphs. (1)
 A. When B. Then
 C. Later on D. Next

2. The exam_____ at 8:00 a.m. tomorrow morning. (1)
 A. is starting B. starts
 C. starting D. is started

3. I think she did an excellent job on her presentation. (1)
 A. neither did I. B. neither do I.
 C. So did I. D. So do I.

4. The more people come to the party, _____ food will be needed. (1)
 A. the least B. the more
 C. the less D. the most

5. It took us_____ hour and a half to arrive at the tourist site. (1)
 A. a B. for
 C. the D. an

6. We have to hurry up, or we_____ be able to catch the bus. (1)
 A. may not B. shall
 C. do not D. oughtn't to

7. Ten years have passed _____ my mother died. (1)
 A. during B. for
 C. since D. when

8. Speaking on the phone, if you press the red button, the call _____. (1)
 A. ends B. would end
 C. is ending D. ended

9. The professor said that he _____ in a university. (1)
 A. is teaching B. had taught
 C. would taught D. will teach

10. Peter has reorganized his files _____ he can easily find what he is looking for. (1)
 A. such that B. at that
 C. that is D. so that

11. It is a matter of time. _____ that good thing will come and when it comes, it will be a surprise. (1)

- [illegible]

12. I went shopping; _____, my sister cleaned the house. (1)

- A. the time being B. in a while
C. meanwhile D. during

13. Biology_____ is very interesting to study. (1)

- A. that is my favorite subject
B. which is my favorite subject
C. , which is my favorite subject,
D. , that is my favorite subject,

14. I will _____ a decision next week about whether or not to buy a ring. (1)

- A. be made B. be done
C. make D. do

15. Many accidents occur_____ drivers are often reckless. (1)

- A. so that
B. despite
C. however
D. because

16. Meron decided _____ home as soon as possible. (1)

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

17. I _____ I studied harder in school. (1)

- A. am wishing B. will wish
C. would wish D. wish

18. The marketing plan _____ I was talking about was the one that may be implemented recently. (1)

- [illegible]

19. If I _____ her, I would learn more from her. (1)

- A. met B. have met
C. meet D. would have met

20. Sleep is not her friend _____ the day. (1)

- A. as B. while
C. during D. since

21. You wouldn't have lost your job if you _____ your boss. (1)

- A. didn't insult B. hadn't insulted
C. haven't insulted D. don't insult

22. You _____ get professional advice before buying very expensive materials. (1)

- A. would better B. had better
C. ought D. had

23. My classmate goes to school by bus_____ I walk every day. (1)
A. whereas B. since
C. so D. because
24. The hospital has a backup generator, _____ there is a power failure. (1)
A. in the case of B. instead
C. in case D. in the fact of
25. The whole story _____ by the kids in a few days. (1)
A. was forgotten B. forgets
C. forgot D. had forgotten
26. I can't sleep! That noise is really _____. (1)
A. annoy B. annoying
C. annoyance D. annoyed
27. You_____ try paying them more money to get the job done. (1)
A. have to B. are to
C. were to D. should
28. I finished work, _____ to the beach and found a nice place to swim. (1)
A. is walking B. walks
C. walked D. was walking
29. The committee_____ the issue thoroughly at the meeting yesterday. (1)
A. was discussed B. discusses
C. is discussed D. discussed
30. _____ she _____ that soup without reading a recipe? (1)
A. Has/made B. Has/make
C. Has/tasted D. Has/taste
31. I will raise your case_____ I see the manager. (1)
A. for B. immediate
C. when D. since
32. I wish I_____ to your advice about spending my money wisely. (1)
A. listen B. had listened
C. would listen D. have listened
33. Thomas: Constant use of social media leads to low reading habits. Gebre: _____. (1)
A. I agree with you entirely B. I won't say that
C. I have the right to say that D. I don't have reading habits
34. Abebe: _____ car was blocking the street? Tesfaye: It was my uncle's car. (1)
A. What B. Whose
C. Who D. Whom

35. He _____ the accident if he had been more careful.

(1)

- A. would have avoided B. avoided
C. would avoid D. will avoid

36. The hens _____ plenty of eggs in three weeks' time.

(1)

- A. have lied B. have been lied
C. have laid D. have been laid

37. I kept on looking for a sign, but I _____ see anything for it was so dark.

(1)

