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English, 2016 EC, Grade 8 model exam, Addis Ababa, Arada

Grade 8 · English · 2016 E.C.

MARKING KEY: CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes | **Questions:** 59 | **Total marks:** 59

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1. One of the following is a natural source of pollution (1)

A. Mining
B. Power stations
C. ✓ **Volcanos**
D. Buildings

> **Answer:** C
> Volcanoes are natural geological features that release harmful gases, ash, and particulate matter into the atmosphere, making them a natural source of pollution.

2. The following are highly polluted cities except; (1)

A. Mumbai
B. Mexico
C. Beijing
D. ✓ **Paris**

> **Answer:** D
> Mumbai, Mexico City, and Beijing are globally infamous for severe air pollution, whereas Paris has significantly lower average pollution levels than these megacities.

3. Which one of the following is not true about air pollution? (1)

A. It is high in urban areas
B. It is more dangerous than scientists thought before
C. ✓ **Pollution is not a major problem in the world**
D. Pollution is not only man-made

> **Answer:** C
> Air pollution is globally recognized as one of the most critical environmental and health challenges, making option C completely false.

4. Children living in cities _____. (1)

A. ✓ **are affected by asthma**
B. are not affected by air pollution
C. are adapted to air pollution
D. are contributing to air pollution

> **Answer:** A
> Children living in highly polluted urban areas are highly susceptible to respiratory illnesses, and asthma is a very common health issue caused by air pollution.

5. What is this reading mainly about? (1)

A. People who are living in cities are affected by air pollution

B. ✓ **Pollution and its consequences**

C. Pollution and the problems of cities

D. Pollution and its solution

> **Answer:** B
> The reading passage focuses on the various sources of pollution, the heavily polluted cities, and the direct health consequences such as asthma and heart attacks.

6. Tiny particles in polluted air cannot cause (1)

A. Asthma

B. Heart attack

C. Lung cancer

D. ✓ **Cholera**

> **Answer:** D
> Cholera is a waterborne bacterial disease contracted by consuming contaminated food or water, so it cannot be caused by inhaling tiny air particles.

7. More pollution in big cities resulted: (1)

A. More studies being done

B. ✓ **More health problems happening**

C. More vehicles becoming active

D. More children being affected

> **Answer:** B
> An increase in air pollution in major urban centers directly leads to a higher incidence of respiratory and cardiovascular health problems among the citizens.

8. Farmers saw seeds on June. The passive form of this sentence is (1)

A. ✓ **Seeds are sown on June by Farmers**

B. Seeds is sown on June by Farmers

C. Seeds were sown on June by farmers

D. Seeds was sown in June by farmers

> **Answer:** A
> Despite the typo 'saw' instead of 'sow' in the active sentence, the plural subject 'seeds' takes the plural present passive verb form 'are sown'.

9. My father _____ his bottle of drug before he takes. (1)

A. shake

B. ✓ **shakes**

C. shaken

D. shook

> **Answer:** B
> The third-person singular subject 'My father' requires the present simple verb form ending in -s, which is 'shakes'.

10. Many students _____ on their exam yesterday. (1)

A. overdo

B. overdone

C. done

D. ✓ **overdid**

> **Answer:** D
> The adverb of time 'yesterday' indicates that the action occurred in the past, requiring the simple past verb form 'overdid'.

11. The mayor of Addis Ababa city _____ Abrehot library this morning. (1)

A. ✓ **was visiting**
B. is visiting
C. were visiting
D. are visiting

> **Answer:** A
> The singular subject 'The mayor' requires a singular auxiliary verb, so the past continuous form 'was visiting' is correct for an action that took place 'this morning'.

12. While my parents _____ on my behavior I _____ in to the house. (1)

A. ✓ **were discussing/entered**
B. was discussing/entered
C. are discussing/entered
D. is discussing/enter

> **Answer:** A
> The word 'While' introduces an ongoing background action in the past continuous ('were discussing' for plural parents), which was interrupted by a completed action in the past simple ('entered').

13. I _____ go to the cinema, I don't like it. (1)

A. officer
B. always
C. ✓ **never**
D. sometimes

> **Answer:** C
> The statement 'I don't like it' indicates a complete lack of interest, meaning the frequency adverb 'never' is the most suitable choice.

14. What will you do if you _____ the plane? (1)

A. missed
B. misses
C. missing
D. ✓ **miss**

> **Answer:** D
> This is a first conditional sentence where the 'if'-clause takes the present simple tense; with the subject 'you', the correct verb form is 'miss'.

15. Prevention is _____ than cure. (1)

A. worse
B. ✓ **better**
C. bad
D. good

> **Answer:** B
> The well-known English proverb is 'Prevention is better than cure,' which uses the comparative form 'better' with 'than'.

