

English, 2007 EC, entrance exam

Grade 12 · English · 2007 E.C.

Time allowed: 120 minutes

Questions: 113

Total marks: 113

Name _____ Grade _____ ID No. _____ Date _____

1. He around robbed that bank spread a easily (1)
 - A. That he robbed a bank spread around easily.
 - B. Around that bank he easily robbed a spread.
 - C. He easily robbed a bank around that spread.
 - D. He easily robbed a bank that around spread.
2. Register at we college the now must? (1)
 - A. Must register we at the college now?
 - B. Must we register at the college now?
 - C. Must we at the college register now?
 - D. Must we now at the college register?
3. To get a seat on the front row we arrived an hour early (1)
 - A. we arrived and hour early to get a seat on the front row.
 - B. On the front row we arrived an hour early to get a seat.
 - C. We to get a seat on the front row arrived an hour early.
 - D. An hour early to get a seat we arrived on the front row
4. Immediately the police report to please (1)
 - A. immediately report please to the police.
 - B. Please to the police report immediately.
 - C. Immediately please report to the police.
 - D. Please report immediately to the police.
5. Mammo dog the skinny killed (1)
 - A. Mammo the skinny dog killed.
 - B. Skinny dog killed the Mammo.
 - C. Skinny the dog Mammo killed
 - D. The skinny dog killed Mammo.
6. a) Form words do not always have meaning in themselves b) When you study. You often need to make short notes. c) Here are some useful suggestions to improve your study skill. d) Such words are called form words. e) To do this efficiently. You need to omit all unimportant words. (1)
 - A. b c a e d
 - B. c e d a b
 - C. c b e d a
 - D. d e a c b
7. a) Unfortunately, space is being polluted by debris from these space flights. b) On 4 October 1957 the first satellite, Spuntnik, was launched. c) More than 70,000 object have been left in space. d) Since then, thousands of spacecraft have been sent into space. e) Every few weeks new satellites are put into orbit. (1)
 - A. c e a d b
 - B. b d e a c
 - C. a d c b e
 - D. d a e c b
8. a) The gadget is really special one. b) It converts oral texts into written ones in seconds. c) Technology provides mankind with amazing gifts. d) Transcription is no more seen as an exhaustively boring job. e) Just play a talk and the print out is there on your desk in no time. (1)
 - A. c b e a d
 - B. c d a e b
 - C. c a b d e
 - D. c a d e b

9. *1. The middle school years (grades 7 and 8) are known to be the tough years. These are the years when the uneven pace of girls' and boys' physical, emotional, and cognitive development is most noticeable. Girls are a head of boys on all counts and both suffer. Educators debate whether separating boys and girls during these difficult years might improve students' academic performance. Separate classes are now prohibited in public schools that receive federal funds, but a change in the federal law that prohibits them is under consideration. Although some parents and parents and educators oppose same-sex classes, there is some evidence that separating boys and girls in middle school yields positive results. 2. Opponents of single-sex education claim that test scores of students in all-girls or all-boys classes are not higher than those of students in mixed classes. However, the research is inconclusive. Despite the fact that some research shows no improvement in test scores, other research shows exactly opposite results. More important, many psychologists believe that test scores are the wrong measuring sticks. They believe that self-confidence and self-esteem issues are more important than test scores. In same-sex classes, girls report increased confidence and improved attitudes towards math and science, for example. These are results that cannot be calculated by test but that will help adolescents become successful adults long after the difficult years of middle school are past. 3. New York University professor Carol Gilligan is certain that girls are more likely to be creative thinkers and risk-takers as adults if educated apart from boys in middle school. Boys, too, gain confidence when they do not have to compete with girls. Boys at this age become angry and fight back in middle school because they feel inferior when compared to girls, who literally "out-think" them. With no girls in the classroom, they are more at ease with themselves and more receptive to learning. 4. Opponents also maintain that separate classes or separate schools send the message that males and females cannot work together. They say that when students go into the work force, they will have to work side-by-side with the opposite sex, and attending all-girls or all-boys school denies them the opportunity to learn how to do so. However, such an argument completely ignores the fact that children constantly interact with members of the opposite sex, on chores, and privileges with their opposite-sex parent; children learn and practice on daily basis the skills they will need in their future workplaces. 5. The final argument advanced by opponents of same-sex education is that it is discriminatory and, therefore, unconstitutional. However, research supports exactly the opposite conclusion: that discrimination is widespread in mixed classes. Several studies have shown that boys dominate discussions and receive more attention than girls and that teachers call on boys more often than they call on girls, even when girls raise their hand. Clearly, this is discriminatory. 6. It should be evident that the arguments against same-sex classes are not valid. On the contrary, many people involved in middle-school education say that same-sex classes provide a better learning environment. Boys and girls pay less attention to each other and more attention to their schoolwork. Girls are more relaxed and ask more questions. They are also less disruptive and more focused. Girls are less fearful of making mistakes and asking questions in math and science. Boys, on the other hand, are less inhibited about sharing their ideas in language and literature. Furthermore, schoolchildren are not disadvantaged by lack of contact with the opposite sex because they have many opportunities outside the school setting to interact with one another. Finally, discrimination occurs in mixed classes, so discrimination is not a valid argument. Therefore, in my opinion, the law prohibiting same-sex classes in public schools should be changed.*
- Source: Writing Academic English (4 Edition) (2006)*

(1)

Which of the following statements is FALSE according to the information in the passage.

