

**ETHIOPIAN UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION (EUEE)**  
**ENGLISH, Ginbot 2011/June 2019**

**BOOKLET CODE: 14**

**Number of Items: 120**

SUBJECT CODE: 01

**Time Allowed: 2 hours**

## **SECTION ONE: Word Order (1-5)**

**DIRECTIONS:** The following words are NOT in the proper order. When put in the right order, they make correct English sentences. From the given alternatives, choose the one that is correct and blacken the letter of your choice in the separate answer sheet provided.

1. a take half it one days to may and cure.  
(A) It may take one and a half days to cure.  
(B) It may take one and half days to a cure.  
(C) It may take to cure one and a half days.  
(D) It may take a one and half days to cure.
  2. his bet would I heart she win.  
(A) I win his heart she would bet.  
(B) I would win she bet his heart.  
(C) I bet she would win his heart.  
(D) She would win I bet his heart.
  3. before were in they a all packed room interrogation tiny started.  
(A) Before they were packed started all interrogation in a tiny room.  
(B) They were all packed in a tiny room before interrogation started.  
(C) Interrogation were started before they all packed in a tiny room.  
(D) All packed in a tiny room before they were started interrogation.
  4. the elsewhere is of unfriendly town people full from.  
(A) The town is unfriendly full of people from elsewhere.  
(B) From elsewhere is the town full of unfriendly people.  
(C) Unfriendly people from elsewhere is full of the town.  
(D) The town is full of unfriendly people from elsewhere.
  5. they who are know do you?  
(A) Do they know who are you?  
(B) Do they know who you are?  
(C) Who are you do they know?  
(D) Who do you know they are?

## **SECTION TWO: Paragraph Coherence (6-9)**

**DIRECTIONS:** When put in the correct order, sentences **a-e/f** in each of the questions from **6-9** make up a complete paragraph. From the alternatives given in each case, choose the letter that contains the correct order of the sentences and **blacken** the corresponding letter provided in the separate answer sheet.

6. a. Finally, they advise that continued efforts are required to strengthen the other financial sectors.

b. However, these reforms should include the development of a market for government securities with market determined interest rates.

c. Experts argue that financial sector reforms would increase the effectiveness of monetary policy and support development goals.

d. Until this market develops, they argue, National Bank of Ethiopia bills should be used solely to manage liquidity in the banking system.

e. In addition to this, they state that the gradual opening of the financial sector to foreign investors could improve services and transfer technology and know-how.

f. Moreover, they recommend that channeling the payment of taxes through banks could deepen financial intermediation, reduce opportunities for corruption and improve the business climate.

7. I a. You should appreciate this perfect system for cleaning your room.  
4 b. Now find a location for the items you had placed in the center of the room.  
3 c. Then, take out all of the trash and any other thing you have not used recently.  
5 d. For any remaining items, see if you can stuff them into the back of your closet.  
2 e. Start with moving items that do not have a proper place to the center of the room.

(A) a e b c d      (C) e b a d

8. 2 a. But that has never been true at all.  
b. Lately, however, I decided to get more serious.  
c. People think I am smart because I do well in school.  
d. To tell you the truth, I usually struggled in my school life.  
e. First, I decided to become interested in whatever I was taught.

(A) c e d a b      (C) c a d b e  
~~(B) e a d b c~~      (D) d e a c b

9. a. But issues of access and quality loom large.  
 b. About 50 million children remain out of school.  
 c. Apparently, it is also this section of the population who have the lowest access to education.  
 d. Africa is also the only region where the number of out-of-school adolescents has risen in recent years.  
 e. Africa has the largest return on education, with each additional year of schooling raising earnings by 11 percent for males and 14 percent for females.  
 f. This is partly because of rapid population growth among the poorest.
- (A) b e a c f d  
 (B) a f e c b d  
 (C) b c a e d f  
 (D) a b e f c d

### SECTION THREE: Reading Comprehension (10-23)

**DIRECTIONS:** There are two passages in this section. Read each of them carefully and answer the questions according to the information therein. Each question has four choices, A-D. Choose the best alternative and blacken the letter of your choice in the separate answer sheet provided.

#### PASSAGE I Reasons and Solutions to Student Exam and Essay Cheating

- Cheating comes in many variations. Just because you are not leaning over and peaking at somebody else's exam, it does not mean that you are not cheating. Cheating includes any dishonest action used by a student to complete an assignment without actually having to complete it themselves. Some of the most common forms of cheating are looking at someone else's exam, using materials without permission, collaborating with other students without permission, and not reporting another student if you see that he or she is cheating. Students cheat for all types of reasons: pressure to succeed, lack of time to study, peer pressure, laziness, and the list goes on. While schools claim that a student can be expelled for cheating, many cheating students escape the consequences. I do not think that it's possible to set consequences based on the reason why a person cheated because the severity of a reason can be relative, but it's more logical to base consequences on the method in which the cheating was done.
- Perhaps the most classic form of cheating on an exam is taking a quick peek at the exam of the person sitting next to you or in front of you. Oftentimes it's easy to see answers in the corner of your eye and the teacher seldom notices. I believe that this type of cheating should result in automatic failure of the exam, no questions asked. Likewise, if the student tries to cheat again then he or she should fail the whole course. Looking at someone else's exam is extremely unfair because you're putting forth no effort to complete the work, and

