Telegram Fana Education Ethiopian University Entrance Exam English 2000-2011 E.C

SECTION ONE: GRAMMAR(1-369)

DIRECTION: The following questions (1-286) are incomplete sentences. There are four alternative words or phrases, A-D, given below each questions. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

| 1. How the piano was through my strong ambitious efformation A. did I come to learn B. I come to learn | | arn D. did I learn |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2. Abebe :? Hanna: My mother is very well, than | | aiii D. ulu i leaiii |
| | | |
| A. Where is your mother B. What happened to y | our mother | |
| C. How is your mother D. Can your mother g | et well | |
| 3. He works a security in the Sheraton hotel. | . | |
| A. like B. as C. for | D. In | |
| 4. I wish I rich to help the poor. | | |
| A. am B. were | C. will be | D. can be |
| 5. It is good to have intimate friends than a dozen. | | |
| A. much B. a little C. a fe | ew D. a lo | t |
| 6. The teacher stopped to respond to a mobile call. | | |
| A. to lecture B. lecturing | C. for lecturing | D. lecture |
| 7. We English ever since grade one. | | |
| A. were studying B. had been studying C. have be | en studying D. w | vill be studying |
| 8. Samson always talks about the same things. He's really | | |
| A. boring B. bored | C. bore | D. amazed |
| 9. During our childhood, Hanna us stories. | | |
| A. would often tell B. should often tell C. ofter | ntells D wi | ill often tell |
| 10. Ayelu : My sister has a severe headache. | i tello D. Wi | |
| Kaleab: I think she a doctor. | | |
| A. could see B. shall see C. might see | D. chould co | 00 |
| 11 the global weather change that we are experiencing | D. Siloulu se | ably face drought overvitwe vears |
| A. As a result of B. However C. Though | h Din onit | oably face diought every two years. |
| | | |
| 12. As soon as the witness had given his word to the detective, | neto leave the | : 100111. D Ilawad |
| A. had been allowed B. was allowed C. has I | | D. allowed |
| 13. The fire spread through the building quickly but some peop | | |
| A. could escape B. were able to escape C. car | n escape D. | would escape |
| 14. I had never expected to get the job. I was really wh | en I was offered i | t. |
| A. amazing B. amazed C. boring D | | |
| 15. Although the newsagents looked for extra copies of | f the magazine, th | ey found none. |
| A. nowhere B. somewhere C. everywhere | D. everything | |
| 16. Make sure you give a copy of the amended by-laws | | |
| | D. every | |
| 17. The Dean often does the photocopying so that the | secretaries can de | o more important work. |
| A. hers B. she C. her | D. herself | |
| 18. Because of her exceptional management performance, ou | r school principal | her official visit to the Ministry o |
| Education tomorrow. | | |
| A. started B. starts C. has started | D. starting | |
| 19. The Blue Nile, the longest river in the world, into the M | | |
| | D. goes | |
| 20. Here are the main points of the news again. The electoral b | | sults of the secret ballot |
| A. has announced B. has been announced C. wa | | |
| 21. It is the first time I to Godey in the Somalia region. | an announced b | Joing announced |
| - 1. It is the institution to code, in the solitalia region. | | |

| A. have been B. will have been C. was D. will be |
|--|
| 22. Once upon a time there was a beautiful princess who in a palace. |
| A. was lived B. lived C. will live D. lives |
| 23. When they arrived at the grand birthday party, we home. |
| A. had already went B. were already gone C. had already gone D. had already been gone |
| 24. A: Haven't you finished tidying your bedroom yet? |
| B: No, but by ten o'clock. Don't be so impatient. |
| A. I will have finished B. I have finished C. I finished D. I had finished |
| 25. When I lived in the country side, I five kilometers to school every day. I would get up |
| at 5A.M. and would take my breakfast bowl with me. |
| A. used to walk B. walk C. will walk D. should walk |
| |
| 26. Those boys playing football. They would sacrifice their meal times for it. They appreciate Adane |
| because he plays very well. A. adore B. are adoring C. will have been adored D. adores |
| A. adore B. are adoring C. Will have been adored D. adores |
| 27. Nina and Abera that they should get married soon. All they have to do is decide on the date. |
| A. are agreeing B. agree C. will be agree D. were agreeing |
| 28 a gymnast, Lynn knew the importance of exercise. |
| A. Having been B. To having been C. to have been D. To have |
| 29. Belay has read the progressive report and says he remains |
| A. pessimistic B. pessimist C. pessimistically D. pessimists |
| 30. Without by any of the guards, the thief entered the house. |
| A. being seen B. being saw C. having seen D. seeing |
| 31. Our new policy of energy conservation has become |
| 31. Our new policy of energy conservation has become A. economic B. economically C. economical D. economist |
| 32.I would be happy if the language I understand best as a medium of instruction in my school. |
| A. were used B. Will be used C. used D. were used to |
| 33. You speak French. ? |
| 33.You speak French,? A.will you B.don't you C. haven't you D. do you |
| 34 Lam your homeroom teacher ? |
| 34. I am your homeroom teacher,? A. am n't I B. am I C. I am not D. aren't I |
| 36.We dinner when the phone rang. |
| A. will have B. were having C. are having D. have |
| 37. You have to rely your abilities. |
| Λ on R by C with D at |
| A.on B.by C. with D. at 39.I am very hungry that I haven't eaten my breakfast. |
| A due to the fact |
| A. due to the fact B. so C. such D.as |
| 40. Which of the following pairs are not examples of 'Homophones'? |
| A. hear/here B. bite/bit C. weak/week D. sum/some |
| 41. The two couples went to the municipality to their marriage. |
| A. legally B. legal C. legalize D. legality |
| 42. The monitor gives permission to students a homeroom teacher. |
| A. like B. at C. for D. by |
| |
| 43. The athlete ran and won a medal. |
| 43. The athlete ran and won a medal. A. fastest B. fastly C. with fast D. fast |
| |
| A. fastest B. fastly C. with fast D. fast |
| A. fastest B. fastly C. with fast D. fast 44. I wish I rich to help the poor. |
| A. fastest B. fastly C. with fast D. fast 44. I wish I rich to help the poor. A.am B. were C. will be D. can be |
| A. fastest B. fastly C. with fast D. fast 44. I wish I rich to help the poor. A.am B. were C. will be D. can be 45. Today he comes than usual. A.letter B. later C. latter D. late |
| A. fastest B. fastly C. with fast D. fast 44. I wish I rich to help the poor. A.am B. were C. will be D. can be 45. Today he comes than usual. A.letter B. later C. latter D. late 46. In the African cup of Nations, the Ethiopian team played they normally do. |
| A. fastest B. fastly C. with fast D. fast 44. I wish I rich to help the poor. A.am B. were C. will be D. can be 45. Today he comes than usual. A.letter B. later C. latter D. late 46. In the African cup of Nations, the Ethiopian team played they normally do. A.well than B.good than C.better D. as better as |
| A. fastest B. fastly C. with fast D. fast 44. I wish I rich to help the poor. A.am B. were C. will be D. can be 45. Today he comes than usual. A.letter B. later C. latter D. late 46. In the African cup of Nations, the Ethiopian team played they normally do. A.well than B.good than C.better D. as better as 47 sophisticated a computer is, it cannot replace the human brain. |
| A. fastest B. fastly C. with fast D. fast 44. I wish I rich to help the poor. A.am B. were C. will be D. can be 45. Today he comes than usual. A.letter B. later C. latter D. late 46. In the African cup of Nations, the Ethiopian team played they normally do. A.well than B.good than C.better D. as better as |

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| | B. have been | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 76. The chair was | _safe to sit on because to | wo legs were wobbly. | |
| | B.an- | C. un- | D. dis- |
| 77. If I had seen anyone ch | neating on the exam, I cer | tainly the case to th | e invigilator. |
| A. will have reporte | ed | C. shall have reported | |
| B. would report | | D. would have re | ported |
| 78. The riches aren't | all the other pe | ople. | |
| A. as happier than | B. as happier a | c. the happiest | D. much happier than |
| 79. Talent is like a plant ne | eeds,watered, | and pruned. | •• |
| A. to be fed | B. to feed | C. feeding | D. eating |
| 80. Sorry, you can't go with | Ossian She | cake for my birthday | 2. J. |
| A is doing | B. is making | C does | D makes |
| 81. The horse man fell off | | | |
| Λ supporting | B. leaning | C walking D | _ stick. |
| 82. I feel that adore | | | |
| | | | |
| | B. someone | | D. everyone |
| 83. We started early | | | |
| | B. so that | | |
| 84. Our departure is only a | | | |
| A. still | B. yet | C. now D. alread | У |
| 85. In my life, I h | ad money counted in four | digits. How awful! | |
| | B. haven't neve | | |
| 86.The applications are a | accepted only if the app | licants submit them no | than may 20th . That is the |
| deadline. | | | |
| A. after | B. faster | C. sooner | D. later |
| 87. look at those black clo | uds! I think, it | | |
| A. is going to rain | B. will rain | C. mav rain | D. is raining |
| 88. Unless you see the crir | ninal | | 3 |
| 88. Unless you see the crir A. will not shout | B. don't shout | C. give shout | D. don't have shout |
| 89.Either of us exp | ected to submit a two-na | ge report by the end of M | May |
| A. are | | | n D. would have been |
| 90. lsn't it? She | | | D. Would have been |
| | B. interesting | | D. thrilling |
| 91.When I looked round t | be door the baby | o. appearing | D. trilling |
| 4 is also in a | D. clopt | C. was sleeping | D. wore electing |
| | | C. was sleeping | D. were sleeping |
| 92. We to Ireland for | • | | |
| A. goes | | | D.went |
| 93. I'm very tiredo | | | 5 |
| A. I drive | B. I'm driving | C. I've been driving | D. I've driven |
| 94. When Mesfinth | | | |
| | B. has repaired | C. repaired | D. was repairing |
| 95. Genet was out of breat | | | |
| A. she'd been runni | ng B. she did run | C. she's been runr | ning D. she's run |
| 96.Don't worry. I be | | | |
| A.not | | c) will not | d) won't. |
| 97. Boyish was digging the | | | |
| A. arrives | | C. had arrived | D. arrived |
| 98. A: Haven't you finishe | | | |
| | en o'clock. Don't be so im | | |
| | | | D. I had finished |
| A. I WIII Have HIIISH | ed B. I have finished | Abol: Of course ! | D. I Hau IIIIIsheu |
| 99. Martha: Will you call m | e back later, please? | Abel. Of Course, I _ | you. |
| A. WIII Call B. 8 | am going to call (| C. won't call | |
| 100. Abel: Where is the ca | | | |
| A. has been | B. has go | one C | . goes D. is going |

| 101. My arms are aching now because I | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| A. am swimming B. swam 102. Great innovationsin the field of Co | C. swim | D. I've been swimming |
| 102. Great innovationsin the field of Co | omputer science and technolog | y in the 20th century. |
| A. have made B. were made | aking C. have been | made D. were made |
| 103. I writing the new book for my stude | | |
| A. had finished B. have finished | | D. will have finished |
| 104. While I was watching TV, Imy brot | | |
| A. saw B. was seein | n C have seen | D. see |
| 105. If someone is bleeding, wegloves to tre | eat them | 2. 330 |
| Δ could wear R wear | C will wear | D. should wear |
| A.could wear B. wear 106. If the baker had intended to make a cake, he | haking nowder | D. Silodia Wedi |
| A. have bought B. would have bought | ht C would huy D will have | hought |
| 107. If the weather was fine, weearly and | | bought |
| A. would all get up B. will all get up | | not up |
| | | |
| 108. If the time frame were 2025, the Millennium D | Development goals | -• |
| A. would achieve C. would have been achieved | B. would be achieved | |
| | | |
| 109. If only I had listened to my doctor, I so | | |
| A. will have grown C. would have grown | B. have grown | |
| $oldsymbol{\sigma}$ | <u> </u> | |
| 110. If more girls go to school, more girls | the workforce. | |
| A. will enter B. would enter 111. Your teacher: How is your brother now? | C. would have entered | d D. enter |
| 111.Your teacher: How is your brother now? | You: He is today. | |
| A. much bad B. much worse | C. more worse | D. more much worse |
| 112.This new sofa isthe old one. | | |
| A. much nicer than | B. the most nice than | |
| C. much more nicer than | D. more nicer than | |
| 113. This isn'tas the last one we stayed in. | | |
| A. as comfortable a hotel | B. as a comfortable ho | otel |
| C. such comfortable a hotel | D. as a comfortable a | a hotel |
| 114.The older you get,it becomes to find a job |). | |
| A. the most difficult | B. the more difficult | |
| C. the difficult | D. the more difficult t | than |
| 115.This isbuilding in the town. | | |
| A. the old B. much older | C. the oldest | D the older |
| 116. Look over there! The girl is wearing attractive | | |
| | | |
| A. spotless B. reckl 117. At the end of the day, the workers at the mine | were exhausted | 5 D. politicos |
| | C. completely | D. quite |
| 118.Some of my friends change their mobile every | • | • |
| A. although B. despite | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | D. but |
| · | | |
| 119. The manager employed an accountant A. so as B. so | | |
| | C. however | D. so that |
| 120Mr. Douglas has not been in charge for long | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | and the control of th |
| A. Although B. Despite | C. However | D. As though |
| 121.You won't learn to use a keyboard properly | | D :(. |
| A. until B. unless | | D. if not |
| 122there aren't many books in the library, it | • | |
| A. Although B. Because | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |). As a result of |
| 123 few books, the school library is a q | | |
| A. Despite B. Even though (| | D. Since |
| 124. You should leave home earlyto b | | |
| A. in case not B. so that not | C. if not | D. in order not |
| 126 I'll introduce you to the man with I share a | flat | |

| A. whom | | | D. which |
|--|--|----------------------------|--|
| 127. All my friends joined AU. I wish | I Entrance exami | nation . | |
| A. were passed | | | D. will pass |
| 128. I wish I Entrance examinatio | | | |
| A. were passed B. v | | | D. pass |
| | | | D. разз |
| 129 David had been a bit m | | | D. D. + f |
| | | C. Otherwise | D. But for |
| 131. The case to the manage | r if you are not satisf | ied with our service. | |
| A. must have been taken | B. must take | C. must be to | aken D. must have taken |
| 132. When I got home late last night, | I found that my wife | to the station. | |
| A. had taken 133. I have two brothers worl | B. will be taken | C. had been taken | D. had been taking |
| 133. I have two brothers worl | c is in the ministry of | education. | ŭ. |
| A. whose | | C. who | D. which |
| 134. The students are participating a | | | D. Willon |
| A. similar | D oo | C. like | D the same |
| | D. d5 | C. like | D. tile Sairie |
| 135. By next year this time, I | Addis Ababa Univers | ity. | |
| A. am joined B. join | | | ng |
| 136. Which of the following sentence | | | |
| A.I didn't succeed in the busir | ness because I was c | areless. | |
| B. But for my carelessness, I | would have succeede | ed in the business. | |
| C. But for the fact that I was o | | | iness. |
| D. But for the fact that I am c | and the second of the second o | | |
| 107 The police and and the thirt | | | 11000. |
| A. don't move B. stop | | D maya nat | |
| | | | |
| 138. The students did not want to mi | | | _ |
| A. neither did the teacher B. | | | ner D. so teachers were |
| 139. I found this problem a bit | the rest of the challe | nges. | |
| A. tougher than | B. the tough | C. the toughest | D. more tough |
| 140. Who do you think took my bag? | I tried to search it fo | or a long time, but it isr | ı't . |
| A. everywhere B. nowhe | | | D. anywhere |
| 141. Neither the students nor the tea | | | and the control of th |
| A. is B. has | C are | טווטוטוכ וטו נווכ וטטנ טענ | D. have |
| 142. This sort of advertisement | overnubere ten ver | ro ogo | D. Have |
| 142. This sort of advertisement | everywhere ten yea | ars ago. | |
| A. has been seen B. was | | | |
| 143. The building is so complex. You | | | |
| A. exit | | C. escape away | |
| 144. I know the man in a red hat! He | is married the | e account manager of | APSS. |
| A. with B. to | C. fro | m D | |
| 145. She rarely comes to visit her pa | rents during vacation | ı,? | |
| | | n't she D. didn't | she |
| 147.If I had communicated the inform | | | |
| | | | |
| A. will not have happened. C. has not happened. | D. WUUI | a not have happened | |
| C. nas not nappened. | D. WIII NOT N | appen | |
| 148. When she did not understand the | | | |
| A. spoke B. has spo | ken C. spea | aks D. will sp | eak |
| 149.I wish international organization | | | |
| A. will recognize C. would have been recogniz | В. ч | would recognize | |
| C. would have been recogniz | ed D. | will be recognizing | |
| 150. An ultrasound is a machine, | uses sound wa | eves to identify medica | al problems |
| Δ where B | whose | C which | D that |
| A. where B. v 151.We don't want to spend all day in | the muceum Lebeur | ld think wa | onough by lunch time |
| A will be a seem all day if | rule museum. I snou | O will a se | enough by functi-time. |
| A, will have seen B. | | | |
| 152.I had better reserve a seat today | | | |
| A so as B ir | Case C | as a result | D although |

recent

| 153 | I wasn't | so fat, I would be | able to get | into these tr | ousers. | | |
|---------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----|
| | A. As if | B. Despite | C. | If only | | D. Because | |
| | his year's figures sho | w that Harar Bre | wery has b | pecome prof | itable and i | s now doing well | its |
| · | lems. A. in spite of | B. even though | | C. but | | D. although | า |
| 156.7 | he staff are working a | it weekends | co | mplete the p | roject in tim | ne. | |
| | A. so as to | B. so that | | C. for | | D. in order | |
| 157.N | Markos heard the news | on the radio | | he was drivir | ng home. | | |
| | A. as | B. as so | on as | C. just | | D. until | |
| 158.\ | ou won't learn to use | a keyboard propei | ·lv | you practis | e | | |
| | A. until | B. unles | S | C. if | D. if not | | |
| 159.7 | A. until The stereo didn't work, | Daw | it took it b | ack to the sh | юр. | | |
| | A. because | B. in ord | ler to | C. so | D. sc | that | |
| 162. <i>A</i> | Akalu: Do you mind not | leaving your pape | ers all over | the table? | | | |
| Bi | zuneh : Oh, sorry. I'll ta A. I go B. I s | ke them all with m | ne when | | | | |
| | A. I go B. I s | hall go (| C. I will go | | D. I'm | n going | |
| 1163 | .Why do they always p | lay | music? | | | | |
| | A. so terrible | | | | ble | D. so terrible | |
| 164. | Petros has two brothe | rs, but he doesn't | speak to _ | of th | em. | | |
| | A. any | B. both | | C. either | | D. neither | |
| 165 | has left a bicyo | ele outside. | | | | | |
| | A. Anyone | B. Anything | C. Some | eone | D. Someth | ing | |
| 166. | Would vou mind waitir | na onlv | m | inutes? | | | |
| | | | | | | D. a few | |
| 167.I | can't go to a party. I h | aven't got | to | wear. | | | |
| | A. anything The two girls often we | B. everything | | C. some | thing | D. nothing | |
| 168. | The two girls often we | ar | clothes. | | J | J | |
| | A. each other It's late. How much lor A. go along My shoes are dirty. I'd | B. each other's | | C | c. themselve | es D. themselves' | |
| 169. | lt's late. How much lor | nger are you going | to | wo | orking? | | |
| | A. go along | B. go on | C. c | o through | 3 | D. go with | |
| 170. | Mv shoes are dirty. I'd | better take them | | before I | come in. | . | |
| | A. away | B. off | | | c. on | D. up | |
| 171. | The bus iourney costs | more now. They'v | e put the f | ares | | - · - · - · | |
| | A. out | B. over | | C. up | | D. down | |
| 172 | We'd all decided to go | on holiday togeth | er, but the | nlan fell | .I'm af | raid | |
| | The bus journey costs A. out We'd all decided to go A. away | B. back | C. (| out D. | through | | |
| 173 I | suppose you're being | nice to make | the av | wful way you | i hehaved ve | esterday | |
| ., . | A. away of | | | | | | |
| 174 | Abdi: Do you think I sh | | | 0 | . 2. | чр . с. | |
| | yan: You shouldn't do | | | k it's the riah | t thing to do |) | |
| - 50 | A. if B. in | case (| you ann C_unless | r ir o tilo rigil |) when | , . | |
| 175 N | Лу shoes are dirty. I'd l | | | | | | |
| 170.1 | A. away | | | C | | D. up | |
| 176 1 | The bus journey costs | | | roo | | • | |
| | A. out | | | in | D. do | wn | |
| | We'd all decided to go | | | | | | |
| 1//. | A. away | | | | | | |
| 170 I | suppose you're being | | | | | | |
| 1701 | A. away of | | | | | | |
| 170 | It's late. How much lor | nger are you going | to | 14/ | orking? | <i>D</i> . up 101 | |
| 1/5. | Λ an along | R go on | .0 | wc | orking: | h D go with | |
| 100 | A. YU divily | o uo on | | | , 00 1111000 | i D. GO WILII | |
| | It was agreed that the | football match | | | go unoug. | 3 | |
| 180. | A. go along It was agreed that the A. be postponed | football match | os o | noetnanad | yo uu oog | was nostnored | |

| A. will make B. make C. could make D. made | |
|---|-----|
| 182. I have searched all over and could it be found. Someone must have thrown it out. | |
| A. nowhere B. everywhere C. anywhere D. somewhere | |
| 183. I hope vou will visit us next summer. | |
| A. will you B. won't you C. don't you D. are you | |
| 184. It is disheartening that the whole class is away to Lalibela. It means is coming for my birth | nda |
| party. | |
| A. anybody B. eveybody C. nobody D. somebody | |
| 185. Neither your relatives nor you allowed to leave at the moment. Things should clear up. | |
| A. is B. are C. be D. have | |
| | |
| 186. It has come to my attention that none of them died in the accident. A .has B. have C. is D. are | |
| A .lids D. lidve C. IS D. die | |
| 187. What they are doing is not relevant the instructions in the book. Better tell them to stop. | |
| A. OI B. about C. to D. with | |
| 188. My holiday was never I could use every minute for something enjoyable. | |
| A. boring B. worrying C. annoying D. thrilling | |
| 189. I haven't seen it, but I could imagine that the Renaissance Dam isthan other dams we have in | th |
| country. | |
| A. very bigger B. absolutely bigger C. much bigger D. more bigger 190. Has the plane landed? People are waiting outside to welcome him. | |
| 190. Has the plane landed? People are waiting outside to welcome him. | |
| A. now B. still C. yet D. till now | |
| A. now B. still C. yet D. till now 191. We have lived in this area since child hood but we seen anything like that before. | |
| A. have never B. haven't never C. have ever D. haven't ever | |
| 192. I hope we our tenth round by June. We have already done seven now. | |
| A. have completed B. should complete C. will have completed D. will complete | |
| 193. I hard for this exam since September and, I think, I did the right thing. | |
| A had really worked B have really worked | |
| A. had really worked C. really worked D. will have really worked | |
| 194. Unless you carefully the matter, you won't easily find out what is going on. | |
| A look at P look into C look up to D look upon | |
| A. look at B. look into C. look up to D. look upon 195. Rosa dropped to collect her book. She was so cooperative. | |
| A by D. arayınd | |
| A. by B. on C. about D. around | |
| 196. We are putting up a notice three weeks in advance you have enough time to process your travel. | |
| A. so as B. in order C. so that D. so as that | |
| 197. It is now generally accepted that in the future robots will take over many of our tasks, especially the | |
| more type of jobs. A. repetitive B. repeating C. repetition D. repeated | |
| A. repetitive B. repeating C. repetition D. repeated | |
| 198. I think my father in this college since 2000. | |
| A. teaches B. taught C. is teaching D. has taught | |
| 199. The telephone Can you answer it, please? | |
| A. can ring B. is ringing C. rang D. has rang | |
| 200. My English teacher usually wears jeans, but today he a suit. | |
| A. wears B. wore C. is wearing D. has been wearing | |
| 201. My house into last night for the second time. | |
| A. broke B. broken C. was broken D. has been broken | |
| 202 This question is a little the next one | |
| 202. This question is a little the next one. A. less difficult as B. difficult than C as difficult as D. less difficult than | |
| 203. If I time, I will do some shopping. | |
| A. had B. have C. will have D. am having | |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | |
| 204. If all well, she should be here before it gets dark. | |
| A. go B. went C. goes D. had gone | |
| 205. What it actually like to wake up one day with more money than you can imagine. | |
| A. does B. is C. has D. do | |
| 206. Do you find difficult to meet new people? | |

| | | | | | | C. triey are | υ. π | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------|
| 207 | | | in the room _ | | | | | | |
| | A. to | o listen | В | b. having to | listen | C. listening | D. lis | stens | |
| 208 | 3. A roon | n fo | or you at the F | Hilton Hote | l. | | | | |
| | A. h | as reserved | Е | 3. has been | reserving | C. has been | reserved | D. reserves | 3 |
| 209 |). I turne | d round to f | ind a man | knife | e at me. | C. points | | | |
| | A. p | oint | | B. pointed | | C. points | D. po | ointina | |
| 210 |) It see | ms she wan | ts me to do h | er favour \ | /ou know s | he has never been | as nice | me as sh | ne is |
| 210 | | | with | | | | do filoc | 1110 03 31 | IC 13. |
| 211 | | | | | | | uld tour cour | triaa in tha wa | -l-d |
| 211 | | | | | | Lucky her! She wo | ulu toul coull | tiles ili tile woi | iu. |
| 010 | A. | roaming | B. touring | J | visiting | D. walking | | | |
| 212 | z. visuai | ily impaired | people usuali | y use | | watches. That ma | kes lite easy t | or tnem. | |
| | Α. | speaking | B. talk | ing | C. feeling | watches. That ma D. touchin | g | | |
| 213. | Marijua | na is told | | in this | country. yoı | u can even be jaile ere D. everyw | d if you are fo | und with it. | |
| | A. | anywhere | B. som | ewhere | C. nowhe | ere D. everyv | /here | | |
| 214. | Some p | eople | | set feet o | ut of their lo | cal town. They live | e and die just | there. | |
| | | | B. never | | | | | | |
| 215. | | | | | | tions is affecting | the lives of n | nillions in deve | elopina |
| | | | nowever, think | | | | | | |
| | Δ | is not true | R is the ca | se C.cc | ould be dance | gerous D. is qu | iite convincina | 1 | |
| 216 | | | | | | or rich countries t | | | alwaye |
| | | | | ii is just aii | otilei way i | or fich countries t | o exploit the p | Joor Offes. The | aiways |
| | | Llav alabali | | + | O Con | alabalization is s | avaat idaa | | |
| | | | | | | globalization is a | | | |
| | | | | | | son, globalization i | s exploitative | • | |
| 217. | Genet: I | Haven't I see | en you somev | vhere arour | nd Ambo? | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | az: What?_ | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | I come from Amb | | | |
| | В | Are you seri | ous? You hav | en't. | D. Are you | a tourist? How d | id you go ther | e yourself? | |
| 218. | | | _ you and you | ır wife have | e concocted | this. I have never | said that. | | |
| | A. | Both B. | Nor C. | . All | D. Either | | | | |
| 219. | The pur | chasers sho | ould be accou | ntable for v | what had ha | ppened | Piece i | s faulty. | |
| | | | . Neither | | | | | | |
| 220 | The pol | ice | him in t | he area so | many times | s and now they hav | ve him as a pr | imary suspect | |
| | Δ | have seen | R saw | ^ c | 200 D | s and now they hav . had seen | . o ao a pi | many caopeet | • |
| 221 | Unless: | wa salva au | r internal prob | olem we | JCC D | not think of challe | naina the enc | mv | |
| ZZ I. | ۸ | we solve ou | B. might | C con | D 0116 | h+ | inging the ene | ziiiy. | |
| 222 | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>ZZZ.</i> | i wonde | er it i | Still | see ner all | ve. Sne nas | been ill for 10 yea | ırs. | | |
| 000 | | | 3. could | | | will | | | |
| 223. | | | | | | of | | | |
| | | | | | | so talented D |). most talente | ed | |
| 224. | We stud | died togethe | er at college, b | out I | h | er ever since. | | | |
| | A. | haven't seei | n B. won'i | t have seer | n C. hav | ve seen D. di | dn't see | | |
| 225. | My siste | er | me a į | parcel two | weeks ago, | but I received it or | nly yesterday. | | |
| | | | | | |). had been sent | | | |
| 226 | | | | | | lse and had childr | en Better ford | net her | |
| | A WOU | ıld marry | R has ma | rried (| C will have r | narried D. had | l married | got 110. | |
| 227 | 7 If your | were to be s | teacher vou | ineu (| ave to ioin | a college of educa | ation and take | a nacassary | |
| troi | ning Vo | u can't ium | into the prof | fossion from | m the etreet | a college of educa . A. Would I | N/ill | C. Shall | D. |
| | _ | u can i jum | o into the proi | lession iroi | in the street | . A. Would I | o. Will | C. Shall | D. |
| Cou | | 137 1 | | | | . I. al | | | |
| | | | | | | nk, theys | | | |
| | . marry | | | | | narried D. w | /III marry | | |
| | | | | | | a call and ask. | | | |
| | A. Ough | t to give | B. am giv | ring | C. will give | D. must gi | ve | | |

