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English, 2015 EC, Grade 8 national exam

Grade 8 · English · 2015 E.C.

MARKING KEY: CONFIDENTIAL

Time allowed: 120 minutes | **Questions:** 53 | **Total marks:** 53

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1. What does 'Friendship' mean? (1)

A. ✓ **A connection between two people who care about each other.**
B. An agreement between two business partners.
C. Relocating from one place to another.
D. Making differences with others.

Answer: A
Friendship is defined as a close relationship or connection between people who care about and support each other.

2. How can spending time together strengthen friendships? (1)

A. ✓ **By talking about similar interests**
B. By watching movies together
C. By relying on one another financially
D. By competing against each other

Answer: A
Sharing and discussing similar interests is a primary way people bond and strengthen their relationships when spending time together.

3. What do long-lasting friendships require? (1)

A. Shared stories and secrets
B. ✓ **Mutual commitment and loyalty**
C. Time management skills
D. Financial support

Answer: B
For any friendship to endure over the long term, both parties must show mutual commitment and loyalty to one another.

4. What are the benefits of having close friends? (1)

A. ✓ **Relieving stress**
B. Gaining new skills
C. Professional development
D. Improved self-confidence

Answer: A
A major and well-documented psychological benefit of having close friends is their role in helping to relieve stress.

5. What does the pronoun 'it' (paragraph 1 line 2) refers to_____? (1)

A. Age
B. Background
C. ✓ **Friendship**
D. Achievements

Answer: C
In the context of defining friendship, the pronoun 'it' refers back to the main subject, which is 'Friendship'.

6. The word 'thrive' in paragraph 3 line 1 means:_____ (1)

A. fail
B. disaster
C. diversify
D. ✓ **succeed**

> **Answer:** D
> To 'thrive' means to grow, flourish, or succeed, which is the opposite of failing or causing disaster.

7. The word 'fondly' in paragraph 3 line 6 means_____ (1)

A. ✓ **lovingly**
B. kindly
C. carelessly
D. unhappily

> **Answer:** A
> The adverb 'fondly' means to do something with affection or in a loving manner.

8. Either of the students passed the exam. (1)

A. Both the students passed the exam.
B. Neither of the students passed the exam.
C. ✓ **Only one of the students passed the exam.**
D. None of the students passed the exam.

> **Answer:** C
> 'Either of' refers to one of two options, meaning that only one of the two students passed the exam.

9. My son is too short to open the window. (1)

A. My son opens the window because he is very short.
B. ✓ **My son is not tall enough to open the window.**
C. My son opens the window although he is very short.
D. My shortest son opens the window.

> **Answer:** B
> The structure 'too [adjective] to' is equivalent to 'not [opposite adjective] enough to', so 'too short to open' means 'not tall enough to open'.

10. This machine is labor-intensive, it is operated with hands. (1)

A. electricity
B. ✓ **manual**
C. independent
D. automatic

> **Answer:** B
> A machine that is operated by hand rather than automatically or by electricity is referred to as 'manual'.

11. All the species of dinosaurs are nonexistent. We can't even find one. (1)

A. existed
B. ✓ **extinct**
C. appeared
D. happened

> **Answer:** B
> Species that no longer exist, such as dinosaurs, are referred to as 'extinct'.

12. She wanted to study the culture of the Borena People. So, she went and met the indigenous people there. (1)

A. foreign
B. external
C. ✓ **native**
D. outside

> **Answer:** C
> The word 'indigenous' refers to people or things that are native to a particular place.

13. All my friends are the same but Simegn is very special, that is why I love her most. (1)

A. ✓ **unique**
B. alike
C. similar
D. parallel

> **Answer:** A
> In this context, being 'very special' and distinct from all others who are the same means being 'unique'.

14. The expected behaviors of the students are mentioned in the rules and _____ of the school. (1)

A. ✓ **regulation**
B. books
C. directors
D. moral

> **Answer:** A
> 'Rules and regulations' is a standard English collocation used to describe the official guidelines of an institution like a school.

15. The car I bought is more _____ on fuel usage. It consumes 1 liter per 10 km. (1)

A. expensive
B. cheap
C. fast
D. ✓ **economical**

> **Answer:** D
> A vehicle that uses fuel efficiently and cost-effectively is described as being 'economical'.