- A. can't B. couldn't
C. might D. may

38. Section One: Reading Passage 1 Where would modern society be without advertising? Individual advertisers might think they are just trying to sell a particular product but advertising as a whole sells us an entire lifestyle. If it weren't for advertising the whole of society would be quite different. The economy, for instance, would be plunged into a crisis without the adverts and all the publicity that fuel our desire for limitless consumption. 2 As John Berger observed in his book "Ways of Seeing", all advertising conveys the same simple message: my life will be richer, more fulfilling once I make the next crucial purchase. Adverts persuade us with their images of others who have apparently been transformed and are, as a result, enviable. The purpose is to make me marginally dissatisfied with my life – not with the life of society, just with my individual life. I am supposed to imagine myself transformed after the purchase into an object of envy for others – an envy which will then give me back my love of myself. 3 The prevalence of this social envy is a necessary condition if advertising is to have any hold on us whatsoever. Only if we have got into the habit of comparing ourselves with others and finding ourselves lacking, will we fall prey to the power of advertising. 4 While fanning the flames of our envy advertising keeps us preoccupied with ourselves, our houses, our cars, our holidays and the endless line of new electronic gadgets that suddenly seem indispensable. Tensions in society and problems in the rest of the world, if attended to at all, quickly fade into the background. They are certainly nothing to get particularly worked up about. After all, there can't be any winners without losers. That's life. 5 People like John Berger are also not entirely over the moon about the impact that advertising and shopping have on the value of political freedom. Freedom is supposed to be the highest value in our societies, but in the age of the consumer that freedom is all too readily identified with the freedom to choose between Pepsi and Coke, McDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chicken, Toyota and Ford, and people lose interest in the various political freedoms and our ability to participate in the process of exercising democratic control. There are lots of criticisms that could be made of modern democracies, but no one is going to pay much attention to them if they are more interested in becoming happy shoppers. 6 In all these ways advertising helps to keep the whole socio-economic show on the road. We are rarely aware of this because we are too busy working to earn the money to pay for the objects of our dreams – dreams that play on the screen of our mind like the little clips of film we see in the commercial breaks. Slightly adapted from www.fullspate.digitalcounterrevolution.co.uk/.

Political freedom is mentioned in the passage to illustrate that

- A. freedom is equated with the choice that people make between different products.
- B. societies value political freedom more than advertising.
- C. advertising and political freedom are equally valued by societies in the age of consumerism.
- D. people need political freedom in order to be able to make choices between different products.

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(1)

One benefit of advertising according to the information in the passage is that

- A. Consumers will buy products of their choices.
- B. It prevents the economy from plummeting into crisis.
- C. Adverts limit the endless desire for consumption.
- D. People need publicity to fuel their needs.

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(1)

The word them (in paragraph 5) refers to

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| A. modern democracies | B. advertisers |
| C. shoppers | D. criticisms |

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The main idea of paragraph 3 is that

- A. Social envy creates the need for advertising.
- B. People compare themselves with others in order to have what they think they need and what they lack.
- C. The prevalence of social envy is a necessary condition for advertising.
- D. the influence of advertising lies in its power to make people envious of others.

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Which one of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. Advertising forces us to be less concerned about tensions in society and other social problems.
- B. Advertising advises us to give more attention to things that are of concern to us collectively.
- C. New electronic gadgets are truly indispensable
- D. Advertising adds to our existing problems.

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In the passage, the writer says that

- A. advertising is more than merely trying to sell a product.
- B. advertising is a key factor in human existence.
- C. society would have no place in the modern world without advertising.
- D. advertising has little influence on our lifestyle.

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The writer is more concerned about

- A. the criticisms made of modern democracies.
- B. the attention given to modern democracies.
- C. the happiness of shoppers as a result of good advertising.
- D. the lack of attention given to the criticisms made of modern democracies.

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Advertising influences us by

- A. Making us compare ourselves with other members of the society.
- B. Helping us transform our individual lives.
- C. Showing us how we will become richer in life.
- D. Making us desire to have what we lack but others have.