| 230. He sold his old house buy a new one. Unfortunately, however, it didn't work out and now he has no |
|--|
| house. |
| A. so that to B. so as to C. in order that to D. because of to |
| 231. They were all having lunch you came. It was a bad time. |
| A. while B. after C. when D. before |
| 322. She is genuinely broke, we have to contribute some for her. Come on, she is our friend. |
| A. because of B. Consequently C so that D. So |
| 233. Listen! She is the one sittingAli. Go and get her. A. by front of B. next of C. behind to D. next to |
| |
| 234. Each one of us help those affected by the drought. It is immoral to leave them to starve. |
| A. ought to B. will C. must D. can |
| 235. Press the button in front of youyou hear the bell ring. If you could do it before anyone, the money will |
| be yours. |
| A. while B. as quickly C. as soon as D. not too late 236. I will take advanced English courses to get a better job. |
| 236. I will take advanced English courses to get a better job. |
| A. In order B. for C. so that D. In order for |
| 237 you and your wife have concocted this. I have never said that. |
| A. All B. Nor C. Both C. Either |
| 238. I have a terrible headache; I see a doctor this evening. A. can B. could C. may D. |
| should |
| 239. Don't you think he can easily beat his contender? He is faster and |
| A. very strong B. more strong C. much stronger D. more stronger |
| 240. I do not understand what is going on. She has never been so nice me. |
| A. to B. with C. on D. for |
| 241. They do not teach this course in this town. |
| A. somewhere B. some place C. nowhere D. anywhere |
| 242. We have heard that your sister a baby. |
| A. is going to have B. must have C. will have D. shall have |
| 243. We studied together at college, but I her ever since. |
| A. did not see B. will not have seen C. have seen D. have not seen |
| 244. I heard she became a ambassador. Lucky her! She could tour countries in the world. |
| A. visiting B. touring C. roaming B. walking |
| 245. I am really working hard to save money. By September next year. I my own house and car. |
| A. will buy B. have bought C. must buy D. will have bought. |
| 246. I see new machines unloaded in her premise. I think, she production soon. |
| A. start B. will start C. may be starting D. is going to start |
| 247. Are you sure he is back from Australia? If so, I to see him. |
| A. will have B. am going C. ought have D. should have |
| 248. Had it not been for his unswerving moral and financial support. I completed my education. A. should have B. wouldn't have C. would not D. would have |
| |
| 249. I have got tea and coffee, so you can have |
| A. each B. neither C. either D. neither of the two |
| 250. Sit down! I have got some news for you this morning. |
| A. exciting B. excitement C. anxious D. ambitious |
| 251. I Tom for about ten years now. |
| A. know B. knew C. have known D. have been knowing |
| 252. If I saw anyone cheating on this exam, I report it to the invigilator. |
| A. may B. would C. will D. am going to |
| 253. You do not need to come unless I |
| A. will phone B. phoned C. phone D. am phoning |
| 254. She is not she thinks she is. |
| A. so bright as B. very bright as C. bright as D. such a bright as |
| 255. The teacher was talkingthat we all fell asleep. A so sloely B too slowly C slowly D very slowly |
| A SU SIDELY D TOD SIDWLY U SIDWLY D VELV SIDWLY |

| 256. I wanted us to leave , but he says |
|---|
| A. we would B. he would not C. I would not D. do not have |
| 257. Titi and Bubu are both my friends , but I like Babu |
| A. most B. the more C. more D. the most |
| 258. I in that restaurant so many times and their meals are really delicious. Shall we go there? |
| A. ate B. eat C. had eaten D. have eaten |
| 259. I in a small town since I was born and planned to stay until I was fifty. |
| A. lived B. have been living C. had lived D. will have lived |
| 260. I was doing some washing he came. He just said hello and left . That is all I know. |
| A. while B. when C. since D. during |
| 261. Give me a call back from you trip. |
| A. while you got B. when you get C. while you get D. when you will get |
| 262. Melat has done this she was 20. Wouldn't it now be sensible to promote her to a management |
| position? |
| A. yet B. fromC. since D. still now |
| 263. Please ask if they haven't mailed the document It should be here by Monday. |
| A. yet B. now C. still D. still now |
| 264. He has secured his visa and everything necessary for his travel. They say he move to the USA. |
| A. may B. will C. might D. is going to |
| 265. They St. Gabriel Church, Dire Dawa, for the last ten years. It seems they are going to do the same this |
| year too. |
| A. visited B. did visit C. had visited D. have visited |
| 266. It would be embarrassing the truth. The good thing was that no one told her what had happened. |
| A. is she to find out C. has she to find out B. has she to find out D. were she to find out |
| |
| 267. In my opinion, he has come in contact with her. Listen! He could not have raped her. |
| A. just B. ever C. never D. barely |
| 260 in the country can you find people from of auch high. Better take it as a norm and live with it |
| 268 in the country can you find people free of such bias. Better take it as a norm and live with it. |
| A. Nowhere B. Anywhere C. Somewhere D. Everywhere |
| A. Nowhere B. Anywhere C. Somewhere D. Everywhere 269. I understand of us is responsible. We were out of town when it happened. |
| A. Nowhere B. Anywhere C. Somewhere D. Everywhere 269. I understand of us is responsible. We were out of town when it happened. A. all B. both C. either D. neither |
| A. Nowhere B. Anywhere C. Somewhere D. Everywhere 269. I understand of us is responsible. We were out of town when it happened. A. all B. both C. either D. neither |
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| A. Nowhere B. Anywhere C. Somewhere D. Everywhere 269. I understand of us is responsible. We were out of town when it happened. A. all B. both C. either D. neither 270. 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. A. no B. all C. none D. every 271. Now that Mom is gone, I don't have anyone about my future plan. A. talk B. talk C. to talk to D. talking to 272. She if that happened to her again. A. cries B. will cry C. would cry D. would have cried |
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| A. Nowhere B. Anywhere C. Somewhere D. Everywhere 269. I understand of us is responsible. We were out of town when it happened. A. all B. both C. either D. neither 270. 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. A. no B. all C. none D. every 271. Now that Mom is gone, I don't have anyone about my future plan. A. talk B. talk C. to talk to D. talking to 272. She if that happened to her again. A. cries B. will cry C. would cry D. would have cried 273. If come late one more time, my teacher not let me in. A. can B. does C. will D. must 274. Sara isn't she used to be. A. a good singer as C. as good a dinger as B. as a good singer D. so good a singer than 275. Had they sought assistance, we sent out life saves. We don't understand why they chose to keep silent. A. had B. have C. will have D. would have 276. They took her to the dentist she could get some help. A. so B. that C. consequently D. in |
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| A. Nowhere B. Anywhere C. Somewhere D. Everywhere 269. I understand of us is responsible. We were out of town when it happened. A. all B. both C. either D. neither 270. 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. A. no B. all C. none D. every 271. Now that Mom is gone, I don't have anyone about my future plan. A. talk B. talk C. to talk to D. talking to 272. She if that happened to her again. A. cries B. will cry C. would cry D. would have cried 273. If come late one more time, my teacher not let me in. A. can B. does C. will D. must 274. Sara isn't she used to be. A. a good singer as C. as good a dinger as B. as a good singer D. so good a singer than 275. Had they sought assistance, we sent out life saves. We don't understand why they chose to keep silent. A. had B. have C. will have D. would have 276. They took her to the dentist she could get some help. A. so B. that C. consequently D. in order to 277. She started seeing him as soon as we left. This means: A. she was seeing him shortly before we left. |
| A. Nowhere B. Anywhere C. Somewhere D. Everywhere 269. I understand of us is responsible. We were out of town when it happened. A. all B. both C. either D. neither 270. 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. A. no B. all C. none D. every 271. Now that Mom is gone, I don't have anyone about my future plan. A. talk B. talk C. to talk to D. talking to 272. She if that happened to her again. A. cries B. will cry C. would cry D. would have cried 273. If come late one more time, my teacher not let me in. A. can B. does C. will D. must 274. Sara isn't she used to be. A. a good singer S. C. as good a dinger as B. as a good singer D. so good a singer than 275. Had they sought assistance, we sent out life saves. We don't understand why they chose to keep silent. A. had B. have C. will have D. would have 276. They took her to the dentist she could get some help. A. so B. that C. consequently D. in order to 277. She started seeing him as soon as we left. This means: A. she was seeing him shortly before we left. B. she started seeing him shortly after we left. |
| A. Nowhere B. Anywhere C. Somewhere D. Everywhere 269. I understand of us is responsible. We were out of town when it happened. A. all B. both C. either D. neither 270. 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. A. no B. all C. none D. every 271. Now that Mom is gone, I don't have anyone about my future plan. A. talk B. talk C. to talk to D. talking to 272. She if that happened to her again. A. cries B. will cry C. would cry D. would have cried 273. If come late one more time, my teacher not let me in. A. can B. does C. will D. must 274. Sara isn't she used to be. A. a good singer she used to be. A. a good singer D. so good a singer than 275. Had they sought assistance, we sent out life saves. We don't understand why they chose to keep silent. A. had B. have C. will have D. would have 276. They took her to the dentist she could get some help. A. so B. that C. consequently D. in order to 277. She started seeing him as soon as we left. This means: 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. C. she started seeing him long after we left. |

| A. never starte | | for years now: I whish I C. have never started D. was never starting | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | | | |
| 280. I know I was | | C. everywhere | D somowhere |
| 281. Not all the seats | in the exam hall t | aken vet. | |
| | B. are C. wei | | |
| A. avoided | B will be avoided | C. is to be avoided | of the world's population. D. has been avoided |
| 283. I wonder if we | | D years' time. Duld D. cou | ld |
| and the second of the second o | | luate school for two ye | |
| A. since | b. after | C. when | |
| 285. The building colla | • | | |
| | great piece of music. | | D oro going to oniov |
| | | د. are enjoying | g D. are going to enjoy |
| A. was discove | ered | C. had been discovered | ed |
| B. will be disco | overed | C. had been discovered D. will have been discovered by the control of the control | overed |
| 287. I found the news | from the doctors | ; they s | aid Mom is in a good condition today |
| (A) initiating | (B) entertainir | ng (C) encoura | ging (D) exciting |
| 288. I`m delighted | you ir | n such a good health. | |
| (A) I see | (B) entertaining | (C) to see | (D) for I see |
| 289. Many children of | ten enjoy listening to | such an | story of adventure. |
| (A) excited | (B) exciting | (C) excitement (D |) amusement |
| 290. None of the furni | ture we brought last v | week | _yet. |
| (A) has arrived | (B) arrive | (C) has arrived (D) | will have arrived |
| 291. You | look like a gentlema | n nor speak like one. | |
| (A) never | (B) ever | (C) either (D) nei | ther |
| 292. According to a re | ecent survey, young di | rivers are | likely to have an accident. |
| / · · · · · · | | | |
| (A) the worse | (B) the more | (C) the worst (D) |) the most |
| (A) the worse 293. Class begin only | • • | |) the most |
| 293. Class begin only | after you | registration. | ed (D) had completed |
| 293. Class begin only (A) completed | after you(B) complete | registration. | ed (D) had completed |
| 293. Class begin only (A) completed 294. Next week this ti | after you (B) complete me, I | registration. (C) will complete all my examinations | ed (D) had completed |
| 293. Class begin only (A) completed 294. Next week this ti (A) I am finishing | after you (B) complete me, I (B) have finish | registration. (C) will complete all my examinations | ed (D) had completed (D) will have finished |

| 296. If the media rep | oorted that nobody d | ied in the crash, the | en | them should b | e alive. You don`t have to cry. |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) either | (B) neither | (C) both | (D) none | | |
| 297. I just heard or there is anything I | | company is sellir | ng goods at a big o | discount. I | go and check if |
| (A) will | (B) would | (C) may | (D) am going t | o | |
| 298. I`m sure you _ | | _a good time stay | ing here with me t | his coming sun | nmer. |
| (A) will have | (B) should h | ave (C) h | ave (D) will b | e having | |
| 299 | was the bus th | at I was almost la | ate for this exam. | | |
| (A) Very slow | (B) Too slow | v (C) So s | slow (D) As | slow | |
| 300. It is hard to im | nagine what life wa | s like | there were n | o computers or | mobile phones. |
| (A) while | (B) when | (C) where | (D) during | 1 | |
| 301. Doctors | help yo | u unless you tell | them what`s wron | g. | |
| (A) can`t | (B) couldn't | (C) shouldn | ı`t (D) mustn | `t | |
| 302. I don't unders | tand why he suspe | ected us | From amon | g us would wan | t his money. |
| (A) No one | (B) Any one | (C) No anyone | (D) Not sor | neone | |
| 303. Did you know | that Mary and Bed | ilu | married next | t week? | |
| (A) are going t | o get (B) wil | be getting (| c) will get | (D) get | |
| 304. Don`t say any ever | thing like that to m | e;aç | gain! (A) forever | (B) whate | ever (C) never (D) |
| 305 you | ı come around, I se | e you making tro | ubles. That is real | ly intolerable. | |
| (A) Always | (B) Sometime | es (C) All | I time (D) Eve | ry time | |
| 306. She seems to | be so much spoile | ed. She is rude ev | eryone. (A) to | (B) on | (C) at (D) with |
| 307. I'm not good | at mathematics, bu | ıt Iar | ny problem with m | y English. | |
| (A) had ne | ver have (B) ha | ve never had | (C) never h | ave (D) | had never had |
| 308. I was passing | | when I saw her to | alk like someone r | nad. I don`t thir | nk she is stable and alright. |
| (A) by | (B) along | (C) to | (D) on | | |
| 309 | would I say ab | out this exam late | er at home. | | |
| (A) Not a wor | rd (B) Nothin | g word (C) N | one a word ([| D) would die | |
| 310. I was very sa | d to her that your r | nother | | | |

| | (A) Had died | (b) flad died | (C) dies | (D) would c | ие | |
|--------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 311 | . I have now be | en admitted to the U half way there by | | | egins here. | August. The semeste |
| | (A) will be | (B) would be | (C) will have b | een (D |) would have been | |
| | . Zeritu worked dicine. | really hard | she | could pass | her university entran | ce exam and study |
| | (A) so as to | (B) because of | (C) so tha | at (D) in | order to | |
| 313 | | are so fallible as | those who are su | ure they are a | lways right. | |
| | (A) Many | (B) because of | (C) Some | (D) in orde | r to | |
| | . Jorgo has a ve / son. | ery old mum who can | hardly do anythi | ng. He | take care | of her as he is her |
| | (A) may | (B) must (C |) shall (D) |) ought to | | |
| 315 | . Experts agree | that neither sex more | e intelligent than | the other; the | eir brains are | |
| | (A) also differe | ent (B) just the | same (C) | just different | (D) also the same | |
| | | n no trace of evidenc so serious about | | | leath of the old lady in | the neighborhood, the |
| (A) | won`t have bee | n (B) would have | been (C) wou | ıldn`t have be | een (D) was not going | to be |
| 316 still | | e collected is | nea | r enough to c | cover our expenses. Mu | ich more is needed |
| a | anywhere | b) nowhere | c) so | mewhere | d) everywhere | |
| 317 | . How | a there-year old c | hild be expected | to tie his sho | pelaces without any hel | p? |
| a | a) may | b) can c) | must | | d) but | |
| 318 | . I don`t choose | teaching as my prof | ession, | I know te | achers have long vacat | ion. |
| a | ı) so | b) and | c) there | fore | d) but | |
| 319 | . I don`t underst | tand why she wouldn | `t lend us one if | she, | two books. | |
| a | n) has | b) has had | c) ha | d | d) had had | |
| 320 | . I completely _ | wi | th you; taxi drive | rs and waiter | s shouldn`t expect tips | |
| a | a) disagreed | b) have agreement | C | c) disagree | d) have disagreed | |
| 321 | . Everyone knev | v about the change in | the exam sched | dule, but | of them to | old me about it. |
| į | a) some | b) any | c) few | d) none | | |
| 322 |) I | any good films fo | r the last six mo | nths | | |

| a) have not s | een | b) I don't se | ee c) | did not see | d) hav | e not seen |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 323 Yo | u score an A on | this exam. , | you will not cl | noose to stud | y English in th | ne university. |
| a) Because | b) I | Except | c) Unless | d) II | fnot | |
| 324. We all shou | ıld learn to be m | ore kind | each | other. | | |
| a) at | b) with | c) 1 | for d | l) to | | |
| 325. Let's get go | oing; I have | heard | such nonsens | e. | | |
| a) never | b) ever | c) fore | ever | d) whereve | er | |
| 326. We have kr | own each other | | childh | nood. | | |
| a) since | b) when | c) v | while | d) as | | |
| 327. Guess how | long you | | at school by | the end of this | s year. | |
| a) will be | b) had bee | n (| c)will have be | en d) | have been | |
| 328. I'm not bei | ng superstitious, | but you | some | thing earlier t | hat brought y | ou this bad luck. |
| a) must have | done b) sl | nould have t | o do c) m | ight have bee | n doing | d) would have done |
| 329. There are n | nany occasions v | when seat-b | elts save life, | yet only | drivers of | ten wear them |
| a) many | b) a few | c) few | d) |) a lot of | | |
| 330. We must w | ork hard | | _to extricate o | our country fro | m poverty. | |
| a) such that | b) in ord | der c |) so that | d) bed | cause | |
| 331v | ve grow older, w | e can more a | about what ot | her people thi | nk about us. | |
| a) while | | c) because | of b) | In case of | | d) As |
| 332. I was hopin | g to find some f | unny stories | on your shelf | , but I did not | see | |
| a) any | | c) many | b) a few | | d) some | |
| 333. Which of th | e three deserves | the school | `s prize | | ? | |
| a) well | b) most | c) best | d) better | | | |
| 336. My mother | caught the knife | carefully | not to | cut herself. | | |
| a) in order | b) to | c) so that | d) because | : | | |
| 337. The meetin | g had not begun | | when | we arrived. | | |
| a) already | b) for | c) yet | d) since | | | |
| 338 What an aw | ful thing! I thoug | ht the weath | ner would be | in A | oril hut it actu | ually not |

| a) worse/better | b) good/better | C |) good/worse | d) better/worse | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------|
| 339. We | _at the scene whe | n the alarm wen | t off. | | |
| a) have just arrived | c) were ju | ust arrived b |) had just arrived | d) arrive | ed |
| 340. By the end of Aug | just, we | our | placement in unive | rsities. | |
| a) will be knowing | c) will k | now b) wi | ll have been known | d) will have | known |
| 341. The jury had no c | hoice, but to returi | n a verdict of gu | ilty | with all the evider | ice. |
| a) after they presen | nted c) wh | en presented | b) as they presen | ted | d) while they wer |
| 342. Nobody would lik | e to go with a | | | | |
| a) losing teams | b) lost team | c) team lost | d) team loose | | |
| 343. The decision of the | ne committee was | fair; they offere | ed the scholarship to | o all students. | |
| a) deserved | c) deserving | b) deserve | d) deserve | e | |
| 344. I don't think I'll ne | ed a hand. I am su | ıre I manage | e to get it upstairs. | A. Will B. Can | C. may D. mus |
| 345. She was rude for good. A. a | all of us, so t B. on | | hould take an imme with | ediate measure- in | fact, see her off |
| 346. You know your at | | old. You | visit het every da | y and see what is | lacking. Check if |
| A. must | B. Should C. | ought to | D. have to | | |
| 347. We were worried group leader, had | that everybody ha | | | more frustrating t | hat Abdu, out |
| A. least B | . less C. mo | ore little | D. most little | | |
| 348. Gebre didn't com better to go and s in case of | | | being labeled as a stem. A. because | | |
| 349. I this jo | | | k I would even think B. am doing | | |
| 350. By the time you c staying there. | | | the constru | | |
| 351 in the to | wn could you find | any safe haven. | I ask you to leave b | efore it is too late | |
| A. No one | B. Nothing | C. Nowhere | D. neither | | |
| 352. There might be s | | | ountry pier. A. But B. C | | |

D.

D. Even so 353. Nearly _____ of the invited guests appeared for the theatre and the manager was fuming about this. I said nothing, but chose to keep silent. C. all A. none B. some D. neither 354. Aren't you Mr. Karimu's daughter? _____, I thought someone introduced you to me. B. Yes, I'm not C. No, he didn't D. Yes, I am A. No, I am. 355. I understand _____ could replace the trouble you took to make us live comfortable. All we could do is say thank you from the bottom of our heart. A. no anything B. everything C. something nothing 356. Hebran ___there since last October, but she want to come back very soon. She says she is missing her little daughter. A. is B. has be C. had been D. was 357. Despite the provocative comments made by some of her audience, she chose her words very carefully ____not go out of topic and make the issue personal. I really admired her patience. B. because of C. so that D. in order that A. so as 358. ____of you is responsible for what had happened. It was this Nigerian guy that stole everything. A. B. Either C. Neither D. One Both 359. 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. will B. may C. can D. am going to 360. 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. Deafening C. disheartening D. exploding the money yet. You can't imagine how cross I was as 361. When we arrived in Addis Ababa, Bubu __ we had no cash on hand. A. wouldn't sent C. didn't sent D. hadn't sent B. hasn't sent 362. You would easily get a good job if you _____ your spoken English. A. improve B. were improving C. are improve D. improved had we finished the cooking that he knocked that he knoked at the door wanting something to eat. His noses should be very dependable. A. No sooner B. As soon as C. So soon soon 364. 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 them. I will still have one more course to do. A. won't graduate B. won't be graduated C. won't have graduated D. wouldn't graduated

365. There are wide-spread _____ rumors of exempting students who score over 600 from educational

cost-sharing.

Telegram Fana Education C. inspired D. inspirational

A. inspiring

B. inspiration

| 366 | | that the quality of e idea. A. either ta | | y improving. Obvious pect C. never | | to fool us, but her agree to |
|-------|----------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 367 | | ch gestur A. misleading | | ought she loved him. C. daring | We shouldn't tot D. relaxing | ally blame him |
| 368 | . I with | you, Abel; irregular | class attendance | isn't the cause of yo | ur failure. | |
| | A. disagreed | B. disagree | C. am disagree | ed D. have disag | jreement | |
| 369 | need furtl | ner clarification, giv | e us a call or pay i | ıs a visit. We will be | hanny to assist | |
| | | | | | | |
| | A. You may | B. Should you | C. You will | D. Would yo | ou | |
| | | | | | | |
| ETH | IIOPIAN UNIVER | SITY ENTRANCE E | ENGLISH EXAMINA | ATION (2000-2011 E | EC) | |
| SEC | TION TWO:VOCA | ABULARY | | | | |
| | | SENTENCE COM | PLETION (1 -127 |) | | |
| DIF | | | · · | r nces. There are fo | ur alternative w | ords/phrases, |
| | | | | phrase that best c | | |
| | | | · | many scholars both | • | |
| | A. awareness | B. dominant | C. enterta | ainment D. | recognition | |
| 2. S | uch local and res | search based storie | es are believed to | have a very vast his | torical for | the country as |
| well | as for the contin | ent of Africa. A | awareness | B. significance | C. originated | D. confined |
| 3. T | he of pove | rty on the spread of | HIV AIDS is clearl | y seen in the third w | orld countries. | |
| | A. vulnerable | B. im | pact | C. coerced | D. i | mmune |
| 4. T | he from the | e sun is bad for our | eyes. A. glare | B. rays | C. heat | D. light |
| 5. P | ride is to lion as s | school is to | A. teacher | B. student | C. self-respec | t D. |
| fish | | | | | | |
| 6. H | oping to th | ne dispute, negotiat | ors proposed a co | mpromise that they | felt would be | to both |
| opp | osition party and | government. | | | | |
| | A. enforce | useful B. end | Idivisive | C. overcome un | attractive | D. resolve |
| acc | eptable | | | | | |
| 7. "L | ess government | spending" is | of this political p | arty, a belief shared | by most party me | embers. |
| | A. a prospecti | us B. a | retraction | C. a tenet | D. a pl | ight |
| 8 C | anditions in the n | nino woro | the mine workers | rafusad to raturn to | thair iabe until th | o dangere were |

| A. filthy disbanded | B. hazardous elimi | nated C. | deplorable c | ollated D. | illegal e | nhanced |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 9.We all know how wonderful | you are. There is no ne | eed to | | | | |
| A. drop out | B. get | away | C. show of | f [| D. fill in | |
| 10. The United Nations was _ | to settle conflicts | peacefully. | | | | |
| A. set up | B. set o | ut | C. set by | D. set | off | |
| 11. Most of the audience had | left in the interval, but | the actors de | ecided to | th | e show. | |
| A. go along with | B. go on with | C. go | in with | D. go of | f with | |
| 12.In view of the extenuating | circumstances and the | e defendant's | youth, the jud | lge recomm | iended | |
| A. conviction | B. a defense | C. life imp | risonment | | D. lenienc | y |
| 13. Gregory's face was | when he reported the | loss of his sl | nip. | | | |
| A. vivid | B. somber | C. a | nimated | D. _I | pusillanimo | ous |
| 14. I am planning tomy | vocabulary book after | class and tes | t myself. | | | |
| A. get over | B. get on with | C. g | go through | D. pull | out | |
| 15. We do nothope. | We will make it nice. | A. loose | B. lose | C. lost | D. loss | |
| 16. You have to buy Intermed | iate English grammar. | It is | _ for your furt | ther languaç | ge study. | |
| A. invaluable | B. inaccurate | | C. inconsis | tent | D. in | visible |
| 17. People destroy forest for | agriculture. This | lead | ls to global wa | arming. | | |
| A. destructive | B. destruction | | C. destructi | ble | D. distracte | er |
| 18. As a child I remember bei | ngby my fa | ther's appear | ance. | | | |
| A. riveted | B. bored C. fa | ascinating | | D. excitin | g | |
| 19. Don't be selfish. I will | up your relation | nship with yo | ur boyfriend. | | | |
| A. look | B. mess | C. giv | 'e | | D. stay | |
| 20.How do you a p | person who boasts a lo | t. | | | | |
| A. describe | B. prescribe | | C. proscribe | e [|). inscribe | |
| 21. Eden's research work has | obtainedfrom am | ong many so | holars both in | side and ou | tside the c | ountry. |
| A. recognition | B. dominant | | C. entertain | ment | D. awarene | ss |
| 22. The performance of the b | usiness enterprises en | trepreneursh | ip ismag | gnificent. | | |
| A. quite | B. quit | C. quiet | D. | kite | | |
| 23. I havesugar, I mus | st go and buy some. A | . run with | B. run into | C. rui | n out of | D. run over |
| 24. look at that man! He knoo | k out his rival easily. Is | n't he as | | _? | | |
| A. gentle as a lamb | B. tall as a palm tree | : C | strong as a | bull D. c | unning as a | a fox |
| 25. These days, there is a sha | arp in the c | ost of living a | all over the wo | rld. | | |
| A. raise | B. rice | C. ar | ise | D. rise | | |
| 26. We fight all the time. We j | ust don'twith e | ach other. A | a. go on B. | get across | C. get do | wn D. get |
| on | | | | | | |

| 27. \ | We are th | at we will score e | xcellent grade i | n our exam. \ | We have alread | y accomplished o | ur preparation |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | A. confidence | B. confi | dential (| C. confident | D. pun | ctual | |
| 28. I | don't really have | e I | often overlook | things and m | ake silly mistal | kes. | |
| | A. level heade | edness B. an ey | e to see a bigg | er picture C. | . an eye for deta | ail D. trustw | orthiness |
| 29. | The gangsters | down | their arms and | surrendered. | | | |
| | A. lay | B. lied | C. laid | D. layiı | ng | | |
| 30. 7 | The former prime | e minister was | ab | out the Grand | d Millennium Da | am project. | |
| | A. passion | B. passi | onately (| C. patient | D. pas | sionate | |
| 31. L | _ap top compute | ers are so portable | e. They allow w | ork to be don | e everywhere a | nd have been | |
| work | kingfor yea | ars. | | | | | |
| | A. reliably | B. reliab | ility | C. relia | able | D. reliant | |
| 32. 9 | Selam, who is alv | ways intoxicated, | drinks like | A. a | fish B. a bird | d C. a pig | D. ar |
| elep | hant | | | | | | |
| 33. | We cannot | AIDS by eating s | spice and garlic | c. A. shield | B. prot | ect C. preven | nt D. |
| proje | ect | | | | | | |
| 34. 9 | Students are sup | posed to the | eir school rules | and regulation | ons. | | |
| | A. obey | B. abide | | C. obli | gate | D. oblige | |
| 35. | The Ethiopian a | nnual beauty | _ which hold | every year se | eems to be ver | ry stiff. It is hard | to predict the |
| winr | ner. | | | | | | |
| | A. rivalry | B. conte | st | C. con | tention | D. competition | |
| 36. | They didn't accep | ot her | to marry h | er boyfriend. | | | |
| | A. question | B. intere | st | C. prop | posal | D. letter | |
| 37. N | My sister stayed | behind to | our ailing g | randmother. | | | |
| | A. take after | B. come after | C. run a | fter | D. look after | | |
| 38. 7 | The terrorist was | accused of laund | ching a coward | attack | on civilians. | | |
| | Aity | Bable | | Cles | s D. –ly | | |
| 39. (| Our new manage | r is boring, he put | s me ev | ery time he cl | hairs the meeti | ng. | |
| | A. off | B. down | C. awa | ıy | D. up | | |
| 40. I | am sorry. I coul | dn't come I was _ | marking | the papers. | | | |
| | A. put down | B. caught up | C. tied | d up | D. unable | | |
| 41. 9 | She stayed behir | nd to her a | ling mother. | A. run after | B. come a | fter C. look aft | ter D. take |
| afte | r | | | | | | |
| 42. \ | We the mai | nager as he is eff | cient and treat | s everyone ed | qually. | | |
| | A. look up | B. look up to | C. look upon | D. lo | ook down on | | |
| 43. | They couldn't | with each | other, so they h | ad to go thei | r own ways. | | |
| | A. get up E | 3. get along | C. ge | et away | D. get round | | |