16. Drinking lots of water helps to give you _____ skin. It helps you to have smooth and clear skin. (1)

A. painful
B. bad
C. ✓ **healthy**
D. dry

> **Answer:** C
> Smooth, clear, and well-hydrated skin is characterized as 'healthy' skin.

17. Ethiopia was winning 3-2 until the last minute of the game when Sudan was able to score 1 and _____. (1)

A. ✓ **equalize**
B. beat
C. win
D. defeat

> **Answer:** A
> If a team scores to make the score even (e.g., changing 3-2 to 3-3), they 'equalize' the match.

18. Alemayehu works for the company that _____ electrical goods like TV, computer, mobiles, etc. (1)

A. harvest
B. yield
C. fruitage
D. ✓ **produce**

> **Answer:** D
> Companies manufacture or 'produce' goods like television sets, computers, and mobile phones.

19. *Values are a set of beliefs, ideas or codes that we live by in our everyday life. To put it simply, values direct us to what we think is desirable and important in how we live. Depending on the person and their cultural environment values can be heavily influenced by family, religion, education and external experiences. Values can change over time as people grow and experience new things.*
Different cultures have different values that shape the way people interact with one another and how they view certain concepts such as success or charity. For example some may value material wealth while others value spiritual growth. On an individual level values can be a source of personal recognition or strength when making ethical decisions in the face of difficult situations.
In order for good decision making to occur, it is important that individuals define their own personal values and practice them in their daily life. Valuing yourself correctly can lead to better mental health and psychological wellbeing. Furthermore it also allows us to recognize what matters most so that we can make decisions that are in line with these idealistic visions of our lives. "Adapted from Skills Development for Active Reading"
What is meant by 'values'? (1)

A. The official laws of a nation
B. The customs of a particular culture
C. ✓ **A set of beliefs, ideas or codes**
D. Ideas laid down by religious texts

Answer: C
The first sentence of the passage directly defines values as 'a set of beliefs, ideas or codes that we live by'.

20. *Values are a set of beliefs, ideas or codes that we live by in our everyday life. To put it simply, values direct us to what we think is desirable and important in how we live. Depending on the person and their cultural environment values can be heavily influenced by family, religion, education and external experiences. Values can change over time as people grow and experience new things.*
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What factors often influence one's culture? (1)

A. Nationality
B. Food
C. ✓ **External environment**
D. Nature

Answer: C
The text states that values are heavily influenced by the cultural and external environment, which corresponds to the external experiences of an individual.

21. *Values are a set of beliefs, ideas or codes that we live by in our everyday life. To put it simply, values direct us to what we think is desirable and important in how we live. Depending on the person and their cultural environment values can be heavily influenced by family, religion, education and external experiences. Values can change over time as people grow and experience new things.*
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How do values contribute to good decision-making? (1)

A. By weighing ethical arguments
B. By reflecting society's views
C. By understanding legal guidelines
D. ✓ **By defining one's personal values**

Answer: D
According to the third paragraph, defining one's own personal values is essential for good decision-making to take place.

22. If one valuing him/herself correctly, he/she will have (1)

A. ✓ **a better mental health**
B. an improved physical health
C. a greater wealth
D. an unclear vision

Answer: A
The passage explicitly states that 'valuing yourself correctly can lead to better mental health and psychological wellbeing'.

23. How can someone's values change over time? (1)

A. Becoming richer
B. Moving home frequently
C. Gaining more knowledge
D. ✓ **Experiencing new things**

Answer: D
The passage notes in the first paragraph that 'values can change over time as people grow and experience new things'.

24. The pronoun 'it' (Paragraph 3 line 3) refers to _____ (1)

A. Value
B. ✓ **Valuing yourself correctly**
C. good decision making
D. greater wealth

Answer: B
The pronoun 'it' in the sentence 'Furthermore, it also allows us...' refers back to the gerund phrase 'valuing yourself correctly' from the preceding sentence.

25. He cleans his office every day. This is the same as _____. (1)

A. ✓ **His office is cleaned every day.**
B. His office is cleaning every day.
C. His office cleans every day.
D. His office has cleaned every day.

Answer: A
The active sentence 'He cleans his office every day' is transformed into the passive voice as 'His office is cleaned every day' (Subject + is/are + past participle).