46. Section One: Reading Passage 1 1 Where would modern society be without advertising? Individual advertisers might think they are just trying to sell a particular product but advertising as a whole sells us an entire lifestyle. If it weren't for advertising the whole of society would be quite different. The economy, for instance, would be plunged into a crisis without the adverts and all the publicity that fuel our desire for limitless consumption. 2 As John Berger observed in his book "Ways of Seeing", all advertising conveys the same simple message: my life will be richer, more fulfilling once I make the next crucial purchase. Adverts persuade us with their images of others who have apparently been transformed and are, as a result, enviable. The purpose is to make me marginally dissatisfied with my life – not with the life of society, just with my individual life. I am supposed to imagine myself transformed after the purchase into an object of envy for others – an envy which will then give me back my love of myself. 3 The prevalence of this social envy is a necessary condition if advertising is to have any hold on us whatsoever. Only if we have got into the habit of comparing ourselves with others and finding ourselves lacking, will we fall prey to the power of advertising. 4 While fanning the flames of our envy advertising keeps us preoccupied with ourselves, our houses, our cars, our holidays and the endless line of new electronic gadgets that suddenly seem indispensable. Tensions in society and problems in the rest of the world, if attended to at all, quickly fade into the background. They are certainly nothing to get particularly worked up about. After all, there can't be any winners without losers. That's life. 5 People like John Berger are also not entirely over the moon about the impact that advertising and shopping have on the value of political freedom. Freedom is supposed to be the highest value in our societies, but in the age of the consumer that freedom is all too readily identified with the freedom to choose between Pepsi and Coke, McDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chicken, Toyota and Ford, and people lose interest in the various political freedoms and our ability to participate in the process of exercising democratic control. There are lots of criticisms that could be made of modern democracies, but no one is going to pay much attention to them if they are more interested in becoming happy shoppers. 6 In all these ways advertising helps to keep the whole socio-economic show on the road. We are rarely aware of this because we are too busy working to earn the money to pay for the objects of our dreams – dreams that play on the screen of our mind like the little clips of film we see in the commercial breaks. Slightly adapted from www.fullspate.digitalcounterrevolution.co.uk/.

(1)

The writer of the passage

- A. is critical of advertising.
- B. says that advertising should be used more carefully.
- C. describes how advertising works.
- D. argues against the use of advertising.

47. Section One: Reading Passage I 1 Where would modern society be without advertising? Individual advertisers might think they are just trying to sell a particular product but advertising as a whole sells us an entire lifestyle. If it weren't for advertising the whole of society would be quite different. The economy, for instance, would be plunged into a crisis without the adverts and all the publicity that fuel our desire for limitless consumption. 2 As John Berger observed in his book "Ways of Seeing", all advertising conveys the same simple message: my life will be richer, more fulfilling once I make the next crucial purchase. Adverts persuade us with their images of others who have apparently been transformed and are, as a result, enviable. The purpose is to make me marginally dissatisfied with my life – not with the life of society, just with my individual life. I am supposed to imagine myself transformed after the purchase into an object of envy for others – an envy which will then give me back my love of myself. 3 The prevalence of this social envy is a necessary condition if advertising is to have any hold on us whatsoever. Only if we have got into the habit of comparing ourselves with others and finding ourselves lacking, will we fall prey to the power of advertising. 4 While fanning the flames of our envy advertising keeps us preoccupied with ourselves, our houses, our cars, our holidays and the endless line of new electronic gadgets that suddenly seem indispensable. Tensions in society and problems in the rest of the world, if attended to at all, quickly fade into the background. They are certainly nothing to get particularly worked up about. After all, there can't be any winners without losers. That's life. 5 People like John Berger are also not entirely over the moon about the impact that advertising and shopping have on the value of political freedom. Freedom is supposed to be the highest value in our societies, but in the age of the consumer that freedom is all too readily identified with the freedom to choose between Pepsi and Coke, McDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chicken, Toyota and Ford, and people lose interest in the various political freedoms and our ability to participate in the process of exercising democratic control. There are lots of criticisms that could be made of modern democracies, but no one is going to pay much attention to them if they are more interested in becoming happy shoppers. 6 In all these ways advertising helps to keep the whole socio-economic show on the road. We are rarely aware of this because we are too busy working to earn the money to pay for the objects of our dreams – dreams that play on the screen of our mind like the little clips of film we see in the commercial breaks. Slightly adapted from www.fullspate.digitalcounterrevolution.co.uk/.

The passage can be summarized as

- A. the impact of advertising on the economy.
- B. advertising and consumerism.
- C. the power of advertising.
- D. advertising and the freedom of choice.

48. Section Two: Reading passage II 1 Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree since the Renaissance, graduating from Geneva Medical College, in New York State, in 1849. She supported women's medical education and helped many other women's careers. By establishing the New York Infirmary in 1857, she [text continues on booklet page 9, which is missing from the source scan] [Booklet page 9 is missing from the source scan: the rest of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 2, 3 and most of paragraph 4 are not available.] 4 [...] later, in 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from an American medical school. 5 Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell established a practice in New York City, but had few patients and few opportunities for intellectual exchange with other physicians and "the means of increasing medical knowledge which dispensary practice affords." She applied for a job as physician at the women's department of a large city dispensary, but was refused. In 1853, with the help of friends, she opened her own dispensary in a single rented room, seeing patients three afternoons a week. Source: Reading 501

According to paragraph 3, why did Blackwell change her mind to study medicine? Because (of)

- A. the suggestion of her dying close friend.
- B. the job was suitable for a woman.
- C. it was her childhood desire.
- D. she wanted to study the structures of the body.