| 44 | . You really seem tired. | Let me | A. take up | B. tal | ke off | C. tal | ke over | D. take av | vay |
|----|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|---------|
| 45 | . I find it difficult to | with my bo | ss these days | . He really | is not ap | proach | able. | | |
| | A. get on B. get | of | C. get across | D. (| go on | | | | |
| 46 | . He completely | after a day's hard | labor. A. w | ore off | B. wore | out | C. wore av | vay | D. wore |
| do | wn | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | . Can you go to the | and ask her it | they have a p | en? I lost r | nine this | mornir | ıg. | | |
| | A. stationer | B. station | C. stationar | y D | . station | ery | | | |
| 48 | . It is true that your frie | nd was fro | m hospital? T | hat is reall | y good n | ews. | | | |
| | A. relieved | B. released | C. sent ou | t D | . dischar | ged | | | |
| 49 | . Writing a formal letter | r in English is not o | lifficult, but yo | u should f | ollow ce | rtain | | | |
| | A. conviction | B. conversatio | ns C. co | onversions | ; | D. conv | entions | | |
| 50 | . Newton was a great E | nglish scientist. H | e the | law of gra | vitation. | | | | |
| | A. invented | B. created | C. (| discovered | l | D. de | clared | | |
| 51 | . Ato Bisrat has been _ | chairman of | f the new com | mittee. | | | | | |
| | A. apologized | B. appreciated | d C | . applaude | ed | D. a | opointed | | |
| 52 | . I them that the | ere had been finan | cial problems | earlier in t | he year. | | | | |
| | A. told | B. explained | C. reveal | ed D | . reques | ted | | | |
| 53 | . It is a sad sight to se | e a child w | ith polio. | | | | | | |
| | A. affected | B. afflicted | C. affiliate | ed | D. aff | ectiona | te | | |
| 54 | . I was when I l | heard the news of | her mother's o | death. | | | | | |
| | A . ashamed | B. impressed | C. surpris | ed | D. sho | ocked | | | |
| 55 | . Please yourse | elf from spitting in | public places. | | | | | | |
| | A. consign | B. restrain | C. resto | re | D. co | ntradict | | | |
| 56 | . You can't go out after | mid-night in this t | own. A state c | f emerger | ncy has b | een | over | the last fe | w days. |
| | A. declined | B. dr | opped | C. | declared | i | D. rele | eased | |
| 57 | . Many students in my | class were | _ for poor atte | ndance. | | | | | |
| | A. praised | B. leg | alized | (| C. penali: | zed | | D. fined | |
| 58 | . A witness was able to | my story | that the accid | lent was n | ot my fa | ult. | | | |
| | A. sustain | B. sus | pect | C. s | supplem | ent | D. st | ubstantiate | |
| 59 | . My parents will be | if I get into t | rouble with the | e head tea | cher aga | in. | | | |
| | A. serious | B. anx | ious | | C. furiou | s | ĺ | D. curious | |
| 60 | . I passed all my exams | s. This made my m | nother | • | | | | | |
| | A. upset | В. р | roud | C | C. annoye | ed | D | . anxious | |
| 61 | . He is a very kind pers | on. He gets satisfa | action by | others' | burden. | | | | |
| | A. lighting | B. slightin | g | C. lighten | ing | | D. enligh | tening | |
| 62 | . Do not think we are co | ompletely safe. Da | ngers are still | | | | | | |

| | A. e | minent | B. | imminent | C. | . apparent | | D. evident |
|-----|-----------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 63. | Let us _ | the | decision until | next week. The | re could be ι | inexpected c | hanges. | |
| | А. р | ass | B. bypass | C | . defer | | D. differ | |
| 64. | It is | f | or children to ta | alk to adults the | e way that lit | tle girl did. Sl | ne is rude. | |
| | A. | inproper | B. ill-proper | C. improper | D. inpr | oper | | |
| 65. | You did | not show | him any | Don't fo | rget he is the | e boss. | | |
| | A. res | pectance | B. respection | on C. respe | ctfulness | D. respect | | |
| 66. | They we | ere engage | d in the | of the | city these da | ys. Everythin | g looks very gr | eat now. |
| | A. | beauty | B. beautification | on C. bea | utifying | D. beautifuln | ess | |
| 67. | Haven't | you | anyth | ing yet? I guess | that one is | wonderful. | | |
| | A. | picked out | B. picked | down C. | picked in | D. picked | up | |
| 68. | I heard | Shibiru | ar | n elderly gentler | nan and he i | s now under | the police cus | tody. |
| | A. | ran into | B. ran along | g C. ran ove | r D. ra | n behind | | |
| 69. | We | | _all our compl | laints to the p | erson in cha | arge, but he | doesn't seem | n to care. We don' |
| | underst | and what g | ood governand | e means. A. p | ut out | B. down | C. put up | D/ put over |
| 70. | Everyor | ne was so n | ervous and we | had to leave hu | ırriedly. Ther | e was no one | e | and calm. |
| | Α. | gracious | B. relaxed | C. pleasan | t D. frie | ndly | | |
| 71. | It was a | all tiring, bu | t we had no oth | er option. I rea | ly hate such | | tasks. | |
| | Α. | exhausting | B. unins | spiring C. | boring | D. demandin | g | |
| 72. | There is | s a lot of _ | | _ in the docum | ent she type | d yesterday. | You will need t | o proofread it. |
| | A. | unaccuracy | y B. misac | curacy C. | inaccuracy | D. unaccu | rateness | |
| 73. | Some s | students de | evelop a proble | em of | to the uni | iversity envir | onment. They | should be properly |
| | counse | led. | | | | | | |
| | A.mala | adjustment | B. unadju | stment C. i | nadjustment | t D. misad | ljustment | |
| 74. | Do not _ | m | ny talents in the | kitchen; I have | a diploma ir | n cooking. | | |
| | A. unde | ertake | B. underpin | C. underlie | D. un | der8rate | | |
| 75. | Althoug | h language | is the main mea | ans of communi | cation betwee | en peoples, th | e fact that so i | many languages have |
| dev | eloped th | hese days h | as often made | language to act | more as a b | arrier than a/ | an to i | understanding amono |
| pec | ples. | | | | | | | |
| | A. alarm | n B. ai | id C. k | ey D. obs | tacle | | | |
| 76. | What a | surprise!I | just | _ an old fried I l | nave not met | for ages. | | |
| | A. ran in | to B. | ran over | C. ran along | D. ran to | wards | | |
| 77. | The Jap | oanese love | e eating | fish: that is | why dishes | of uncooked | fish called sus | shi or sashami are |
| ava | ilable at | most Japa | anase restaurar | nts. A. clear | n B. fres | sh C. rav | v D. trop | ical |
| 78. | I have re | ecently join | ed a campaign | to smo | king in most | t public place | s in my town. | |
| | A. fight | B b | anish | C. ban | D. abstain | | | |

| 79. Your hand writing is I could not read it at all . |
|--|
| A. illegal B. irregular C. illegible D. eligible |
| 80. They tell me the whole family is illiterate which would mean it is |
| A. unteachable B. ignorant C. unskilled D. uneducated |
| 81. The party this round was not as lavish as it had been in the previous years. Drinks were particularly |
| A. mean B. unavailable C. scanty D. minimum |
| 82. He is one of the exemplary elders in our kebele . He deserves due |
| A. respect B. respect ion C. respecting D. respectfulness |
| 83. We were all for the end of this misunderstanding , after all , they were intimate friends. |
| A. nervous B. ambitious C. anxious D. jealous |
| 84. The residents all details of the problem to the mayor and he promised to seek solutions. |
| A. put out B. put over C. put up D. put forward |
| 85. Visiting a new country can be an exciting, even experience. |
| A. heralding B. exhilarating C. distinguishing D. exacerbating |
| 86. There on their notes , instead of their memory, may cause many students a great deal of |
| trouble when they take this exam. A. reliance B. confidence C. brilliance D. relevance |
| 87. We are not sure of the number of casualties, but we heard there was a on the way to Gojam. |
| A. danger B. collision C. calamity D. coalition |
| 88. Didn't I tell you to up the meaning of this word in the dictionary? |
| A. see B. look C. referD. check |
| 89. You shouldn't have such a nice offer. A. denied B. rejected C. requested D. doubted |
| 90. I don't think I am very but I'm not all that bad-looking either. A. plain B. pretty C. serious D. |
| modest |
| 91. I saw the accident and phoned the police A. sadly B. suddenly C. immediately D. |
| unfortunately |
| 92. What did you do about your aching tooth? Did you get it? |
| A. pulled up B. pulled out C. pulled downD. pulled round |
| 93. I didn't find it fascinating. To me it was rather a bit |
| A. boring B. soothing C. bouncing D. compelling |
| 94. There appears to be an amendment made to the investment policy. However, we are not sure of who |
| major |
| A. benefit B. beneficent C. beneficial D. beneficiary |
| 95. Her to climb mount Batu surprised everyone. In fact, she used to get t the top of Dashen very easily. |
| A. inability B. unability C. disability D. non-ability |
| 96. Have you visited Billi? She is justan illness. A. going over B. getting over C. getting under D. getting |
| out of |

| | three o`clock to discuss ou ning to eat when I get home. | | t, I`m playing chess. Oh, c) whereas d) by the way |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 98. No translation; studused. | ents need to learn to | what word | ds mean from the way they are |
| a) deduce | b) introduce | c) induce d) reduce | |
| 99. Physical labor can e | exhaust the body ; | _, excessive regarding can | reduce mental power. |
| a) regrettably | b) equally | c) incidentally | d) sadly |
| 100. The ceremony did speech. | not take long; I | the statue soon | after the coordinator`s brief |
| a) unwrapped | b) unsealed | c) unveiled | d) unrevealed |
| 101. Children using the | swimming pool must be | by an adult at all t | imes. |
| a) adapted | b) accompanied | c) accorded | d) accustomed |
| 102. I usually get nervous normal. | s at the beginning of interview s | sessions but as time goes, I b | ecome and get back to |
| a) stable | b) calm | c) settled | d) healthy |
| 103 An increase in the partners. | revalence rate of HIV/AIDS inc | idence reveals that some peo | ople are still to their sexual |
| a) unfaithful | b) unkind | c) ungrateful | d) unthankful |
| 104. As docile is to tam | ned so is awesome to | _ a) distasteful b) fe | earful c) grant d) blunt |
| 105. They were two lov | ing sisters. Nobody could te | ll why they fell _ a) out | b) apart c) in d) through |
| 106. Adamu was given en his work. | ough time to do his assignmer | nt; however, as usual, he came | eseveral excuses for failing to do |
| a) across to | b) up with c) thr | ough d) in | |
| 107. We were not happ | by with the hotel room in. (| Contrary to their advertise | ment, it was noisy and the views |
| were not nice. | We have | _a claim to be at least part | tially refunded. |

| a) put out | b) put through | c) put in | d) put up | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 108. Underprivileged or them. | children deserve | special considerati | on. We need to make d | ecisions on how to assist |
| a) disabled | b) disadvantage | c) inacces | ssible d) uneduca | ated |
| 109. I know she is lyin discourage | ng, but it is hard to h | er story. a) di | sprove b) disclos | e c) dismantle d) |
| 110. The carpenter ac | ccidentally hit his thumb | with a hammer ar | nd in pa | ain. |
| (A) whispered | (B) whistled | (C) winced | (D) wiped | |
| 111your shoes or Bump into | you will trip over and fall | down. (A) Emb | orace (B) Lace up | (C) Brace (D) |
| 112. It is assumed th | nat free people are | to ir | nfringements of their ri | ghts. |
| (A) inimical | (B) imitative | (C) innocuous | (D) fragile | |
| 113. I don`t like peopl | e who <i>beat around the b</i> | <i>ush</i> . I want them t | 0 | |
| (A) stop blaming o | thers for their own mista | kes (B) con | ne to an agreement | |
| (C) stop avoiding t | he issue | (D) look f | or the hidden point | |
| 114. For reasons unk | known to us, it is now th _his name from the men | | stopped playing his co | ntributions, so, we can nov |
| (A) erase out | (B) cancel out | (C) rub out | (D) write out | |
| 115. People who live it. | on an island in a sea will | most probably ne | eed toheir water. C | Otherwise, they cannot drink |
| (A) filter | (B) desalinate | (C) detoxify | (D) denitrify | |
| | nds were in heated argur and simply enjoyed wa | | team would win the ga | ame last night; in fact, I was |
| (A) discouraged | (B) unwise | (C) unfair | (D) indifferent | |
| 117. As mistake is to amendment | eraser so is constitution | to (A |) revolution (B) dra | aft (C) concise (D) |
| 118. After waiting for | two hours, Mom grew _ | | with my sister and | decided to call her. |
| (A) irresponsit | ole (B) unfriendly | (C) un kir | d (D) impatie | nt |
| 119. I understand it is | s taking them years to | the | shock of the son's dea | ath. I really pit them. |
| (A) get over | (B) put over | (C) go over | (D) get down | |

| Telegram Fana Educ | |
|--|---|
| 120. We should each children to when they cross roads. T from either direction. A. look on C. look out B. look | |
| 121. Previously, he was a fulltime manger at the Sheraton Hotel, but a giving training to manager in various companies. D. freelancer | |
| 122. Countries which are members of the African Union arestates. A monolithic | . member B. sovereign C. riparian D. |
| 123. She likes to try extraordinary things, in other words, she usuall us cannon think of. A. strange B. further C. g | |
| 124. I believe the machine was by the operator. How can it | stop working in just three months? |
| A. unused B. underused C. disused D. mis | sused |
| 125. Corrupt official might thing they could rob public property and get caught. A. get away with B. get down to C. ge | |
| 126. The new prime minister seems to the of a natural cooperation of all the people.A. dynamics B. dynamicity | |
| 127. Apparently there are lots of building in Addis Ababa that shoul quality. If left alone, they could be risky to the occupants. A. p. D. pulled off | |
| ETHIOPIAN UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE ENGLISH EX | AMINATION (2000-2010EC) |
| B. SUBSTITUTION (1-79) | |
| Directions: Questions 1-60 each has an underlined word or | phrase. Choose one word or phrase that |
| keeps the meaning of the given sentence if substituted for the | ne underlined word or phrase. |
| 1. These days cost of living is doubled more than our expectations. | We need to <u>cut hack on</u> our spending. |
| A. reduce B. tackle | C. demand D. maintain |
| 2. I got some money from the insurance company, but nothing coul | ld <u>make up</u> for losing my wedding ring. |
| A. compensate B. assure C. avoid | D. guarantee |
| 3. The consultants <u>put forward</u> a proposal to reorganize the compa | ny. |
| A. refused B. suggested C. distri | buted D. ascribed |
| 4. My cousin kicked the bucket a week ago | |
| A. survived from illness B. died | C. became well D. buried |
| 5. Mr. John washed his hands off after passing the verdict over the | innocent woman. |
| A. felt guilty B. approved reluctantly C. refused to | agree D. accepted to agree |
| 6. I cannot get through to the university on the phone. | |
| A. finish B. pass C. make conta | act D. participate |

| 7.The argument is <u>flawed</u> as the conclusion doesn't follow from the premise. | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. perfec | t | B. credible | C. sound | | D. faulty |
| 8. The rebellions | in South Sudan ar | nd the governmer | nt said they shouldr | n't have been | begs the question of how |
| they got in to co | nflict. | | | | |
| A. refute | the thing being arg | gued about B. | accept as disprove | ed the thing be | ing argued |
| C. raise | more fundamental | issue D. | deny as proved the | thing being a | rgued . |
| 9. We had a long | way to go to Good | e in the Somalia | Region, so we woke | e at dawn and | set off very early. |
| A. starte | d a journey B. fini | shed a journey | C. arrived | D. establish | ned |
| 10. At our age w | e should know wha | t good manners | are. Please let us <u>m</u> | ind our manne | ers wherever we are. |
| A. behav | e impolitely E | B. behave politely | C. became dishor | nest D. bed | ame shy |
| 11. She greeted | the naughty boy in | a cold manner. | | | |
| A. an unf | riendly way | B. a type of illne | ss C. having a lo | w temperatur | e D. warmly |
| 12. We now reco | ognize we can no lo | nger <u>count on</u> ou | r boss. | | |
| A. notice | | B. belief | C. depend | | D. keep attract |
| 13. The burglar | was <u>on the run</u> from | the police <u>.</u> | | | |
| A. surre | ndered | B. defeated | C. escap | ed | D. controlled |
| 14. All what you | have said is nice. It | is really <u>priceles</u> | <u>s</u> for our success. I | agree. | |
| A. incred | ible | B. unimportan | t C. | worthless | D. invaluable |
| 15. At the time v | ve could not have <u>a</u> | nticipated our res | sult to be bad. | | |
| A. suppo | rted | B. expected | C. annoyed | D. susta | ined |
| 16. he told his s | udents a tale abou | t his mother bein | g <u>at death's door</u> la | st week. | |
| A. very il | B. se | riously injured | C. at funeral | | D. mourning |
| 17. He goes on | to <u>pick holes</u> in all | I say before reac | hing his conclusion | | |
| A. praise | B. cri | ticize | C. scrutinize |) | D. supplement |
| 18. We are in <u>ac</u> | cord with your prop | osal to increase | money for educatio | nal activity. | |
| A. clash | B. dis | agreement | C. agreeme | nt | D. ignorance |
| 19. He is leaving | . I think he has <u>a bi</u> | gger fish to fry. | | | |
| A. some | hing bigger to eat | B. some | ething more import | ant to do | |
| C. addition | onal cooking to do | D. some | e more money to co | llect | |
| 20. Don't you thi | nk the gifts were re | ally <u>priceless?</u> | | | |
| A. unwar | ited | B. worthless | C. invaluab | le D. no | t valuable |
| 21. I don't think | this contract agreer | ment would work | . You have <u>been tak</u> | <u>cen for a ride</u> . | |
| A. given | little attention | B. | considered only te | mporarily | |
| _ | only a lift | | D. really deceived | | |
| | dly; his behavior alv | | | | |
| A. pulls | B. ridi | cules | C. offends | D. pleases | |

| 23. Stop shouting! I am try | ing to <u>get a grasp</u> of v | vhat is going on aroun | d. | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| A. absorb | B. observe | C. report | D. unders | tand |
| 24.I don't get on with my n | ew neighbor; he plays | loud music always. | | |
| A. live toge | ther B. like | C. go out with | D. invit | te |
| 25. I think we must <u>push a</u> | long as it is getting lat | te. | | |
| A. leave | B. get faster | C. apply soon | D. contac | t someone |
| 26. Have the election result | lts <u>come through</u> yet? | | | |
| A. been col | lected B. come to | an end C. become p | ublic D. st | arted counting |
| 27. She now knows she ca | ın no longer <u>count on</u> y | you. | | |
| A. notice | B. keep attracted to | C. depend | D. ask | for money |
| 28. It <u>came about</u> in the m | iddle of the night and | we could do nothing. | | |
| A. bumped | into B. happened | C. sneaked through | D. sudden | ly attacked |
| 29. The school postponed | the exam time for one | e week. | | |
| A. put out | B. put through | C. put off | D. | cut off |
| 30.Many students took pa | rt in the all Ethiopian s | sport competition. | | |
| A. accepted | B. advised | C. won | D. particip | oated |
| 31. The gas tank <u>exploded</u> | _when a car collided w | | | |
| A. catch on | B. put off | | D. | took off |
| 32. He <u>turned an excellent</u> | | | | |
| A. submitted | B. nar | | | D. edited |
| 33. I don't know how we ar | | | | |
| A. explain | B. win | | nanage | D. expect |
| 34. It seems she turned do | | | | |
| A. hated | B. discl | | ejected | D. postponed |
| 35. I don't <u>get along</u> with n | | | | _ |
| A. go | B. me | | olay | D. agree |
| 36. Mary and her sister have | | | | |
| A. in confusion | B. in uncle | | contrast | D. in disagreement |
| 37. I saw the horse <u>loose</u> i | | | | D 11 1 |
| A. hungry | B. free | C. I | | D. tied |
| 38. In most cultures, the m | | | | |
| A. measured | B. known | | llowed | D. judged |
| 39. It looks as if the whole | | • | | D. 70 01/5 |
| A. crack | B. demolis | | | D. move |
| 40. She <u>waited on tables</u> to | • | tables C pain | tod tables | D cold tables |

| relegiant tana Education |
|---|
| 41. The chair person spoke so fast that I couldn't <u>get down</u> a word of what he was saying this afternoon. |
| A. hear B. recite C. write D. absorb |
| 42. The <u>launching</u> of health care service is a milestone in the history of the kebele. |
| A. expansion B. beginning C. planning D. enforcement |
| 43. A large quantity of drugs was <u>seized</u> after the bombing raid made on enemy bases. |
| A. destroyed B. exploded C .taken D. discovered |
| 44. Teenagers <u>declare</u> their separateness from their parents by the way they dress and talk. |
| A. debate B. announce C. say D. denounce |
| 45. I do not enjoy watching sport <u>apart from</u> football. |
| A. except B. including C. even D. let alone |
| 46. Everyone knows he is <u>arrogant</u> . That must be why he doesn't have many friends. |
| A. ignorant B. immodest C. obliging D. unfriendly |
| 47. I know she is not very <u>slim</u> but she is not all that bulky either. |
| A. huge B.pretty C. slender D. tall |
| 48. You came a little <u>early</u> for the appointment. |
| A. on time B. in time C. late D. exactly |
| 49. DDT has been <u>banned</u> in many parts of the world, but it is still in use in Africa. |
| A. banished B. disestablished C. prohibited D. destroyed |
| 50. You know this is a <u>literate</u> society. |
| A. informed B. intelligent C. skilled D. educated |
| 51. These people are so mean that they hardly give anything to charity. They are different from the other village |
| A. selfish B. rude C. unsociable D. unfriendly |
| 52. I will send you the documents to <u>review</u> them as quickly as you can. They expect our comments early nex |
| week. |
| A. go over B. go into C. get over D. get into |
| 53. Natural <u>calamity</u> has become a challenge to most nations in developing countries. Mankind can no more ignore th |
| issue. |
| A.drought B.problem C.danger D.disaster |
| 54. We decided to <u>call on</u> and see for ourselves what is going on in the company. Reports show that |
| productions are steadily on the decline. |
| A. pay a visit B. give a call C. different D. distracting |
| 55. Anyone <u>contravening</u> these rules would be out of the game. So make up your mind before you join in. |
| A. breaking B. doubting C. distrusting D. intervening |
| 56. One main problem faced by national parks and game reserves in East Africa is <u>poaching</u> . |
| A. illegal killing B. game watching C. wildlife coaching D. unlawful catching |
| 57. I often can't <u>stand</u> people who always complain. They get on my nerve. |

Telegram Fana Education C. take D. tolerate A. see B. tell 58. I hear they have <u>fallen out</u> over who their daughter should marry. B. discussed D. remained undecided A. quarrelled C. came to terms 59. I am going to tidy up this house tomorrow morning. C. renew A. paint B. clean D. change 60. Chinese looks like Japanese, but actually the two languages dissimilar. B. difficult C. different A. related D. distracting 6`1. The teacher asked us to **hand in** the homework this Friday. (C) admit (A) transmit (B) transfer (D) submit 62. Heavy <u>shellings i</u>n several cities of Syria have turned buildings in to rubbles. It would obviously take a lot of resource to reconstruct them. (A) debris (B) rubbish (C) admit (D) wilderness 63. I didn`t ring off until he said he didn`t love me. Once I heard that, I forced myself to completely erase him out of my mind. (D) shut down (B) hold on (A) hang up (C) ring up 64. It is believed that with experience my sister will be proficient at the task. (A) adapt (B) adopt (C) adept (D) novice 65. My sister is such a little nuisance; she often likes to ask too many silly question. (B) sad (C) exciting (A) annoying (D) stupid 66. Old shanty parts of Addis Ababa are <u>pulled down</u> and new modern high rising buildings are erected. C) replaced (A) repaired (B) demolished (D) extracted 67. We are going to put off our vacation until next year. (D) delay (A) cancel (B) enjoy (C) extend 68. We heard the new and called off the meeting. a) cancelled b) postponed c) held d) chaired 69. I always believe it is healthy for everyone to repress their emotions. a) kick out b) throw away c) throw out d) hold back

72. If we carefully listen to the advice of our medical personnel I am sure we can easily prevent some

c) cares for

c) grunted

d) follows

d) attacked

70. Actually, she takes after her mother, not her father.

b) resembles

71. The dog went for me when I Knock at their door this morning.

b) growled

a) remembers

a) barked

| of the infectious d | seases in Ethiopia. | But people don't | seem to be serious a | bout them. |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| A. serious | B. dangerous | C. fatal | D. contagious | |
| 73. We are so <u>regretfu</u> prison of this coun | <u>l</u> that we didn't take try. No doubt, we w | | • | nny that went on in |
| A. remorseful | B. shameful | C. gleeful | D. disgracefu | ıl |
| 74. The whole family <u>l</u> | ooked up to my mo | ther as their ideal | example. | |
| A. spoke | B. respected | C. told | D. took | |
| 75. <u>Despite</u> all attemp places, they are ev | | eace and stability, | things are going very | slow and in some |
| A. Because of | B. Regardless | s of C. With re | gard to D. Even | though |
| 76. The doctor told the this morning. | e nurse to have all t | he gadgets <u>Sterili</u> | zed and make them r | eady for the operatior |
| A. disassembled | B. speak-free | C. germ | n- free D. well o | rganized |
| 77. A <u>substantial</u> num while trying to cros | | n the Middle East | have drowned in the | Mediterranean Sea |
| A. considerable | B. record-brea | ıking C. verifie | d D. innumerabl | e |
| 78. Contrary to what I sense of humor. | heard about her, sh A. Opposite | e is such a cute g B. In contrast | irl difficult to part wit C. Though | h. She has a huge D. Unlike |
| 79. This task <u>call for call</u> D.demands | areful investigation | and scrutiny. A | . looks for B. visits | C. names |
| ETHIOPIAN UNIVE | RSITY ENTRAN | ICE ENGLISH E | EXAMINATION (20 |)00-2010 EC) |
| SECTION THREE: COM | | • | | |
| | • | | | he part said by one o |
| | | | | nswers, A-D, are giver riate to complete the |
| dialogue. | · | | | · |
| 1. Genet: I just love you Senaet: Yes, A. Oh, thanks 2. A! You swam | , I did. Isn't yours a ne B. Oh, you're w | ew style, too? | er D. Quite wel | I |

| B: Thank you. You did, too |
|---|
| A. Good morning B. Congratulations C. How are you D. Wow poor me |
| 3. Son: I bought a car today. |
| Father: You have put the cart before the horse, I would say. |
| A. That will be silly thing to do. B. That can be silly thing to do. |
| A. That will be silly thing to do. B. That can be silly thing to do. C. That might be silly thing to do. D. That should be silly thing to do. |
| 4. Martha: Will you call me back later, please? |
| Abel: At what time? |
| A. Yes, of course I will B. Yes, of course I won't C. No, I won't D. Yes, of course I do |
| 5. Mathew: Excuse me, sir. Can you tell me the way to the Addis Ababa University please? |
| Avalew: No sorry |
| A.I am a stranger here myself. B. Take this road and go straight a head |
| A.I am a stranger here myself. C. Go past the park and turn to your left B. Take this road and go straight a head D. Addis Ababa University is on your left |
| 6. Abebe: I wondered if you'd come to my graduation ceremony on Saturday. |
| Belay:, I'd love to come. |
| A. That is very kind of you B. Let's have a coffee after class |
| C. I'd like to invite you to dinner, Ato Akalu. D. Have you got any plans for the weekend? |
| 7. Abeba: Can you come to the cinema tomorrow? |
| Bontu:, I can't come tomorrow, because I have an assignment to finish for Wednesday. |
| A. yes, of course B. I'm afraid C. Ok, I'll look forward to it D. Thanks, that sounds great. |
| 8. Abebe: Do you mind if I sit here? You: |
| A. Of course, have a sit B. No, I am not C. No matter, sit down D. No, of course |
| 9. YOU: I think we are left with little time. Let's go in a hurry. |
| Your friend:we had better take a taxi. |
| A.I couldn't agree less B. I can't agree C. I couldn't agree more D. I refuse to |
| 10. Your friend :! You beat your rival very well. |
| |
| You : Thank you. You did, too |
| A. Good morning B. Congratulations C. How are you D. Wow poor me |
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| Awando: |
|--|
| A. He is Aster's boyfriend. Isn't he? C. How do you know that? Look at him. |
| B. Are you saying he is handsome? D. It is true. Many girls like him, don't they? |
| 20. Shitu: |
| Bosen: They also like doro wot. |
| A. I am making kitfo for them. C. How about vegetables B. Do they eat injera D. Is it true they don't eat shiro? |
| B. Do they eat injera D. Is it true they don't eat shiro? |
| 21. Biftu: Gutu doesn't like the idea of flying there. |
| Haile: |
| A. Flying is what many people don't like C. I also think taking a bus would be uncomfortable B. How much money do we have to spend if we fly? D. I don't like it either. We can hire a four wheel drive |
| 22. Tamiru: I think we've met before. Haven't we? |
| Girum: |
| A. Glad meeting you. Of course, at Ayele's C. Have we? Alright, nice to meet you B. At Ayele's party? You're right D. Yes we have. How do you do these days? |
| 23. Belay: My house has been broken into. I am thinking of hiring security. |
| Amare: A. when does that happen? C. Why do they do such a nasty thing? |
| B. You may also report to the police. D. In fact, that happens to a number of people. |
| 24. Lemlem: I won a DV lottery. I'm leaving. |
| Ayantu: |
| A. I hear so many people did. C. We should have tried it ourselves. |
| B. You are lucky. All the best! D. Several people have benefitted from it. |
| 25. Shito: we're going to Lalibela for a tour next week. Isn't that marvellous? |
| Aster: |
| A. It might take a few days to get there. C. Why do people spend money going around? |
| B. When are you planning to come back? D. Brilliant. You may also consider seeing Bahir Dar. |
| 26. Sosina: |
| Nigisti: It may be good to see a doctor. |
| A. How about my back? C. My back seems to be improving a lot. |
| B. My back is aching. What shall I do? D. I have finished the tablets for my back |
| 30. Son: |
| Dad: Nice to meet you, Mr. Alemu |
| A. Dad this is my teacher, Mr. Alemu C. Dad. Mr. Alemu is my teacher |
| B. This is my dad, Mr. Alemu D. Dad. That one is my teacher, Mr. Alemu |
| 31. Sosina: Do you like that funky hairstyle? |
| Hirut: |
| A. I see so many girls wearing it C. Gosh! It is so weird to me |
| B. Mom always making fun of such a style D. It is all over now! What fashion is that? |
| 32. Mamo: Aren't those light trains so comfortable? |
| Friend: |
| A. Right. They surely solved transportation problem C. How much do they charge to use them? |
| B. You can say that again. They are air-conditioned D. Passengers complain that they are too slow |
| 33. Alemu: the report is not compressive |
| Ululu: |
| A. Sure. The language is really terrible C. That is true. It has no focus at all |
| B. I know, it is not easy to understand D. Certainly. Send it back to her |
| 34. Kuma: They want us to buy the book. Let us go and get it. |
| Halefom: |
| A. Alright. It may not be useful as such C. Sure. The book, I think, is interesting |
| B. How much does the book cost around here? D. I think it is a book on modern management |
| 35. Shuru: He stole his friend's bag. How come that we have this kind of student? |