You're benefitting from someone else's hard work. Students generally do this when they're not confident in their own answers and they want confirmation of the correct answer, but that doesn't make it acceptable. Not enforcing consequences for this type of cheating will result in the student feeling as if he or she never has to study or do work, because there will always be someone to copy off. One possible way to solve this problem is to have the exam questions in different orders so that a student would have to really try in order to steal someone's answers, and it would make it more noticeable for the teacher.

3. Using restricted material is another common form of cheating. Students find ways to sneak in note-cards, write answers on their hands, peek at a textbook, or store information in electronic devices. Students usually do this to ensure that they don't forget any information while taking the test. The best way to prevent any of these actions from happening is for the teacher to walk around the room and make sure that there is no material present. Unfortunately, technology makes this difficult. If a student is taking a math test then oftentimes a graphing calculator is needed, but these calculators have the capabilities to store material. I feel that if a student tries to cheat in this manner then the consequences should be that they are no longer able to use a calculator in future exams and they will fail the current test. Not allowing calculators during future exams would be a drastic consequence because many algebra and geometry tests require calculators. Obviously, if this type of cheating occurred again then the student should fail the course. If this type of cheating is not stopped, then students will see no need to study or read their textbooks because they can just record the information.
4. Although many students do not realize that unapproved collaboration is a form of cheating, it actually is. Sometimes the teacher will walk out of the room or the classroom exam that is supposed to be done by each individual is dishonest. The consequence for this type of cheating should be failing the test, being separated from the class for future tests, and failing the class if it happens again. Collaborating with classmates gives some advantage over the ones that are not doing so, and it fails to reflect the skills of each individual. Obviously cheating in this way is a huge disadvantage to the student because they are not always going to have someone there to help.
5. Lastly, failing to report someone else's cheating or allowing someone to copy cheat off you is a form of cheating. Most students are not willing to report a cheater because they are concerned about the reactions they will get from their classmates. There are ways to anonymously report a cheater. While you may feel like you are throwing someone under the bus, you will actually be harming a lot more people if you don't tell. If someone in the class gets a perfect score because they cheated, then the curve of the test might be higher, and the expectations for high scores will also be higher. People that are not cheating do

not have the same advantage as the ones that are, they did the hard work, and they are going to be the ones that get the short end of the stick. The consequences for not reporting a cheater should not be as severe as the ones for cheating. In fact, the consequences are mostly personal because it's nearly impossible to tell if someone knows someone else cheated. The consequences are that you put in a lot of time and effort to study and you have less of a chance of getting a good grade.

Taken from <https://essayscam.org/forum/fe/students-cheating-exams-tests-reasons-solutions-4874/>, 16 Dec. 2018

10. What does the phrase,... *this type of cheating*.... (Para. 3, last sentence) refer to?
  - (A) Using restricted materials
  - (B) Sneaking in cards to take notes
  - (C) Using calculators during maths tests
  - (D) Storing materials on calculators
  
11. According to the first paragraph, what consequence do cheaters in schools face?
  - (A) reprimand
  - (B) withdrawal
  - (C) expulsion
  - (D) dishonesty
  
12. What would be the possible situation of students who *get the short end of the stick* (Para. 5)?
  - (A) They score higher than those who cheat..
  - (B) They score lower than those who cheat
  - (C) They score equally with those who cheat.
  - (D) They are compensated for their hard work.
  
13. According to the passage, who could possibly solve the problem of cheating?
  - (A) The exam writer
  - (B) The invigilators
  - (C) The teacher
  - (D) The students
  
14. What is the writer's view about the consequence of cheating in schools (Para. 1)?
  - (A) Cheaters should, by any means, face the consequences of their action.
  - (B) How a student cheated should be the main factor for the measure taken.
  - (C) It is not surprising that some students evade punishment after cheating.
  - (D) The measure taken for cheating should consider why a student cheated.
  
15. Which one of the following sentences best summarizes Paragraph 2?
  - (A) Cheating should not be tolerated at all.
  - (B) Cheating creates lazy students.
  - (C) Cheating discourages hardworking students.
  - (D) Students cheat only to confirm their answers.