49. Section Two: Reading passage II 1 Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree since the Renaissance, graduating from Geneva Medical College, in New York State, in 1849. She supported women's medical education and helped many other women's careers. By establishing the New York Infirmary in 1857, she [text continues on booklet page 9, which is missing from the source scan] [Booklet page 9 is missing from the source scan: the rest of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 2, 3 and most of paragraph 4 are not available.] 4 [...] later, in 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from an American medical school. 5 Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell established a practice in New York City, but had few patients and few opportunities for intellectual exchange with other physicians and "the means of increasing medical knowledge which dispensary practice affords." She applied for a job as physician at the women's department of a large city dispensary, but was refused. In 1853, with the help of friends, she opened her own dispensary in a single rented room, seeing patients three afternoons a week. Source: Reading 501 (1)
- What does the word physicians mean in paragraph 1?

- A. Doctors
- B. Medical assistances
- C. Physics graduates
- D. Nurses

50. Section Two: Reading passage II 1 Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree since the Renaissance, graduating from Geneva Medical College, in New York State, in 1849. She supported women's medical education and helped many other women's careers. By establishing the New York Infirmary in 1857, she [text continues on booklet page 9, which is missing from the source scan] [Booklet page 9 is missing from the source scan: the rest of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 2, 3 and most of paragraph 4 are not available.] 4 [...] later, in 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from an American medical school. 5 Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell established a practice in New York City, but had few patients and few opportunities for intellectual exchange with other physicians and "the means of increasing medical knowledge which dispensary practice affords." She applied for a job as physician at the women's department of a large city dispensary, but was refused. In 1853, with the help of friends, she opened her own dispensary in a single rented room, seeing patients three afternoons a week. Source: Reading 501 (1)
- In paragraph 3, ...she would have been spared her worst suffering if her physician had been a woman. What does this idea imply?

- A. Women who study medicine were not successful.
- B. Men physicians were not experienced.
- C. Women physicians by nature are efficient.
- D. The medical profession was dominated by men.

51. Section Two: Reading passage II 1 Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree since the Renaissance, graduating from Geneva Medical College, in New York State, in 1849. She supported women's medical education and helped many other women's careers. By establishing the New York Infirmary in 1857, she [text continues on booklet page 9, which is missing from the source scan] [Booklet page 9 is missing from the source scan: the rest of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 2, 3 and most of paragraph 4 are not available.] 4 [...] later, in 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from an American medical school. 5 Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell established a practice in New York City, but had few patients and few opportunities for intellectual exchange with other physicians and "the means of increasing medical knowledge which dispensary practice affords." She applied for a job as physician at the women's department of a large city dispensary, but was refused. In 1853, with the help of friends, she opened her own dispensary in a single rented room, seeing patients three afternoons a week. Source: Reading 501 (1)
- Which one of the following paragraphs shows that Blackwell was reluctant to study medicine?

- A. Paragraph 3
- B. Paragraph 2
- C. Paragraph 1
- D. Paragraph 4

52. Section Two: Reading passage II 1 Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree since the Renaissance, graduating from Geneva Medical College, in New York State, in 1849. She supported women's medical education and helped many other women's careers. By establishing the New York Infirmary in 1857, she [text continues on booklet page 9, which is missing from the source scan] [Booklet page 9 is missing from the source scan: the rest of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 2, 3 and most of paragraph 4 are not available.] 4 [...] later, in 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from an American medical school. 5 Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell established a practice in New York City, but had few patients and few opportunities for intellectual exchange with other physicians and "the means of increasing medical knowledge which dispensary practice affords." She applied for a job as physician at the women's department of a large city dispensary, but was refused. In 1853, with the help of friends, she opened her own dispensary in a single rented room, seeing patients three afternoons a week. Source: Reading 501 (1)
- What contribution did Blackwell make to women interested in medicine as a profession?

- A. She gave free medical service.
- B. She supported the medical education.
- C. She helped the poor financially.
- D. She made medicines accessible.

53. Section Two: Reading passage II 1 Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree since the Renaissance, graduating from Geneva Medical College, in New York State, in 1849. She supported women's medical education and helped many other women's careers. By establishing the New York Infirmary in 1857, she [text continues on booklet page 9, which is missing from the source scan] [Booklet page 9 is missing from the source scan: the rest of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 2, 3 and most of paragraph 4 are not available.] 4 [...] later, in 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from an American medical school. 5 Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell established a practice in New York City, but had few patients and few opportunities for intellectual exchange with other physicians and "the means of increasing medical knowledge which dispensary practice affords." She applied for a job as physician at the women's department of a large city dispensary, but was refused. In 1853, with the help of friends, she opened her own dispensary in a single rented room, seeing patients three afternoons a week. Source: Reading 501 (1)
- Which one of the following statements is WRONG about Elizabeth Blackwell?