- A. Psychologists believe that self-confidence and self-esteem can be measured by test.
- B. Some research shows improvement in the test scores of students in single-sex classes.
- C. There is research to show no improvement in the test scores of students in single-sex classes.
- D. Positive adolescent attitude towards math and science helps them be successful later in life.

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- Source: Writing Academic English (4 Edition) (2006)*

(1)

Which of the following is true about middle-school education?

- A. Mixed-sex classes in middle-school education provide a better learning environment.
- B. Separating middle school boys and girls does not lead to students' higher test scores.
- C. the debate on whether same-sex or mixed-sex is a better learning environment is settled long ago.
- D. The debate on whether same-sex or mixed-sex class is a better learning environment is still unresolved.

11. 1. The middle school years (grades 7 and 8) are known to be the tough years. These are the years when the uneven pace of girls' and boys' physical, emotional, and cognitive development is most noticeable. Girls are a head of boys on all counts and both suffer. Educators debate whether separating boys and girls during these difficult years might improve students' academic performance. Separate classes are now prohibited in public schools that receive federal funds, but a change in the federal law that prohibits them is under consideration. Although some parents and parents and educators oppose same-sex classes, there is some evidence that separating boys and girls in middle school yields positive results. 2. Opponents of single-sex education claim that test scores of students in all-girls or all-boys classes are not higher than those of students in mixed classes. However, the research is inconclusive. Despite the fact that some research shows no improvement in test scores, other research shows exactly opposite results. More important, many psychologists believe that test scores are the wrong measuring sticks. They believe that self-confidence and self-esteem issues are more important than test scores. In same-sex classes, girls report increased confidence and improved attitudes towards math and science, for example. These are results that cannot be calculated by test but that will help adolescents become successful adults long after the difficult years of middle school are past. 3. New York University professor Carol Gilligan is certain that girls are more likely to be creative thinkers and risk-takers as adults if educated apart from boys in middle school. Boys, too, gain confidence when they do not have to compete with girls. Boys at this age become angry and fight back in middle school because they feel inferior when compared to girls, who literally "out-think" them. With no girls in the classroom, they are more at ease with themselves and more receptive to learning. 4. Opponents also maintain that separate classes or separate schools send the message that males and females cannot work together. They say that when students go into the work force, they will have to work side-by-side with the opposite sex, and attending all-girls or all-boys school denies them the opportunity to learn how to do so. However, such an argument completely ignores the fact that children constantly interact with members of the opposite sex, on chores, and privileges with their opposite-sex parent; children learn and practice on daily basis the skills they will need in their future workplaces. 5. The final argument advanced by opponents of same-sex education is that it is discriminatory and, therefore, unconstitutional. However, research supports exactly the opposite conclusion: that discrimination is widespread in mixed classes. Several studies have shown that boys dominate discussions and receive more attention than girls and that teachers call on boys more often than they call on girls, even when girls raise their hand. Clearly, this is discriminatory. 6. It should be evident that the arguments against same-sex classes are not valid. On the contrary, many people involved in middle-school education say that same-sex classes provide a better learning environment. Boys and girls pay less attention to each other and more attention to their schoolwork. Girls are more relaxed and ask more questions. They are also less disruptive and more focused. Girls are less fearful of making mistakes and asking questions in math and science. Boys, on the other hand, are less inhibited about sharing their ideas in language and literature. Furthermore, schoolchildren are not disadvantaged by lack of contact with the opposite sex because they have many opportunities outside the school setting to interact with one another. Finally, discrimination occurs in mixed classes, so discrimination is not a valid argument. Therefore, in my opinion, the law prohibiting same-sex classes in public schools should be changed. Source: *Writing Academic English* (4th Edition) (2006)
- The author mentioned..... girls are more relaxed, and ask more questions....(paragraph 6) to illustrate
- A. The discrimination that prevails in mixed-sex classes
 - B. The benefits girls obtain if they are taught apart from boys
 - C. that girls out-think boys if they learn in mixed-sex classes
 - D. the benefits girls obtain if they are taught together with boys