16. Which one of the paragraphs below emphasizes the need for showing one's own competence in tests?
- (A) Paragraph 2  
 (B) Paragraph 3  
 (C) Paragraph 5  
 (D) Paragraph 4

**PASSAGE II**  
**Our Dogs Are Watching Us**

1. A few months ago, I reported a study of the ability of dogs to read the minds of their owners. Well, not exactly. They were not really reading minds; they were reading human body language to figure out which of two containers actually had food hidden in it. Now, experimenters have conducted more research on an attempt to identify the single skill that dogs have but other animals lack.
2. In experiments reported in November 2002, scientists compared dogs, wolves, and chimpanzees. The tests involved hiding food in one of two containers, then pointing at, looking at, and tapping on the container with the food.
3. While dogs were quick to figure out which container held what they were looking for, neither the wolves nor the chimps understood what the experimenters were trying to communicate. The inability of the chimps to perform better than the dogs was surprising, considering the overall intelligence of chimpanzees. But the differences between dogs and wolves were fascinating because of the relationship between the two.
4. Wolves gave rise to dogs several thousand years ago, and while the physical differences between the two are the most obvious, there are clearly mental differences, too. This experiment suggested those differences are in the areas of social interaction with humans. A team of Hungarian scientists has found what they think is the key: Dogs look at people's faces. It sounds simple, but there are experiments to back up the claim.
5. The Hungarian team made sure that the wolves were socialized to humans by having them live with people 24 hours a day from the time they were four days old. This meant that the dogs and wolves were equally used to human voices and gestures. By familiarizing the wolves and dogs to humans, the researchers hoped to eliminate the effect that the animals' anxiety might have on the experiment. The socialization seems to have worked. Some of the wolves were able to understand some of the human gestures, although overall they still were not as good as the dogs.
6. It was a second experiment that revealed the key difference between the two animals. Both dogs and wolves were trained to get a piece of meat in two ways. They were taught how to lift the lid of a container to get at the meat inside and how to pull a rope (tied around a piece of meat) out of a cage. When the animals had figured out how to do both, the

scientists tricked them: The lid was fastened down and the rope was tied to the cage. It was now impossible for them to get at the food.

7. What happened? I'm sorry I can't report that the dogs learned to untie the rope or use a screwdriver to open the container, but they did do something the wolves didn't do – they kept looking at the people in the room, apparently waiting for some sort of sign to help them get the meat.
8. The differences between the two animals were striking. In both tests, seven out of nine dogs kept **checking out** the person, while only two out of seven wolves did. The researchers claim that this act of looking at human faces is a "genetic predisposition" in dogs. It is one of the innate differences between the two species and therefore must have been one of the first steps in the process of domestication thousands of years ago.
9. I would like to see this new piece of evidence applied to previous observations and theories about how dogs were domesticated. Some researchers have theorized that as dogs evolved, from wolves, their behavior became more immature. For instance, dogs exhibit submissive behavior that wolves do not, as if adult dogs are more like baby wolves. But the tests conducted by the Hungarian researchers were done when the animals were only a few months old, so you would think that if dog behavior is basically the same as that of young wolves, the wolves in this experiment might have looked at their owners, too.
10. I can add to this research from my own experience. My dog also looks at people to get food: He makes sure I'm not looking at him, then steals my sandwich. That's what I call highly evolved behavior.

Taken from *PASSWORD 3: A Reading and Vocabulary Text, pp. 182-84*

17. What does the phrase *checking out* (Para. 8) mean?
  - (A) taking a brief look at
  - (B) expecting food from
  - (C) investigating
  - (D) going for a walk with
18. What do paragraphs 6 and 7 imply about wolves and dogs?
  - (A) Dogs communicate with people better than do wolves.
  - (B) Wolves and dogs are equally intelligent.
  - (C) One can train wolves and dogs to do anything.
  - (D) Dogs are more intelligent than wolves.

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19. What did the writer in his study want to find out (Para.1)?  
 (A) Dogs' ability to find hidden things  
 (B) Dogs' ability to read human body language  
 (C) Dogs' ability to read the human mind  
 (D) Dogs' single skill that makes them different
20. In Paragraph 5, what variable were the Hungarian scientists trying to control?  
 (A) The difference in age of both the wolves and the dogs  
 (B) The amount of time both animals can stay with humans in a day  
 (C) The extent of anxiety both animals show as they grow up  
 (D) The degree of exposure of both animals to human beings
21. Which one of the following sentences is true about wolves and dogs?  
 (A) They equally interact with human beings.  
 (B) Wolves avoid people's faces while dogs don't.  
 (C) Their difference is less vivid in mind than in physique.  
 (D) Wolves emerged from dogs thousands of years ago.
22. What is the idea that the writer of this article doesn't seem to agree to (Para. 9)?  
 (A) Adult dogs are more like baby wolves.  
 (B) Wolves are more aggressive than dogs.  
 (C) Dogs exhibit submissive behavior.  
 (D) The wolves do not look at their owners.
23. Which one of the following was an unexpected finding in the experiments reported in November 2002?  
 (A) That both the wolves and the dogs exhibited similar abilities  
 (B) That the dogs outperformed the chimps in the experiment  
 (C) That both the wolves and the chimps seemed to have similar abilities  
 (D) That both the wolves and the chimps failed to understand the experimenters

**SECTION FOUR: Vocabulary (24-39)****A.Completion (24-31)**

**DIRECTIONS:** Questions 24-31 are incomplete sentences. There are four alternative words, A-D, given below each question. Choose the word that best completes the sentence and blacken the letter of your choice in the space provided in the answer sheet.