- A. She was born in England.
- B. She moved to America for financial reason.
- C. She lost her father at the age of 17.
- D. She moved to America in 1932.

54. Section Two: Reading passage II 1 Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree since the Renaissance, graduating from Geneva Medical College, in New York State, in 1849. She supported women's medical education and helped many other women's careers. By establishing the New York Infirmary in 1857, she [text continues on booklet page 9, which is missing from the source scan] [Booklet page 9 is missing from the source scan: the rest of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 2, 3 and most of paragraph 4 are not available.] 4 [...] later, in 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from an American medical school. 5 Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell established a practice in New York City, but had few patients and few opportunities for intellectual exchange with other physicians and "the means of increasing medical knowledge which dispensary practice affords." She applied for a job as physician at the women's department of a large city dispensary, but was refused. In 1853, with the help of friends, she opened her own dispensary in a single rented room, seeing patients three afternoons a week. Source: Reading 501 (1)
- The action of the all-male student body _____.

- A. appreciated Blackwell's ambition to be a physician
- B. found evidence of Blackwell's reluctance to join the college
- C. let Blackwell gain admittance in Geneva Medical College
- D. voted yes honestly to admit Blackwell in the college

55. *Section Two: Reading passage II 1 Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree since the Renaissance, graduating from Geneva Medical College, in New York State, in 1849. She supported women's medical education and helped many other women's careers. By establishing the New York Infirmary in 1857, she [text continues on booklet page 9, which is missing from the source scan] [Booklet page 9 is missing from the source scan: the rest of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 2, 3 and most of paragraph 4 are not available.] 4 [...] later, in 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from an American medical school. 5 Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell established a practice in New York City, but had few patients and few opportunities for intellectual exchange with other physicians and "the means of increasing medical knowledge which dispensary practice affords." She applied for a job as physician at the women's department of a large city dispensary, but was refused. In 1853, with the help of friends, she opened her own dispensary in a single rented room, seeing patients three afternoons a week. Source: Reading 501* (1)

What do paragraphs 4 and 5 have in common?

- A. The challenges and successes of Blackwell
- B. Opportunities one could miss in life
- C. Biological information of a woman
- D. The admission of Blackwell into the college

56. *Section Two: Reading passage II 1 Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree since the Renaissance, graduating from Geneva Medical College, in New York State, in 1849. She supported women's medical education and helped many other women's careers. By establishing the New York Infirmary in 1857, she [text continues on booklet page 9, which is missing from the source scan] [Booklet page 9 is missing from the source scan: the rest of paragraph 1 and paragraphs 2, 3 and most of paragraph 4 are not available.] 4 [...] later, in 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from an American medical school. 5 Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell established a practice in New York City, but had few patients and few opportunities for intellectual exchange with other physicians and "the means of increasing medical knowledge which dispensary practice affords." She applied for a job as physician at the women's department of a large city dispensary, but was refused. In 1853, with the help of friends, she opened her own dispensary in a single rented room, seeing patients three afternoons a week. Source: Reading 501* (1)

The passage mainly focuses on the _____.

- A. campaign for women's right
- B. social barriers women could face
- C. availability of medicine education for women
- D. work ethics of physicians in the 19th century

57. Unlike the buses in the operations, the ones which are to be imported have significant improvements. (1)

- A. Both the buses in operation and those to be imported have similar improvements.
- B. Neither the buses in operation nor the ones to be imported have significant improvements.
- C. The buses which are to be imported are more updated than the ones that are in operation.
- D. The buses in operation are to be replaced by the buses imported with little improvements.

58. There is no reason why our customers can't use our services as long as we provide regular services with quality. (1)

- A. There is a reason for customers not use our service as far as services with quality are provided.
- B. Our customers can't use our services even if we provide regular services with quality.
- C. There is a tendency that excellent services drive away customers.
- D. Giving genuine services bring customers' satisfaction.