12. 1. The middle school years (grades 7 and 8) are known to be the tough years. These are the years when the uneven pace of girls' and boys' physical, emotional, and cognitive development is most noticeable. Girls are a head of boys on all counts and both suffer. Educators debate whether separating boys and girls during these difficult years might improve students' academic performance. Separate classes are now prohibited in public schools that receive federal funds, but a change in the federal law that prohibits them is under consideration. Although some parents and parents and educators oppose same -sex classes, there is some evidence that separating boys and girls in middle school yields positive results. 2. opponents of single-sex education claim that test scores of students in all-girls or all-boys classed are not higher than those of students in mixed classes. However, the research is inconclusive. Despite the fact that some research shows no improvement in test scores, other research shows exactly opposite results. More important, many psychologists believe that test scores are the wrong measuring sticks. They believes that self-confidence and self-esteem issues are more important than test scores. In same-sex classes, girls report increased confidence and improved attitudes towards math and science, for example. These are results that cannot be calculated by test but that will help adolescents become successful adults long after the difficult years of middle school are past. 3. New York University professor carol Gilligan is certain that girls are more likely to be creative thinkers and risk-takers as adults if educated a part from boys in middle school. Boys, too, gain confidence when they do not have to compete with girls, Boys at this age become angry and fight back in middle school because they feel inferior when compared to girls, who literally "out-think" them. With no girls in the classroom, they are more at ease with themselves and more receptive to learning. 4. Opponents also maintain that separate classes or separate schools send the message that males and females cannot work together. Theysay that when students go into the work force, they will have to work side-by-side with the opposite sex, and attending all-girls or all-boys school denies them the opportunity to learn how to do so. However, such an argument completely ignores the fact that children constantly interact with members of the opposite allowances, chores, and privileges with their opposite-sex parent, children learn and practice on daily basis the skills they will need in their future workplaces. 5. The final argument advanced by opponents of same-sex education is that is discriminatory and, therefore, unconstitutional. However, research supports exactly the opposite conclusion: that discrimination is widespread in mixed classes. Several studies have shown that boys dominate discussions and receive more attention than girls and that teachers call on boys more often than they call on girls, even when girls raise their hand. Clearly, this is discriminatory. 6.It should be evident that the arguments against same-sexclasses are not valid. On the contrary, many people involved in middle-school education say that same-sex classes provide a better learning environment. Boys and girls pay less attention to each other and more attention to their schoolwork. Girls are more relaxed and ask more questions. They are also less disruptive and more focused. Girls are less fearful of making mistakes and asking questions in math and science. Boys, on the other hand, are less inhibited about sharing their ideas in language and literature. Furthermore, schoolchildren are not disadvantaged by lack of content with the opposite sex because they have many opportunities outside the school setting to interact with one another. Finally, discrimination occurs in mixed classes, so discrimination is not a valid argument. Therefore, in my opinion, the law prohibiting same-sex classes in public schools should be changed. Source: Writing Academic English(4 Edition)(2006)
- What does them as used in paragraph 1 refer to?
- A. Federal funds
B. middle school
C. public schools
D. separate classes

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- As use in paragraph 3 , which one can be the best definition of out think?
- A. Do less
B. do well
C. do worse
D. do better

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(1)

According to the information in the passage, which statement shows discrimination in mixed-sex classes?

- A. Teachers call on boys to ask questions less often than they call on girls
- B. Teachers call on boys to answer questions more often than they call on girls.
- C. Teachers call on girls to ask questions more often than they call on boys.
- D. Teachers call on girls to answer more often than they call on boys.

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- What does.... learn how to do so...(paragraph 4) refer to?
- A. Going into the work force
 - B. working with the opposite sex
 - C. children's interaction with parents
 - D. attending all-girls or all-boys schools

16. 1. In this era of the global community, more and more of us enjoy discussing different philosophies. Presently, there are as many different philosophies as there are cultures. One philosophic-type topic of unending interest is the question of whether or not animals have souls. Of course, most organized religions and philosophies have opinions on this question. One way to maintain your balance when discussing it is to keep an open mind and heart. You never know when a new viewpoint will change your thoughts around. Or at least, listening allows you to understand someone else's perspective. 2. A different approach to the question of whether or not animals have souls is found in the philosophy of Taoism: a Chinese belief system which includes the concepts of the yin and the yang energies. Taoism holds that embracing the natural flow of these energies, balanced and open to the path of life, creates harmony. Instead of making a definite statement, about the existence of animal souls, the way of Tao would look to the natural world for instruction. 3. There is story in the writing of Chuang Tzu, a spiritual leader in china, called "The Joy of Fishes" which begins with two men walking along a river, where they see fish leaping in the water. One of the men remarks on the happiness of the fish. The other man asks how, since the speaker is not a fish, he can know the fish are happy. The first man answers this way: "I know the joy of fishes in the river through my own joy, as I walk along the same river". The concept is that all beings truly share the walk along life's river experiencing the same kinds of joys and sorrows even though they are different beings. 4. A tale from the city of Edinburgh in Scotland, for example, illuminates this idea. Long ago in the 1850s, a little dog, Bobby by name, devoted himself to guarding the final resting place of his master- this was a grave in Grey friars Kirk graveyard. This he did for 14 years. The people of the city, likewise, noticed the dog's devotion and felt a connection with the loss and sorrow the dog experienced. They recognized the sorrow that comes to us all. 5. In the happier days of Bobby's life, he belonged to John Grey a policeman in the city of Edinburgh. Bobby, a Skye terrier, was Jock's steady companion in the city walking up and down the cobbled streets or standing at the policeman's post. Together, they braved the infamous Scottish weather, which was often damp and freezing. Source: Slightly adapted from cahsee language Arts, sample chapters
- what does Bobby's example in paragraph 4 imply? It implies that

- A. animals have feelings like humans.
- B. Dogs prefer quiet places like graveyard.
- C. Dogs seem to be more loyal than humans,
- D. animals can endure sorrow better than humans.