24. Previously, he was a fulltime manager at the Sheraton Hotel, but now he earns a living working as a \_\_\_\_\_ giving training to managers in various companies.  
(A) staff  
(B) freelancer  
(C) personnel  
(D) pensioner
25. The new prime minister seems to have the \_\_\_\_\_ of a natural leader. But to be successful, he needs the cooperation of all the people.  
(A) dynamism  
(B) dynamicity  
(C) dynamist  
(D) dynamics
26. Corrupt officials might think they could rob public property and \_\_\_\_\_ it, but sooner or later, they would get caught.  
(A) get out of  
(B) get down to  
(C) get away with  
(D) get down on
27. I believe the machine was \_\_\_\_\_ by the operator. How can it stop working in just three months?  
(A) unused  
(B) disused  
(C) misused  
(D) underused
28. Apparently there are lots of buildings in Addis Ababa that should be \_\_\_\_\_ because of their inferior quality. If left alone, they could be risky to the occupants.  
(A) pulled down  
(B) pulled away  
(C) pulled off  
(D) pulled out
29. She likes to try extraordinary things. In other words, she usually comes up with \_\_\_\_\_ ideas that most of us cannot think of.  
(A) good  
(B) strange  
(C) further  
(D) mundane
30. We should teach children to \_\_\_\_\_ when they cross roads. There could be speeding vehicles coming from either direction.  
(A) look back  
(B) look ahead  
(C) look on  
(D) look out
31. Countries which are members of the African Union are \_\_\_\_\_ states.  
(A) monolithic  
(B) member  
(C) riparian  
(D) sovereign

### B. Substitution (32-39)

**DIRECTIONS:** Questions 32-39 each has an underlined word or phrase. There are four alternatives A, B, C and D given after each sentence. Choose one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the given sentence if substituted for the underlined word or phrase and blacken the letter of your choice in the space provided in the answer sheet.

32. If we carefully listen to the advice of our medical personnel, I am sure we can easily prevent some of the infectious diseases in Ethiopia. But people don't seem to be serious about them.

(A) dangerous (C) fatal  
✓(B) contagious (D) serious

33. A substantial number of refugees from the Middle East have drowned, in the Mediterranean Sea while trying to cross to Europe.

(A) record-breaking (C) verified  
✓(B) considerable (D) innumerable

34. This task calls for careful investigation and scrutiny.

(A) looks for (B) names (C) demands (D) visits

35. We are so regretful that we didn't take necessary measures to stop the tyranny that went on in prisons of this country. No doubt, we would be held responsible.

(A) gleeful (C) disgraceful  
✓(B) shameful (D) remorseful

36. The whole family looked up to my mother as their ideal example.

(A) respected (B) told (C) spoke (D) took

37. Despite all attempts to bring about peace and stability, things are going very slow and in some places, they are even getting worse.

(A) Because of (C) Regardless of  
✓(B) Even though (D) With regard to

38. Contrary to what I heard about her, she is such a cute girl difficult to part with. She has a huge sense of humor.

✓(A) Though (C) In contrast  
✓(B) Unlike (D) Opposite

39. The doctor told the nurse to have all the gadgets sterilized and make them ready for the operation this morning.

(A) well organized (C) disassembled  
✓(B) speck-free (D) germ-free

## **SECTION FIVE: Grammar (40-65)**

**DIRECTIONS:** Questions 40-65 are incomplete sentences. There are four alternative words or phrases, A-D, given below each question. Choose the word that **best** completes the sentence and **blacken** the letter of your choice in the space provided in the answer sheet.

40. \_\_\_\_\_ in the town could you find any safe haven. I ask you to leave before it is too late.  
(A) Nowhere (C) Nothing  
(B) No one (D) Neither

41. \_\_\_\_\_ of you is responsible for what had happened. It was this Nigerian guy that stole everything.  
(A) Neither (C) One  
(B) Either (D) Both

42. Hebran \_\_\_\_\_ there since last October, but she wants to come back very soon. She says she is missing her little daughter.  
(A) is (C) has been  
(B) was (D) had been

43. I \_\_\_\_\_ this job for the last 35 years and I don't think I would even think of changing it. It is my world and I feel there is no better world for me.  
(A) was doing (C) had done  
(B) am doing (D) have done

44. I don't think I'll need a hand. I am sure I \_\_\_\_\_ manage to get it upstairs.  
(A) can (C) will  
(B) may (D) must