| | A. Why does one steal a bag? C. No one in the class does that B. Not only that! He also stole a book. D. He comes from Dodoo School |
|-----------------|---|
| 36. | Kuku: Are you sure she is arriving this weekend? |
| | Eleni: |
| | A. No doubt! She has her seat confirmed C. I think she is taking a plane to change at Dubai |
| 27 | B. The weekend going to be rainy D. They have prepared a lot of things to welcome her |
| 3/. | Student: Are we having an exam next week? Teacher: |
| | A. How many units have we done? C. Your result last time was so good |
| | B. In fact, Exams are approaching D. I am not sure yet, but you might |
| 38. | Wife: |
| | Husband: Did I hear on the radio that he is already back? |
| | A. Sorry! What did you say? C. They say the PM is out of country D. The PM will be leaving to progress. |
| 30 | B. The PM is planning to visit Arba Minch D. The PM will be leaving tomorrow Ayantu: I want to buy that skirt |
| 55. | Sibilu: |
| | A. Is it made of cotton or wool? C. Skirts are less expensive than trousers |
| | B. Why not? Get the jumper as well D. Are skirts more comfortable than trousers |
| 40. | Molla: It is getting late. Let us go |
| | Yoru: |
| | A. Sure, they like punctuality C. Is the chairman coming as well? B. Yes , let us save our time D. It will be seven o'clock very soon. |
| 41 | Aberash: She has a bad backache. |
| • • • | Nigist: of course, you should. Give it no time. |
| | A. What shall we do? C. Should we ignore it? |
| | B. Shall we see a doctor? D. What is the cause of it? |
| 42. | Alene: The roof is leaking. What shall I do? |
| | Nigusu: A. I know. It will be raining soon. C. May be, find someone who can fix it |
| | B. No wonder. D. This is very old house I thought it was also leaking last year |
| 43. | Elias: You should do your homework, son. |
| | Ululu: |
| | A. Doing homework takes a lot of times C. My friend can answer all the questions |
| 11 | B. That is fine, but let me have a snack first D. My friend doesn't like doing his homework |
| | Yonas: shall we lend her some money, please? Wife: |
| | A. She can't be serious. She should be joking. C. That is ridiculous! She didn't pay back the last one |
| | B. How much did they pay her for painting? D. A cooker would cost her no less than birr 10,000 |
| 45. | Yodit: Would you like to join us? We're having a trip to Harar. |
| | Fraol: |
| | A. Is Harar so beautiful? C. I would rather go to Lalibela |
| 16 | B. Who proposed the idea? D. I am afraid, you are driving Yodit: We're going out for lunch. Would you come? |
| - 0. | Sara: |
| | A. I would rather do it for dinner C. Who is going for lunch now? |
| | B. I think. She will come? D. I am afraid, we have no money |
| 47. | Adam: |
| | Mary: My pleasure. Just tell me what you want. |
| | A. Shall I tell you a secret? C. Could you buy me a battery for my watch? D. Could you do mo a favor please? |
| 48 \ | B. Can I use your camera, please? D. Could you do me a favor, please? Yerom: May I give her my mobile phone? |
| | Wirtu: |
| | A. Now way! Are you crazy? C. She has lost everything |
| | B. That is new. Isn't it? D. Does she buy a mobile phone? |

| 49. Girgiro: I won five million in a lottery. Lomi: | |
|---|-----|
| A. Lottery is for lucky people. B. Five million! Are you kidding? C. Did you also win one last year? D. Girgiro! I also bought the ticket 50. Jembere: Sorry sir! We close at 5:00 pm. | |
| Gashe: A. Come on! It is only two minutes after 5:00 C. What time did you close today? B. My friend said you were open D. I need some money for my shopping | |
| 51. Muse: Have you heard that Belete was released? Shoa: | |
| A. I know. He severely criticizes the system B. Is Belete a businessman by profession? D. Everybody likes Belete, I suppose 52. Balemo: What would you do if you see friends eating junk? Gedlu: | |
| A. Come on, they shouldn't do that? B. Perhaps take them home and feed them. C. Why don't they eat what they can find? D. The government should feed such peop 53. Yayo: How long does it take to Dire Dewa? | ole |
| Yaya: A. It depends on your driving C. Not more than fifty birr B. Dire Dawa is very far D. It is around 500 kilometers | |
| 54. Berhan: How come that you look older than your dad? Mickey: | |
| A. I think my mom also very young B. No, I don't look as old as you think D. You know he died only two years ago 55. You: How can I get to the ministry of education? | |
| Driver: A. You mean from here or? C. Lots of people ask this question B. Sorry, I am a stranger my self D. It could be in a walking distance 56. Rahel: I received my computer back. | |
| Cheru:A. Computers are very useful C. She has also taken my computer B. You want it for assignment D. No! you know she wants it 57. Mamush: She hasn't written the report, yet. | |
| Tigist: | |
| A. Why is the report important? B. This is unacceptable. You should penalize her! D. It should be our duty to take orders S. Receptionist: May I help you, sir? Customer: | |
| A. I am in Room 522 C. There is no water in my room B. All the rooms are occupied D. My room is on the first floor 59. Teacher: | |
| Student: Teacher. It is him talking. A. Why do students disturb the class? B. Tell me, what is this boy doing? D. Why don't you listen? That is really rude! 60. Abebe: Let us contribute to the building of the Renaissance Dam. | |
| You: 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 of it has been completed? | |
| 61. Secretary: How do you do, sir? Visitor: | |
| A. How do you do? B. I am fine. How are you? D. Very well, how do you do? 62. Customer: What can I help you? | |
| Shon Assistant | |

| 63 | A. I am just looking. B. I don't nee | d any help. C. You don't have to worry. D. Can you give me a jacket? |
|------|---|---|
| 00. | Helen: As a matter of fact, it is expensi | V e |
| | | |
| | B. You have a new shirt on! | B. Look at this! Only 300 birr. D. Clothes these days are fashionable |
| 64. | Bulti: The enemy is approaching. We have | |
| | Gebrai: | |
| | A. Who else is evacuating? | C. Perhaps, we might need to do that.D. I think, they have soldiers in excess of us. |
| | B. This area is ideal for them. | D. I think, they have soldiers in excess of us. |
| 65. | Sori: It has been wet all day. We just c | |
| | Hori: | |
| | A. Wet days can be freezing. | B. I know. This is your holiday. |
| | | D. Did you want to go to work? |
| 66. | Biritu: The prime Minister passed away | v. The news was on the radio. |
| | Gelane: | |
| | A. Who said that he did? | B. His supporters like him very much |
| | B. It could be true. I know he was | ill. D. He was so popular with his people. |
| 68. | Teacher: What time do you go to bed? | |
| | Student: | |
| | | . C. After dinner. D. At ten o'clock |
| | Your Mom: whose are all these glasses | |
| | You: They're ours ours. | |
| | A. We're going for a walk soon. | C. We're going on holiday tomorrow. D. We're playing tennis this afternoon. |
| | | |
| 70. | Kedija: we've got loads of homework to | onight, haven't we? |
| | Fayine: | |
| | A. Yes, in three subjects. | C. Ok. Shall we start now? |
| _, | B. No, they're all easy | |
| /1. | Ojulu:: would you join us for dinner? We | e are eating out. |
| | Bereket: | 0 Destaurant - and march as a main a |
| | A. Why do you want that? | C. Restaurant's are mushrooming. |
| 70 | B. Of course, very happily. | |
| / Z. | Bontu: Inflation is still on the rise in thi | s country. Don't you think so? |
| | Chaltu: | C. What did you have those days? |
| | | C. What did you buy these days? |
| 72 | B. Is that still a double digit? | |
| /3. | Ilu: We really enjoyed our stay with you Feven: | . Good 1000, good nospitably! |
| | A. I am happy you did. | C. We also liked the food. |
| | B. Thank you very much. | |
| 7/ | Alemu: she has a bad headache. She a | |
| /4. | Densamo: | iways suriers. |
| | A. I hate headaches. | — C. Has she been working for long? |
| | B. Shall we give her pain killers? | |
| 75 | Stranger: How can I get to the nearest | |
| , 0. | Resident: | ousii poiiit. |
| | A. Why do you ask? | C. There is a bank around Arat Kilo. |
| | B. You will need to walk fast. | D. Go straight and turn left before the light. |
| 76 | Teacher: How far is the school from yo | |
| , J. | Student: | |
| | A. 3kms B. 2 hours | C. I often arrive late D. I always travel by bus |
| 77. | You: | |
| | Your friend: In Gambell? | |
| | A. Where did your parents go? | C. Do your parents live in Gambella? |
| | | |

| B. Where do your parents live? D. How often do you see your parents? |
|--|
| 78. Guest: Time for a quick smoke |
| You: No, thanks. A. Do you want any? B. Do you want one? C. Do you have any? D. Do you want some? |
| 79. Boss: when will you be able to get back to work? |
| Employee: |
| A. Of course, I will. B. In a week or two. C. I'm going abroad. D. Yeah, I will be back. |
| 80. Olani: We are expected at the meeting. Let us go. |
| |
| Hadush: A. Why do you like meetings? B. How long would a meeting take? |
| C. OK, but meeting are boring to me. D. I think it is a management meeting. |
| 81. Bibi: She cheated in the exam . She just does not even seem to care. |
| Helen: |
| A. She is not intelligent, is she? B. Why do people cheat in exam? |
| C. I know her teacher does not like her. D. Not only that ! She also lied to the teacher. |
| 82. Solomon: Gifti does not like the idea of taking a bus. |
| Ahavineh: |
| A. How much is a bus to that place? B. How much money do we have to spend? C. Travelling in a bus is what many don't like. D. I don't like it either . We can hire a four -wheel drive. |
| C. Travelling in a bus is what many don't like D. I don't like it either. We can hire a four -wheel drive |
| 83. Abeba: You know ,I am really broke. I don't know what to do |
| Nigat: |
| A. How do you spend your money? B. I would sell my watch if I were you. |
| C. When are we going to be paid next? D. No wonder, You have saved your money. |
| 84. Mulu: Let us contribute for Genet. She is in hospital. |
| You: |
| A. What happened to her? B. When was she admitted? |
| C. That is a good idea! D. Tilaye? Was not she here on Monday? |
| 85. Agua: They say it doesn't work out. What do you think? |
| Birhan; |
| A. Birru also says the same thing. B. It may not, but should not we try it first? |
| C. Is this about the new policy they designed? D. Most of us were not in the making of policy? |
| 86. Bontu: I decided to take this last one. Isn't it good? |
| You: |
| A. Does it come in different colours? B. They say this is the last one they have. |
| C. Is this the machine you are looking for? D. Umm, why don't you wait for new arrivals? |
| 87. Boru: Is he resigning? He was appointed only two months ago. |
| Galgalo: |
| A. Rumors have it that his wife also left her position. C. Resignation is becoming very common in this |
| country. |
| B. He is one of the most important ministers , isn't he? D. Looks like that . Apparently, he is not the type they |
| wanted. |
| 88. Stranger: What is the town before our destination? |
| You: |
| A. If you drive or walk? B. I think , it is Aira Guliso. |
| C. It is about 35 kilometers away. D. Forget it . It is too far from here. |
| 89. Shop assistant: How can I help you, Sir? |
| Customer: |
| A. I bought this camera last Thursday. B. This camera is excellent. I got it two days ago. |
| C. This camera is as expensive and I bought it last week. D. How on earth would you sell to me a broker |
| camera? |
| 90. SU: What should I do , Lee? I have put on weight these last six months. |
| Lee: |
| A. I hardly eat at all. B. Good idea! Keep it up. |
| C. I am not putting on weight myself. D. I think you really ought to eat less. |

| 91. Bereket? I was wondering if you wanted to come out with me tonight. | |
|--|---|
| Beyhelihem:, but I am afraid I have got to work late this evening. | |
| A. I can B. I'd love to C. Good idea D. Yes, I will | |
| 92. Mother: This television is very loud. | |
| Daughter: A. OK, I will turn it off. B. Sorry, I will turn it off. C. Sorry, I will turn it down. D. Sorry . shall I turn it up a bit? | |
| 93. Brook: I don't think a train is safer than a car for a long distance travel these days. | |
| Mohammed: that could be right, but personally, | |
| A. trains are much faster B. I always prefer to travel by car | |
| C. I always prefer to travel by train D. travelling by plane is the safest | |
| 94. Father: Do you think all your friends will pass exam? | |
| Son: | |
| A. Yes, absolutely , All can pass B. I am not sure but many may pass | |
| C. Yes , absolutely. They may pass D. Yes, universities accept many students | |
| 95. Sofia: I failed the entrance exam. | |
| Semait: | |
| A. All the best! B. I knew this could happen. | |
| C. Oh dear ! It is nothing serious. I hope . D. Oh well , never mind . Better luck next time. | |
| 96. Stranger: Taxi! | |
| Taxi driver: | |
| A. Where to. Miss? B. Is this your first time here , Miss? | |
| C. I hope you are not in a hurry , Miss? D. Are you here on business or on holiday, Miss? | |
| 97. Husband: | |
| Wife: You make a resolution every year, but you never keep it. | |
| A. I will give up smoking , too. B. Give up smoking this year? | |
| C. This year I am going to keep it. D. This year I am going to give up smoking. | |
| 98. Shigut: Genzebie was chosen the best athlete of the year. Lomi: | |
| A. Did she win the last race? B. What ? I cannot believe that! | |
| C. She now has a lot of money. D. Do you know when she comes? | |
| 99. James: They said the plane is full. You are not flying today. | |
| Kono: | |
| A. How unlucky! I am going to miss the interview. B. Which flight is this one? Is it a peak season no | w |
| C. Is there anything wrong with this particular flight? D. When did they call? This has never happene | |
| me. | |
| 100. Bubu: What would you do if you see someone starving? | |
| Gedlu: | |
| A. Come on, they should not starve? B. Perhaps give him my own lunch. | |
| C. The government should feed them. D. Why don't they cat what they can find? | |
| 101. Yoyu: When is two plus two five? | |
| Yaya : | |
| A. No, it is four , not five. B. No! Cannot you add that? | |
| C. When we make a mistake. D. This is simple mathematics. | |
| 102. You: How can I get to the post office? | |
| Parking boy: | |
| A. You mean from here or? B. Cannot you see it? On your right. | |
| C. You seem to have letters to post. D. The post office is too busy this time. | |
| 103. Teacher: | |
| Student: Sorry teacher, I have to walk . I don't have money for a taxi. | |
| A. Which part of Addis do you come from? B. Hey, always late? That is really annoying! | |
| C. How long would it take you to school. Mr.? D. How much would a taxi cost you every day? 104 Dendir: This modern world can offer a wide veriety of placeure described. | |
| 104. Dendir: This modern world can offer a wide variety of pleasure, doesn't it? Hamblssa: Sure, but | |
| Hailibissa. Suit, but | |

| A. pleasure is important for human life.B. what do you fancy doing this weekend?C. I enjoy chanting with friends in my free time.D. pleasure means different things for different peop |
|---|
| 105. Teacher: Who would really care if universities accepted fewer students? |
| Student: |
| A. How many have they accepted? B. I would! That would be annoying. |
| C. I would! It doesn't matter at all. D. I know a lot of people who don't care. |
| 106. Tourist: Excuse me, do you know where a coffee shop is? |
| Taxi driver: |
| A. I actually like tea. C. No, thanks. I had my coffee after lunch. D. Coffee above ground here are expensive. |
| B. Sorry, I don't live around here. D. Coffee shops around here are expensive. 107. Teacher: |
| Sara: As often as I can. |
| |
| A. Do you go to the cinema? C. When did you go to the cinema? B. Can you go to the cinema? D. How often do you go to the cinema? |
| B. Can you go to the cinema? D. How often do you go to the cinema? 108. Friend: |
| |
| A le it a good job? C Do you like your job? |
| B. What's your job like? D. How much do you earn? |
| You: It's Ok. It's enough to live on. A. Is it a good job? B. What's your job like? D. How much do you earn? 109. You: Why did you leave the party early last night? |
| Rahel: |
| 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 |
| 110. Uncle: When are you going to marry? |
| You: |
| A. Not until I'm 45. C. I'm going to college next year. |
| B. I'll have only two children. D. I don't actually live here after marriage. |
| 111. Teacher: We're on page 50, aren't we? |
| Students: |
| A. No, exercise 5. C. Yes, we've done the homework. |
| B. Yes, exercise 4. D. No, we haven't done the homework. |
| 112. Son: Dad, can you tell me the year I was born? |
| Dad: Yes |
| A. 2007 B. February C. You're 10 years old D. you're my first child |
| 113. You: I know your favourite pastime. |
| Your friend: |
| A. No, you don't B. No, you aren't C. I like swimming D. I don't play tennis |
| 114. Teacher: |
| Student: 50,000. |
| A. Do you know if this a big town? C. Do you know what the population of this town is? |
| B. Do 50,000 people live in this town? D. Do you know if this is a small town? |
| 115. Teacher: How much time do you spend watching TV a day? |
| Student: |
| A. I like sports news. C. I like the Simpsons very much |
| B. Two hours on average. D. I don't watch most of the programs. |
| 116. Geleta: I on the gold medal in the race. |
| YOU: |
| A. Good luck! Keep it up. B. All the best! Keep it up. |
| |
| C. Oh dear! It is nothing serious, I hope. D. Well done! I know you could do it. |
| 117. Akombo : She is a really naughty girl. |
| Awando: |
| A. She is Girma's girl, isn't she? B. She always comes late for class. |
| C. Naughtiness is common in schools. D. I can see she is as dumb as an ox too. |
| 118. Shitu: |
| Aster: I think we will also need kitifo. A Do our quests eat injera? B. Our quests do not like vegetables |
| A TILLIAN MINESTE DALIMINIA (B. TILLI MINESTE MATINI IIKO VONDIANIOS |

| C. What shall we make for the guests? D. We will make doro wot for our guest. 119. Aberash: Mr. husband doesn't come home in time |
|--|
| Nigist: Why not lock the gate and keep him out for a night? |
| A. what shall I do? B. What could be the reason? |
| C. Is he seeing another woman? D. Has this ever happened to you too? |
| 120. Meseret : Sister: What good news! How did you manage to? |
| A. I got all my money back. B. I wish they paid me today . |
| C. They were to steal my money. D. Someone has got my mobile phone. |
| 121. Biniyam: I always oversleep. I don't know what to do about it this year. |
| Bisrat: |
| A. What time do you get up? B. Why do not you try harder? C. What time do you go to bed? D. Why do not you buy an alarm clock? |
| C. What time do you go to bed? D. Why do not you buy an alarm clock? 122. Boyfriend: I have got the job I told you about. |
| Girlfriend: |
| A. You must be very lucky. B. That very kind of you. |
| C. Getting a job is easy these days . D. Getting a job is not easy these days. |
| 123. Stranger: Excuse me, which way can I get any good restaurant nearby? |
| You: A. Are you hungry? B. Well, that is a good idea. C. What would you like to order? D. I do not know. I am a stranger myself. 124. Zergaw: |
| C. What would you like to order? D. I do not know. I am a stranger myself. |
| 124. Zergaw: |
| Nadow: Congratulations! When√s the happy day? |
| A. I passed my entrance exam. B. Beza and I are getting married. |
| C. I have got an interview for the job today. D. I have applied for the job you told me about |
| 125. Alemu: can you play the violin? |
| |
| Zewdu |
| (A) Yes, I can play (B) No, I wish I could. (C) Can you? (D) Musical instruments are usually unavailable. |
| 126. Friend: Globalization is just another way for rich countries to exploit poor countries. |
| |
| You: |
| (A) you may be right, but I see it that way. (B) rich countries help the poor ones in many wa |
| (O) D |
| (C) Do you remember the beginning of globalization? (D) You may be right, but I do not see it that way |
| 127. Bontu: |
| Chaltu: Sorry I am not going to the post office. |
| (A) what are you going to do after class? (B) DO you go to the post office every day? |
| (C) Could you mail these letters for me, please? (D) Would you perhaps go to the post office today? |
| 128. Mother: It`s hot inside |
| Daughter: Sure. Where`s the key? |
| |
| (A) Will you open the window? (B) Shall I open the window? |
| (C) Open the window. (D) May I shut the door? |

| 129. Mot | her: Get out of her way | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| You: | What`s chasing her? | |
| | (A) She's doing her homework | (B) She`s in hurry |
| | (C) She has been reading all mo | rning (D) She has a terrible headache |
| 130. Adu | gna: They asked us to submit the | documents on time. What else is there? |
| Kiros: | | |
| (A) W | hat do they do with the documents | s? (B) How much time did they give us to do that? |
| (C) Th | ney also want us to pay the whole | amount now. (D) They come up with new requirements every year |
| 131 Leto : | : Where is the nearest cash point? | |
| Berek | et: | |
| (A) Do | you want to change money or ca | sh a traveler's cheque? |
| (B) As | s a matter of fact, we don`t have th | ne nearest cash point around. |
| (C) W | alk down the street and it is on yo | ur left before the traffic light. |
| (D) Ta | ake Bus Number 48 from here and | then I actually don't know after that. |
| 132 Genr | net: Yuk! How disgusting! | |
| Lilly: | | _ |
| (A) Le | et me have a look. I`ll try to fix it. | (B) Of course. Help yourself. |
| (C) Isı | n`t your drink very nice? | (D) I`m glad you like it. |
| 133. Rec e | eptionist: | |
| Guest | Do you have a room with do | uble-bed, please? |
| (A) W | hy are you hear, Madam? | (B) What can I do for you Madam? |
| (C) Ar | re you looking for someone, Madai | m? (D) Do you want to pass a night here, Madam? |
| 134. Mek | bib: Excuse me, can you lend me _l | pencil? |
| Zeritu | : | |
| (A) He | ere you are. (B) I`ve a pen. (C) | can you borrow? (D) Which one? |
| 135. You : | : I lost another opportunity again. | |
| Frienc | d: | |
| | ood luck (B) I don`t` care | |
| | | |

| 136. Shashe: |
|---|
| Tollossa: How do you do? |
| (A) How are you? (B) How do you do? (C) Can I speak to you? (D) Who are you? |
| 137. Hanna: |
| Kedija: kind of, I suppose. |
| (A) Where`s your boyfriend? (B) Here comes your boyfriend? |
| (C) Do you love your boyfriend? (D) What does your boyfriend do for living? |
| 138. Abraham: you should really apologize to your parents. |
| Tizazu: |
| (A) Why? I don`t care what they think! (B) Mistakes are inevitable. |
| (C) It was a crowded classroom. (D) Yes, my parents apologized. |
| 139. Son: Books are a thing of the past. The future is in online publications. |
| Father: |
| (A) That`s utterly rubbish. (B) I don`t` like online publications. |
| (C) Children watch too much TV these days. (D) We don't like to read on the screen. |
| 140. Desalegn: |
| Chaltu: Yes, you are. |
| (A) I'm genuine, aren't I? (B) I'm working to help you, amn't? |
| (C) There are a number of solutions, aren't there? (D) You are trying to help me, aren't you? |
| 141. You: I always have trouble with my English. What do you advise me to do? |
| Friend: |
| (A) I wish I could help. (B) You shouldn't bother about it. |
| (C) Have you thought about seeing a doctor? (D) English is an international language. |
| 142. Ali: Can I make an appointment to see the doctor? |
| Sori: |
| (A) The doctor is available any time. (B) No, you can't make. |
| (C) what`s wrong? (D) Yes, you can make. |
| 142. Smoker: I think smokers deserve the right to smoke in public. |

| Non-smoker: |
|---|
| (A) No, I`m not sure about that. (B) I`d say that is not always the case. |
| (C) I'd say the exact opposite (D) Yes, I'm sure about that. |
| 143. Abel: She still doesn`t want to give me the camera back. |
| You: |
| (A) Cameras are very expensive. They coast a fortune. (B) What kind of camera does she like? This one? |
| (C) So disappointing! After all she knows it is not hers. (D) She has two very sophisticated cameras doesn`t she? |
| 144. Teacher: Beka is one of the most intelligent and gentle students we have isn`t he? |
| Director: |
| (A) I know his dad, Ato Borguda. (B) What kind of camera does she like? Like this one? |
| (C) He is also a good footballer, isn't he? (D) He went to Nazareth last week, I was told. |
| 145. Nurse: |
| Patient: Do I have to? |
| (A) Sleep well. I wish you good dreams. (B) How do you feel now? |
| (C) Don`t disturb, pleas. Be quit. (D) Have you taken your medicine? |
| 146. Teacher: You haven`t submitted your assignment, have you? |
| Student: |
| (A) Yes I haven`t. I`m sorry teacher. (B) No I have. I gave you in the morning. |
| (C) Wane? I didn`t know. (D) Which one is cheaper, a bus or |
| 147. Tourist: |
| Officer: My advice is that you hire a four-while-drive. |
| (A) Should we take a bus to get to the site, Sir? (B) Is the road to the area somewhat bumpy, Sir? |
| (C) Can we find a four-while-drive to the site, sir? (D) Exams do not measures one`s real ability. |
| 148. Sister: Mom! Hirut failed her exam again. |
| Mother: |
| (A) I know she is very good. (B) So disappointing! Are you sure? |
| (C) It should be very difficult, I suppose. (D) exam do not measure one`s real ability |

149. **Eldana:** It is time we left. It is going to rain later.

Telegram Fana Education Freand: I don't want to get my hair wet. (A) I couldn't agree more. (B) Should we really go? (C) What do you tell me? (D) We've been here for long. 150. Nuru: I didn't like their food. The taste was so odd. Bancho: (A) What was the *injera* made of? (B) Did they have a party or what? (C) It was too much. We couldn't finish it. (D) Even the look was somewhat unattractive. 151. Passenger I: The weather looks nice, doesn't it? Passenger II: ___ (A) yeah, but too un predictable. (B) It is too hot this time of the year. (C) It is like Bahir Dar, where we are going. (D) Would it be the same in Bahir Dar also? 152. **Teacher:** How much string does it take to reach the moon? Student: (A) Never-ending piece. (B) Countless pieces. (C) One hundred million pieces (D) Just one, but a very long place. 153. Policeman: You have seen her killing the man. Haven't you? (A) What has the man doing then? (B) Killing the man? Unbelievable (C) Who is she? Hasn't she gone away? (D) I was, in fact, somewhere in the scene. 154. **Nana:** We have to leave early morning. Otherwise, it will be congested. Gutive: (A) Which car are you going to drive? (B) How long does it take us to get there? (C) How many vehicles use the road per day? (D) Good idea! Wake me up at 5 o'clock, please.

155. **Husband:**

Wife: Love means never having to say you're sorry.