17. 1. In this era of the global community, more and more of us enjoy discussing different philosophies. Presently, there are as many different philosophies as there are cultures. One philosophic-type topic of unending interest is the question of whether or not animals have souls. Of course, most organized religions and philosophies have opinions on this question. One way to maintain your balance when discussing it is to keep an open mind and heart. You never know when a new viewpoint will change your thoughts around. Or at least, listening allows you to understand someone else's perspective. 2. A different approach to the question of whether or not animals have souls is found in the philosophy of Taoism: a Chinese belief system which includes the concepts of the yin and the yang energies. Taoism holds that embracing the natural flow of these energies, balanced and open to the path of life, creates harmony. Instead of making a definite statement, about the existence of animal souls, the way of Tao would look to the natural world for instruction. 3. There is story in the writing of Chuang Tzu, a spiritual leader in china, called "The Joy of Fishes" which begins with two men walking along a river, where they see fish leaping in the water. One of the men remarks on the happiness of the fish. The other man asks how, since the speaker is not a fish, he can know the fish are happy. The first man answers this way: "I know the joy of fishes in the river through my own joy, as I walk along the same river". The concept is that all beings truly share the walk along life's river experiencing the same kinds of joys and sorrows even though they are different beings. 4. A tale from the city of Edinburgh in Scotland, for example, illuminates this idea. Long ago in the 1850s, a little dog, Bobby by name, devoted himself to guarding the final resting place of his master- this was a grave in Grey friars Kirk graveyard. This he did for 14 years. The people of the city, likewise, noticed the dog's devotion and felt a connection with the loss and sorrow the dog experienced. They recognized the sorrow that comes to us all. 5. In the happier days of Bobby's life, he belonged to John Grey a policeman in the city of Edinburgh. Bobby, a Skye terrier, was Jock's steady companion in the city walking up and down the cobbled streets or standing at the policeman's post. Together, they braved the infamous Scottish weather, which was often damp and freezing. Source: Slightly adapted from cahsee language Arts, sample chapters
- How is harmony achieved, according to Taoism?

- A. By making use of the yin.
- B. By applying the concept of the yang.
- C. By keeping the natural flow of the yin and the yang.
- D. By manipulating the balance between the yin and the yang.

18. 1. In this era of the global community, more and more of us enjoy discussing different philosophies. Presently, there are as many different philosophies as there are cultures. One philosophic-type topic of unending interest is the question of whether or not animals have souls. Of course, most organized religions and philosophies have opinions on this question. One way to maintain your balance when discussing it is to keep an open mind and heart. You never know when a new viewpoint will change your thoughts around. Or at least, listening allows you to understand someone else's perspective. 2. A different approach to the question of whether or not animals have souls is found in the philosophy of Taoism: a Chinese belief system which includes the concepts of the yin and the yang energies. Taoism holds that embracing the natural flow of these energies, balanced and open to the path of life, creates harmony. Instead of making a definite statement, about the existence of animal souls, the way of Tao would look to the natural world for instruction. 3. There is story in the writing of Chuang Tzu, a spiritual leader in china, called "The Joy of Fishes" which begins with two men walking along a river, where they see fish leaping in the water. One of the men remarks on the happiness of the fish. The other man asks how, since the speaker is not a fish, he can know the fish are happy. The first man answers this way: "I know the joy of fishes in the river through my own joy, as I walk along the same river". The concept is that all beings truly share the walk along life's river experiencing the same kinds of joys and sorrows even though they are different beings. 4. A tale from the city of Edinburgh in Scotland, for example, illuminates this idea. Long ago in the 1850s, a little dog, Bobby by name, devoted himself to guarding the final resting place of his master- this was a grave in Grey friars Kirk graveyard. This he did for 14 years. The people of the city, likewise, noticed the dog's devotion and felt a connection with the loss and sorrow the dog experienced. They recognized the sorrow that comes to us all. 5. In the happier days of Bobby's life, he belonged to John Grey a policeman in the city of Edinburgh. Bobby, a Skye terrier, was Jock's steady companion in the city walking up and down the cobbled streets or standing at the policeman's post. Together, they braved the infamous Scottish weather, which was often damp and freezing. Source: Slightly adapted from cahsee language Arts, sample chapters
- Which of the following is an idea implied by paragraph 1 of the passage?

- A. Philosophy and culture mean roughly the same.
- B. Today every culture seems to have its own philosophy.
- C. These days we have more philosophers than we had in the past.
- D. The source of understanding philosophical questions is an open mind and heart.