59. On her return from a trip, she got an accident resulting in the amputation on her right leg. (1)

- A. sickness
- B. scratch
- C. fitness
- D. impairment

-
60. He has promised his son a new bicycle for Christmas and nothing will break his resolution. (1)
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. relation | B. decision |
| C. talent | D. ability |
-
61. The price of goods are known for their variability because they increase and decrease every other day. (1)
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. fluctuation | B. transition |
| C. evenness | D. certainty |
-
62. Workers in big firms receive a substantial part of their pay in the form of attractive bonuses and overtime. (1)
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A. considerable | B. fixed |
| C. distinct | D. sensitive |
-
63. The economy requires a stable environment in order to grow rapidly (1)
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. solitary | B. precious |
| C. firm | D. successful |
-
64. Despite a cancer diagnosis, Melat would remain resilient and fight without losing hope until the very end. (1)
- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| A. desperate | B. rude |
| C. strong | D. calm |
-
65. As a parent, I have the discretion to determine which TV programs my children may watch. (1)
- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| A. wealth | B. spirit |
| C. alternative | D. right |
-
66. I have to unzip my jacket because it is getting very hot. (1)
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A. fasten | B. undo |
| C. unlock | D. zip up |
-
67. You can get advice from some _____ students, as they have more experience. (1)
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. ambitious | B. underage |
| C. senior | D. junior |
-
68. There was a significant_____ in crop production because of the shortage of rain. (1)
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. reduction | B. proportion |
| C. rise | D. amount |
-
69. Never allow yourself to get discouraged and think that your life is _____ and can't make a change. (1)
- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| A. worth | B. insignificant |
| C. faithful | D. independent |
-
70. Applicants should have_____ experience in the relevant area to apply for the job. (1)
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| A. prior | B. popular |
| C. access | D. sector |
-
71. Sleep disorders can cause serious _____ and physiological problems. (1)
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| A. meteorological | B. difficulty |
| C. psychological | D. mood |

72. My grandfather's face was _____ with age. (1)

- A. wrinkled B. frowned
C. surprised D. confused

73. The disease is_____ and you can catch it easily if you are not more careful. (1)

- A. severe
B. infectious
C. tropical
D. malnourishment

74. He couldn't have been successful without my help, but I don't want to _____ anything from his achievements. (1)

- A. take back B. take away
C. take out D. take off

75. A letter with the opening salutation 'Dear or Madam' most likely ends in: (1)

- A. Best wishes** **B. Yours sincerely**
C. Yours faithfully **D. Lots of love**

76. I am W/o Almaz and I am writing this letter to inform you that my 5 year-old-son Belete will remain absent for class the next two days because of sickness. This short extract is most likely taken from a letter written to (1)

- A. ask information
B. a school principal
C. give an invitation
D. a football coach

77. Could you please ship it to me by mail? I will immediately transfer the cost involved to a bank in your area. This is most likely taken from (1)

- A.** the ending of formal letter **B.** the beginning of formal letter
- C.** the body of a letter to a friend **D.** the body of formal letter

78. When put in the correct order, the sentences below make up a complete paragraph. Choose the alternative that contains the correct order. a. Milk teeth loosen and fall out when a child is about 6 years old. b. Humans grow two sets of teeth in their lives. c. When a person is around 20-25, four additional back teeth grow called wisdom teeth. d. The first set has 20 teeth called milk teeth. e. The second set has 28 teeth that replace the milk teeth and are called permanent teeth. (1)

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

79. When put in the correct order, the sentences below make up a complete paragraph. Choose the alternative that contains the correct order. a. People are used to taking aspirin whenever they feel pain. b. It's scientifically proven that excessive use of aspirin turns it in to a toxin. c. It's true that aspirin is an effective pain killer; for example, in headache cases. d. However, aspirin like in other medicine can be dangerously harmful. e. Aspirin can be a fatal poison. (1)

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

-
- 80.** When put in the correct order, the sentences below make up a complete paragraph. Choose the alternative that contains the correct order. a. The fastest computers can handle millions of problem in a few seconds. b. It is fairly a recent invention. c. In a few minutes a computer can perform calculations that humans would need years to complete. d. Computer is one of the greatest advances in modern technology. e. Computers are capable of doing extremely complicated works. (1)
- A. a,e,d,c,b
B. b,c,a,e,d
C. d,b,e,c,a
D. c,e,d,a,b
-
- 81.** When put in the correct order, the sentences below make up a complete paragraph. Choose the alternative that contains the correct order. a. John lived with his mother and father in a village on the edge of the forest. b. John always woke up early in the morning and went to school. c. He was a good boy and he helped his parents in the fields when he got home from school. d. Life was quiet in the village and most of the people who lived there were farmers. e. At night, he usually slept very well after he had studied hard. (1)
- A. a,d,b,c,e
B. a,d,c,e,b
C. b,e,a,d,c
D. e,c,b,d,a
-
- 82.** ... His ears are turned back while his noble looking head is held high. His all black coat glistens in the late afternoon sun. This is taken from a piece of writing that is most likely: (1)
- A. descriptive
B. expository
C. narrative
D. argumentative
-
- 83.** A story written by a person about his/her experience of travelling from one place to another would most likely be_____ (1)
- A. descriptive
B. argumentative
C. process
D. narrative
-
- 84.** Choose the best alternative which is written in correct punctuation and capitalization. (1)
- A. The high level symposium was organized by Ethiopian Ministry of education.
B. The high level symposium was organized by Ethiopian Ministry of Education.
C. The high level symposium was organized by ethiopian ministry of education.
D. The high level symposium was organized by Ethiopian ministry of education.
-
- 85.** Choose the best alternative which is written in correct punctuation and capitalization. (1)
- A. The OA.U usually meets in Addis Ababa.
B. The O.A.U usually meets in Addis Ababa
C. The O.A.U. usually meets in Addis Ababa.
D. The OAU.usually meets in Addis Ababa.
-
- 86.** Choose the best alternative which is written in correct punctuation and capitalization. (1)
- A. When I get older I will be able to drive.
B. When I get older, I will be able to drive.
C. When, I get older I will be able to drive.
D. When I get older I, will be able to drive.
-
- 87.** Choose the best alternative which is written in correct punctuation and capitalization. (1)
- A. What an incredible situation; it must make you nervous.
B. What an incredible situation? it must make you nervous.
C. What an incredible situation, it must make you nervous.
D. What an incredible situation: it must make you nervous.