16. Reporters write news reports. The passive form of this sentence is: (1)

A. ✓ **reports are written by reporters**
B. report is written by reporters
C. reports was written by reporters
D. reports were written by reporters

> **Answer:** A
> The active sentence is in the present simple tense with a plural object ('news reports'), which becomes 'reports are written' in the passive voice.

17. The train does not _____ at 12 a.m. (1)

A. leaves
B. left
C. leaving
D. ✓ **leave**

> **Answer:** D
> The auxiliary verb 'does' in the negative contraction 'does not' must be followed by the base form of the main verb, which is 'leave'.

18. Did you _____ the new movies in the theatre? (1)

A. saw
B. ✓ **see**
C. seen
D. sees

> **Answer:** B
> The past simple question auxiliary 'Did' is always paired with the bare infinitive (base form) of the main verb, which is 'see'.

19. The girls _____ as the music played. (1)

A. ✓ **were dancing**
B. was dancing
C. are dancing
D. dancing

> **Answer:** A
> The plural subject 'The girls' and the past tense of the clause 'as the music played' require the plural past continuous form 'were dancing'.

20. When I _____ to the class, the teacher _____ about new grammar. (1)

A. walk/talking
B. walked/talking
C. ✓ **walked/was talking**
D. walks/talks

> **Answer:** C
> The action of walking to class is a short completed action ('walked') that interrupted the ongoing background action of the teacher talking ('was talking').

21. My grandmother is old, she _____ goes out. (1)

A. always
B. often
C. usually
D. ✓ **rarely**

> **Answer:** D
> Being old is given as the reason she does not go out often, making 'rarely' (meaning almost never) the most logical adverb of frequency.

22. You will miss the bus if you _____. (1)

A. ✓ **do not hurry**
B. hurry
C. hurried
D. does not hurry

> **Answer:** A
> This is a first conditional sentence. The conditional 'if'-clause requires the negative present simple form 'do not hurry' to agree with the subject 'you'.

23. The word _____ is used with the comparative form to compare one person, place, or things with another. (1)

A. more
B. then
C. ✓ **than**
D. less

> **Answer:** C
> The conjunction 'than' is used specifically to introduce the second element in a comparison, whereas 'then' is an adverb of time.

24. How is it going? (1)

A. I am 17 years old
B. ✓ **I am good**
C. thank you
D. of course

> **Answer:** B
> 'How is it going?' is an informal greeting used to ask someone how they are doing, and the natural response is 'I am good' or 'I am doing well'.

25. Kebede: How many movies have you seen last vacation? Leilisa: (1)

A. I love movies
B. My father loves too
C. ✓ **Not more than five I guess**
D. There are many actress

> **Answer:** C
> The question asks 'how many' movies were seen, and 'Not more than five I guess' is the only option that provides a quantity.

26. Writing is _____ than speaking. (1)

A. difficult
B. ✓ **more difficult**
C. difficulter
D. most difficult

> **Answer:** B
> The word 'difficult' is a multi-syllable adjective, so its comparative form is constructed using 'more' followed by the adjective, resulting in 'more difficult than'.

27. Students _____ wear their uniform at school. (1)

A. should
B. shouldn't
C. ✓ **must**
D. can not

> **Answer:** C
> 'Must' is used to express strong obligation or rules, which is highly appropriate for wearing school uniforms.

28. The population of Eritrea is _____ than Ethiopia. (1)

A. more
B. little
C. much
D. ✓ **less**

> **Answer:** D
> Since Eritrea's population is smaller than Ethiopia's, we use 'less than' to compare the quantities.

29. Children are _____ than adults. (1)

A. ✓ **happier**
B. happyer
C. more happy
D. happy

> **Answer:** A
> The comparative form of two-syllable adjectives ending in '-y' is formed by changing the '-y' to '-i' and adding '-er' (happier).

30. Parents _____ follow up their children. (1)

A. can
B. shouldn't
C. ✓ **should**
D. All

> **Answer:** C
> The modal 'should' is used to express advice, recommendations, or moral duty, which fits the responsibility of parents following up on their children.

31. The estimation of tourists by the World Tourism Organization by 2020 is _____. (1)

A. 25 Million
B. 750 million
C. ✓ **1.6 billion**
D. 700 million

> **Answer:** C
> According to the World Tourism Organization's Tourism 2020 Vision, international tourist arrivals were estimated to reach 1.6 billion by 2020.

32. Foreign destinations are exotic paradises for _____. (1)

A. Citizens
B. ✓ **Tourists**
C. Young people
D. Adults

> **Answer:** B
> The text describes foreign destinations as exotic paradises specifically from the perspective of 'Tourists' who travel there.