19. *1. In this era of the global community, more and more of us enjoy discussing different philosophies. Presently, there are as many different philosophies as there are cultures. One philosophic-type topic of unending interest is the question of whether or not animals have souls. Of course, most organized religions and philosophies have opinions on this question. One way to maintain your balance when discussing it is to keep an open mind and heart. You never know when a new viewpoint will change your thoughts around. Or at least, listening allows you to understand someone else's perspective. 2. A different approach to the question of whether or not animals have souls is found in the philosophy of Taoism: a Chinese belief system which includes the concepts of the yin and the yang energies. Taoism holds that embracing the natural flow of these energies, balanced and open to the path of life, creates harmony. Instead of making a definite statement, about the existence of animal souls, the way of Tao would look to the natural world for instruction. 3. There is story in the writing of Chuang Tzu, a spiritual leader in china, called "The Joy of Fishes" which begins with two men walking along a river, where they see fish leaping in the water. One of the men remarks on the happiness of the fish. The other man asks how, since the speaker is not a fish, he can know the fish are happy. The first man answers this way: "I know the joy of fishes in the river through my own joy, as I walk along the same river". The concept is that all beings truly share the walk along life's river experiencing the same kinds of joys and sorrows even though they are different beings. 4. A tale from the city of Edinburgh in Scotland, for example, illuminates this idea. Long ago in the 1850s, a little dog, Bobby by name, devoted himself to guarding the final resting place of his master- this was a grave in Grey friars Kirk graveyard. This he did for 14 years. The people of the city, likewise, noticed the dog's devotion and felt a connection with the loss and sorrow the dog experienced. They recognized the sorrow that comes to us all. 5. In the happier days of Bobby's life, he belonged to John Grey a policeman in the city of Edinburgh. Bobby, a Skye terrier, was Jock's steady companion in the city walking up and down the cobbled streets or standing at the policeman's post. Together, they braved the infamous Scottish weather, which was often damp and freezing. Source: Slightly adapted from cahsee language Arts, sample chapters* (1)
- What is peculiar about Taoism in handling the question of whether or not animals have souls?

- A. It has a sensibly magical answer to the question
- B. It includes the correct the concepts of the yin and yang energies.
- C. It is a Chinese belief system that hold a logical answer.
- D. It relies on the natural world for an answer to the question

20. 1. In this era of the global community, more and more of us enjoy discussing different philosophies. Presently, there are as many different philosophies as there are cultures. One philosophic-type topic of unending interest is the question of whether or not animals have souls. Of course, most organized religions and philosophies have opinions on this question. One way to maintain your balance when discussing it is to keep an open mind and heart. You never know when a new viewpoint will change your thoughts around. Or at least, listening allows you to understand someone else's perspective. 2. A different approach to the question of whether or not animals have souls is found in the philosophy of Taoism: a Chinese belief system which includes the concepts of the yin and the yang energies. Taoism holds that embracing the natural flow of these energies, balanced and open to the path of life, creates harmony. Instead of making a definite statement, about the existence of animal souls, the way of Tao would look to the natural world for instruction. 3. There is story in the writing of Chuang Tzu, a spiritual leader in china, called "The Joy of Fishes" which begins with two men walking along a river, where they see fish leaping in the water. One of the men remarks on the happiness of the fish. The other man asks how, since the speaker is not a fish, he can know the fish are happy. The first man answers this way: "I know the joy of fishes in the river through my own joy, as I walk along the same river". The concept is that all beings truly share the walk along life's river experiencing the same kinds of joys and sorrows even though they are different beings. 4. A tale from the city of Edinburgh in Scotland, for example, illuminates this idea. Long ago in the 1850s, a little dog, Bobby by name, devoted himself to guarding the final resting place of his master- this was a grave in Grey friars Kirk graveyard. This he did for 14 years. The people of the city, likewise, noticed the dog's devotion and felt a connection with the loss and sorrow the dog experienced. They recognized the sorrow that comes to us all. 5. In the happier days of Bobby's life, he belonged to John Grey a policeman in the city of Edinburgh. Bobby, a Skye terrier, was Jock's steady companion in the city walking up and down the cobbled streets or standing at the policeman's post. Together, they braved the infamous Scottish weather, which was often damp and freezing. Source: Slightly adapted from cahsee language Arts, sample chapters

"..... the happier days of Bobby's life" (paragraph 5) refers to

- A. the time when his master was alive.
- B. The days he could walk in the streets of the city.
- C. The days he could stand at the policeman's post.
- D. The occasions he used to enjoy the Scottish weather.

21. We are not sure of the number of casualties, but we heard there was _____ on the way to Gojjam. (1)

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. Danger | B. collision |
| C. calamity | D. coalition |

22. Didn't I tell you to _____ up the meaning of this word in the dictionary? (1)

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A. See | B. look |
| C. refer | D. check |

23. You shouldn't have _____ such a nice offer (1)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. denied | B. rejected |
| C. requested | D. doubted |

24. I don't think I am very _____ but I'm not all that bad-looking either. (1)

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A. Plain | B. pretty |
| C. serious | D. modest |

25. I saw the accident and phoned the police _____. (1)

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A. sadly | B. suddenly |
| C. immediately | D. unfortunately |

26. What did you do about your aching tooth? Did you get it _____? (1)

- A. Pulled up
B. pulled out
C. pulled down
D. pulled round

27. I didn't find it fascinating. To me it was rather a bit _____.

- A.** boring **B.** soothing
C. bouncing **D.** compelling

28. There appears to be an amendment made to the investment policy. However, we are not sure of who the major _____ is. (1)