45. We were worried that everybody had very little money left. It was even more frustrating that Abdu, our group leader, had the \_\_\_\_\_ compared to the rest of us.  
(A) less (C) more little  
(B) most little (D) least

46. Despite the provocative comments made by some of her audience, she chose her words very carefully \_\_\_\_\_ not to go out of topic and make the issue personal. I really admired her patience.  
(A) so that (C) in order that  
(B) because of (D) so as

47. The fact is that I didn't know she was in such a serious problem. Now you calm down and I \_\_\_\_\_ do everything possible. OK?  
(A) may (C) can  
(B) am going to (D) will

48. By the time you come for your next holiday, they \_\_\_\_\_ the construction of the hotel. Surely, you will be staying there.  
(A) will have completed (C) would complete  
(B) already completed (D) will complete

49. You know your aunt is getting very old. You \_\_\_\_\_ visit her every day and see what is lacking. Check if she takes her meals properly.  
(A) must (C) have to  
(B) ought to (D) should

50. There might be skirmishes here and there in the country. \_\_\_\_\_, the system is more democratic than ever before and the majority seems to be happier.  
(A) But (C) Despite  
(B) Even so (D) Even though

51. Aren't you Mr. Karimu's daughter? \_\_\_\_\_, I thought someone introduced you to me.  
(A) Yes, I'm not (C) No, I am.  
(B) Yes, I am.. (D) No, he didn't.

52. Gebre didn't come to the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ fear of being labeled as a *puppet*. But it could have been better to go and see what people think about the system.  
(A) for (C) as  
(B) in case of (D) because

53. She was rude \_\_\_\_\_ all of us, so the president should take an immediate measure- in fact, see her off for good.  
(A) with (C) at  
(B) on (D) to

54. Nearly \_\_\_\_\_ of the invited guests appeared for the theatre and the manager was fuming about this. I said nothing, but chose to keep silent.  
(A) some (C) all  
(B) neither (D) none

55. I understand \_\_\_\_\_ could replace the trouble you took to make us live comfortably. All we could do is say thank you from the bottom of our heart.  
(A) something (C) nothing  
(B) everything (D) no anything

56. \_\_\_\_\_ need further clarification, give us a call or pay us a visit. We will be happy to assist.

(A) You may  
(B) You will  
(C) Would you  
(D) Should you

57. She showed such \_\_\_\_\_ gestures that the boy thought she loved him. We shouldn't totally blame him for his actions.

(A) pleasing  
(B) relaxing  
(C) misleading  
(D) daring

58. When we arrived in Addis Ababa, Bubu \_\_\_\_\_ the money yet. You can't imagine how cross I was as we had no cash on hand.

(A) hasn't sent  
(B) hadn't sent  
(C) didn't send  
(D) wouldn't send

59. Everybody reacted in a strange way. It was a really \_\_\_\_\_ blast that I could hear almost nothing of the screams and yells around. It took me five minutes to realize what was going on.

(A) devastating  
(B) disheartening  
(C) exploding  
(D) deafening

60. They still argue that the quality of education is steadily improving. Obviously they are trying to fool us, but we \_\_\_\_\_ the idea.

(A) don't expect  
(B) neither agree to  
(C) either take  
(D) never buy

61. I \_\_\_\_\_ with you, Abel; irregular class attendance isn't the cause of your failure.

(A) have disagreement  
(B) am disagreeing  
(C) disagreed  
(D) disagree

62. I am giving up the idea of starting an MA programme at Jombola University. Admission with them is in August, but I \_\_\_\_\_ from here by then. I will still have one more course to do.

(A) won't have graduated  
(B) won't be graduating  
(C) wouldn't graduate  
(D) won't graduate

63. \_\_\_\_\_ had we finished the cooking than he knocked at the door wanting something to eat. His noses should be very dependable.

(A) So soon  
(B) As soon as  
(C) No sooner  
(D) Very soon

64. You would easily get a good job if you \_\_\_\_\_ your spoken English.  
 (A) improve (C) were improving  
 ✓(B) improved (D) are improving
65. There are wide-spread \_\_\_\_\_ rumors of exempting students who score over 600 from educational cost-sharing.  
 (A) inspired (C) inspirational  
 (B) inspiration (D) inspiring

#### SECTION SIX: Communicative Activities (66-99)

**DIRECTIONS:** Questions 66-99 are presented in a form of dialogue. The part said by one of the speakers is given, and a blank space is left for the other. For each of the blank spaces, four alternative answers, A-D, are given. Choose the alternative that is most appropriate to complete the dialogue and **blacken** the letter of your choice in the space provided in the answer sheet.