- (A) You never learn to make apologies! (B) I don't accept your apologies.
- (C) You know I love you. (D) I kept waiting for so long.
- 156. Student: We went to Sodere for the weekend.

| | Telegram Fana Education |
|---|--|
| Teacher: | <u> </u> |
| (A) You went where | (C) Where did you go |
| (B) When did you go | (D) What for |
| 57. Tutu: Oh, one last thing: Sola | n and I are getting married. |
| Dimberu: | |
| (A) Congratulations! When is the | e happy day? (B) Of course! Solan`ll make a good husband. |
| (C) Yes, but in my opinion, isn`t | solan much younger? (D) I`d say Sunday is the best day for the wedding. |
| 58. Lensa: Lilu loves pizza. She c | ould eat the whole thing herself. |
| Lojo: | |
| (A) That`s why she is gaining v | veight (B) That is why she`s cutting down on junk food |
| (C) That is why she`s very nice | (D) That`s why she gets along with her friends very well |
| 59. Aunt: | |
| 60. Jemal: What do you make of | |
| Kedija: | |
| a) Anything b) Everythir | g c) Something d) Nothing |
| 61. Getahun: What was your holi | day like? |
| Fetiha: | |
| a) It was nice but the wea Really so! | ather was not good. b. We liked it very much. c.Kedija came to our house. d. |
| 62. Azeb: Have you heard about | he MDGs? |
| Haben: Yes, I have. | |
| Azeb: Do you think they can be | achieved? |
| Haben: | |
| a) There is abundant research | on MDGs. c. I`m not sure they are based on practical experiences' |

d. There are people who accept or reject the MDGs

b) Developed countries are excluded

163. **Temesgen:** There is an exhibition at the stadium.

| Abera: | What's it on? |
|-------------------|--|
| Temes | sgen: Charity |
| Abera: | It may be interesting. Are you planning to go? |
| Temes | gen: |
| · · | any people are going. b. I have a tight schedule, but I may try. c. How do you know? d. It will surely be teresting. |
| 164. Samı | rawit: Do you know how to make pizza? |
| Konjit | ; <u> </u> |
| a) No | o, I don't b. I don't like pizza c) It is easy d) Yes, I can |
| 165. Hus b | pand: There is someone at the door. |
| Wife: | Wait you had better put your shoes |
| a) Of | f before you open it. b. On after you open it. c. Off after you open it. d. On before you open it. |
| 166. Dani | el: I got the job I told you about. |
| You: _ | |
| a) lo | don't care. b. That's good news. c. Congratulations d. Jobs are not easy to get these days. |
| 167. TAm | rat: Do you know who is standing over there? |
| Lema: | |
| a) Im | net him yesterday. Who ia he talking to? C) He is very tall, isn't he? d. d) No, I don't |
| 168. Chalt | tu: What begins with T, ends with T and has T in it? |
| Genet: | |
| a) ⁻ | Teapot b. Tinted pot c) Tea party d) Tantamount |
| 170. Rece | ptionist: I get mad when someone rings me up late at night. |
| Guest: | |
| a) | Yes, that can be annoying, but you should try to let it upset you. |
| b) | No, that can be annoying, but you should try to let it upset you. |
| c) | No, that cannot be annoying, but you should try to let it upset you. |
| d) | Yes, that can be annoying, but you should try not to let it upset you. |
| 171. Amir | : They took my money, my credit cards, my passport, everything. |
| Dano. | |

Telegram Fana Education b. Why are you here now?

| a) | You should see a doctor. | b. Why are you here now? |
|-----------------|--|---|
| b) | Oh dear! What are you going to do now? | d. Why not? Go to the police? |
| 72. Yo | u: How can I get to the nearest pharmacy, բ | please? |
| Ahn | ned: | _ |
| 1 | Go straight and turn right. b. Why do you ask? doctor? | c. How long have you had this headache? d.Do you want to see |
| 73. N a | ardos: I heard you were the only person to o | get the job. Well done! |
| Girr | na: | |
| a) l | knew I did well. B. Sure, I did C | Thank you D.Why expected I would not? |
| 74. Fe t | tle: Can we practice solving riddles? | |
| Kas | sech: Ok. You start. | |
| Fetle | e: I came once in a year and twice in a week | . Who am I ? |
| Kass | sech: But this is illogical. In a week once, in | a year twice! |
| Fetle | e: Not all riddles follow logic for their solution | on. Some encourage you to look for |
| | other means. | |
| Kass | ech: I cannot solve your riddle that. | |
| Fetle | : | _ |
| a) | The letter 'e'. now prove that. b. What's logi possible. | c? c. My father used logic in all his activities. d.Sometimes it is |
| 75. Fa : | sil: Are you scared of girls? | |
| Ibra | him: Yes, Fasil | <u> </u> |
| a) | There are many things to say. b. I know sisters. | what to do. c. I can't think of anything to say. d. I have fou |
| 76 . M | other: May I ask you who can take part in y | our 'protect yourself" program? |
| Daug | hter: Anyone who wants, but | |
| a) | Really it is young woman b. Mostly it is y | oung women c. Interested individuals d. You aren't a girl |
| 178. i | Friend: Your cousin has just told me he's ge | etting married next week. Are you very pleased? |
| Yo | ou: but he could | have told me earlier. |
| a) | No, actually b. I'm not c. Where is th | e wedding to be held d. I'm absolutely delighted |
| 70 F at | ther: | |

Telegram Fana Education But it's good for health.

Son:

| a) Physical exercise is good. b. Do you like physical exercise? c. Physical exercise is tiring. d.Is physical exercise good? |
|--|
| 180. Friend: |
| You: You should loosen your belt. |
| a) I ate too much b. I have got stomachache c. I am terribly hungry d. I am starved to death |
| 181. Son: Oh no! |
| Father: I will bring you a mob. |
| a) The bathroom has flooded. b. Has the bathroom flooded? c. What has happened? d. The window is open. |
| 182. Daughter: |
| Mother: you should go on a diet. |
| a) Tell me the best restaurant here. b. I am putting on a lot of weight. c. I have no appetite. d. I am losing weight. |
| 183. Agaredech: Global warming and extreme pollution are interconnected. |
| Behailu: But some argue that the earth is getting aged. |
| Agaredech: While this may have some truth, pollution may have hastened the process. |
| Behailu: Certainly, but there are global efforts to curb pollution. |
| Agaredech: |
| a) There is no pollution in backward countries. d Global warming is inevitable. |
| b) Environmentalists tried to influence big international organizations. |
| c) True. But the link between the two should be unequivocally established. |
| 184. Guest: The kitchen handle has come off. |
| You: Don't worry |
| a) It has never been like that b. You will buy a replacement c. It often does d. It's none of you business |
| 185. Mother: Don't you ever run out in to the road like that. You could have been knocked over. |
| Daughter: |
| A. What? You could have told me that earlier. B. How come that this ever happens to me? |
| C. Oh nol thank you, mom. D. Have Lever been knocked over? |

| 186. Sara: I have such a bad headache that I can't even open my eyes. |
|--|
| Hana: |
| A. Perhaps you need some break. B. Where is the nearest clinic? C. Do you often have it? D. I hat headaches. |
| 188. Teacher: You did not attend class yesterday, did you? |
| Student: |
| A. No, you didn't B. No, I didn't C. No you did D. No, I did |
| 189. Student 1: Virus attacks are common and the spread of antivirus might tip the balance |
| towards treating them seriously. |
| Student 2: I cannot follow you. Can you please paraphrase it? |
| Student 3: |
| a) How does the virus steal your documents? d. There is always an antivirus available to protect you computer. |
| b) Wanna Cry is a virus that steals documents in your computer. |
| c) In other words, attention would be given to arresting the effects of the virus. |
| 190. Deboch: National exams should not continue. |
| Teklu: Probably, you may be right. |
| Deboch: Since we cannot do away with exams, regions may need to set their own. |
| Teklu: This may be a good idea, but there is the issue of standard. |
| Deboch: The federal Ministry may set the basic standards. |
| Teklu: |
| a) I hate exams. B .Exam set standards. C. Well, I may agree with you. d. There are ways and methods. |
| 191. Guest: What a room service! There is no towel in the bathroom. Could you please bring me |
| one? |
| Host: Yes, madam. I will bring one soon. |
| Guest: The shower does not function. Could you please fix it? |
| Host: We're sorry, madam. The plumber is on level if you don't mind, could you use |
| the common shower next door. |
| 192. Gennet: Our class is planning for a picnic next week. Will you join us? |

Chaltu: Well, I don't know. I have to get permission for my parents. Gennet: but try hard. Don't miss it. Chaltu: A. I don't miss it. B. I may come. C. My parents like it very much. D. I miss it. 193. **Dandir:** Is Addis Ababa getting more and more dangerous? People say there are gangs everywhere. Gemechu: No, no. _____ A. This kind of behavior simply won't be tolerated C. It's simply an exaggeration B. It's simply a misunderstanding D. That's simply the best the city can afford 194. **Shaket**: they lost their grandma only a month ago. Sosina: ____ A. Who is their grandma? C. Sad! Their uncle is also critically ill. B. They used to talk about her. D. Grandmas spoil their grand children. 195. **Mammo**: Are you coming to the party? Mamitu: A. You like going to parties. C. Who told you I am throwing a parties? B. How many parties have I got that day? D. Only if I finish the assignment. 196. **Demeku:** How is the weather? Azalech: _____ A. Wow, they are enjoying the sun.
C. What is the weather forecast? B. It's summer her. D. Phew! It's hot 197. **Yihun:** Poor Lili! She lost all her money. Jember: _____ A. She is not very poor. C. What a pity! How come? B. Was she walking around? D. How much money was it? 198. **Ujulu:** I heard that girl is very hard-working. She always stand first.

A. What is more, she is well-behaved. C. Do you know her younger sister?

Hagos: _____

Telegram Fana Education B. Where does she come from? D. Girls are mostly like that.

| 99. Chemeda: Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the nearest station? |
|---|
| Zemedkun: |
| A. Station are beg n this city. C. Sorry. I'm a stranger here myself. |
| B. Many people line up in the station. D. Why would you like to go to the station |
| 200 Marta: this is the pair of shoes I bought last week. |
| Ariat: |
| A. What size do you usually wear? C. Leather shoes last very long |
| B. Did you really need one? D. So fashionable, isn't it? |
| 01. Boss. What was their argument in brief? |
| Subordinate: |
| A. They want the group to leave now. C. Majority were not arguing strongly. |
| B. Yes, they always like to argue. D. They just kept talking. Nothing brief. |
| 203. Elsa: What shall we do about our politicians? They are all corrupt. |
| Frehiwot: |
| A. You don't have to say that. There are some honest ones. |
| B. I don't think politician in the west are corrupt. |
| C. Corruption has now become rampant. |
| D. Politics and corruption are the same in third world. Don't you think? |
| 204. Burtukan: My new boyfriend loves me a lot. |
| Mamitu: |
| A. What is his name, please? C. He is very handsome, isn't he? |
| B. Isn't that rather too soon to say? D. Did you break up with Temesgen? |
| 205. Neima: I'm worried. I'm performing awfully poor this year. |
| Kulani: |
| A. Night club don't help. Get down and study! C. What courses did you fail? |

Telegram Fana Education B. Yes, I know a lot of students are. D. Did you tell me that your dorm mate also flunked?

| 206. Aster: Jim and Jane are marrying next week. |
|--|
| Beli: |
| A. Jane is so beautiful that all the boys around like her. |
| B. I don't think they would make a good couple. |
| C. There are so many wedding to take place next week. |
| D. I know Jim loved her, but she was going out with someone else. |
| 207. Shimi: Exams are round the corner. We have to work hard. |
| Meseret: |
| A. This semester is too short. C. I couldn't agree more, Shumi |
| B. Most of the student are lazy. D. I'll sit in the corner and study. |
| 208. Didi : I heard you won the scholarship. |
| Dunka: |
| A. Twenty of us applied for it. C. I don't be bothered if I don't. |
| B. Sure. I knew I would. D. This is one of the best scholarships. |
| 209. Tourist: The road in the city are dilapidated. |
| Friends: |
| A. They are better in the countryside. C. You know, the world economy is in a probler |
| B. There more pressing problems, thought. D. Yeah, they should have at least been patche |
| 210. Tesfa: Who walks on all fours in the morning, two in the afternoon and three in the evening? |
| Soliana: A. An amputee B, A cow C. A hyena D. A man |
| 211. Student: |
| Friends: If I were you, I would report to the campus police. |
| A. There is a mob dancing down there. So strange! C.Where are my books? I left them all here |
| B. I saw them fighting. Anything serious? D. My ID is missing. What shall I do? |
| 212 . Lelisa : Shall we walk or take a bus? |

| Jigsa: |
|---|
| A. Tell me, why do you ask? C, Come on! We'd rather take a bus. |
| B. Do you always take buses? D. Have you walked all morning. |
| 213. Alemu : Sounds like you had a boring day. Did anything interesting happen? |
| Feyissa; |
| A) Not really. Don't think so. C. Many things happen in the city. |
| B) What's interesting? D. Often many things happen, but few may take our attention. |
| 214. Nigussu ; The <i>wot</i> was too spicy. I just couldn't eat it. |
| A.Was is shiro <i>wot</i> or something else? C. Gosh! Wasn't the taste also horrible? |
| B. We didn't need any <i>wot</i> , as a matter of fact. D. Are you hungry now? Let's go out for dinner. |
| 215. Husband: We have to be stringent in using our home provision. |
| Wife: What do 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-rocking. |
| Wife: So what should we do? |
| Husband:We have to change our style of living. Economize. |
| Wife: I concur; however, I disagree with your solution |
| A. Where did you put your money? C. Generally the cost of living is high. |
| B. Whether we like it not we have to accept it . D. We have to work more and harder |
| 216. Beruktawit: I got the position I applied for. |
| Shemshitu: |
| A.I knew it was a well paid job. B. Really? What good news. |
| C. For how long will you be serving? D. Getting a job here is not very easy. |
| 217. Hamza :I'm sorry I have broken your glasses. |
| Mother: |
| A. How disappointing! I got them only yesterday C. You know glasses are so fragile. |
| B. You will need to handle them carefully. D. These are very expensive, twenty birr each. |

| 218.Gonfe: I don't agree to her idea of performance |
|---|
| Lakech: |
| A. Driving needs accuracy, Doesn't it? C. I know her brother makes a lot of mistakes B. Are you saying she is after precision? D. you mean it is not possible to be exact? |
| 219. Doctor: How would it matter if the patient do not turn up on time? |
| Nurse: |
| A. well, I think this would oblige us to stay longer C. there is no patient here |
| B. No patient do not arrive on time D. on the contrary, patients is usually apprehensive. |
| 220. Ashu : there are positive changes all over the country |
| Zenebe: |
| A. Some people do not seem to like it C. So many years have lapsed before we saw chang |
| B. Positive changes are good for the people D. Yeah, but there is some instability here and there |
| 221. Friend :, |
| Ergicho: Alright, but only for five minutes. |
| A. How about helping me with the computer? C. Are they perhaps fixing my compute r? |
| B. I'll need time to buy a new computer D. Do you need the computer for long? |
| 222. Student 1: I'm sorry. I don't remember. Have you seen them? |
| Student 2: |
| A. I was busy doing my homework. C. probably, it was an empty room |
| B. Sure. I've seen them with my naked eyes. D. What were they doing? They must be our friends. |
| 223. Abay : they shouldn't have released all those prisoners. Mulatu: |
| A. Who would like to stay in jail? C. well, probably those who robbed public resourse B. Everybody wants the freedom out of prison? D. Most of the prisoners had been unjustly tortured |
| 224. Driver : my Toyota car is still perfect after 10 years on the road. |
| Mechanic: |
| A. Toyota car are the best B. I have a Volkswagen C. My brother also has one D. Do they also drive Toyota |

225. **Manager**: what happen to those mechanics?

| Tech | nicia | n | III I alla L | ducation | |
|-------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | Α | Shall we [put them on author? | C Amazing! th | ev are new and | well-designed |
| | | May be, they are not good mecha | | | _ |
| | | | | ustrating: none | or them is working |
| 226. Sem a | an: w | ho has two eyes, but cannot see | ? | | |
| Rahel: | | A. Insect | B. Camera | C. lightning | C. Librarian |
| 227. You : | Gues | s what! I bought a car | | | |
| Friend: | | | | | |
| | A. | Cars are very important C. A | re you serious | ? You must be j | oking! |
| | В. | I also want to buy a new one | D. Where are o | ars sold in this | city |
| 228 . Tseg | aye: | | u do? | | |
| Guter | na : | what comes to mindcalling the | e police or I dor | n't know. | |
| | A. | Suppose you had an accident. | C. Wow! Mod | ons and stars. | |
| | В. | Alas, what a thought luck! | D. What is the | cause of the ac | ccident |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

ETHIOPIAN UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE ENGLISH EXAMINATION (2000-2010 EC)

SECTION FOUR: Writing (1-163)

Directions: The following questions are related to different aspects of writing. Read each very carefully and write the letter of your answer in the separate answer sheet provided.

| carefully and write | the letter of your a | nswei in the sepai | ate allowe | i sileet provided. | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 . "I remember the tiroftext. | ne when I was about te | n years old and" T | his stateme | nt is most likely taken | from the beginning |
| A. diary | B. memory | C. biography | D. | novel | |
| 2.Which of the follo | wing closing salutation | on is appropriate to | be used as | an ending when yo | u don't know the |
| | you are writing to? | A. Yours sincer | ely B. | Yours faithfully | C. Good bye |
| D. Love | | | | | |
| 3. " It is with regret t | hat we announce the | death of" This sta | ement is m | ost likely taken fron | n the |
| A news prod | ram R Description | A text C Evn | neitary toyt | D Memory tex | /t |

| 4. "This is a brief report based on the data collected from the participants." This statement is part o |
|---|
| the report. A. body B. introductory C. conclusion D. detail |
| 5. With regard to your advertisement dated on sept,2013,I am writing for the post of receptionist. This |
| statement is most likely taken from the letter. A. apologizing B. application C |
| complaint D. congratulation |
| 6. This one is really effective. Just a spoonful of it will make all your ailments go. This is taken from a piece o |
| writing that is most likely: A. expository B. persuasive C. narrative D. descriptive |
| 7. Which of the following is correctly punctuated? |
| A. What a wonderful child you have! C. What a wonderful child you have. |
| B. What a child you have wonderful? D. What a wonderful child you have? |
| 8. Which one of the following best illustrates a descriptive writing? |
| A. The place was extremely quiet. C. They have already been there for a year. |
| B. I have always wanted to visit a place. D. We then went to the room where I study. |
| 9. Which one of the following best illustrates an argumentative writing? |
| A. Books come in all size and shape. C. if you need to read books, you will never get bored. |
| B. Books are the primary source of knowledge. D. The price of books is becoming high. |
| 10. Which one of the following best illustrates a narrative writing? |
| A. Harar is really beautiful. C. There are many Mosques in Harar. |
| B. Harar is a city in Harari region. D. We then went to one of the Mosques in Harar. |
| 11. "I look forward to hearing from you." Which part of a letter does this line go in? |
| A.Body B. Closing C. Salutation D. Introduction |
| 12. "It was great to hear from you after such a long silence." This is likely taken from the beginning of a: |
| A. formal letter B. letter to a boss C. friendly letter D. business letter |
| 13. "We had already travelled for three hours when we heard a loud bang. The driver instinctively swerved the |
| vehicle and we came to a safe stop." This is most likely taken from a piece of writing that is: |
| A. Expository B. Descriptive C. Argumentative D. Narrative |
| 14. "As shown in Table 4 above, the female students enrolment rate increased to a record high in th year 2013 |
| as compared to the 2011/12 Academic year. The result suggested that there is a positive change. This is |
| most likely taken from a piece of writing: A. Argumentative B. Descriptive C. Expository D. Narrative |
| 15. The most appropriate closing to a letter you send to a manager whom you know his name would be: |
| A. Yours faithfully, B. Sincerely yours, C. Truly yours, D. Good bye, |
| 16. "The building is small house consisting of three floors. The outside front wall is 10m long and 7m |
| high." This is most likely taken from a piece of writing: |
| A. Argumentative B. Descriptive C. Expository D. Narrative |
| 17. "I regret to inform you about the late delivery of your order." This is most likely taken from a letter of: |
| A. complaint B. enquiry C. apology D. condolence |
| 18. "The building is small house consisting of three floors. The outside front wall is 10m long and 7m high." |
| This is most likely taken from a piece of writing: A. Argumentative B. Descriptive C. Expository D. |
| Narrative |
| 19."I am writing in response to your advertisement of 23 April 2014 in the post of project" Which part of a |
| letter does this line go in? A. Salutation B. Introduction C. Body D. Closing |
| 20. "Love is an emotion that binds couples in a mutual attraction to each other. It manifests itself through |
| devotion to one another, and a feeling of loneliness when the two individuals are not together" This is most |
| likely taken from a piece of writing: |
| A. Argumentative B. Descriptive C. Expository D. Narrative |
| 21. Which one of the following sentences is correctly punctuated? |
| A. her boy friend; Kebede is an Engineer. C. Her boy friend, Kebede is an Engineer. |
| B. Her boy friend Kebede is an engineer. D. Her boy friend, Kebede, is an engineer. |
| 22. Which one of the following is correctly punctuated? |
| A. He asked where are you going? C. He asked, "Where are you going?" |
| B. He asked, where are you going? D. He asked, "where are you going?" |
| 23."I look forward to hearing from you."Which part of a letter does this line go in? |
| A. Body B. Closing C. Salutation D. Introduction |
| 24 To write a MFMO to your intimate friend, the most appropriate opening is: |

| A. hi | B. Hello | C. Dear frie | nd | D. My dear frien | d |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|--|
| | | | | | g when you don't know the |
| | | | | | lly Ć. Good bye D |
| Love | | | Ť | | |
| 26. Which one of th | ne following words is | correctly sp | elt? | | |
| A. enthusi | iastice B. | passionat | C. frus | trated | D. inspiared |
| 27. Which one of the | ne following words is | NOT correct | tly spelt? | | |
| A. develop | | | | cesary | D. grammar |
| 28. To write a MEM | 10 to your intimate fr | riend, the mo | st appropriate | opening is: | |
| A. Hi | | | | | D. My dear friend |
| | | | | | y taken from the |
| • • | n B. Descrip | | | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| | report based on the | data collecte | ed from the pa | articipants." This | statement is part o |
| the report. | | _ | _ | | |
| A. body | | | | clusion | |
| | your advertisement o | | | iting for the post | of receptionist. This |
| | likely taken from the | | | | |
| | ing B. applic | | | | |
| | | | | | This is taken from a piece |
| | ost likely: A. exposit | | | | |
| | ollowing is an acrony | | | | D. BBC |
| 34. Which of the fo | llowing is correctly p | ounctuated? | | | |
| A. What a w | llowing is correctly p onderful child you h hild you have wonde | ave! | C. Wha | at a wonderful chi | lld you have. |
| B. What a c | hild you have wonde | rtul? | D. Wha | at a wonderful chi | ild you have? |
| | ne following best illus | | | | |
| A. The place | e was extremely quie | et. | C. They have a | | |
| | ways wanted to visit | | | | room where I study. |
| 36. Which one of the | ne following best illus | strates an arç | gumentative w | riting? | |
| A. Books co | me in all size and sh | nape. | C. If you nee | ed to read books, | you will never get bored. |
| | e the primary source | | | e price of books is | s becoming nigh. |
| | ne following best illus | | | | |
| A. Harar is i | really beautiful. a city in Harari regior | | U. The | re are many Mos | ques in Harar. |
| B. Harar is a | a city in Haran region | l. Lauch a lang | D. We then we | ent to one or the | Mosques in Harar. |
| | | | | | m the beginning of a: |
| | etter B. letter to | | | | |
| | ne to a safe stop." Th | | | | ver instinctively swerved the |
| A. Exposito | | ntive C. Argu | | D. Narrat | |
| | able 4 above, the fer | | | | |
| | | | | | at there is a positive change |
| | ely taken from a piec | | year. The les | uit suggested the | it there is a positive change |
| | | | C. Expository | D. Narrat | ivo |
| | | | | | w his name would be: |
| | thfully, B. Since | | | | . Good bye, |
| | ne following is correct | | | , | . Good byc, |
| | d where are you going | | | Where are you do | aina?" |
| | l, where are you goin | | | | |
| | ne following words is | | | where are you go | mg. |
| A. Accomm | | | C. Deceive | D. Cumr | nulative |
| | ne following words is | | | D. Gailli | TIGIGATIVO |
| A. Cafteria | B. Accade | | C. Extention | D. Enviro | nment |
| | | | | | 10m long and 7m high." |
| | taken from a piece of | | | Wall lo | The state of the s |
| | itative B. Descrip | | sitory | D. Narrative | |

| 46."I regret to inform you about the late delivery of your order." This is most likely taken from a letter of: |
|---|
| A. complaint B. enquiry C. apology D. condolence |
| 47. The following items (a-e) are components of an application letter arranged in a wrong order. Which |
| alternative shows the correct order? |
| a. Haramaya University b. P.O.BOX c. Ato Tadesse Adinew d. Dire Dawa e. Head, Foreign Language |
| Studies |
| A.ceabd B.acdeb C.cdaeb D.acbed |
| 48. "I am writing in response to your advertisement of 23 April 2014 in the post of project" Which part of a |
| letter does this line go in? A. Salutation B. Introduction C. Body D. Closing |
| 49. "Love is an emotion that binds couples in a mutual attraction to each other. It manifests itself through |
| devotion to one another, and a feeling of loneliness when the two individuals are not together" This is most |
| likely taken from a piece of writing: A. Argumentative B. Descriptive C. Expository D. |
| Narrative |
| 50. Which one of the following sentences is correctly punctuated? |
| A. her boy friend; Kebede is an Engineer. C. Her boy friend, Kebede is an Engineer. |
| B. Her boy friend Kebede is an engineer. D. Her boy friend, Kebede, is an engineer. |
| 51. "I remember the time when I was about ten years old and" This statement is most likely taken from |
| the beginning oftext. A. diary B. memory C. biography D. novel |
| 52. Which one of the following sentences is correctly punctuated? |
| A. I will buy a new computer or, I will take yours B. I will buy a new computer or I will take yours |
| C. I will buy a new computer, or I will take yours D. I will buy a new computer or; I will take yours |
| 53. Which one of the following sentence is correctly punctuated? |
| A. Admittedly, Mr. Broun, a member of the new club is very rich. |
| B. Admittedly Mr, Brown, a member of new club, is very rich. |
| C. Admittedly, Mr. Brown, a member of the new club, is very rich. |
| D. Admittedly, Mr. Brown a number of the new club, is very rich. |
| 54. How would Mimi most likely begin her letter to an intimate friend, Lili? |
| A. Hello, Lili B. Hi, there C. My beloved Lili D. My dear friend, Lili |
| 55. Which one of the following sentences is most likely taken from a descriptive piece of writing? |
| A. We got to the tip of the mountain around 11:30. |
| B. I wouldn't say that it was too cold at the tip of the mountain. |
| C. Up at the tip of the mountain, it was too cold but it got warmer as we climbed down. |
| D. What they call a mountain in this country is just a hill elsewhere. |
| 56. Everyone seemed hungry when we got to Adama. So we suggested a stopover to which to all agreed. |
| Strangers as we were, we didn't know which restaurant to go to What kind of writing is this most |
| likely taken from? |
| A. expository B . narrative C. descriptive D. argumentative |
| 57. Russian fighter jets had pounded the city for three days. Everything turned into rubbles and it was difficult |
| to imagine where those tall buildings were taken to. As I stood dumbstruck, I heard an agonized cry from |
| an elderly Women caught in the debris What kind of writing is this most likely taken from? |
| A. descriptive B. expository C. narrative D. argumentative |
| 58. Which one of the following sentences is most likely taken from a narrative piece of writing? |
| A. Having spoken for five minutes, I saw an old friend sitting among the audience. |
| B. To me, the meeting was useless and waste of time. |
| C. Almost all the attendees were elderly people of over 60. |
| D. The hall was full to the brim and all the seats were taken. |
| 59. More than twenty years ago, two researchers went in to middle class homes and studied the toys found in |
| children's rooms. What kind of writing is this most likely taken from? |
| A. argumentative B. expository C. narrative D. description |
| 60. Which one of the following sentences has a correct punctuation? |
| A. Shomo said, "Batu. Take it away!" C. Shomo said, Batu, "Take it away!" |
| B. Shomo said, "Batu Take it away!" D. Shomo said, "Batu, Take it away!" |
| 61. Which one of the following sentences is correctly punctuated? |
| A He lives in Babile Harar C. Jol is from Juba South Sudan |

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|--|
| B. He got it from Lelo his daughter. D. We saw Halu in Ilu Ababor. |
| 62. Altogether, majority of the students surveyed reported that the time they spent helping their family affected |
| their success in education. What is the most likely research topic for the above study? |
| A. factors enhancing students' academic success at high school. |
| B. The contribution of helping parents to students' academic success. |
| C. The relationship between students' time spent helping their family and their academic success. |
| D. The amount of time high school students spends helping their family. |
| 63. Which one of the following could be a possible recommendation for a study investigating The Challenges |
| of Living away from Home: The case of High School Students? |
| A. High school students should not be sent to schools away from home. |
| B. High schools should as much as possible be built as the minimum distance from each other. |
| C. High schools should give special attention to students coming from different areas. |
| D. High school students should, as much as possible, not be exposed to any challenge. |
| 64. Which one of the following is a possible summery of a research conducted on income as related to life |
| style? |
| A. Income has no significant effect on one's life style? B. Income tremendously affected participants' life style. C. People have to plan themselves and live according to their income.D. This study tried to see the effect of income of |
| people's life style. |
| 65. What could be the most appropriate closing to your application for an employment? |
| A. yours with respect, B. With respect C. Yours truly, D. Expecting your response |
| 66. "I can appreciate how hurt and frustrated you are given the consequences of my actions and the trouble |
| have caused" this is likely taken from a letter of |
| A. Compliant B. disappointment C. enquiry D. apology |
| 67. Which one of the following words is correctly spelled? |
| A. Accommodation B. Occurrence C. occupasion D. Pereference |
| 68. "Stir well with a broad stirring stick." This is |
| A. eating instruction B. washing instruction C. a cooking instruction D. a mixing instruction |
| 69. "George Washington Carver was born a slave in Missouri in 1864. In spite of his humble beginning, he |
| managed to obtain a degree in agricultural science in 1894 His research showed that 300 |
| products could be derived from the peanut." Which of the following sentences fills the blank in the paragraph? |
| A. As a farmhand, he obtained a high school education. B. carver never patented most of his many |
| discoveries. |
| C. peanuts are a chief product of Alabama. D. Then, he devoted his life to research products involving |
| southern corps. |
| 70. " it can be said that use of bamboo reinforcement is a better and economical alternative in view of |
| overall cost." This statement is likely taken from the section of a report |
| A. introduction B. recommendation C. conclusion D. methodology 71 |
| "The car was speeding down the deserted highway when the accident happened. The driver fell asleep at the |
| wheel and drove straight into a tree" This text is likely taken from a/anpiece of writing. |
| A. argumentative B. narrative C. descriptive D. expository |
| 72. "It is possible to see that parental influence has a significant impact on the academic performance and |
| social interaction of a child." Which section of a research report is this most likely taken from? A. conclusion B. body C. discussion D. introduction |
| A. conclusion B. body C. discussion D. introduction 73. Which one of the following words is correctly spelt? |
| A. Surveyer B. likelihood C. occurrence D. unfortunately |
| 71 Which one of the following words is correctly shelt? |

habits.

This is most likely taken from the ____ section of an essay.

A. Body

B. details

C. conclusion

D. introduction

B. academy

B. conscience

75. Which one of the following words is correctly spelt?

A. plumber

A. conscience

77. At least half of the first year students surveyed reported adopting writing strategies that involved the use of their first language.