- A. Benefit B. beneficent
C. beneficial D. beneficiary

29. Her _____ to climb Mount Batu surprised everyone. In fact, she used to get to the top of Dashen very easily. (1)

- A. inability B. unability
C. disability D. non-ability

30. Have you visited Billi? She is just _____ an illness. (1)

- A. Going over B. getting over
C. getting under D. getting out of

31. Chinese looks like Japanese, but actually the two language are dissimilar (1)

- A.** related **B.** difficult
C. different **D.** distracting

32. We decided to call on and see for ourselves what is going on in the company. Report show that productions are steadily on the decline. (1)

- A. Pay a visit
B. give a call
C. write back
D. send delegates

33. Anyone contravening these rules would be out of the game. So, make up your mind before you join in. (1)

- A. breaking B. doubting
C. distrusting D. intervening

34. One main problem faced by national parks and game reserves in East Africa is poaching. (1)

- A. Illegal killing
B. game watching
C. wildlife coaching
D. unlawful catching

35. I often can't stand people who always complain. They get on my nerve. (1)

- A. See
C. take
B. tell
D. tolerate

36. I hear they have fallen out over who their daughter should marry. (1)

- A. Quarrelled
B. discussed
C. came to terms
D. remained undecided

37. I am going to tidy up this house tomorrow morning (1)
A. paint B. clean
C. renew D. changeable
38. Melat has done this _____ she was 20 . wouldn't it now be sensible to promote her to a management position? (1)
A. Yet B. from
C. since D. still now
39. Please ask if they haven't mailed the document . It should be here by Monday. (1)
A. Yet B. now
C. still D. still now
40. He has secured his visa and everything necessary for his travel. They say he _____ move to the USA. (1)
A. May B. will
C. might D. is going to
41. They _____ St.Gabriel church, Dire Dawa; for the last ten years. It seems they are going to do the same this year too. (1)
A. Visited B. did visit
C. had visited D. have visited
42. It would be embarrassing _____ the truth. The good thing was that no one told her what had happened. (1)
A. Is she to find out B. has she to find out
C. had she to find out D. were she to find out
43. In my opinion, he has _____ come in contact with her. Listen! He could not have raped her. (1)
A. Just B. ever
C. never D. barely
44. _____ in the country can you find people free of such bias. Better take it as a norm and live with it. (1)
A. Nowhere B. Anywhere
C. Somewhere D. Every where
45. I understand _____ of us is responsible. We were out of town when it happened. (1)
A. All B. both
C. either D. neither
46. When the king comes to visit, they allow _____ beggar on the streets of the city. They want to appear as if they don't have one. (1)
A. No B. all
C. none D. every
47. Now that Mom is gone, I don't have anyone _____ about my future plan. (1)
A. Talk B. talks
C. to talk to D. talking to

48. She _____ if that happened to her again (1)
A. cries B. will cry
C. would cry D. would have cried
49. Listen to this great piece of music. You _____ it. (1)
A. Enjoy B. will enjoy
C. are enjoying D. are going to enjoy
50. By the year 2020, the cure for both HIV/AIDS and Ebola _____. (1)
A. was discovered B. will be discovered
C. had been discovered D. will Have been discovered
51. If I come late one more time, my teacher _____ not let me in. (1)
A. can B. does
C. will D. must
52. Sara isn't _____ she used to be. (1)
A. a good singer as B. as a good singer
C. as good a singer as D. so good a singer than
53. Had they sought assistance, we _____ sent out life savers. We don't understand why they chose (1)
to keep silent.
A. had B. have
C. will have D. would have
54. They took her to the dentist _____ she could get some help (1)
A. so B. that
C. consequently D. in order to
55. She started seeing him as soon as we left. This means: (1)
A. she was seeing him shortly before we left.
B. She started seeing him shortly after we left.
C. She started seeing him long after we left.
D. She started seeing him just as we ere leaving.
56. _____ it rained heavily, we had to cancel out trip. The road was too muddy. (1)
A. Since B. However
C. As a result D. Because of
57. I have been trying to give up smoking for years now: I wish I _____ in the first place. (1)
A. never started B. had never started
C. have never started D. was never starting
58. I know I was _____ in the field, but not exactly where. (1)
A. nowhere B. anywhere
C. every where D. somewhere

59. Not all the seats in the exam hall_____ taken yet. (1)
- A. has B. are
C. were D. have
60. If disaster_____, we must take action now to reduce the size of the world's population. (1)
- A. avoided B. is to be avoided
C. will be avoided D. has been avoided
61. _____ receiving his B.A., he went to graduate school for tow years. (1)
- A. Since B. after
C. when D. while
62. The building collapsed_____three firefighters. (1)
- A. kill B. kills
C. killed D. killing
63. Belay: My house has been broken into. I am thinking of hiring security. Amare:_____ (1)
- A. when does that happen?
B. You may also report to the police.
C. Why do they do such a nasty thing?
D. In fact, that happens to a number of people.
64. Lemlem: I won a DV lottery. I'm leaving. Ayantu: (1)
- A. I hear so many people did. B. You are lucky. All the best!
C. We should have tried it ourselves. D. Several people have benefitted from it.
65. Shito: we're going to Lalibela for a tour Next week. Isn't that marvellous? Aster: (1)
- A. It might take a few days to get there.
B. When are you planning to come back?
C. Why do people spend money going around?
D. Brilliant. You may also consider seeing BahirDar.
66. Sosina:_____ Nigisti: it may be good to see a doctor. (1)
- A. How about my back? B. My back is aching. What shall I do?
C. My back seems to be improving a lot. D. I have finished the tablets for my back.
67. Abebe: let us contribute to the building of the Renaissance Dam You:_____ (1)
- A. Splendid! I can't agree more. B. I was really proud when I visited it.
C. What is the position of Egypt now? D. How much if it has been completed?
68. Secretary: how do yo do, sir? Vistor:_____ (1)
- A. How do you do? B. I am fine. How are you?
C. I am fine. How do you do? D. Very well, how do you do?
69. Shop assistant: What can I help you? Customer: _____ (1)
- A. I am just looking. B. I don't need any help.
C. You don't have to worry. D. Can you give me a jacket?