66. **Boss:** What was their argument in brief?  
**Subordinate:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Yes, they always like to argue.  
 (B) They just kept talking. Nothing brief.  
 (C) Majority were not arguing strongly.  
 ✓(D) They want the group to leave now.
67. **Chemedha:** Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the nearest station?  
**Zemedkun:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Stations are big in this city.  
 ✓(B) Sorry. I'm a stranger here myself.  
 (C) Many people line up in the station.  
 (D) Why would you like to go to the station?
68. **Marta:** This is the pair of shoes I bought last week.  
**Ariat:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Did you really need one?  
 ✓(B) So fashionable, isn't it?  
 (C) Leather shoes last very long.  
 (D) What size do you usually wear?
69. **Mammo:** Are you coming to the party?  
**Mamitu:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) You like going to parties.  
 (B) Who told you I am throwing a party?  
 ✓(C) Only if I finish the assignment.  
 (D) How many parties have I got that day?

70. **Ujulu:** I heard that girl is very hard-working. She always stands first.  
**Hagos:** \_\_\_\_\_

- ✓ (A) Girls are mostly like that.
- ✓ (B) What is more, she is well-behaved.
- ✓ (C) Do you know her younger sister?
- ✓ (D) Where does she come from?

71. **Shaket:** They lost their grandma only a month ago.  
**Sosina:** \_\_\_\_\_

- ✓ (A) Sad! Their uncle is also critically ill.
- ✓ (B) They used to talk about her.
- ✓ (C) Who is their grandma?
- ✓ (D) Grandmas spoil their grand children.

72. **Yihun:** Poor Lili! She lost all her money.  
**Jember:** \_\_\_\_\_

- ✓ (A) What a pity! How come?
- ✓ (B) She is not very poor.
- ✓ (C) Was she walking around?
- ✓ (D) How much money was it?

73. **Demeku:** How is the weather?

**Azalech:** \_\_\_\_\_

- ✓ (A) What is the weather forecast?
- ✓ (B) It's summer here.
- ✓ (C) Phew! It's hot.
- ✓ (D) Wow, they are enjoying the sun.

74. **Nigusu:** The *wot* was too spicy. I just couldn't eat it.

**Nibrete:** \_\_\_\_\_

- ✓ (A) Was it *shiro wot* or something else?
- ✓ (B) Are you hungry now? Let's go out for dinner.
- ✓ (C) We didn't need any *wot*, as a matter of fact.
- ✓ (D) Gosh! Wasn't the taste also horrible?

75. **Tesfa:** Who walks on all fours in the morning, two in the afternoon and three in the evening?  
✓ **Soliana:** \_\_\_\_\_

- ✓ (A) A cow
- ✓ (B) A man
- ✓ (C) A hyena
- ✓ (D) An amputee

76. **Tourist:** The roads in the city are dilapidated.

**Friend:** \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Yeah, they should have at least been patched.
- (B) There are more pressing problems, though.
- (C) They are better in the countryside.
- (D) You know, the world economy is in a problem.

77. **Lelisa:** Shall we walk or take a bus?

**Jigsa:** \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Come on! We'd rather take a bus.
- (B) Do you always take buses?
- (C) Have you walked all morning?
- (D) Tell me. Why do you ask?

78. **Neima:** I'm worried. I'm performing awfully poor this year.

**Kulani:** \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) What courses did you fail?
- (B) Yes, I know a lot of students are.
- (C) Did you tell me that your dorm mate also flunked?
- (D) Night clubs don't help. Get down and study!

79. **Shumi:** Exams are round the corner. We have to work hard.

**Meseret:** \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) This semester is too short.
- (B) I couldn't agree more, Shumi,
- (C) Most of the students are lazy.
- (D) I'll sit in the corner and study.

80. **Student:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Friend:** If I were you, I would report to the campus police.

- (A) Where are my books? I left them all here.
- (B) I saw them fighting. Anything serious?
- (C) My ID is missing. What shall I do?
- (D) There is a mob dancing down there. So strange!

81. **Bertukan:** My new boyfriend loves me a lot.

**Mamitu:** \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Isn't that rather too soon to say?
- (B) He is very handsome, isn't he?
- (C) What is his name, please?
- (D) Did you break up with Temesgen?

82. Elsa: What shall we do about our politicians? They are all corrupt.

Frehiwot: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Corruption has now become rampant.
- (B) I don't think politicians in the West are corrupt.
- (C) Politics and corruption are the same in third world. Don't you think?
- (D) You don't have to say that. There are some honest ones.

83. Didi: I heard you won the scholarship.

Dunka: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) I won't be bothered if I don't.
- (B) Twenty of us applied for it.
- (C) Sure. I knew I would.
- (D) This is one of the best scholarships.

84. Alemu: Sounds like you had a boring day. Did anything interesting happen?

Feyissa: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) What's interesting?
- (B) Many things happen in this city.
- (C) Not really. Don't think so.
- (D) Often many things happen, but few may take our attention.