76. We can easily see from these few examples the extent of foreign influences on our language, our arts and our eating

C. summary

C. consciousness

D. sufficient

D. consciousness

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|---|
| This could be a typical example of a research report based on a research topic entitled: |
| A. First Year Students' Writing Strategies. C. First Year Students' First Language Use. |
| B. First Year Students' First Language in Writing. D.First Year Students' Strategies of Using Firs |
| Language. |
| 78. During the last century vaccination programs were introduced in most countries around the world. Before |
| this. Thousands of 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 |
| 79. Which one of the following sentences is most likely taken from a narrative piece of writing? |
| A. That day, I didn't feel like joining the group. B The place was unusually crowded by strange people. |
| C. First, we had to get together right in front of the gate.D. Everybody had their backpack stuffed with |
| something. |
| 80. 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: A. narrative B. expository C. descriptive D. |
| argumentative |
| 81. We crept down the hill and made sure there was no sign of 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. |
| A. narrative B. expository C. descriptive D. argumentative |
| 82. 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. |
| A. narrative B. argumentative C. descriptive D. expository |
| 83. However, these findings need to be treated with some caution since they are based on what the |
| respondents said they did. This is most likely taken from the section of a research. |
| A. discussion B. limitations C. introductionD. research objective |
| 84. Which one of the following sentences is correctly punctuated? |
| 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 OI may join engineering science. |
| D. I can choose to study medicine; or I may join engineering science. |
| 85. Which one of the following sentence is correctly punctuated? |
| 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 |
| 86. Which one of the following sentences is correctly punctuated? |
| 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" |
| 87. Which one of the following sentences is WRONGLY punctuated? |
| 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 Gondar. |
| 88. Which one of the following sentences has a correct punctuation? |
| A. Father said, " Abera keep quiet!" C. Father said, " Abera, Keep quite!" |
| B. Father said, Abera, "Keep quite!" D. Father said, "Abera, keep quite!" |
| 89. Which one of the following is not most likely an opening to your application for a job? |

A. Hello Sir

90. Which one of the following sentences is most likely taken from descriptive writing? A. We were walking around the apartment. B. There were people who cleaned the apartment daily.

B. Greetings

C. The apartment was so attractive when seen from distance. D. They were renovating the apartment when we had

C. Dear Sir

D. Dear Mr. Manager

91. We climbed the mountain and decided to rest for a while. In the meantime, we had some snack and continued walking around.

Telegram Fana Education This is taken from a piece of writing that is most likely: A. narrative B. argumentative C. descriptive

| 92. The most appropriate closing for a letter to your old collage mate is: A. Sincerely B. Truly yours C. Bye for now D. Faithful yours 93. I respectively request you to consider making this a priority for our organization. a. social b. informal c. business d. friendly |
|--|
| 108. " I have a proven track record of responsibility, integrity and commitment to company |
| objectives." This is most likely taken from |
| (A) letter of application (B) an informal letter (C) business letter. (D) a letter of enquiry. |
| 109. Which one of the following sentences is correctly punctuated? |
| (A) Send me Ketema, the head master; Jira the unit leader; and Desta, the guard. |
| (B) Send me Ketema; the head master, Jira; the unit leader, and Desta; the guard. |
| (C) Send me Ketema; the head master; Jira, the unit leader; and Desta, the guard. |
| (D) Send me Ketema - the head master, Jira - the unit leader, and Desta - the guard. |
| 110. We interviewed 10 managers of different branches in the city to see if what they think about the problem confirms with the information we secured from the customers. Which section of a study have the above lines been taken from. |
| (A) Objective (B) Methodology (C) Introduction (D) Data analysis |
| 111. She made me remember Mona Lisa. Her smiles and beauty were indescribable and as she came straight looking in to my eyes, all I could was stand dumbfounded. She got closer and closer and her eyes shone unbearably brighter This is taken from a piece of writing that is most likely. |
| (A) expository (B) argumentative (C) narrative (D) descriptive |
| 112. Which one of the following sentence is most likely taken from a narrative piece of writing? |
| (A) Everybody ordered a meal and started waiting. (B) The food in the restaurant was popular for its taste. |
| (C) Of all things, I liked the picture handing from the center. (D) The meals weren`t as such expensive compared to other places. |
| 113. In conclusion, students from the rural areas seem to have spent a significant portion of their time helping their parents whereas those from the urban centers hardly did anything of that kind. What is the most likely research topic from which the preceding lines were taken? |
| (A) An investigation in to How Rural and Urban Students Help their Partners |
| (B) Residential Area as a Factor Affecting the Assistance Students Give to Partners |
| (C) A Survey of Responsibilities of Students from Rural and Urban Areas in Helping Partners? |
| (D) Students from the Rural and Urban Centers: How much Time Do they Spend helping Parents? |

114. Which sentence is appropriately punctuated to avoid any ambiguity in meaning?

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 (A). The doctor's wife said her friend is not well. (B). The doctors' wife said, her friend is not well.

 (C). The doctor's wife, said her friend, is not well. (D) The doctors' wife said, her friend is not well

 115. We mate at the back of the building and started looking for a quiet place where we could sit down and enjoy the presence of one another. The area was a bit dark and we were sure no one would come there in the mid of the night. We found a corner to sit and . . . These lines are taken from a piece of writing that is most likely:

 (A) descriptive

 (B) argumentative

 (C) narrative

 (D) expository
- 116. Which one of the following sentences is most likely taken from a descriptive writing.
 - (A) Unlike what they thought, we managed to get there early morning.
 - (B) The whole area was wet and smoggy making driving extremely difficult.
 - (C) In fact, it is good to start early morning if you want to drive long distance.
 - (D) At 9 o'clock, some of the people started appearing from different directions.
- 117. Which one of the following sentences has a correct punctuation?
 - (A) We said, "Don't push us around;" however, that didn't mean anything to them.
 - (B) We said, "Don't push us around"; however, that didn't mean anything to them.
 - (C) We said, "Don't push us around"; however, that didn't mean anything to them.
 - (D) We said, "Don't push us around," however, that didn't mean anything to them.
- 118. Which one of the following sentences has a Correct capitalization?
 - (A) The United States has a Democratic form of Government just as Great Britain does.
 - (B) The United States has a democratic form of Government just as Great Britain does.
 - (C) The United States has a democratic form of government just as Great Britain does
 - (D) The United States has a Democratic form of government just as Great Britain does.
- 119. New situations always made me nervous. Which sentence is like to come next?
 - (A) After a couple of minutes the teacher came over. (B) My first swimming lesson was no exception.
 - (C) I stood timidly by the side of the changing room. (D) I changed into my bathing suit.
- 120. When I looked up from the foot of the hill, I saw someone who was making almost to the tip and I knew it the Tesfaye. In no later than five minutes he stood on the top and started shouting down to those of us crawling up. This is taken from a piece of writing that is most likely.
- (A) narrative (B) argumentative (C) descriptive (D) expository
- 121. "In the mean time, it is necessary to find other ways of disciplining drug offenders"

The above line was taken from the introduction section of a study carried out on drug offenders in America. Which of the following sentences should come next to the guoted sentence?

- a) This is the major point recommended in the study.
- b) It is a recommendation forwarded until better actions can be taken.
- c) It is one of the two recommendations in the study.
- d) This is recommended to take place immediately
- 122. "Of late, drugs have changed American penal practice"

The above line was taken from the introduction section of a study on drug offenders in America. Which of the following sentences should come next to the quoted sentence?

- a) Nations with different penal particles have experienced different crime rate
- b) People were rightly fearful of what cocaine was doing to their children when they demanded action.
- c) In 1987, for example, only about 8 percent of state-prison inmates were serving time on drug convictions.
- d) It needs to be pointed out that there are no easy prison solutions to drug convictions.
- 123. "You may not need write your name." where do you find statement in a survey study?
 - a) It can be one of the items in the questionnaire. c.lt is taken from respondents' personal information.
 - b) It is taken from a 'Thank you' letter written to respondents. d. It is a reminder written in questionnaire covering letter.

124. "Dressed purposely to confuse her friends in the first week of school, Samrawit wears cloths she would normally never wear. With her new haircut, she really looks like a completely different person." These sentences are taken from a piece of writing that is most like. _____A. Description B. narrative C. Expository D. argumentative

125. Which on e of the following is taken from a formal letter of application?

- a) Thank you for your letter dated 5th April which I received this morning.
- b) I would be grateful if you could confirm your reservation in writing.
- c) Sadly, I am not available on the date you suggested. May I suggest the 8th of April?
- d) I am writing in response to the position of IT assistant advertised in the monitor.

126. Which of the following contains errors in capitalization, mechanics and punctuation?

- a) The fire, although it had been burning for several hours, was still blazing fiercely.
- b) You should indeed you must, report the matter to the police.
- c) Peter, my elder brother received medals for his contributions Astronomy, chemistry and Mathematics.
- d) "When the judge said, 'Not guilty,' I could have hugged him"
- 127. Which one of the following is taken from an informal letter?

- a) Wish me good luck for my math exam. c. I am writing to complain about the following damages.
- b) I would like to apply for the position of assistant secretary. d. I enclose my curriculum vitae for your attention.

128. ".... He couldn't understand where he had gone wrong. When he had set out that morning the weather had been fine ... "the preceding text is possibly taken from a(n) ______ writing.

A. Expository

B. descriptive

C. Narrative

D. argumentative

129. Which one of the following is correctly punctuated?

- a) I have never been to England; in fact; I have never been outside this country.
- b) I have never been to England; in fact I have never been outside this country.
- c) I have never been to England; in fact, I have never been outside this country.
- d) I have never been to England, in fact, I have never been outside this country.

130. Which one of the following has correct capitalization?

- a) The language I wanted to learn was arabic, not French. c. The language I wanted to learn was Arabic, not French.
- b) The language I wanted to learn was arabic, not french d. The language I wanted to learn was Arabic, not french

131. "Your response will be held confidentially" which of the following might be a good reason for writing the preceding sentence in the first few lines of a survey questionnaire?

A. Appreciating respondents' participation

B. Limiting sample size

C. Requesting for permission

D. Increasing response rate

132. Which one of the following is correctly punctuated?

- a) The meeting ended at dawn, nothing had been decided. *c.* The meeting ended at dawn; nothing had been decided.
- b) The meeting ended at dawn nothing had been decided. *d.* The meeting ended at dawn. nothing had been decided.

133. Which one of the following sentences has correct capitalization?

- a) Sara and Hana first met at a school called learning to Learn.
- b) Sara and Hana first met at a school called learning to Learn.
- c) Sara and Hana first met at a School called Learning to Learn.
- d) Sara and Hana first met at a school called Learning to Learn.

| | i ele | graffi Falla | Education | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| 134."In his eyes I could s | ee his desire to re | deem himself, an | d need to hit me n | nore times than I hit him, just | t fo |
| <i>the sake of it."</i> This text i | s taken from a pla | ice of writing that | is most | | |
| A. Expository | B. narrative | C. Description | D. argumenta | itive | |
| 135. "My coat was on the luggage rack." These line | | | | et and put it in my bag in the | |
| A. Argumentative | B. Des | scription C. N | arrative D. | Expository | |
| <i>136. She crosses the roa fifteen years.</i> This text ta | , ,, , | | | has been away from for some | o, |
| A. Argumentative | B. Na | rrative C. Expo | sitory D. De | escription | |
| | | | | | |

- 137. Which one of the following is correctly punctuated?
 - a) "I have tried to sing dozens of times," she says, "but I can't."
 - b) I have tried to sing dozens of times, she says, "but I can't."
 - c) "I have tried to sing dozens of times," she says "but I can't."
 - d) "I have tried to sing dozens of times" she says, "but I can't."

| Strategies | Percentage |
|--|------------|
| Borrow phrases from books | 15 |
| Write in the local language (L1) & translate | 30 |
| Write directly in English | 25 |
| Outline in L1 and write in English | 25 |
| Other strategies | 5 |

Directions: Questions **138-142** are based on the information in the table below. Read the questions carefully and answer them.

A survey was carried out to determine first year university students' essay writing strategies. The survey, in particular,

focused on the students' language use strategies. Below is the summery of the data obtained in response to the questions asked.

138. From the data in the above table, what proportion of first year university students considered in the survey wrote their essays directly in English? A. Half B. two-thirds C. A quarter D. three-fourth

139. "Until future study finds a better solution, English teachers should work on how students can be helped to develop their outline in English in to essays." Which section of the above survey is the most likely appropriate place for the preceding statement? A. Recommendation B. data analysis C. Conclusion D. methodology

| Telegram Fana Education | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 140. Which of the following is the likely title of the survey from which the data displayed in the above table were extracted? | | | | | | | |
| a) A survey of essays written by first year university students. | | | | | | | |
| b) A survey of first year university students' essay writing strategies. | | | | | | | |
| c) Essay writing strategies as surveyed by first year university students. | | | | | | | |
| d) Essay writing as surveyed by strategies of first year university students. | | | | | | | |
| 141. What is the most useful instrument used to gather the survey data displayed in the table? | | | | | | | |
| A. Interview B. Questionnaire C. Observation D. Classroom Observation | | | | | | | |
| 142. How many instances of use of L1 can be observed from the data reported in the table? A. 2 B. 1 C. 3 D. 4 | | | | | | | |
| 143. Which of the following sentences is correctly punctuated? | | | | | | | |
| A. last week: I think it was Monday, I sent them a complete report. | | | | | | | |
| B. last weekI think it was MondayI sent them a complete report | | | | | | | |
| C. last week, I think was MondayI sent them a complete report | | | | | | | |
| D. last weekI think, it was monday, I sent them a complete report | | | | | | | |
| 144. He was a real miser. Giving out a penny even to his old man hurt like a knife in the bodythis is taken from piece of writing that is most likely: A. Argumentative B. Descriptive C. Narrative D. Expository | | | | | | | |
| 145. Which one of the following sentences is wrongly punctuated? | | | | | | | |
| A. we uttered "just calm down" B. sodere , I replied ." I was there for a year. | | | | | | | |
| C. she said, "we'll be there in five minutes. D. I asked, "why don't you pick her up?" | | | | | | | |
| 146. Which one of the following could be an ending you would possibly use to letter you wrote to your best friend in Nazareth? A. sincerely B. Good bye! C. Bye! D. Best wishes. | | | | | | | |
| 147. Which one of the following words has a correct spelling? A. Grafitti B. aquaintance C.arguement D. license | | | | | | | |
| 148. Which one of the following is an example of a sentence extracted from descriptive piece of writing? | | | | | | | |
| A. there was no point in getting together to discuss the issue | | | | | | | |
| B. first, we met the deputy president right in front of his office | | | | | | | |

C. officials like ministers in many countries have their own schedule

- D. we could hear from distance a huge crowd chanting and singing
- 149. Which one of the following sentences has correct punctuation?
 - A. "is that so? Bulli remarked politely. "just to save you!"
 - B. " is that so?" Bulli remarked politely. "just save you!"
 - C. "is that so " Bulli remarked politely? " just to save you!"
 - D. "is that so?" Bulli remarked politely; "just to save you!"
- 150. Each morning, I went for a walk and come 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 17th century. As we finished breakfast, we packed our stuff and called taxi... These lines are taken from a piece of writing that is most likely;
 - A. narrative B. argumentative C. Descriptive D. Expository
- 151. Which one of the following sentences is most likely taken from narrative piece of writing?
 - A. women should enjoy the same opportunity as men, she believes.
 - B. Feminist is an outlook claiming equality of women with men.
 - C. Her life history shows that she was born in 1987
 - D. she radically changed and was overwhelmed by the idea of feminist
 - 152. After graduation from a college, he went straight into the army and took training for three years. Apparently, it was toward the end of the training that he decided to join the front, so he established contact with the leaders, after thatwhat kinds of writing are the above lines most likely taken from?
 - A. Argumentative B. Narrative C. Expository D. Descriptive
 - 153. Which one of the following could be an opening to letter a company manager is writing you with regard to the job you applied for?
 - A. I'm dropping you a few lines just to bring to your attention that you have not......
 - B. How are you doing? I am writing to let you know that you have not
 - C. I regret to inform you that you have not been chosen.....
 - D. Dear sir, remember you applied to our company for a job? Unfortunately you...

Directions: Questions 111-11320 have to do with research report writing. Read each of them very carefully and choose the best answer from the four alternatives answers A-D given. Then blacken the letter of your choice in the space provided in the answer sheet.

Question 111-115: suppose there are 18 other students that 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 question based on the information above.

154. What is the median of the age distribution? A. 15 B. 17 C. 16 D. 18

155. What is the range of the distribution? A. 3 B.4 C. 6 D. 5

156. What is the mode of the distribution? A. 16 B. 15 C. 17 D. 18

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

A. children in the country do not seem to start school at the same age

B. most children in the country begin school at early age.

C. female children in the country start school earlier than the males.

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

158. What is the class size? A. 19 B. 18 C. 17 D. 20

Question 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 blacked the letter of your choice, A-D, in the space provided in the answer sheet.

159. 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. Data analysis C. methodology D. Conclusion

160. 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 the research report is the above most likely extracted from ?A. Data analysis B. conclusion C. Discussion D. Meth

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

162. 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 line s most likely taken from. A. Introduction B. Methodology C. Conclusion D. Data analysis

163. The study made an attempt to see if differences exist between the ways students from the rural

areas and those from town adapt to the higher education environment. Where in a research report would the above sentences most likely belong? A. conclusion B. Methodology C. Data D. introduction analysis

that represents the

| SE | ECTION FIVE: PARAGRAPH COHERENCE(1-40) | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Di | rections:. From the alternatives given in each case, choose the letter (A-D) | | | | | | | | | | |
| be | est arrangement of the following sentences to get a coherent paragraph. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | 1. a. When he got home, dad found his keys. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | b. Mum, dad and I planned to go for a weekend. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | c. Then we went on a trip to the beach. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | d. We spent hours looking for the keys, but finally we gave up. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | e. While we were there, dad thought that he had lost his keys in the sand. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. bceda B. cbeda C. adbec D. bcead | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | a. While there, she worked as part time for a travel agent. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | b. After seven months she went to work for Sudan. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | c. At eighteen Shensi left the school. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | d. She also worked at a local airport. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | e. She then went to College. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. acdbe B. cedba C. adbec D. caebd | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | a. One, I have a problem with the lecturers. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | b. I don't seem to succeed in my new course. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | c. Apparently, my classmates are also uncooperative. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | d. They speak quickly and not very clearly. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | e. They are not willing to lend me the books want. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. badec B. bedca C. badce D. caebd | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | a. The shape of each depends on its size, speed and purpose. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | b. The Cloud Nine, for instance, is one particular type. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | c. The Cloud Nine is one of the fastest airlines. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | d. There are many types of Aircraft. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | e. It has a nose that drops down on landing and takeoff. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. abdce B. bedca C. caebd D. dabce | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | a. HIV/AIDS is a deadly disease. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | b. If one is negative, then he/she should be careful in the future. | | | | | | | | | | |

e. However, if one is positive, he/she will learn how to live with the virus.

c. One has to be careful to avoid it.

d. And the best way to do so is to be tested for it.

Telegram Fana Education C. c a e b d D. a c c

| | A. a c b d e | B. b e d c a | C.caebd | D. a | cd b e | | | |
|------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------|--|--|
| 5 . | a. Two months | ago I bought this fr | ridge. | | | | | |
| | b. I phoned to t | the company, but no | obody came. | | | | | |
| | c. I set it at 'me | dium' and it froze e | verything. | | | | | |
| | d. But I have ha | ad nothing but troub | ole from it. | | | | | |
| | e. For the start | t the 'cold control' d | lid not work. | | | | | |
| | A.acebd | B. a e c d b | C. e d a c | b | D. adecb | | | |
| 7. | a. But some pe | eople think this is no | ot so. | | | | | |
| | b. This is a bles | ssing we should be | proud of. | | | | | |
| | c. Ethiopia is a | multi ethnic, multi d | cultural country. | | | | | |
| | d. These people | e must be told that t | their fear is unjustifi | ed. | | | | |
| | e. They say the | diversity may tear | it apart. | | | | | |
| | A.cbaed | B.baecd | C. cedl | а | D. c b d e a | | | |
| 3. | a. he has written | a depressing recor | d of destruction, | | | | | |
| | b. but against the | e life that shares it v | vith him. | | | | | |
| | c. As man procee | ds toward his anno | unced goal of the co | onquest of n | ature, | | | |
| | d. directed not on | ly against the earth | he inhabits | | | | | |
| | A. cdab | B. a c d b | C. c d b a | D.ca | d b | | | |
| 9. | a. It was found | I that bats keep ser | nding out noises ina | udible to pe | ople and that they hear th | e echoes d | | |
| ho | se noises. | | | | | | | |
| | b. Scientists noti | iced that bats rarely | collided with anyth | ing in their e | rratic flight | | | |
| | c. This principle w | hereby they fly safe | ly was found to be s | similar to the | main principle of radar. | | | |
| | d. We owe some o | of our notions of rac | lar to scientific obse | ervation of b | ats. | | | |
| | e. keen eyesight co | ould not be the reas | son for their flying th | ne way they o | do, since bats are blind | | | |
| | A.bedac | B. dbeac | C. d b a e | C | D. debac | | | |
| 10. | a. my eyes ope | ened to shapeless w | orld of gray | | | | | |
| | | tire room shone wit | , , | | | | | |
| | c. I woke up jus | c. I woke up just before dawn this morning | | | | | | |
| | d. suddenly pinl | k rays stroke the wa | alls | | | | | |
| | A. cadb | B. cdab | C. a d b c | : | D. c a b d | | | |
| 11. | a. A report is gen | a. A report is generally a formal document. | | | | | | |
| | b. or it may evalu | uate a topic | | | | | | |
| | c. It gives inform | ation on a specific | topic. | | | | | |
| | | | d, usefal or successi | ful it is | | | | |
| | | riptive, simply desc | | | | | | |
| | Acebad | l Ba | ched C | acebd | D. daceb | | | |

| 12 | a. The repor | t should inclu | de the follow | ing | | | | |
|------------|---|---|------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------|
| | b. Each section should have an underlined heading. | | | | | | | |
| | c. the introdu | c. the introduction, the middle sections and the closing section(s) | | | | | | |
| | d. A report is | organized in s | sections. | | | | | |
| | A. deba | a c B. | bdeac | C. d e a | a b c | D. d b e a | ас | |
| 13. | a. he has w | ritten a depre | ssing record | of destruction | l , | | | |
| | b. but again | st the life tha | t shares it wit | h him. | | | | |
| | c. As man p | roceeds towa | ırd his annour | nced goal of t | he conquest | t of nature, | | |
| | d. directed | not only agair | nst the earth h | ne inhabits | | | | |
| | A. c d | a b B. | acdb (| C. c d b a | D. c a d b | | | |
| 14 | .a. It's found t | hat bats keep | sending out | noises inaudil | ble to people | e and that th | ey hear their ec | hoes |
| | b. Scientists n | oticed that ba | ats rarely colli | ided with anyt | hing in their | erratic flight | t | |
| | c. This principl | le whereby the | ey fly safely w | as found to b | e similar to | the main pri | nciple of radar. | |
| | d. We owe so | me of our noti | ons of radar | to scientific o | bservation c | of bats. | | |
| | e. keen eyesig | tht could not b | e the reason | for their flying | g the way th | ey do, since | bats are blind | |
| | A.bedac | B. | dbeac | C. d b | aec D.d | lebac | | |
| 15 | .a. my eyes op | ened to shap | eless world o | f gray | | | | |
| | b. soon the en | tire room sho | ne with a rosy | / glow | | | | |
| | c. I woke up ju | st before daw | n this mornin | g | | | | |
| | d. suddenly pin | k rays stroke | the walls | | | | | |
| | A. cadb | B. | cdab | C. a d l | ос | D. cabo | d | |
| 16. | a. A report is | generally a fo | rmal docume | ent. | | | | |
| | b. or it may ev | aluate a topic | : | | | | | |
| | c. It gives info | ormation on a | specific topic | c. | | | | |
| | d. may look at it, to decide how good, useful or successful it is | | | | | | | |
| | e. it may be de | scriptive, sim | ply describe t | he tropic | | | | |
| | A.cebad | | B. a c b | e d | C.acebd | D |).daceb | |
| <i>17.</i> | <i>a.</i> The most in | mportant of th | nese is humar | n creativity. | | | | |
| | b. In fact, dev | eloping a wor | kable technol | logy requires | resources. | | | |
| | c. Having a no | ew technology | / makes life s | imple and co | mfortable. | | | |
| | d. Unfortunat | ely, however, t | this is not sor | mething readi | ly available. | | | |
| | e. People witl | h such ability | tremendously | contribute to | developme | nt. | | |
| | A. c | dbae B. | cbeda | C. b d c b a | D. c | b d e a | | |
| 10 | o Tourism | in como coun | trice has rem | ained static | | | | |

b. This is because quality service is reportedly poor.

| | | i eleç | jiairi Lana i | Luucatioi | | |
|------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----|
| | c. That left many | things disorgani | zed and unattrac | tive. | | |
| | d. What is more, | the industry seen | ns to lack effecti | ve leadership. | | |
| | e. In others, how | ever, it is growing | whilst markets a | are in decline. | | |
| | A. abdec | B. a b c d e | C. a c b d e | D. a e b d c | ; | |
| 9. | a. Further, there a | ren't as such any | places for recrea | tion. | | |
| | b. This means | you will have to e | ndure physical h | ardship. | | |
| | c. Primary, it is | often not easy to | find a job that s | uits you. | | |
| | d. Living in the | countryside has | a number of disa | dvantages. | | |
| | e. You also ha | ve to walk to get | somewhere, ever | long distanc | es. | |
| | A. dbeca | B. adebc | C. dcaeb | D. adb | c e | |
| 20. | a. What do they really | want to see as s | ociety continues | to evolve? | | |
| | b. According to the | study , two -third o | f women strongly a | agree that phys | sical attractiveness is about | how |
| ne l | ooks. | | | | | |
| | c. How are wome | n of the world def | ining beauty? | | | |
| | d. A recent researc | ch study yields so | me interesting vi | ews of wome | n about beauty | |
| | e. Yet, they also aç | ree that beauty in | nvolves much mo | re. | | |
| | A.cedab | B. d e a c | b C.cac | lbe [| D.edabc | |
| 1. | a. Other reasons i | nclude expectatio | ns of roles and s | tructure of th | e family | |
| | b. There is unique | ness in each fami | ly problem solvin | g style. | | |
| | c. One reason for a | a family's decisio | n style is learned | behavior. | | |
| | d. Families have di | stinct style of ma | king decisions. | | | |
| | e There reasons for | these difference | s vary from famil | y to family. | | |
| | A.cacbd | B. d b e c | a C. a d | ceb D | .cbade | |
| 2. | a. So, you do not r | need to own a car | | | | |
| | b. Primarily , it is of | ten easier to find | work. | | | |
| | c. Living in a city ha | s a number of ad | vantages. | | | |
| | d. There is also a go | ood choice of pub | lic transport. | | | |
| | e. Further ,there are | a lot of interesting | ng places to see. | | | |
| | A. c b d a e | B.bdaec | C. e b d | e a D. | cedab | |
| 3. | a. So, you don't no | eed to own a car. | | | | |
| | b. Primarily, it is of | ten easier to find | work. | | | |
| | c. Living in a city ha | s a number of ad | vantages | | | |
| | c. Living in a city ha | s a number of ad | vantages | | | |

d. There is also a good choice of public transport.

| | Telegr | am Fana Edu | cation |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Further , there are | a lot of interesting | places to see. | |
| A.cbdae | B.bdaec | C. c b d e a | D. c e d a b |
| Some of them, h | nowever, have a feas | sible solutions. | |

- h Finding and the language of the block of the block
- b. Finding renewable energy source is highly desirable.
- c. Unfortunately, however, the technology is still at its infancy.
- d. Even then, depending entirely on such energy source would be a mistake.
- e. Every potential source of renewable energy seems to have some problems.

A. bdcae B.bcead C.beacd D.bcdea

25. a. One is the image others have of you.

e.

24.

- b. Another cause of self- concept comes from social comparisons.
- c. There are several reasons for your self-concept.
- d. Comparing your test scores is a good example of a social comparison.
- e. If those you love and respect think highly of you, you will see a positive self-image reflected in their behaviors.

A.ceadb B.cbdea C.bdaec D.caebd

- 26. a. From 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

| A. | b | С | а | е | d |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. | С | е | d | а | b |
| C. | С | b | е | d | а |
| D. | d | е | а | С | b |

- 27. a, Unfortunately, space is being polluted by debris from these space flights.
 - b. on 4 October 1957 the first satellite, sputnik, was launched.
 - c. more than 70.000 objects 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.