70. Babi:_____ Helen: As a matter of fact, it is expensive (1)
A. did you buy the jacket? B. You have a new shirt on!
C. Look at this! Only 300 birr D. clothes these days are fashionable
71. Ali:_____ Almaz: That sounds reasonable. (1)
A. Shall we go for coffee? B. Did she buy a new purse?
C. Is Mimi doing her homework? D. Isn't Abera coming this evening?
72. Bulti: The enemy is approaching. We have to evacuate soon. Gebrai:_____ (1)
A. who else is evacuating?
B. This area is ideal for them.
C. Perhaps, we might need to do that.
D. I think, they have soldiers in excess of us.
73. Sori: it has been wet all day. We just couldn't go out. Hori:_____ (1)
A. wet days can be freezing. B. It was so boring, wasn't it?
C. I know. This is your holiday. D. Did you want to go to work?
74. Biritu: The prime minister passed away. The news was on the radio. Gelane:_____ (1)
A. who said that he did? B. It could be true, I know he was ill.
C. His supporters like him very much. D. He was so popular with his people.
75. Teacher: what time do you go to bed? Student: _____ (1)
A. very late. B. very early.
C. After dinner. D. At ten o'clock.
76. Your Mom: whose are all these glasses? You: they're ours,_____ (1)
A. we're going for a walk soon.
B. We're having a party tonight.
C. We're going on holiday tomorrow.
D. We're playing tennis this afternoon.
77. Kedija: we've got loads of homework tonight, haven't we? Fayine:_____ (1)
A. Yes, in three subjects. B. No, they're all easy.
C. Ok. shall we start now? D. Ok. let's start with maths.
78. Ojulu: would you join us for dinner? We are eating out. Bereket:_____ (1)
A. why do you want that? B. Of course, very happily
C. Restaurants are mushrooming D. we went to the Hilton last time
79. Bontu: inflation is still on the rise in this country. Don't you think so? Chaltu:_____ (1)
A. I am afraid, it is not. B. Is that still a double digit?
C. What did you buy these days? D. How about demand-supply balance?
80. Liu: we really enjoyed our stay with you. Good food, good hospitality! Feven: _____ (1)
A. I am happy you did. B. Thank you very much.
C. We also liked the food D. we are so pleased to meet you.

81. Alemu: she has a bad headache. She always suffers. Densamo: _____ (1)
A. I hate headaches. B. Shall we give her pain killers?
C. Has she been working for long? D. Headaches are sometimes so bad.
82. Stranger: how can I get to the nearest cash point? Resident: _____ (1)
A. why do you ask?
B. You will need to walk fast.
C. There is a bank around AratKilo.
D. Go straight and turn left before the light.
83. Teacher: how far is the school from your home? Student: _____ (1)
A. 3kms. B. 2hours.
C. I often arrive. D. I always travel by bus.
84. You: _____ Your friend: In Gambella. (1)
A. Where did your parents go? B. Where do your parents live?
C. Do your parents live in Gambella? D. How often do you see your parents?
85. Boss: when will you be able to get back to work? Employee: _____ (1)
A. of course, I will. B. In a week or two.
C. I'm going abroad. D. Yeah, I will be back.
86. Tourist: excuse me, do you know where a coffee shop is? Taxi driver: _____ (1)
A. I actually like tea. B. Sorry, I don't live around here.
C. No, thanks. I had my coffee after lunch. D. Coffee shops around here are expensive.
87. Teacher: Sara: As often as I can. (1)
A. Do you go to the cinema? B. Can you go to the cinema?
C. When did you go to the cinema? D. How often do you go to the cinema?
88. Friend: You: It's Ok. It's enough to live on (1)
A. is it a good job? B. What's your job like?
C. Do you like your job? D. How much do you earn?
89. You: why did you leave the party early last night? Rahel: _____ (1)
A. I didn't feel well. B. I left at 2 o'clock.
C. I left with my husband. D. We had a great evening.
90. Uncle: when are you going to marry? You: _____ (1)
A. not until I'm 45.
B. I'll have only two children.
C. I'm going to college next year.
D. I don't actually live here after marriage.
91. Son: dad, can you tell me the year I was born? Dad: yes, _____ (1)
A. 2007. B. February
C. you're 10 years old. D. You're my first child.