-
- 88.** The words below are NOT in the proper order. When put in the right order, they make a correct English sentence. (1)
Choose the alternative with a correct order. now/books/on/ studying/out/of/is/print/of/the/one/best
- A. One of the best books on studying is now out of print.
 - B. Books on studying out of print is now one of the best.
 - C. Now books on studying out of print is one of the best.
 - D. Studying on books now is one of the best out of print.
-
- 89.** The words below are NOT in the proper order. When put in the right order, they make a correct English sentence. (1)
Choose the alternative with a correct order. babies/the/people/throughout/love/world
- A. Throughout babies the world love people.
 - B. People love babies throughout the world.
 - C. Babies world throughout love the people.
 - D. People the babies throughout love world.
-
- 90.** The words below are NOT in the proper order. When put in the right order, they make a correct English sentence. (1)
Choose the alternative with a correct order. environment/a/of/affect/can/quality/polluted/our/a
- A. A polluted can environment affect our quality of life.
 - B. A polluted environment can affect our quality of life.
 - C. A polluted quality environment of our life can affect.
 - D. A polluted affect environment of quality can our life.
-
- 91.** Choose the alternative with a correct spelling. (1)
- A. illegble
 - B. earthquake
 - C. crtical
 - D. deprsion
-
- 92.** Choose the alternative with a correct spelling. (1)
- A. cooperative
 - B. optimistic
 - C. comunication
 - D. distnguished
-
- 93.** Driver: What's the matter? Policeman: You have violated a traffic rule._____ (1)
- A. I am sorry. The road is free. I failed to notice you.
 - B. How can we allow people like you?
 - C. When you see a red light, you should stop.
 - D. It is not my business. It is the minimum penalty.
-
- 94.** Mesele: It seems we are in a difficult time at the moment. Kuma: _____ (1)
- A. Where are we?
 - B. Please arrive here as early as you can
 - C. We have informed them already.
 - D. I believe the situation will improve soon.
-
- 95.** Selam: _____? Kidist: An Italian person named Guglielmo Marconi. (1)
- A. How was a radio invented
 - B. Who invented a radio
 - C. Why was a radio invented
 - D. Where was a radio invented
-
- 96.** Melaku: Many students don't follow their lessons attentively. Senait: _____ (1)
- A. Another problem is that they don't come to class regularly.
 - B. Did you see them this morning?
 - C. I don't think I can help you.
 - D. We found it interesting to watch.