33. 'Exotic' in paragraph 2, line 1 means: (1)

A. ✓ **Exciting**
B. Boring
C. Difficult
D. Strong

> **Answer:** A
> In this context, 'exotic' refers to something strikingly unusual, exciting, and beautiful from a foreign place.

34. Many of the world resorts are _____. (1)

A. Enough and comfortable
B. Handles tourists very well
C. ✓ **Unable to manage tourists' needs**
D. Modern and equipped

> **Answer:** C
> The passage discusses how local resources and infrastructure in many tourist destinations are unable to manage the high demands and needs of tourists.

35. The word 'demand' in paragraph 4, line 1 is similar to: (1)

A. Provide
B. Gather
C. ✓ **Need**
D. Swim

> **Answer:** C
> The word 'demand' in this context refers to the requirements or 'needs' that tourists place on local resources.

36. Water consumption of tourists per day in Spain is _____. (1)

A. 250 litre
B. 8800 litre
C. ✓ **880 litre**
D. 2500 litre

> **Answer:** C
> Statistics show that a tourist in Spain uses an average of 880 litres of water per day, compared to 250 litres for a local resident.

37. By the time of high tourist season in the Caribbean, _____. (1)

A. ✓ **Local people suffer from lack of piped water**

B. Local people fetch enough water

C. Tourists are not happy

D. Tourists spend a lot of money

> **Answer:** A
> During high tourist seasons in regions like the Caribbean, the massive water consumption by tourists causes local residents to suffer from a lack of piped water.

38. 'If' on the first paragraph, second line refers to: (1)

A. Citizens

B. Number of Tourists

C. ✓ **Industry**

D. Local People

> **Answer:** C
> The question contains a typographical error where 'If' should be 'It', which refers back to the 'tourism industry' (Option C).

39. 'You' on paragraph 3, line 4 refers to: (1)

A. ✓ **Readers**

B. Writers

C. Tourists

D. Local People

> **Answer:** A
> In expository articles, the pronoun 'you' is commonly used by the author to address the 'readers' directly.

40. The amount of money tourists spend each year is _____. (1)

A. 1.6 billion US dollars

B. 25 million US dollars

C. 750 million US dollars

D. ✓ **Over 2 trillion US dollars**

> **Answer:** D
> The World Travel and Tourism Council estimates that global tourism generates economic activity worth over 2 trillion US dollars each year.

41. 'High tourist season' in paragraph 4, last line implies: (1)

A. Season no tourists come

B. ✓ **Season many tourists come**

C. Season comfortable for tourists

D. Season local people hate

> **Answer:** B
> 'High tourist season' (or peak season) refers to the time of year when the greatest number of tourists visit a destination.

42. In paragraph 3, line 1, 'the issue is massive and global' - 'global' means: (1)

A. ✓ **Worldwide**

B. Nationwide

C. Regional

D. Country-wide

> **Answer:** A
> The word 'global' means relating to the whole world, which is synonymous with 'worldwide'.

43. My mother is as tall as my father. (1)

A. Both my mother and father are short

B. My father is taller than my mother

C. My father is shorter than my mother

D. ✓ **Both my father and mother have the same height**

> **Answer:** D
> The comparison 'as tall as' indicates equality in height between the mother and the father.

44. Djibouti is not as wide as Ethiopia. (1)

A. Ethiopia is smaller than Djibouti

B. Ethiopia is as wide as Djibouti

C. ✓ **Djibouti is smaller than Ethiopia**

D. Djibouti is bigger than Ethiopia

> **Answer:** C
> If Djibouti is 'not as wide as' Ethiopia, it means Djibouti is smaller in geographical width/size than Ethiopia.

45. Pedestrians must not share the road with cars. (1)

A. People who drive vehicles

B. ✓ **People who walk in the street**

C. Taxi drivers who violate traffic rules

D. Children who play on the road

> **Answer:** B
> A pedestrian is defined as a person walking along a road or in a developed area.

46. Russia has many ecclesiastical histories. (1)

A. Ancient

B. Modern

C. ✓ **Church**

D. Contemporary

> **Answer:** C
> The term 'ecclesiastical' means relating to the Christian Church or its clergy, making 'Church' the correct definition.

47. Malaria is endemic in many hot countries. (1)

A. ✓ **Regularly found**

B. Rarely found

C. Epidemic

D. All are correct

> **Answer:** A
> An 'endemic' disease is one that is regularly or constantly found among particular people or in a certain area.

48. Dogs are friendly animals that resemble _____. (1)

A. ✓ **Look like**

B. Similar to

C. Same to

D. All

> **Answer:** A
> The verb 'resemble' means to look like or be similar to, but grammatically only 'look like' can replace 'resemble' directly without a preposition.