26. Abebe is _____ than his brother. (1)

A. short
B. ✓ **shorter**
C. shortest
D. more short

> **Answer:** B
> To compare two entities (Abebe and his brother), we use the comparative adjective form 'shorter.'

27. She _____ study harder because she will have a test tomorrow. (1)

A. has
B. have
C. ✓ **should**
D. may

> **Answer:** C
> 'Should' is used to express advice or a recommendation, which fits the context of preparing for a test tomorrow.

28. It was warm, so I _____ off my coat. (1)

A. take
B. ✓ **took**
C. taked'
D. takes

> **Answer:** B
> Since the first clause is in the past tense ('It was warm'), the second clause must also use the simple past tense ('took').

29. In his whole life time, Abel _____ snake. (1)

A. has never see
B. have never seen
C. ✓ **has never seen**
D. had never seen

> **Answer:** C
> The present perfect tense ('has/have + past participle') is used to describe life experiences, and the singular subject 'Abel' takes 'has never seen.'

30. Our English teacher, _____ lives around the school, is a very nice person. (1)

A. ✓ **who**
B. whose
C. which
D. that

> **Answer:** A
> The relative pronoun 'who' is used to refer to people in non-defining relative clauses, which are set off by commas.

31. I _____ take a bus to work but sometimes I take a taxi. (1)

A. always
B. seldom
C. ✓ **usually**
D. sometimes

> **Answer:** C
> The adverb 'usually' indicates a habitual action that happens most of the time, in contrast with the occasional alternative ('sometimes').

32. Now, we have a baby to take care of so we, _____ get the chance to go to cinema. (1)

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

> **Answer:** B
> Having a baby to take care of limits free time, meaning they 'rarely' (hardly ever) get the chance to go to the cinema.

33. If he _____ them, he will get their assistance. (1)

A. asked
B. ask
C. had asked
D. ✓ **asks**

> **Answer:** D
> This is a first conditional sentence, which requires the simple present tense ('asks') in the if-clause to match 'will get' in the main clause.

34. Most young drivers drive _____ (1)

A. ✓ **fast**
B. fastly
C. fastestiy
D. fasterly

> **Answer:** A
> The word 'fast' functions as both an adjective and an adverb; there is no word 'fastly' in standard English.

35. Every morning, the sun _____ in my bed room window and wakes me up. (1)

A. shining
B. had shined
C. ✓ **shines**
D. shined

> **Answer:** C
> The time expression 'Every morning' indicates a routine or habit, requiring the simple present tense 'shines' for the singular subject 'the sun.'

36. I _____ get up early tomorrow. There are a lot of things I want to do. (1)

A. ✓ **must**
B. have to
C. can
D. could

> **Answer:** A
> 'Must' is used to express a strong personal obligation or necessity that the speaker feels internally ('There are a lot of things I want to do').

37. My uncle _____ to the market and bought a lot of things yesterday. (1)

A. go
B. is going
C. gone
D. ✓ **went**

> **Answer:** D
> The time adverb 'yesterday' indicates a completed past action, which requires the simple past tense form 'went.'

38. They were studying Mathematics. The question form of this statement is_____ (1)

A. Did they study Mathematics?
B. Do the study Mathematics?
C. ✓ **Were they studying Mathematics?**
D. Was they studying Mathematics?

> **Answer:** C
> To form a question in the past continuous tense, we invert the auxiliary verb 'were' and the subject 'they' ('Were they studying...?').

39. The noun form of the verb 'invent' is _____ (1)

A. inventment
B. invents
C. invented
D. ✓ **invention**

> **Answer:** D
> The suffix '-tion' is added to the verb 'invent' to form its noun form, 'invention.'

40. The adjective form of the noun 'fitness' is _____ (1)

A. ✓ **fit**
B. fitly
C. fitted
D. fits

> **Answer:** A
> 'Fit' is the adjective form corresponding to the noun 'fitness' (e.g., 'a fit person').

41. I was reading a book when he _____ (1)

A. ✓ **arrived**
B. arrive
C. arrives
D. arriving

> **Answer:** A
> We use the simple past tense ('arrived') for a completed past action that interrupted an ongoing past activity ('was reading').