-
- 97.** Reservationist: Can I have the dates for your departure and return? Customer: Yes, I want to leave on July 27 and return on 30. Reservationist: _____ Did you say you wanted to return on July 30. Customer: Sorry. I didn't make myself clear. I want to return on August 30. (1)
- A. I'm sorry; I didn't follow what you said.
B. Do you have a flight phobia?
C. Why did you confuse me?
D. That is your first time to book a ticket.
-
- 98.** Dibabe: _____ Muleta: As I see it, it has both pros and cons. (1)
- A. It is not easy to define globalization.
B. Globalization is relatively a recent phenomenon.
C. I think globalization is a threat to developing countries like ours.
D. Where did you first hear the term globalization?
-
- 99.** Marketing manager: Our clients are not pleased with our service. What suggestion have you got? Marketing officer: _____ Marketing manager: That's an excellent idea. It'll show them our concern. (1)
- A. I'd like to give some suggestions.
B. What are we going to change?
C. Shall we invite them to meet with us?
D. I don't understand why they are not happy.
-
- 100.** Meseret: _____ Muhaba: That's a good idea. I'm really getting bored at home. (1)
- A. I'm afraid we can't get all the job done today.
B. We may go for a walk this evening. What do you think?
C. We couldn't do anything about it
D. Do you really think you can get along with him?
-
- 101.** Alemayehu: Can you ride a motorbike? Sintayehu: _____. (1)
- A. Yes, I do
B. No, I can ride a bicycle
C. Yes, I can't ride a horse
D. No, I don't
-
- 102.** Rawda: Would you like something to drink? Fatuma: _____ (1)
- A. I need time to determine.
B. That is exactly what I see.
C. Interesting to be here with you.
D. I would like tea if you don't mind.
-
- 103.** Surafel: They should know that we can't help them because we don't have the time. Tolera: _____ (1)
- A. We can find out the information from our friend.
B. We don't clearly know why he is so interested in the matter.
C. They insist on going out for dinner this evening.
D. Besides, we don't have the required resources.
-
- 104.** Masresha: _____ Samuel: I hope so. (1)
- A. By the end of the lesson we will have all understood the topic thoroughly.
B. The teacher advised us to work very hard in preparation for the national exam.
C. What do you think about the national exam?
D. Talk to the teacher about it.

105. Stranger: I am having trouble with my car. Renitent: _____.

- A.** Perhaps you could go to a garage
- B.** Let's not forget the brand
- C.** That sounds great
- D.** At least you should know about cars

106. DouL: What kinds of websites are very popular? Ochala: _____.

- A.** Many people like to use them **B.** Take for example Face book and twitter
- C.** Popular people use twitter most often **D.** They are famous in many countries

107. Gudina: What's required to be a merchant? Moges: _____ (1)

- A. It's the best way of giving service for a small business.
- B. How could you open a business?
- C. It is a good idea.
- D. Having a variety of asset would be an essential matter.

108. kasa: What do you think of Selam? Henok:_____.

- A.** I feel the same way sometimes
- B.** I work with her
- C.** She is patient in class, but on the other hand, she isn't patient at home
- D.** Alright! I will let you know if you need any information. Just ask

109. Musema: _____? Tiruye: Dad. We always enjoy listening to him. (1)

- A. Who is the funniest person in your family
- B. Do you usually have family gathering
- C. Are your parents strict or funny
- D. What do you like the most about your family

110. Mother: _____ Son: Well, I will do as you said. (1)

- A. Do you really finish your homework by your own?
B. What sort of things did you buy?
C. I have put some soft drinks in the refrigerator.
D. You won't go out unless you do your homework.

111. Abush: _____? Helen: Yes, I do. (1)

- Have you ever compared beauty against virtue
- Can you say virtue is more important than beauty
- Do you think beauty is more important than virtue
- What do you think is more important? Virtue or beauty

112. Teacher: _____? Student: He has gone to Nazareth to attend his sister's marriage. (1)

- A. Can you tell me where Petros is sitting
- B. Can you tell me why your friend is absent
- C. Do you know much about your friend
- D. Did your friend do the assignment

113. Tigist: Are there any flowers in your house? Abera: _____.

- A.** In my bedroom **B.** Both
- C.** A few **D.** My pleasure

-
- 114.** Interviewer: _____? Interviewee: I would like to be a specialized worker. (1)
- A. Could you begin by telling me where you can see yourself in a year
 - B. Can you tell me your greatest weakness
 - C. Could you tell me how you handle a stress
 - D. Can you tell me about a difficult situation and how you overcame it
-
- 115.** Patient: _____ Doctor: That is what I told you several times to stay health. (1)
- A. How about eating a lot of fat every day?
 - B. Is it okay to drink alcohol at weekends?
 - C. Sometimes, I don't know the best foods.
 - D. I should have avoided caffeine and sugar.
-
- 116.** Dawit: I like watching television in the evenings. Fanuel: _____ (1)
- A. We are all happy that Shura won the marathon race.
 - B. For me, films are the most enjoyable pastime.
 - C. We do exercises every morning.
 - D. Television has a long history.
-
- 117.** Merid: Improvements in our team have been observed as a result of good trainings. Thomas: _____ (1)
- A. Football is loved by many people everywhere
 - B. It is because that is where the players are
 - C. I am quite sure that our team will win
 - D. It is fun to watch sports with a lot of people
-
- 118.** Teklu: Some people turn deaf ear to the plight of others. Digafe: _____ (1)
- A. I hear that you are from Bahir Dar.
 - B. Excuse me, but I didn't understand what you were saying.
 - C. Shall we have a break?
 - D. I think we should go for a walk.

— END OF EXAMINATION —