-
- 92.** You: I know your favourite pastime. Your friend:_____ (1)
- A. no, you don't. B. No, you aren't.
C. I like swimming. D. I don't play tennis.
-
- 93.** Teacher:_____ Student: 50,000. (1)
- A. Do you know if this is a big town?
B. Do 50,000 people live in this town?
C. Do you know if this is a small town?
D. Do you know what the population of this town is?
-
- 94.** Teacher: how much time do you spend watching TV a day? Student:_____ (1)
- A. I like sports news. B. Two hours on average.
C. I like the Simpsons very much. D. I don't watch most of the programs.
-
- 95.** Which one of the following words is correctly spelt? (1)
- A. Surveyer B. likelihood
C. occurrence D. unfortunately
-
- 96.** which one of the following words is correctly spelt? (1)
- A. Plember B. Acadamy
C. Summary D. Sufficent
-
- 97.** which one of the following words is correctly spelt? (1)
- A. Consience B. conscience
C. conciousness D. consiousness
-
- 98.** we can easily see from these few examples the extent of foreign influences on our language, our arts and our (1)
arts and our eating habits. This is most likely taken from the_____ section of an essay.
- A. Body B. details
C. conclusion D. introduction
-
- 99.** At least half of the first year students surveyed reported adopting writing strategies that involved the use of (1)
their first language. This could be a typical example of a research report based on a research topic entitled:
- A. First Year Students' Writing Strategies.
B. First Year students' First Language Use.
C. First Year students' First Language in Writing
D. First Year students' Strategies of Using First Language
-
- 100.** During the last century vaccination programs were introduced in most countries around the world. Before this, (1)
thousands f people, especially children, used to die of infectious diseases every year. This is most likely taken
from the _____ section of an essay.
- A. Body B. details
C. conclusion D. introduction

-
- 101.** We climbed the mountain and decided to rest for a while. The top of the mountain was all covered with something that looked like clean "shema". Some of us were experiencing snow for the first time.. This is taken from a piece of writing that is most likely: (1)
- A. narrative
B. expository
C. descriptive
D. argumentative
-
- 102.** we crept down the hill and made sure there was no sign if ISIL. We congratulated each other thinking we had eventually cleared the area. Then in no time.. this is taken from a piece of writing that is most likely: (1)
- A. narrative
B. expository
C. descriptive
D. argumentative
-
- 103.** Basketball is fast-paced and requires the body to run, turn, twist, pass, jump, aim and shoot, all at high speeds and for long periods of time. This is most likely part of a writing that is _____ in nature (1)
- A. narrative
B. descriptive
C. expository
D. argumentative
-
- 104.** which one of the following sentences is correctly punctuated? (1)
- A. I can choose to study medicine or. I may join engineering science.
B. I can choose to study medicine: or I may join engineering science.
C. I can choose to study medicine, or I may join engineering science.
D. I can choose to study medicine: or I may join engineering science.
-
- 105.** Which one of the following sentences is correctly punctuated? (1)
- A. Not surprisingly, universities all over the world, follow similar rules.
B. Not surprisingly universities all over the world, follow similar rules
C. not surprisingly, universities all over the world follow similar rules.
D. Not surprisingly; universities all over the world follow similar rules
-
- 106.** which one of the following sentences is correctly punctuated? (1)
- A. The receptionist said, "The doctor is unavailable right now. Please wait"
B. The receptionist said "The doctor is unavailable right now. Please wait."
C. The receptionist said, " the doctor is unavailable right now, please wait."
D. The receptionist said, "The doctor is unavailable right now. Please wait."
-
- 107.** which one of the following sentences is **WRONGLY** punctuated? (1)
- A. She goes to Axum University in Tigray.
B. We are from Samara Afar Regional state.
C. He comes from Jimma, Oromia Regional State.
D. They bought it from Azezo, a suburb in Gonder.
-
- 108.** Which one of the following sentences has a correct punctuation? (1)
- A. Father said, " Abera keep quiet!"
B. Father said, Abera, "Keep quiet!"
C. Father said, "Abera, keep quiet!"
D. Father said, "Abera, keep quiet!"

-
- 109.** which one of the following is most likely an opening to your application for a job? (1)
- A. Hello Sir
B. Greetings
C. Dear Sir
D. Dear Mr. Manager
-
- 110.** which one of the following sentences is most likely taken from descriptive writing? (1)
- A. We were walking around the apartment
B. there were people who cleaned the apartment daily
C. the apartment was so attractive when seen from distance
D. they were renovating the apartment when we had our meeting.
-
- 111.** We climbed the mountain and decided to rest for a while. In the meantime, we had some snack and continued walking around--- This is taken from a piece of writing that is most likely: (1)
- A. narrative
B. argumentative
C. descriptive
D. expository
-
- 112.** the most appropriate closing for a letter to your old college mate is: (1)
- A. sincerely
B. truly yours
C. bye for now
D. faithfully yours
-
- 113.** I respectfully request you to consider making this a priority for our organization. (1)
- A. Social
B. informal
C. business
D. friendly

— END OF EXAMINATION —