42. Eden thinks that she should work hard in her education, _____ Abel also think he should focus on his study. (1)

A. however
B. but
C. hence
D. ✓ **likewise**

> **Answer:** D
> The transition word 'likewise' is used to show similarity between the two statements about what Eden and Abel think they should do.

43. Meron : Would you tell me what shall we do for our trip? (1)
Zinash: _____

A. ✓ **You should plan the whole journey before starting.**
B. You can't plan the whole journey before starting.
C. You may plan the whole journey before starting.
D. You may plan the whole journey before starting.

> **Answer:** A
> When asked for suggestions ('what shall we do'), giving advice using 'should' is the most appropriate response.

44. Ali: _____ that your boss treats you like that. (1)
Melaku: Yes, it was really unfair, but what can I do?

A. I am so happy
B. ✓ **It makes me angry**
C. That is very nice
D. I am so proud

> **Answer:** B
> Since Melaku agrees that the boss's behavior is unfair, Ali's statement must express a negative emotion like anger ('It makes me angry').

45. Father: Every Family member should respect each other. (1)
Mother: _____

A. I was sleeping
B. that's nonsense
C. ✓ **I agree with the idea**
D. yes, I am

> **Answer:** C
> 'I agree with the idea' is a polite and coherent response to show agreement with a general statement of principle.

46. Ararsa: _____ (1)
Hawa: I always wash my face.

A. ✓ **How do you keep your personal hygiene?**
B. What is personal hygiene?
C. Do you take shower?
D. Where do you wash your clothes/

> **Answer:** A
> 'How do you keep your personal hygiene?' is the only logical question that matches the specific response of washing one's face daily.

47. Daughter: Mom, which one you chose from these two? (1)
Mother: _____

A. I think you are interested in colors.
B. ✓ **I chose the red one because it is stronger than the blue.**
C. In addition, I like black and yellow colors.
D. You like the red color when you were a child.

> **Answer:** B
> The mother's response directly makes a choice between the two options ('the red one') and compares it to 'the blue.'

48. Teacher: Have you done your homework? (1)
Student: _____.

A. Yes, I haven't
B. No, I have
C. ✓ **Yes, I have**
D. No, I don't

> **Answer:** C
> A yes/no question starting with 'Have you...' is answered using the same auxiliary verb 'have' in the response ('Yes, I have').

49. Sami: How are you friend? (1)
Sara: _____

A. My name is Sara.
B. I am Sara.
C. How do you do?
D. ✓ **I am fine.**

> **Answer:** D
> The standard and most appropriate response to the greeting 'How are you?' is 'I am fine.'

50. sister / in/ my /a / older / private / school / learns (1)

A. My older sister in a school learns private.
B. ✓ **My older sister learns in a private school.**
C. My older sister learns a private in school.
D. My older sister learns a school in private.

> **Answer:** B
> This option correctly arranges the subject ('My older sister'), verb ('learns'), and adverbial phrase of place ('in a private school') in standard English word order.

51. is/ her/ closing/ why/ she/ eyes? (1)

A. Why she is closing her eyes?
B. Why closing she is her eyes?
C. Why her eyes she is closing?
D. ✓ **Why is she closing her eyes?**

> **Answer:** D
> In a wh-question, the auxiliary verb ('is') must invert with the subject ('she'), resulting in 'Why is she closing her eyes?'

52. you/ doing/ are/ your/ examination/ now (1)

A. You are doing the examination now?

B. ✓ **Are you doing your examination now?**

C. Doing you are examination your?

D. Your doing examination are you?

> **Answer:** B
> This option correctly structures a yes/no question in the present continuous tense: auxiliary verb ('Are') + subject ('you') + main verb ('doing') + object/adverb ('your examination now?').

53. A. Dallol is found in Afar region of Ethiopia. (1)

B.Its temperatures can reach as high as $145^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ in the sun.

C.It is one of the lowest and hottest areas of the world.

D. This makes the place very difficult for wild life to live.

A. C D B A

B. ✓ **A C B D**

C. C A D B

D. B C D A

> **Answer:** B
> The paragraph logically begins by introducing the location (A), describing its general characteristics (C), specifying the temperature detail (B), and concluding with the effect of these conditions on wildlife (D).

END OF THE MARKING KEY

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