A.ce a d b C. a d c b e B.b d e a c D. d a e c b

- 28. a. The gadget is a really special one.
 - b. It converts oral texts into written ones in seconds.
 - c. Technology provides mankind with amazing gifts.

| | | a. Ir | ansci | riptior | n is no m | iore seer | ı as an | exna | aust | ively b | oring jo | D. | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|------------|----------|
| | | e. Ju | ıst pla | ay a ta | alk and tl | he print o | out is t | here | on y | our de | sk in no | time. | | | | |
| | | | A. c | b | е | а | d | | | C. | С | а | b | d | е | |
| | | | В. с | d | a | е | b | | | D. | С | a | d | е | b | |
| 29. | a. th | ne cou | intry v | vith th | ne highes | st life exp | oectan | cy is | Jap | an. | | | | | | |
| | b. he | ence n | iuns a | nd ph | nilosophe | ers often | lived t | o gre | eat a | ages. | | | | | | |
| | c. hi | storic | ally, w | omei | n died in | childbirt | h and r | men | in w | ars | | | | | | |
| | d. no | ow, ch | ildbea | aring i | is less ris | sky and t | here a | re fe | wer | wars, | | | | | | |
| | | ere ar a e | | _ | age for n | nen is 76 C. c c | | | | n is 72 | | | | | | |
| | В. с | c b | d a | е | | D. a | c d | b e |) | | | | | | | |
| 30. den | | All of | f us a | re pro | one to th | ne same | fundaı | ment | al h | uman | principl | es that | cause | these c | ases of s | cientifi |
| | b. be | ecaus | e it is | not ig | jnorance | ! | | | | | | | | | | |
| | c. bu | | e reall | ly war | nt to cha | nge how | they tl | hink, | we | need to | o take a | n hones | st look | at what | is driving | those |
| | d. it | is eas | y to d | ismis | s people | who bel | lieve th | nings | tha | t are fa | actually | incorre | ct. | | | |
| | e. it | is psy | cholo | gy. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | caus | | nd wh | en we | e do not l | know soi | | g, we | e ter | | | | | | ena witho | out clea |
| | B. | b a | e t | f d | С | D. c | d c | b e | а | f | | | | | | |
| 31. | a. hu | ındred | ls of r | nillior | ns of pec | ple can i | recogn | iize a | col | ke bott | le by its | shape | | | | |
| | b. ar | nd the | famo | us cc | ca cola- | logo is th | ne mos | st fan | nou | s logo | in the w | orld | | | | |
| | c. do | o you l | know | the m | nost reco | gnizable | objec | t in tl | ne v | vorld? | | | | | | |
| | d. ur | nlike a | ny oth | ner fa | mous co | mmercia | al logo | s, it h | nası | not cha | anged ir | 100 ye | ars | | | |
| | e. th | e coc | a-cola | bottl | e is the i | most rec | ognize | d ob | ject | in the | world | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. | d b | a c | е | | C. c | : d | b | е | а | | | | | | |
| | В. (| Се | a k | o d | | E. e | а | С | d | b | | | | | | |
| 32. | . a. I k | new t | he jou | ırney | could be | tough b | ut not | as bi | tter | • | | | | | | |
| | b. sor | methir | ng mo | re un | bearable | e! My visa | a appli | catio | n w | as den | ied. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| c. I migrated to Egypt in December 2005 dreaming to travel to Australia. |
|---|
| d. In fact, you have to experience it yourself to see how severe things could be. |
| e. The water was indescribably harsh and the police were brutally unfriendly. |
| (A) ceabd (C) caedb (B) cedba (D) cabed |
| 3. a. It is about cultivating one`s mind. |
| b. I believe in the power of education. |
| c. It also doesn`t matter what color your skin is. |
| d. Learning can be the same for anyone - rich or poor. |
| e. So, it doesn`t matter how much money your father has. |
| (A).decab (B).baedc (C).bdeca (D)daeca |
| 4. a. Such people do it more for pleasure than necessity. |
| b. weekend is the best time for those who buy essential things for life. |
| c. Very few people can avoid shopping at least once a week. |
| d. For some people, however, shopping has become a daily routine. |
| e. Shopping is a necessary part of life. |
| (A) b d c e a (C) e d b c a |
| (B) c d b a e (D) e c d a b |
| 5. a. In 1991, the country launched an early-warning system - the first in the world and one that been emulated y countries like Japan. |
| b. Mexico`s recent quake occurred 32 years after the city`s 1985 shock, which |
| killed about 10,000 people and destroyed 3,000 buildings. |
| c. Since then, Mexico has worked to shore up its earthquake preparedness. |
| d. Some had a minute to duck and cover, to grab go bags, to locate their loved ones. |

e. Thanks to sirens and smart phones, thousands of individuals were alerted the impending quake. f. Those seconds can mean the difference between life and death. (A) b c a e d f (C) c a b d f e (B) faebdc (D) a e b c f d 36. before were in they a all packed room interrogation tiny started. A. All packed in a tiny room before they were started interrogation. B. Before they were packed started all interrogation in a tiny room. C. Interrogation were started before they all packed in a tiny room. D. They were all packed in a tiny room before interrogation started. 37. the elsewhere is of unfriendly town people full from. A. The town is unfriendly full of people from elsewhere. B. Unfriendly people from elsewhere is full of the town. C. The town is full of unfriendly people from elsewhere. D. From elsewhere is the town full of unfriendly people. 38. They who are know do you? A. Do they know who you are? C. Do they know who are you? B. Who are you do they know? D. Who do you know they are? 39. A take half it one day to may and cure. A. It may take one and half days to a cure. C. It may take one and a half days to cure. B. It may take a one and half days to cure. D. It may take to cure one and a half days. E. It may take to cure one and half days. 40. his bet would I heart she win. C. I win his heart she would bet. A. She would win I bet his heart. B. I would win she bet his heart . D. I bet she would win his heart. DIRECTIONS: The following words are NOT in the proper order. When put in the right order, they

DIRECTIONS: The following words are NOT in the proper order. When put in the right order, they make correct sentences. From the given alternatives, choose the one that is best and write the letter of your choice on the separate answer sheet provided.(1-39)

1. in your business own mind you that should mind bear.

A. Bear in your mind you should mind only that own business.

- B. Only you should bear in mind that mind your own business.
- C. Bear in mind that you should mind your own business only.
- D. you should mind only that own business bear in your mind.
- 2. go to why college to need people do?
 - A. Do people need why to go to college?
- C. Why do people need to go to college?

- B. To do why people need to college?
- D. Do why people need to go to college?
- 3. old the children a lady little good-natured met.

 - A. The children met a little old lady good-natured. B. The children met a good- natured, little old lady.
 - C. The children met a lady good-natured little.
- D. The children met a lady little good-natured.

- 4. trees rains it when green turn.
 - A. Green trees turn, when it rains.

C. When rains turn, it green trees.

- B. When it rains, trees turn green.
- D. When rains, trees turn it green.

- 5. tolerate cannot him I more any
 - A. Tolerate any more I cannot him.
- C. I cannot tolerate any more him.
- B. I cannot tolerate him anymore.
- D. Anymore tolerate I cannot him.

- 6. Pleased we see you to are
 - A. We are pleased to see you.

B. pleased we see you to are.

C. pleased we are to see you

- D. We are pleased see you to.
- 7. old the children a lady little good-natured met
 - A. The children met a little lady good-natured.
- B. The children met a good- natured, little old lady
- C. The children met a lady good-natured little.
- D. The children met a lady little good-natured.

- 8. enjoy is too short it life
 - A. Too short life is; enjoy it.
- B. Life is too short; enjoy it.
- C. Enjoy it too short; is life.
- D. Enjoy too short; it is life.
- 9. tolerate cannot him I more any
 - A. Tolerate any more I cannot him.
- B. I cannot tolerate any more him.
- C. I cannot tolerate him anymore.
- D. Anymore tolerate I cannot him.
- 10. Don't I interrupt while speak me.
 - A. Speak me while I don't interrupt.
- B. Don't I interrupt while speak me
- C. Don't interrupt me while I speak.
- D. Don't me speak while I interrupt.
- 11. From/mine/looks/your/house/different
 - A. Mine house looks different from your.
- B. Your house looks different from mine.
- C. Your house different looks from mine.
- D. Your looks different from mine house.
- 13. At /the/people/a lot of/Zoo/can/you/see
 - A. A lot of people can you see at the Zoo.
- B. You can at the Zoo see a lot of people.
- C. You can see a lot of people at the Zoo.
- D. A lot of people you can see at the Zoo.

- 14. stopped/we/so/was/traffic/the/light/red
 - A. We stopped the traffic light so was red.
 - C. the light was so red, we stopped traffic.
- B. The traffic light was red, so we stopped.
- D. We stopped the traffic light was so red.

- 15. Hiwot/asked/I/ /wanted/what /to know
 - A. To know what I asked Hiwot wanted.
 - C. Hiwot wanted to know what I asked.
- B. Asked Hiwot to know what I wanted.
- D. What I wanted to know asked Hiwot.
- 16. Breakfast to bread are have going for we.
 - A. We are going to have bread for breakfast. C. We are going to have for breakfast bread.
 - B. We are for breakfast going to have bread. D.We are going for bread to have breakfast.
- 17. Medicine take are than instructed you never more to.
 - A. Take more medicine than you are never instructed to.
 - B. Never take more medicine than you are instructed to.
 - C. You are instructed never to take more than medicine.
 - D. You are never instructed to take more than medicine.
- 18. Way there similar could apes in humans be no which to are.
 - A. There could be humans which no way are in similar to apes.
 - B. There are no humans which could be in way similar to apes.
 - C. There could be no way in which humans are similar to apes.
 - D. There are apes which could no way be in similar to humans.
- 19. Shume dog our little killed.
 - A. Our shume little dog killed. C. Shume killed our little dog.
 - B. Dog killed our shume little. D. Our little dog shume killed.
- 20. To Please what do tell you they.
 - A. Please, they tell you to do what. C. Please, you tell they what to do.
 - B. Please, do what they tell you to. D. Please, you do tell to they what.
- 21. What us could they someone tell up are to?
 - A. What could they tell someone are up to us?

 B. What are they up to tell us someone could?
 - C. Could someone tell us what they are up to?

 D. Could they tell someone what up to us are
- 22. feeling has difficult to it been her know real always.
- A. To know her difficult feeling it has always been real. B. It has always been to know her real difficult feeling
- C. It has always been real difficult to know her feeling D. It has always been difficult to know her real feelings
- 23. Miles did swim two yesterday she?
 - A. Did she yesterday swim two miles?

 B. Did two miles she swim yesterday?
 - C. Did yesterday she swim two miles?

 D. Did she swim two miles yesterday?

24. plane I by traveling hate. A. By plane I hate traveling. B. Traveling by plane I hate C. I hate traveling by plane. D. I hate by plane traveling. 25. I the she like herself carries way. A. I like the way she carries herself. B. I like herself the way she carries. C. She carries herself I like the way. D. The way she carries herself I like. 26. He around robbed that bank spread a easily. A. That he robbed a bank spread around easily. C. He easily robbed a bank around that spread B. Around that bank he easily robbed a spread. D. He easily robbed a bank that around spread 27. Register at we college the now must? A. Must register we at the college now? C. Must we at the college register now? B. Must we register at the college now? D. Must we now at the college register? 28. To get seat on the front row we arrived an hour early. A. We arrived an 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 29. Immediately the police report to please. A. Immediately report please to the police. C. Immediately please report to the police B. Please to the police report immediately. D. Please report immediately to the police. 30. Mammo dog the skinny killed. A. Mammo the skinny dog killed. C. Skinny the dog Mammo killed B. Skinny dog killed the Mammo. D. The skinny dog killed Mammo. 31. Any to don't us seem to more understand they. A. To understand us they don't seem any more. B.They don't seem to understand us anymore. C. Any more they don't seem to understand us. D. They seem to don't understand us anymore. 32. In my hospital sister a works. A. My hospital works in a sister. C. My sister works in a hospital. B. My sister in a hospital works. D. In a hospital works my sister. 33. You I you say to for did want for all us thank. A. I want to say thank you for all you did for us. C. You want to say I thank you for all did for us.

D. You say I want to thank you for all did for us.

34. The work for she twenty-two she company to when was started.

B. I did want you for all for us to say thank you.

A. She for the company started to work when she was twenty-two

- B. She when was twenty two she started to work for the company
- C. She started to work for the company when she was twenty-two
- D. When she started to work for the company, she was twenty-two
- 35. Planet could on our how that have beyond implications understanding life go far started earth.
 - a) How life started on our Earth could have understanding implications beyond planet that go far.
 - b) Earth could have understanding implications that go far beyond how our planet started on life.
 - c) Our planet could have implications how life go far started beyond that understanding on earth.
 - d) Understanding how life started on earth could have implications that go far beyond our planet.
- 36. That anything me don't to like again say.
 - a) Don't say anything like that to me again. C. Don't again say like that anything to me.
 - b) Don't to me say anything like that again. D. Don't say anything to me like that again.
- 37. Lung pollution is causes why air obvious cancer.
 - A. Why air pollution causes lung cancer is obvious.
 C. Why lung cancer causes air pollution is obvious.
 - B. Lung cancer causes why air pollution is obvious. D. Why causes lung cancer air pollution is obvious.
- 38. It to wanted you today me do.
 - a) Today you wanted it me to do. c. You wanted me to do it today.
 - b) It wanted me today you to do. d. Me wanted you to do it today.
- 39. In got has house all money new the her she.
 - a) She has got her money all in the new house. c. She has all her new money got in the house.
 - b) She has got all her money in the new house. d. All money she has got in the new house.

ETHIOPIAN UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE ENGLISH EXAMINATION (2000-2011EC)

Pssage 1 SECTION: READING COMPREHENTION (1-14)

DIRECTIONS: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1-14 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.

i. Oprah Winfrey is thought of as the "Queen of Talk" since the mid-1980s. She is the first African American woman to host a national weekday talk show. In addition, Oprah is one of the richest and most powerful African American women in America. Her life story makes her success notable.

- ii. Oprah was born on January 29, 1954 on a farm in Kosciusko, Mississippi. She is the product of a brief meeting between a 20- year old Vernon Winfrey and an 18-year-old Vernita Lee. Winfrey was in the service when Oprah was born. Winfrey apparently, learned of Oprah's birth when he received a printed baby announcement in the mail with a scribbled note: "send clothes!" Vernita, Oprah's mother, left Mississippi soon after the birth of Oprah, leaving her young child with her maternal grandparents. Oprah stayed at her grandparents' place until she was six years old.
- iii. As a young child, Oprah raised on the farm in the rural tradition, receiving whippings and harsh chastisement as punishment for wrong at the age of six, she moved to Milwaukee to live with her mother, who was working as housecleaner. Rarely at because of her work demands, Vernita had a difficult time providing for the emotional needs of the intelligent, high-spirited Oprah.
- iv. Several sources have relayed the creative ways Oprah tried to get her mother's attention. Once, her mother refused to buy a new pair of eyeglasses-claiming that she couldn't afford it. Oprah then staged a fake burglary at her home. She said that she had been knocked unconscious, and during the ordeal her glasses had broken. Another time, she ran away from home. While on the street, she approach Aretha Franklin's limousine convinced the singer that she was an abandoned child. Franklin is said to have given her \$100. Oprah's last antic involved her frantic attempt to keep a broken puppy. She created a tale about the brave puppy fending off robbers. She even added a bit of realism to the "scene" by tossing her mother's jewelry out of the window.
- v. At the age of nine, and for several years thereafter, Oprah was sexually abused by a teenaged cousin and then by other relatives and friends. She spoke openly about this on her talk show in 1991. At the time, she offered support and showed empathy to guests and viewers who had gone through similar painful experiences. In an article for Essence, she until 1990, when she finally admitted, "I was not responsible for the abuse." The molestation Oprah experienced in Milwaukee ended when, at the age of 14, she went to live with her father in Nashville.
- vi. While under the care of her father, she flourished and honed many of her communication skills. Oprah's life under her father's care was purposeful and disciplined. Because of this, she credits her father and the time she spent with him and his wife Zemla. She often likes to say her father 'saved' her life. In an interview for Washington post magazine, she told Jill Nelson that if she hadn't been sent to her father, she would have gone in another direction.
- vii. In January 1984, Oprah took over the ailing television talk show AM Chicago. She instantly turned it into a smash hit. Her earthy and down-home style won her large audiences. In September of 1986, the Oprah Winfrey show made its national debut. Within five months, it was the third-highest-rated show on the television behind the game shows of Wheel of Fortune and Jeopardy. In the same year, her show is ranked the number one talk show. Her show reached 9 and 10 million people in 192 cities on a daily basis. Since then, Oprah and her show have received many Daytime Emmy awards.
- viii. Oprah's talent and energy have brought her success in other areas as well. For example, she is a

successful publisher. In 2001, Book magazine named Oprah among the ten powerful people in the publishing.

Adapted from the Skilled Reader(2010), Pearson Education, Inc.

| ١. | Why d | loes the | e author | narrate | Oprah' | s child | hood? |
|----|-------|----------|----------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
|----|-------|----------|----------|---------|--------|---------|-------|

- A. To tell that she overcame barriers to be successful.
- B. To tell us that she had a busy mother.
- C. To inform readers that she was raised on the farm.
- D. To show that she passed through a series of sufferings.
- 2. Which one of the following was Oprah's reason to stage a fake robbery?
 - A. Running away from home C. Keeping a broken puppy
 - B. Seeking attention
- D. Falling victim to sexual abuse
- 3. What does scene as used in... added a bit of realism to the scene...(paragraph iv)refer to?
 - A. the puppy attacking the robbers
- C. Oprah receiving \$100
- B. Oprah tossing the jewelry
- D. the robbers stealing jewelry
- 4. The tone of the author can best be described as:
 - A. compassionate
- B. appreciative
- C. apologetic
- D. argumentative
- 5. As used in paragraph i, which word can be the best similar word to notable?
 - A. surprising
- B. interesting C. remarkable
- D. ambitious
- 6. According to paragraph i, which one of the following sentences is true?
 - A. There are rich and powerful African American women other than Oprah.
 - B. Oprah thought about being a "Queen of talk" in the 1980s.
 - C. Oprah is an African American who became a queen in 1980s.
 - D. Oprah is the first woman to host a national weekday talk show in America.
- 7. What does the statement, She is the product of a brief meeting between a 20-year old Vernon Winfrey and an 18-year-old Vernita Lee(paragraph ii), imply?
 - A. Oprah's parents lived together for quite some time.
 - B. Oprah's parents had been intimate when she was conceived.
 - C. Oprah's parents were not steadily going out together.
 - D. Oprah's parents were living in different places when she was born.
- 8. What does ordeal as used induring the ordeal her.....(paragraph iv)refer to?
 - A. getting knocked unconscious
- C. staging a fake robbery
- B. getting her glasses broken
- D. running away from home
- 9. Which one of the following was the cause of shame referred to in paragraph v?

 - A. having a busy mother C. falling victim to sexual abuse
 - B. keeping a broken puppy D. running away from home
- 10. From the words given below, which one did the author use to refer to sexual abuse in paragraph v?

- A. empathy B. shame C. molestation D. painful
- 11. What does fending off mean as used in...the brave puppy fending off robbers (paragraph iv)?
 - A. attacking B. barking C. attracting D.grunting
- 12. Which of the statements below best summarizes the central idea of the passage?
 - A. Oprah Winfrey is a successful African American women. C. Oprah Winfrey is a queen of talk show.
 - B. Oprah Winfrey is a rich and powerful woman.

 D. Oprah Winfrey's life and success are interesting.
- 13. Which two paragraphs discuss, in particular, the challenges Oprah faced and the attempts she made to overcome them?
 - A. iii and vi B. iv and v C. ii and iii D. iv and vii
- 14. Which month can be inferred from paragraph vii as a month when Oprah's show was rated the third highest on television?

A.august B. september C. january D. November READING COMPREHENSION(1-8)

PASSAGE 2

- The large, bulky bus slowed as it turned onto a long, narrow bridge. The bridge led to an obscure island in the distance and was lined with dimly lit street lamps. The vibration, caused by the bus rolling over the planks of the bridge, startled me out of my listless sleep. I cupped my hands around my eyes and peered out of the dust covered window. All that was visible, as far as I could see, was the somber water leisurely moving below the bridge. Little did I realized that this bridge was the beginning of my passage from boyhood to manhood in the marines.
- 2 Suddenly, the interior bus lights flashed on I had to blink several times to adjust my eyes to the unexpected flow of bright light. A husky darkly tanned man stood up and faced the group of boys on the bus. He was immaculately dressed in a sharply pressed uniform, with rows of ribbons and badges over his left pocket. The bus jerked to a stop, and the man who stood up introduced himself as the drill instructor. Then I and the rest of the boys on the bus were issued the first of many commands: "Recruits, get off the bus, NOW, Move..move, move"
- I joined the ranks of many other boys coming of the bus, and they all moved through the small door leading to the receiving barracks. "THROUGH THIS PORTAL PASS PROSPECTS FOR THE WORLD'S FINEST FIGHTING FORCE: THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS" This was it. The process of becoming a marine was beginning for me, and I couldn't turn back now.
- The first few weeks were the toughest. The drill instructors concentrated on breaking down the morale and band from habits of all the recruits in our group, I had to learn to start living all over, I had to learn how to dress, eat, even go to the bathroom. I learned that every action of the day was limited to a certain time period, When it was time for chow hall every recruit carried all the trays, plates, and utensils the same way. We were taught how to fold our clothes, brush our teeth, and make a bed(known as a rack). There was even a

specific form of vocabulary we were instructed to use. We were also introduced to basics of military life which included marching, shining boots and the use of a rifle (never called a gun)

- The first phase examined the recruits mental processes and the hardest emotionally. The second phase began to test our physical abilities. Day after day was spent running in the scorching heat, with a ten pound backpack on my back. I quickly learned that the purpose of running is more than just exercise: it is for the sake of staying alive, I and my group learned how to repel off seventy five foot towers, crawl through live mine fields, run through obstacles courses and tread water.
- 6 Boot camp become progressively harder as I moved from the second phase of training to the third phase of actually performing certain procedures. All the recruits in my group had to fire, their rifles and pistols, throw live grenades, and successfully complete their individual combat training courses. Several recruits began to drop out in the third phase due to the stress and difficulty of this stage. I began to see changes occurring in my life. I was becoming physically fit more confident, and proficient in a leadership role.
- 7 I had made it through the process of becoming a Marine, an accomplishment not everyone can claim. I had also achieved a personal goal that changed me from a boy to an independent man. I had become a Marine.

SOURCE: Cashsee Language Art, Sample of Chapters

DIRECTIONS: Answers questions 1-8 based on the information of the above reading passage

- 1. What does " for the sake of staying alive" (Paragraph 5) mean?
 - A. To adapt to marine life.
- B. To keep oneself fit and healthy.
- C. To become physically able and strong. D. To be able to escape from risky situations.
- 2. Which one of the following is NOT true about the writer in paragraph 6.?
 - A. He found the third phase even more difficult. B. Unlike his friends, he didn't have to fire his rifle.
- C. He took part in the individual combat training course. D. He could withstand the stress and difficulty of the stage.
- 3. Which one of the following could be the most appropriate title of the passage?
 - A. The Making of a Marine.
- B. Training Phases in the marine.
- C. Difficulties in marine training.
- D. The Life of Marine in the USA.
- 4. According to paragraph 1, what awakened the writer out of the sleep?
 - A. The street lamps.
- B. The planks of the bridge.
- C. The slowing down of the bus.
- D. The jerking movement of the bus.
- 5. What is the paradox that one can think of in paragraph 2 with regard to Marines life style?
 - A. Introducing oneself and then issuing commands.
 - B. Wearing immaculate dresses and being a drill instructor.
 - C. Enjoying immaculate dresses and obeying listless commands.
 - D. Putting on a sharply pressed uniform and wearing ribbons and badges.
- 6. The recruits had to learn how to dress ,eat and even go to the bathroom because they
 - A. were all spoiled children.
- B. had to learn Marines discipline.

- C. did not know how to do such routines. D. were previously trained in a wrong way.
- 7. What does the phrase, "I could not turn back now" (end of paragraph 3) imply?
 - A. That he felt like quitting and going home.
- B. That he could not get permission to go back.
- C. That he has no intention of quitting and going back. D. That the process of becoming a marine has now started.
- 8. What does the writer convey across in Paragraph 4?
 - A. That doing things at the right time is important. B. That life at the training centre was so complicated.
- C. That the recruits did not know how to lead their life. D. That the recruits had to learn when and how to do things.

PASSAGE 3

- 1 Child abuse is a phenomenon that knows no social, geographic or racial boundaries. It occurs in the best of families in wealthy suburbs and in rural areas as well. It is, in fact a national plague that experts say is likely to create another generation of child abusers in America from among those abused today.
- 2 For years , the problem was hidden behind the closed doors of houses or apartments. But, since the passage of laws in the 1970s requiring health and other professionals to report all cases of child abuse, a quiet revolution has been occurring . More cases of child abuse are being reported ,and social-warfare agencies are getting help for both the children and their parents. That is not to say ,however, that the reporting is in any way complete . More than ,5000caases are reported annually to the Philadelphia Country Children and Youth Agency, but a spokes woman said. "There is a lot more out there that goes unreported." Schools are just now beginning to focus on abuse, the spokeswoman said ."Out of the quarter-million kids, within the Philadelphia schools, we received only ,300 reports last year, However, the schools are making strides in this area " she added , To increase the frequency of reporting, institutions that come into contact with injured children are training staff members to recognize abuse. The tremendous amount of stress in today society-both within and outside the home -is considered one of the main factors in the rise of child abuse.
- Poor marital relationship, single parenthood, social and economic problems, unemployment and social isolation add undue stress to our life. The problems of social isolation is critical. Today people are moving around and finding themselves living further away from their families and the emotional support which they provide ,Mothers find themselves living either in large city apartment complexes or suburban communities in which they know absolutely no one. In this lonely atmosphere, they try to deal with the pressure of being the parent of one ,two or three children.
- 4 Dr. Benjamin price who sees at least one case of a child abuse a week in Einstein Hospital pediatric clinic or emergency room, believes that "parenting" should be a compulsory subject within the educational system. "If people were fully prepared to cope with the emotional demands of fatherhood or motherhood, many of these problems would slowly decrease, "he said." We cannot forget emotional abuse. It is harder to diagnose, but can be just as destructive to the child as any of the more dramatic cases involving burns, bruises or broken bones"

- 5 Most physicians and social workers who were interviewed agreed that child abuse and neglect are on the . However , it is without a doubt more visible and more publicized today , child abuse is not a new phenomenon. Infanticide, abandonment, beatings, mutilation*all are a part of the history of child abuse. During the industrialization of America. Children as young as 5 years old worked 12 to 16 hours a day in factories and sweatshops. Such working conditions inspired the first welfare efforts to stem child abuse. In 1871, the first formally documented case of child abuse was recorded in the New York City. Until then no intervention had legally been possible. Between 1962 and 1967 , all 50 states passed laws requiring identification, reporting and treatment of child abuse by designated social service agencies. It was discovered , however that these laws were not sufficient. During the 1970s, they were revised to legally bind all professionals who work with children, including doctors , nurses and teachers to report any suspected case of child abuse or neglect.
- 6 Low income or unemployment increase the chances of violence, and child abuse by 45% higher among blue-collar parents of either sex than among white-collar parents. There are no significant difference between black and white parents in the rate of abusive violence. However, Jewish parents are reported to have the lowest rate violence. Members of minority religions have the highest. The likelihood of child abuse is lowered when both parents are of the same religion.

Source: Reading and study skills, second edition

DIRECTION: Answer questions 9-14 based on the information in the preceding reading passage.

- 9. What contradiction do we see between the first two sentences at the beginning pf paragraph 5?
 - A. That child abuse is neglected but is not a new phenomenon.
 - B. That different professionals were interviewed but the problem is visible.
 - C. That professionals could not help but the problem has been there for long.
 - D. That child abuse is increasing but is more publicized today than in the past.
- 10. What kind of parents are "blue-collar" parents(paragraph 6)
 - A. Officials
- B. Jobless ones
- C. Professionals
- D. Manual laborers
- 11. In paragraph 2, what does "..... a quiet revolution has been occurring" mean?
 - A. No more closed door child abuse are exercised.
 - B. Cases of suspected child abuse are being reported.
 - C. The rate of child abuse has been decreasing recently.
 - D. Professionals have managed to stop child abuse everywhere.
- 12 .Which of the following best expresses the view of the spokeswoman in paragraph 2?
 - A. Child abuse has now received adequate attention.
 - B. A significant job has been done to curb child abuse.
 - C. We still have a long way to get to eliminate child abuse.
 - D. Philadelphia schools are successful in controlling child abuse.
- 13. What does the word "they" in paragraph 3 refer to?
 - A. People
- B. Families
- C. Mothers
- D. Themselves

- 14. According to Dr. Benjamin Price , what is the use of including parenting as a subject in the education system?
 - A. It decreases the emotional demands on fathers.
 - C. It possibly decreases the frequency of child abuse.
 - B. It emotionally prepares people for parenthood.
 - D. It helps mothers to contain their emotional feelings.

Passage 4

- 1. The middle school years (grades 7 and 8) are known to be the though years. These are the years when the uneven pace of girls' and boys' physical, emotional, and cognitive development is most noticeable.
 - Girls are ahead 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 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 no 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 toward math and science, for example. These are results 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 ago into the work force, they will have to work side by side with the opposite sex, and attending all girls or all boys such an argument completely ignores the fact that children constantly interact with members of the opposite sex outside school. Form playing and squabbling with siblings to negotiating 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 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 teacher's 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 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 sex because they have many opportunities outside the school seething 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.
- 15. 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 tests.
 - 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 to be successful later in life.
- 16. 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 class is a better learning environment is settled long
 - D. The debate on whether same sex or mixed sex class is a a better learning environment is still unresolved.
- 17. 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.
- 18. What does them as used in paragraph 1 refer to?
 - A. federal funda
 - B. middle school
- C. public schools
- D. separate classes

- 19. As used 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
- 20. 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 questions more often than they call on boys.
- 21. Why does ... learn how to do so ... (paragraph 4) refer to?
 - A. going into the work force
- C. children's interaction with parents
- B. working with the opposite sex
- D. attending all girls or all-boys schools

Passage 5

- 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 thought 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 a 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.