85. Aster: Jim and Jane are marrying next week.

Beli: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) I know Jim loves her, but she was going out with someone else.
- (B) Jane is so beautiful that all the boys around like her.
- (C) There are so many weddings to take place next week.
- (D) I don't think they would make a good couple.

86. You: Guess what! I bought a car.

Friend: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Are you serious? You must be joking!
- (B) I also want to buy a new one.
- (C) Where are cars sold in this city?
- (D) Cars are very important.

87. **Husband:** We have to be stringent in using our home provision.

**Wife:** What do you mean by that? How? You know we are spending the minimum possible.

**Husband:** I know. However, our income is diminishing and the cost of living sky-rocketing.

**Wife:** So, what should we do?

**Husband:** We've to change our style of living. Economize.

**Wife:** I concur; however, I disagree with your solution.

(A) Where did you put your money?

(B) Generally, the cost of living is rising.

(C) We have to work more and harder.

(D) Whether we like it or not we have to accept it.

88. **Driver:** My Toyota car is still perfect after 10 years on the road.

**Mechanic:**

(A) I have a Volkswagen.

(B) Do they also drive Toyota?

(C) My brother also has one.

(D) Toyota cars are the best.

89. **Abay:** They shouldn't have released all those prisoners.

**Mulatu:**

(A) Well, probably those who robbed public resources!

(B) Everybody wants the freedom out of prison.

(C) Most of the prisoners had been unjustly tortured.

(D) Who would like to stay in jail?

90. **Ashu:** There are positive changes all over the country.

**Zenebe:**

(A) Some people do not seem to like it.

(B) Yeah, but there is some instability here and there.

(C) Positive changes are good for the people.

(D) So many years have lapsed before we saw changes.

91. **Gonse:** I don't agree to her idea of perfectionism.

**Lakech:**

(A) Driving needs accuracy. Doesn't it?

(B) You mean it is not possible to be exact?

(C) Are you saying she is after precision?

(D) I know her brother makes a lot of mistakes.

92. Tsegaye: \_\_\_\_\_ What would you do?

Gutema: What comes to mind – calling the police or friends? I don't know.

- (A) Wow ! moons and stars.
- (B) Suppose you had an accident.
- (C) Alas, what a tough luck!
- (D) What is the cause of the accident?

93. Friend: \_\_\_\_\_

Ergicho: Alright, but only for five minutes.

- (A) Do you need the computer for long?
- (B) How about helping me with the computer?
- (C) Are they perhaps fixing my computer?
- (D) I'll need time to buy a new computer.

94. Student 1: I'm sorry. I don't remember. Have you seen them?

Student 2: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) I was busy doing my homework.
- (B) Probably, It was an empty room.
- (C) What were they doing? They must be our friends.
- (D) Sure. I've seen them with my naked eyes.

95. Seman: Who has two eyes, but cannot see?

Rahel: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) lightning
- (B) insect
- (C) camera
- (D) librarian

96. Beruktawit: I got the position I applied for.

Shashitu: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) For how long will you be serving?
- (B) I knew it was a well paid job.
- (C) Really? What good news!
- (D) Getting a job here is not very easy.

97. Manager: What happened to those new machines?

Technician: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Very frustrating! None of them is working.
- (B) May be, they are not good machines.
- (C) Shall we put them on auction?
- (D) Amazing! They are new and well-designed.

98. Doctor: How would it matter if the patients do not turn up on time?

Nurse: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) There is no patient here.
- (B) Well, I think this would oblige us to stay longer.
- (C) No, patients do not arrive on time.
- (D) On the contrary, patients are usually apprehensive.

99. Hamza: I'm sorry. I've broken your glasses.

Mother: \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) You know glasses are so fragile.
- (B) How disappointing! I got them only yesterday
- (C) These are very expensive, twenty birr each.
- (D) You will need to handle them carefully.

#### SECTION SEVEN: Writing (100-120)

DIRECTIONS: Questions 100-110 are related to different types of writing. Read each of them very carefully and choose the best answer from the four alternative answers, A-D, given. Then blacken the letter of your choice in the space provided in the answer sheet.

100. Which one of the following sentences is **WRONGLY** punctuated?

- (A) We uttered, "Just calm down!"
- (B) I asked, "Why don't you pick her up?"
- (C) "Sodere", I replied. 'I was there for a year.'
- (D) She said, "We'll be there in five minutes."

101. Which one of the following sentences is most likely taken from a narrative piece of writing?

- (A) She radically changed and was overwhelmed by the idea of feminism.
- (B) Feminism is an outlook claiming equality of women with men.
- (C) Women should enjoy the same opportunity as men, she believes.
- (D) Her life history shows that she was born in 1987.

102. Which one of the following could be an opening to a letter a company manager is writing to you with regard to the job you applied for?

- (A) How are you doing? I am writing to let you know that you have not ....
- (B) I regret to inform you that you have not been chosen ....
- (C) I'm dropping you a few lines just to bring to your attention that you have not....
- (D) Dear Sir, Remember you applied to our company for a job? Unfortunately you...