49. Cows and sheep are animals that bring back food from their stomach and chew it again. They are both _____. (1)

A. Pets

B. Tame

C. ✓ **Ruminants**

D. Animals

> **Answer:** C
> Animals such as cows and sheep that have a multi-chambered stomach and chew cud (regurgitated food) are biologically classified as 'ruminants'.

50. Spoiled dairy products have to be _____ because they will make you sick if you eat them. (1)

A. Bought
B. Sold
C. ✓ **Discarded**
D. Put safe

> **Answer:** C
> The word 'discarded' means to throw away or get rid of something because it is no longer useful or desirable, which is appropriate for spoiled dairy products that can cause illness.

51. Dog _____ its tail when it sees its master. (1)

A. ✓ **wag**
B. wage
C. lick
D. roll

> **Answer:** A
> To 'wag' means to move rapidly to and fro, which is the characteristic action of a dog's tail when it is happy or excited to see its master.

52. Teacher: Good morning, how are you doing? Student: _____ (1)

A. Good morning. I am 14 years old.
B. Good morning. Thank you very much.
C. ✓ **Good morning. I am doing well.**
D. Good morning. I am writing.

> **Answer:** C
> The question 'How are you doing?' is a common greeting used to ask about someone's well-being, to which 'I am doing well' is the most direct and appropriate response.

53. Old man: _____ Young man: yes, they are Fanos and Mebrat (1)

A. What are my children?
B. How many children do I have?
C. ✓ **Do you know my children?**
D. Do you know me?

> **Answer:** C
> The question 'Do you know my children?' directly matches the young man's response confirming their names ('yes, they are Fanos and Mebrat').

54. Jemal: _____ Bekele: I have only one thousand birr. (1)

A. How many moneys do you have?
B. How often do you have money?
C. How much more money do you have?
D. ✓ **How much money do you have?**

> **Answer:** D
> Since money is an uncountable noun, the correct question format is 'How much money do you have?' rather than 'How many moneys'.

55. A: How often do you come to school? B: _____ (1)

A. I come to school five times a day.
B. I wash my face three times a week.
C. ✓ **I come to school five times a week.**
D. I come to school three times a week.

> **Answer:** C
> The question asks 'How often do you come to school?'. Since a typical school week runs from Monday to Friday, 'five times a week' is the most logical and accurate answer.

56. Ethiopia / Bealu Girma / was / writers / of / one / famous (1)

A. Bealu Girma was one of Ethiopian famous writers.

B. Bealu Girma was Ethiopian famous one of writers

C. Of Ethiopian writers Bealu Girma was famous

D. ✓ **Bealu Girma was one of famous Ethiopian writers.**

> **Answer:** D
> In English adjective ordering, opinion or general quality adjectives (famous) precede origin adjectives (Ethiopian). Therefore, 'famous Ethiopian writers' is the correct order.

57. Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia / countries / some / developing / are / of (1)

A. Developing countries are Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia some

B. Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia some of developing countries are

C. ✓ **Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia are some of developing countries**

D. Developing countries are some of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia

> **Answer:** C
> This option correctly forms a complete, grammatically sound sentence where the subjects (Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia) are linked to the complement ('some of developing countries').

58. history / mother / the / their / college / at / teaches. (1)

A. Their mother history at the college teaches.

B. The history at the college teaches their mother.

C. The college teaches history at their mother.

D. ✓ **Their mother teaches history at the college.**

> **Answer:** D
> This is the only grammatically correct and logical arrangement following the standard Subject-Verb-Object-Adverbial (SVOA) pattern: 'Their mother' (S) 'teaches' (V) 'history' (O) 'at the college' (A).

59. Which order shows the logical flow of ideas? 1. Parents see work and play as two different things. 2. A student should pay proper attention to both . 3. Games are as important as studies 4. Only then can he succeed in life. 5. They think that playing is a waste of time (1)

A. Games are as important as studies. Parents see work and play as two different things. A student should pay proper attention to both. Only then can he succeed in life. They think that playing is a waste of time.

B. A student should pay proper attention to both. Games are as important as studies. Parents see work and play as two different things. Only then can he succeed in life. They think that playing is a waste of time.

C. ✓ **Parents see work and play as two different things. Games are as important as studies. They think that playing is a waste of time. A student should pay proper attention to both. Only then can he succeed in life.**

D. They think that playing is a waste of time. Games are as important as studies. Parents see work and play as two different things. A student should pay proper attention to both. Only then can he succeed in life.

> **Answer:** C
> Option C offers the most logical flow: it introduces the parental perspective (1), counters it with the importance of games (3), explains the parental misconception (5), recommends a balanced approach for the student (2), and concludes with the result of this balance (4).

END OF THE MARKING KEY

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