103. Which one of the following sentences is correctly punctuated?

- (A) Last week—I think it was Monday—I sent them a complete report.  
 (B) Last week, I think, it was Monday—I sent them a complete report.  
 (C) Last week; I think it was Monday, I sent them a complete report.  
 (D) Last week—I think, it was Monday, I sent them a complete report.

104. Which one of the following could be an ending you would possibly use to a letter you wrote to your best friend in Nazareth?

- (A) Best wishes, (C) Sincerely,  
 (B) Good bye! (D) Bye!

105. Early morning, I went for a walk and came back to the hotel to have breakfast with her and go out. Our plan for the day was to visit an old castle from the 17<sup>th</sup> century. As we finished breakfast, we packed our stuff and called a taxi.... These lines are taken from a piece of writing that is most likely:

- (A) Expository (C) Descriptive  
 (B) Narrative (D) Argumentative

106. Which one of the following is an example of a sentence extracted from a descriptive piece of writing?

- (A) There was no point in getting together to discuss the issue.  
 (B) We could hear from distance a huge crowd chanting and singing.  
 (C) First, we met the Deputy President right in front of his office.  
 (D) Officials like ministers in many countries have their own schedules.

107. Which one of the following sentences has a correct punctuation?

- (A) "Is that so?", Buli remarked politely. "Just to save you!"  
 (B) "Is that so?" Buli remarked politely; "Just to save you!"  
 (C) "Is that so" Buli remarked politely? "Just to save you!"  
 (D) "Is that so?" Buli remarked politely. "Just to save you!"

108. He was a real miser. Giving out a penny even to his old mum hurt him like a knife in the body. ... This is taken from a piece of writing that is most likely:

- (A) Expository (C) Narrative  
 (B) Argumentative (D) Descriptive

109. After graduation from a college, he went straight into the army and took training for three years. Apparently, it was towards the end of the training that he decided to join the front, so he established contact with the leaders. After that.... What kind of writing are the above lines most likely taken from?

- (A) Descriptive (C) Narrative  
 (B) Argumentative (D) Expository

110. Which one of the following words has a correct spelling?

(A) grafitti

(C) license

(B) arguement

(D) aquaintance

✗

✗

**DIRECTIONS:** Questions 111-120 have to do with research report writing. Read each of them very carefully and choose the best answer from the four alternative answers, A-D given. Then blacken the letter of your choice in the space provided in the answer sheet.

**Questions 111-115:** Suppose there are 18 other students than you in your class. The youngest is Eldana, 14, and the oldest is Biruk, 19. The breakdown in age of the remaining students is that six are 15, four are 16, three are 17 and four are 18. Answer the following questions based on the information above.

111. What is the range of the distribution?

(A) 3

(C) 4

(B) 5

(D) 6

14 15 16 17 18  
1 2 3 4 5

112. What is the mode of the distribution?

(A) 18

(C) 17

(B) 16

(D) 15

113. What is the median of the age distribution?

(A) 16

(C) 17

(B) 15

(D) 18

114. What is the class size?

(A) 17

(C) 20

(B) 18

(D) 19

115. What conclusion can we draw from the age distribution of these students?

(A) Most children in the country begin school at early age.

(B) Female children in the country start school earlier than the males.

(C) Children in the country do not seem to start school at the same age.

(D) The age of the child is an important variable to start primary school.

**Questions 116-120:** The following are extracts from a research report. Read each of them and identify the part of the report they have been taken from. Then blacken the letter of your choice, A-D, in the space provided in the answer sheet.

116. The study made an attempt to see if differences exist between the ways students from the rural areas and those from towns adapt to the higher education environment. Where in a research report would the above sentence most likely belong?  
(A) Data analysis  
(B) Methodology  
(C) Introduction  
(D) Conclusion

117. This study showed that both government and private media are biased in their own ways with regard to the information they transmit to the public. Which section of a research report are the above lines most likely taken from?  
(A) Introduction  
(B) Conclusion  
(C) Data analysis  
(D) Methodology

118. Fifty-five employees from each of the companies were made to fill in a questionnaire after on-the-job observations were conducted. Which section of a research report is the above sentence most likely taken from?  
(A) Introduction  
(B) Conclusion  
(C) Data analysis  
(D) Methodology

119. In order to objectively and genuinely address the needs of the employees, it is important that their voices are heard during appointment of managers. Where in a research report would the above sentence most likely belong?  
(A) Recommendation  
(B) Data analysis  
(C) Conclusion  
(D) Discussion

120. Of the 110 that filled in the questionnaire, 88 (80%) said the bonus they get from the companies are nowhere close to the extra-efforts they make to boost production. Which section of a research report is the above most likely extracted from?  
(A) Discussion  
(B) Data analysis  
(C) Conclusion  
(D) Meth

*THE END*

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