- 22. What does Bobby's example in paragraph 4 imply? It implies that
 - A. animals have feelings like humans.
- C. dogs seem to be more loyal than humans.
- B. dogs prefer guite places like graveyard. D. animals can endure sorrow better than humans.
- 23. The first speaker in paragraph 3 says he knows the fish are happy because
 - A. they are leaping in the water

- C. he feels happy as he watches them leaping
- B. all beings share the same feelings
- D. animals and humans are the same in many ways
- 24. How is harmony achieved, according to Taoism?
 - A. By making use of the yin

- C. By keeping the natural flow of the yin and he yang
- B. By applying the concept of the yang
- D. By manipulating the balance b/n the yin and the

yang

- 25. 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.
- 26. 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 concepts of the yin and yang energies.
 - C. It is a Chinese belief system that holds a logical answer.
 - D. It relies on the natural world for an answer to the question.
- 27 " ... 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
- 28. In the example of "the joy of Fishes," what do you think is the view of the man referred to as the other man?
 - A. It is not possible to gain true knowledge
 - B. True knowledge is gained through experience
 - C. One can gain true knowledge by asking others
 - D. One can gain true knowledge through observation

SECTION THREE: READING COMPREHENSION

DIRECTIONS: Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions 8-25 according to the information therein. Each question has four choices, A-D. Choose the best alternatives and blacken the letter of your choice on the separate answer sheet provided.

PASSAGE 6

- 1. The state of the environment in the later part of the 21st century will be determined largely by one factor: human population. If the spices doubles its number by 2050 to nearly 11 billion, humanity may complete the devastation that has been accelerating over the last few decades. Such unabated expansion would continue to soak up the world's capital and prevent the poorer nations from making the necessary investments that might deter continued population growth.
- 2. If the worst occurs, countless millions become environmental refugees, swamping the nations that tried to conserve their soil, water and forests. The great grand- children of today's young people would have to share the planet with only a ragged cohort of the adaptable species dominated by rats, cockroaches, weeds, microbes. The world in which they survived would consist largely of deserts, patches of tropical forests, eroded mountains, barren oceans, all buffeted by extremes of weather.
- 3. The best hope for the humanity and other life forms would be to cut human propagation in half, so that the world's numbers would not exceed 8 billion by mid-century. The only event in which the earth would achieve zero population growth or even shrinkage would be some environmental or social catastrophe. Donella Meadows, systems analyst, contends that the huge run up in human numbers has foreclosed most options and shortened the amount of time available to come to grips with rising threats to the environment. In the past, Meadows argues, there were always new frontiers for exploding population as well as for empty lands to accept wastes. This is no longer true. Most suitable areas have been colonized. Many easy-to-find resources are already being exploited. Most dumping grounds have also filled up. Meadows believes that much work is waiting ahead to make the world look better than it does now.
- 4. For centuries humanity has confounded doomsayers by finding new supplies of food and energy. In the early 1970s some environmentalists interpreted earthly resources, yet surpluses returned in later years. This, according to Julian Simon, revealed a basic problem with the limits-to-growth argument. Price rises caused by scarcities will always stimulate human ingenuity to improve efficiency and find new resources.
- 5. In the intervening years, however there has been evidence that the market often fails to react as quickly as problems demand. In addition, market forces often work perversely to hasten the **demise** of species and resources. The increasing appetite for bluefin tuna among sushi lovers and health-conscious diners has vastly increased the market price of the fish. Instead of dampening demand, the principal effect came to be extended fishing. This led to a marked decrease in the number of fish in the Atlantic.
- 6. Demographers refer to such collisions between rising demand and diminishing resources as "train wrecks" As the world adds new billions of people in even shorter period, such potential conflict happen almost everywhere. With most of the world's good land already under the plow, a population of 11 billion human beings would probably have to make do with less than half the arable land per capita that exist today. That would set the stage for disaster, as farmers stripped nutrients from the soil, exacerbated erosion and gobbled up water and wild lands.
- 7. If population keeps building at the current rate, the most ominous effect is that millions of life-forms become extinct. Human, no matter how well behaved, cannot help crowding out natural systems. A survey of 50 countries by environmental researchers showed that habitat loss, the most important factor leading to extinction, rises in direct proportion to the density of the individuals that make up various species. Big animals often range over hundreds of square miles and increasingly collide with settlements. Smaller species, which make up most of nature's diversity, are badly affected by human activities in countless ways.
- 8. The crucial question is whether humankind can afford to exterminate large number of other species without ruining the ecosystems that also sustain us whether or not humankind can afford to do this is

unknown. However, reducing the burden placed on the earth by rising human numbers and the lifestyle of rich nations may have a promising end. To achieve this, the affluent nations must move their economies toward patterns of production and consumption that recognize the limit of what the earth can provide and what wastes it can accommodate. The poorer nations, on the other hand, require better education and improved family planning to stabilize their family is also among the alternatives available to the poorer nations.

Adapted from: More reading power (1996): Addison-Wesley publishing Company

| 8. What does they as used in The world in which they survived (paragraph 2) refer to? |
|--|
| (A) millions who will become environmental refugees (B) today`s young people |
| (C) our great-grand-children (D) great-grand-children of today`s young people |
| 9. What does this in the statement this is no longer true (paragraph 3) refer to? |
| (A) finding new frontiers and empty lands (B) finding exploding population |
| (C) achieving zero population growth (D) gripping threats with the environment |
| 10. Which of the following has the potential to turn millions in to environmental refuges? |
| (A) allowing unchecked growth of human population (B) conserving soil, water and forests |
| (C) changing the patterns of production and consumption (D) enabling the poor nations to slow dawn population growth |
| 11. Which of the following words is close in meaning to doomsayers, as used in <i>humanity has confounded doomsayers</i> (paragraph 4)? |
| (A) people who predict disaster (B) environmentalists who lived in the 1970s |
| (C) people who cause price rises that lead to scarcity (D) people who find new supplies of food and energy |
| 12. Whose principal effect is implied in the the principal effect came to be (paragraph 5) |
| (A) the falling demand for fish (B) the increase in appetite for fish |
| (C) the mismatch between demand and supply (D) the rise in the quantities of encouraged fishing |
| 13. Which of the following words is close in meaning to soak up as used in paragraph 1? |
| (A) stop (B) accelerate (C) absorb (D) extend |
| 14. From the words given below, identify the one close in meaning to collision , as used in paragraph 6? |
| (A) coercion (B) influence (C) reaction (D) conflict |
| 15 Which one of the following is NOT an example of <u>rising threats to the environment</u> |
| (A) cutting human propagation in half (B) exterminating species and the ecosystem |
| (C) stripping nutrients from the soil (D) creating mismatches between production and consumption |

- 16. Which word from the given alternatives can be the best substitute for **demise** as used in ... *hasten the demise* of the species and resources (paragraph 5)?
 - (A) propagation (B) population
- 17. from the words given below, which one shows the author's dissatisfaction with human activity, as used in paragraph 1?

(C) dampening

(D) death

- (A) expansion (B) devastation (C) soak up (D) prevent
- 18. From the following sentences, identify one potential **consequence** if population growth continues at the current rate.
 - (A) There will be a large number of new supplies of food and energy.
 - (B) Humankind will be able to reduce the burden placed on the earth.
 - (C) Humankind will exterminate the species and ruin the ecosystem.
 - (D) There will be no collision between rising demand and diminishing resources.
- 19. . Which of the following statements is true according to the information in paragraph 3?
- (A) Human population will not exceed 8 billion by 2050.
- (B) The time needed to respond to the rising environmental threats has now become short.
- (C) Making the word looks better if zero population growth is achieved through environmental catastrophe.

PASSAGE 7

When a company invests in a country, it asks: do we have the right people with the right capabilities? This makes people think of new facilities, new jobs. Too often they forget the importance of developing new skills.

Most educational systems-in both developed and poorer markets - are unprepared for the future skills change brought on by digitalization. As business, we could through up our hands and do nothing. But as optimists, we should instead double down on being part of the solution.

Focusing on training and 'up skilling' when the shovels go in the ground after an initial investment can lead to even more jobs over time. In established facilities, workers displaced by technology can learn to operate robots and become comfortable with automation. Business can develop work study programs based on company tailored study programs based on company tailored curricula or provide essential machines to universities or vocational programs so that students can learn to use them. I know this is possible - not become I am an optimist but because I see it happening.

In this light, the goals of private companies and the public are the same; a business supports those whose jobs are impacted by technology. It betters the training of those in developing markets. It creates loyal relationships with talent and pipeline of resilient workers with flexible skills - ones that it and other companies will demand. More jobs are created. And everybody wins.

Source: John Rice, Vice Chairman of GE, TIME December 12, 2016,

- 20. When it is proper, according to the passage, to focus on training and 'up skilling?'
 - (A) as soon as we start the business (B) when we decide to introduce digitalization

- (C) after all arrangements for the establishment of the company have been made
- (D) before we secure the money for investment
- 21. `` ... and everybody wines, `` (the last paragraph, the last sentence) implies that
 - (A) businesses will face the challenges.
 - (B) both workers and businesses will satisfy their needs.
 - (C) the public will be the beneficiary.
 - (D) businesses will establish high quality institutions of training.
- 22. One of the following is NOT a mutual goal between private companies and the public regarding the tasks of the business.
 - (A) providing employment all citizens. (B) supporting those whose jobs are affected by technology.
 - (C) enhancing the training of those in developing markets. (D) pipelining resilient workers with flexible skills.
- 23. Which one of the following titles best suits the above passage?
 - (A) Industry Education Partnership (B) The Validity of Education
 - (C) Businesses as models of Education (D) Building workforces Businesses Need
- 24. One of the following is an instance of the recommended industry-university partnership.
 - (A) Companies prepare their own study programs based on their own needs.
 - (B) Universities generate modules of training for companies.
 - (C) Workers get trainings during their day-offs.
 - (D) Companies give Universities machines that their student can learn to use.
- 25. What do modern educational set-ups lack according to the above passage?
 - (A) facilities and skilled personnel (B) preparation for future skills challenge (C) digitalization (D) optimism

PASSAGE 8

THE SHRINKING EARTH: ECOLOGICAL THREATS

1) In 1977, the food and agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNESCO jointly published an alarming map of the separated of deserts across the world. Shaded in orange, pink and red were all the areas in danger of desertification. The colored patches covered a major part of the developing world outside the rainy equatorial belt. In Latin America, they covered northeast Brazil, central and northern Mexico and stretched right down the Andes as far as Chile. They ate without interruption they reached half way round the globe in a broad swath from the Atlantic coast of the Sahara, right across North Africa and the Sahel, through the Middle East and Persia to Pakistan and North-west India.

- 2) There could be no more graphic expression of the Ecological dangers that threaten so much food production, so many livelihoods in the developing countries. The world is losing precious agriculture land at twice the rate that new land is being broken for farming for farming. An area greater than Great Britain is disappearing every year. Soil is being exhausted, eroded, and blown away at the rate of two and a half billion tons per year. By the end of the century, the world may have to support one and a half times its present population on only three-quarters of its present cultivated area.
- 3) In his report on the state of the environment in 1977, United Nations Environment Program Director, Mostafa Tolba, warned that, if present trends continue, there would be only 0.15 hectares of farmland per person by the year 2000, half the 1975 level. Productivity would have to double merely to allow people to get the same amount of food as today. These are the figures on which he based that cultivation: in 1975 there were 1240 million hectares under cultivation. Over the next 25 years, perhaps another 300 million new hectares may be opened up but over the same period 600 million hectares half the entire 1978 cultivated area may be lost. Of these, half will probably disappear under the ink-blot spread of cites, which are expending horizontally twice as fast as the populations are growing, and over some of the best agricultural land. The over 300 million will be the toll of soil degradation.
- **4)** At least half of the total erosion will be in the world`s 45 million square kilometers of potentially productive but ecologically precarious dry lands, which stretch through a hundred nations. About 700 million people live in this zone, almost all of them in developing countries, and 18 million levels in areas that are currently undergoing rapid desertification.
- **5)** Everywhere the deserts are advancing. In Sudan, the southern edge of the Sahara moved south by 100 kms between 1958 and 1975. The deserts do not march forward on a solid front, like an army. Patches appear, like those at Aroma in Burkina Faso, around centers of population goes or watering holes, then spread, link up with others, and finally merge in to the desert itself.
- 6) The chief agent of what has been called **leprosy of the soil** is man, the impact of his activities on highly sensitive and delicately balanced ecosystems. The **prime** factor in the process is population increase. The number of people in the Sahel, for example, is doubling every 25 to 30 years. We can see everywhere the consequences of this among settled farmers: the cutting down of follow periods, progressive decline in the vegetation cover, increasing erosion. As population goes on growing, cultivation is pushed into areas that are entirely unsuitable for agriculture, and there the process progresses even more rapidly.
- 1. In relative terms, which one of the following factors contributes more to desertification?
 - a) Increase in the amount of erosion
- c. Decrees in land left uncultivated
- b) Cultivation of unsuitable for farming
- d. Decline in vegetation covering the areas
- 2. Which one of the following sentences best summarizes paragraph 2?
 - a) The world is losing its precious agricultural land at an alarming rate.
 - b) The amount of cultivable land is decreasing while population remains constant.
 - c) The amount of cultivable land and population growth are inversely proportional.
 - d) Soil degradation is a serious problem threatening people in developing countries
- 3. What does the phrase, the **ink-blot spread** of cities (paragraph 3) mean?

- Telegram Fana Education

 a) Establishment of a city to be followed by another in short distance

 b) Spread of cities along the main roads

 c) Establishment of mega cities on farmland

 d) Establishment and spread of cities in to the farmland
- 4. How many African countries have specially been mentioned as those in danger of desertification?
 - a) 2
- b) 3

c) 4

d) 5

- 5. What is the main idea conveyed in paragraph 1
 - a) Africa has been more seriously affected by desert than Latin America.
 - b) Deserts affected developing countries more than they did the developed ones.
 - c) The areas outside the rainy equatorial belt have not been affected by deserts.
 - d) FAO and UNESCO have shown a serious concern about desertification problems.
- 6. According to paragraph 2, how much of our soil is getting out of use every six months?
 - a) 1.50 billion tones
- b) 1.25 billion tones
- c) 2.50 billion tones
- d) 1.75 billion tones
- 7. Which paragraph could be cited as a good example to show that the continent
 - of Africa has been seriously affected by desertification?
 - a) Paragraph 5
- b) Paragraph 1
- c) Paragraph 4
- d) Paragraph 6

PASSAGE 9

- 1) UNITED NATIONS, nearly 60 million people have been driven from their homes by war and persecution, an unprecedented global exodus that has burdened **fragile countries** with waves of new comers and littered deserts and seas with the bodies of those who died trying to reach safety. The new figures, released recently by the United Nations refugee agency, paint a staggering picture of a world where new conflicts are erupting and old ones are refusing to subside, driving up the total number of displaced people to a record 59.5 million by the end of 2014, the most recent year tallied.
- 2) Half of the displaced are children. Nearly 14 million people were newly displaced in 2014 according to the annual report by the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for refugee. In other words, the tens of thousands of people were forced to level their homes every day and "seek protection elsewhere" last year, the report found. Tens of millions of others fled in previous years and and remain stuck, sometimes for decades, unable to go home or find a permanent new one, according to the refugee agency. They include the more than 2.5 million displaced in the Darfur region of Sudan, and the 1.5 million Afghans still living in Pakistan.
- 3) When refugees flee their own countries, most of them wind up in the world's less-developed nations, with Turkey, Iran and Pakistan hosting the largest numbers. One in four refugees now finds shelter in world's

poorest countries, with Ethiopia and Kenya talking many more refugees than, say, Britain and France. As the report states, "The global distribution of refugees remain heavily skewed away from wealthier nations and towards and the less wealthy." Even so, there has been a sharp backlash in European countries against the waves of people coming across the Mediterranean sea, including many who are feeling conflict and repression in countries like Syria and Eritrea. For now, The European Union has shelved its plants to get approval from the United Nations security council to target human smugglers who operate in lawless Libya and to destroy the ships they use to bring migrants across the sea. Instead, the European Union is scheduled to meet on Monday to discuss whether it will start military operation in the international waters of the Mediterranean sea, for which it does not need the council's blessings.

- European Union leaders still squabbling with one another over how to split up at **least 40,000 asylum seekers** across their 28 members states. And they have stepped up search-and-rescue operations after intense public pressure stemming from a sharp increase in the deaths of migrants crossing the Mediterranean this year. Australia has felt on such compunction. Its prime minister, Tony Abbott, has pledge to turn around migrant boats before they enter Australia territorial waters, including those with minority Rohingyas feeling persecution in Myanmar. His administration **faces scrutiny over allegations** that it paid smugglers to turn a boat back to Indonesia after it was intercepted on the high seas.
- For an age of unprecedented mass displacement, we need an unprecedented humanization response and a renewed global commitment to tolerance and protection for people filling conflict and persecution, "Antonio Guterres, the high commissioner for refugees, said in a statement accompanying the annual report.
- Amnesty International, in a **report issued week, a**ccused governments and smugglers alike of pursuing "selfish political interests instead of showing basic human compassion." The United States offers permanent resettlement to roughly 70,000 refugees each year, though its plans to admit 2,000 Syrian refugees this year have drawn security from Republican lawmakers who worry that some among them might be terrorists. The war in Syria is the largest sources of displacement. By the end of 2014, 7.6 million Syrians were displaced within the country itself, and nearly another 3.9 million were refuge living outside the war-torn nation.
 - 1. According to paragraph 2, which one of the following sentences is **NOT** tru?
 - a) Newly dislocated people in 2014 make up nearly quarter of the total number of displaced people.
 - b) The 1.5 million Afghans living in Pakistan do not seem to want to go back home.
 - c) Compared to the adolescent or the elderly emigrants, children are larger in number.
 - d) Relatively a significant number of those who feel their countries fail to find permanent homes.
 - 2. What is the paradox that one can see in paragraph 3?
 - a) Wealthy countries take more refugees than the poor ones.
 - b) Wealthy countries were supposed to take more refugees than the poor ones.
 - c) People who feel their own countries eventually land in less-developed nations.
 - d) Poor countries take more refugees than the wealthy ones.

- 3. which countries in paragraph 3 are among those that should take the blame with regard to creating refugees.
 - a) Britain and France b) Ethiopia and Kenya c) Syria Eritrea d) Turkey, Iran and Pakistan
- 4. What made the European Union intensify its search-and-rescue operations?
 - a) The serious demand put to them by the public c. The sharp increase in death of migrants
 - b) The increasing number of asylum seekers d. Their intention to send back new arrival
- 5. What does the phrase `fragile countries` (paragraph 1) refer to?
 - a) Countries located around deserts and seas
 - b) Countries from where people are persecuted for some reason
 - c) Countries from where people leave their homes because of war
 - d) Countries that had to host emigrants from other places
- 6. Which one of the following sentences reflects Antonio Guterres' view towards refugees?
 - a) People are being persecuted at an unprecedented rate.
 - b) The world should be more tolerant to those displaced from their homes.
 - c) People who feel conflict and persecution need to be more tolerant.
 - d) We need to be aware that there is unprecedented humanitarian response today.
- 7. Why is the United States reluctant to admit Syrian refugees?
 - a) Because Republican lawmakers do not trust the refugees. C. Because it runs its own political interests.
 - b) Because there are terrorists mixed with the refugees. D.Because it is possible for the refugees to settle within Syria.

Reading passage 10

Born in Adigrat, Tigray Region of Ethiopia, Miruts Yifter spent early parts of his youth working in different factories as a carriage driver. His talent as a long distance runner was noticed when joined the Ethiopian Air Force.

Miruts was called to the Ethiopian National Team for the 1968 Summer Olympics in Mexico city, but he made his Olympic **debut** four years later in Munich Olympics where he won one gold and one silver medals in 10,000 and 5,000 meters, **respectively.** At the first African Championships in 1979 he won two gold medals in 5,000 and 10,000 meters.

Miruts was unable to participate in the 1976 Summer Olympics because his nation **boycotted** the event. Four years later in Moscow, Miruts **made up** for his disappointments. In the final of the 10,000 meters he **sprinted** in

to the lead 300 meters from the finish and won by ten meters difference from his follower. Five days later, in the 5000 meters final, Miruts was **boxed in** during the last lap. But with 300 meters to go, his Ethiopian teammate, Mohammed Kedir, **stepped aside** and Miruts again sprinted to **victory**. Due to his **abrupt** change in speed when **executing** his kick to the finish, Miruts acquired the nickname "Miruts the Shifter"

Miruts Yifter died at the age of 72 on 22 December 2016 in Toronto, Canada where he had lived since 2000 after suffering from **respiratory** problems.

- 1. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word debut (line 5)?
 - (A) First appearance (B) Second appearance (C) Usual appearance (D) Obligatory appearance
- 2. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word abrupt (line 14)?
 - (A) Easy (B) Difficult (C) Strong (D) Sudden
- 3. According to the passage, which one of the following is TRUE about the gold medal in 5,000 meters Miruts won in Moscow Olympics?
 - (A) Miruts had to run with knee injury when he won the gold medal.
 - (B) It would not have made any difference whether or not Mohammed Kedir has stepped aside.
 - (C) Miruts was in uncomfortable position but he come out of that position without anyone's help.
 - (D) Thanks to the support from Mohammed Kedir, Miruts won the medal with his unique sprint at the end.
- 4. According the passage, which of the following is TRUE about Miruts Yifter?
 - (A) Miruts had won two gold medals in one Olympic.
 - (B) Miruts had run in Olympics since Munich Olympics.
 - (C) Miruts won a gold medal the first time he ran at the international stage.
 - (D) Miruts began his career as long-distance runner since his childhood years.

PASSAGE 11

Reasons and Solutions to Student Exam and Essay Cheating

1. Cheating comes in many variation, 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 material without permission, collaborating with other students without permissions, and not reporting another students if you see that he or she is cheating. Student cheat for all types of reason s: 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 student 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.

- 2. 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. Oftentimes it's easy to see answers in the corner of your eye and the teaching seldom notices. I believe that this type of cheating should result in automatic failure of the exam, no question 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 answer and they want confirmation of the correct answer, but that doesn't make it acceptable. Not informing 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 order so that a student would have to really try in order to steal someone's answers and it more noticeable for the teacher.
- 3. Using restricted materials is another common form of cheating .students find ways to sneak in note-cards, write answers on their hands. Peek at textbook, or store information in electronic device. Students usually do this to ensure that they don't forget any information while taking the test. The best way to prevent any of this action 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 consequence 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, it this type of cheating is not stopped, then students will see no need to study or read their textbook 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 is so big that it's impossible to hear whispering. Collaborating with classmates during an 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 class if it happens again. Collaborating with classmates gives some students and an 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 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 expectation for high scores will also be higher. People that are not cheating do not have the same advantage as ones that are, they did her work, and they are going to be the ones that get the short end of the stick. The consequence 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 alit of time and effort to study and you have less of a chance of getting a good grade.
- 10. According to the passage, who could possibly solve the problem of cheating?
 - A. The invigilator
- B. The student

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

PASSAGE 12

Our Dogs Are Watching Us

- 1. A few months ago, I reported a study of the ability of dogs to read the mind 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 hard food hidden in it. Now experimenter has 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 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 experiments were trying to communicate. The inability of the chimp to perform better than the dogs was surprising, considering the overall intelligence of

chimpanzees. But the difference between dogs and wolves were fascinating because of the relation between the two.

- 4. Wolves gave rise to dogs several thousand years ago, and while the physical difference s between two are the most obvious, there are clearly mental difference, too. This experiment suggested those differences are in the areas of social interaction with humans. A team of Hungarian scientist has found that 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 day old. This meant that the dogs and wolves were equally used to human voice and gestures. By familiarizing the wolves and dogs humans, the researcher hopes 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 gesture although overall they still were not as good as 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 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 the dogs learned to unite 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 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 demonstration thousands of years ago.
- 9. I would like to see this piece of evidence applied to previous observation and theories about how dogs were demonstrated. Some research has 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 likely baby wolves. But the test 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 you wolves, the wolves in this experiment might have looked at their owner, 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, and then steals my sandwich. that 's what I call highly evolved behavior
- 17. Which one of the following sentences is true about wolves and dogs?
 - A. Their deference is less vivid in mind than in physique. B. Wolves avoid people's faces while dogs don't.
 - C. Wolves emerged from dogs thousands of years ago. D. They equally interact with human beings.
- 18. Paragraph 5, what variable were the Hungarian scientists trying to control?
 - A. The difference in age more intelligent than wolves. B. The extent of anxiety both animals show as they grow up

- C. The degree of exposure of both animals to human beings D. The amount of time both animals can stay with humans in day
- 19. What do paragraph 6 and 7 imply about wolves and dogs?
 - A. Dogs are more intelligent than wolves. B. Wolves and dogs are equally intelligent.
 - C. Dogs communicate with people better than do wolves. D. One can train wolves and dogs to do anything.
- 20. Which one of the following was an unexpected finding in the experiments reported in November 2002?
 - A. That both the wolves and the chimps failed to understand the experimenters
 - B. That both the wolves and the dogs exhibited similar abilities
 - C. That both the wolves and the chimps seemed to have similar abilities
 - D. That both the dogs outperformed the chimps in the experiment
- 21. What is the idea that the writer of this article doesn't seem to agree to (para.9)?
 - A. Dogs exhibit submissive behavior. C. Wolves are more aggressive than dogs.
 - B. Adult dogs are more like baby wolves. D. The wolves do not look at their owner.
- 22. What did the writer in his study want to find out (para.1)?
 - A. Dogs' ability to read human body language C. Dogs' ability to find hidden things
 - B. Dogs' ability to read the human mind D. Dogs' single skill that makes them different
- 23. What does the phrase checking out (para.8)?
 - A. investigating B. expecting food from C. going for a walk with D. taking a brief look at

ETHIOPIAN UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE ENGLISH EXAMINATION (2000-2011 EC)

SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST (SAT)

Verbal Reasoning

This section contains verbal reasoning questions with subsections on items of Analogy, Synonyms, Antonyms, Sentence Completion, Language Usage .

Analogy

DIRECTION: A related pair of words or phrases written in capital letters is followed by four pairs of words or phrases. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original capitalized pair of words.

- 1. BLOOD:CLOT
 - (A) wine :decent (B) milk: curdle (C)water: flow (D) oil: change
- 2. SMELL:SENSE
 - (A) success :ambition (B) indifference: passion (C)thirst: drive (D) inebriety: excess
- 3. HEPTAGON:OCTAGON

| | 1.0 | ciegranii i ana Et | Jucation | |
|------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | (A) rectangle :hexagon (B) para | allelogram : square (C)t | riangle: nonagon (nine | side) (D) quadrilateral |
| | pentagon | | | |
| 4. | OBSOLATE :UPTODATE | D) a mala ai a a di | (O)lata | (D) t d - t - d |
| | (A) primitive: old-fashioned (| B) archaic : advanced | (C) complete : mod | ern (D) outdated |
| _ | useless | | | |
| ວ. | INDUCTION :DISCHARGE |) thorony : confuce | (C) colomity: re | noir (D) detention |
| | (A) qualification : employ (E | s) therapy : confuse | (C) calamity : re | pair (D) detention |
| 6 | release | | | |
| 0. | AMBIGUITY: LUCID | un a autaintu (C) a and | lid , aineana (D) an | an i ahanga |
| _ | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | uncertainty (C) cand | iia : sincere (D) op | en : change |
| 7. | FOUNDATION: HOUSE | tunnal (C)nadaatal | nicture (D) note: h | annar |
| 0 | (A) ground: soil (B) mountain: MAIL: MAILBOX | tunnel (C)pedestal: | picture (D) pole: b | damei |
| ο. | | o: numn (C) modicina | trootmont (D)to | othnooto : oloonlinooo |
| 7 | (A) coat : factory (B) gasolir AESTHETICS: BEAUTY | ie. puriip (G) medicine | e :treatment (D)too | othpaste : cleanliness |
| /. | (A) epistemology: knowledge | (P) othics : cociety | (C) logistics | truth (D) rhetoric |
| | music (A) episternology, knowledge | (b) ethics . Society | (C) logistics. | irutii (D) iiietoiic |
| 10 | BREASTPLATE : CHEST | | | |
| 10. | | (C) pedal : foot | (D) nendant: neck | |
| 11 | EXERCISE: STRONG | (G) pedai . 100t | (D) peridant. neck | |
| | (A) decide: astute (B) drink: quen | ch (C) read: knowle | edgeable (D) watch | n: alert |
| 12 | BLAST:WIND | cii (o) icaa. Kilowic | dycabic (b) water | i. dici t |
| 1 4. | (A) burst: sound (B) ebb: tide | (C) glimmer: light | (D) tinder: fire | |
| 13 | ENDORSEMENT:POLICY | (o) giiriirici. ligitt | (b) tilider. lile | |
| 10. | (A) consignment: invoice | (B) purchase :receipt | (C) rider: bil | (D) violation |
| | ordinance | (b) paronage incocipt | (o) maci. bii | (B) Wordtion |
| 14. | COMMUTE:SENTENCE | | | |
| | | (B) execute :mandate | (C) mitigate : | punishment (D) set |
| | penalty | (=) 0.100010 | (5) | (2) |
| 15. | DIVIDE:MULTIPLY | | | |
| | (A)drive: ride (B) enumerate: cour | t (C) leave: enter | (D) speak: commu | ınicate |
| 16. | SHELTER: PROTECTION | \ / | () 1 | |
| | |) shield: injury (C) a | ntiseptic: cure | (D) inundation: flood |
| 17. | CARÉLESSNESS : JEOPARADIZE | , , , | • | |
| | (A)carefulness: security (B) cro | wding: discomfort (C) |) failure: discourageme | ent (D)neglect: endanger |
| 18. | LEÀRN: STUDY | , , | | , , , |
| | (A) find: search (B) ke | ep: agree (C) raise | : accumulate (D) | encompass: pervade |
| NB | : Answer Q19&20 by selecting the c | hoice that completes th | ne given analogy corre | ctly. |
| 19. | INFER is to DEDUCE as Imply is to | · · | | |
| | (A) conclude (B)generalize | (C) insinuate | (D)wrap up | |
| 20. | HEAT; CALORIES | | | |
| | (A) Liquid: gallons B. Lamp: | watts (C) thermomet | ters: degrees (D)ste | eam : pressure |
| 21. | COHABIT: RESIDE | | | |
| | (A) Secret: truth (B) co | onspire : plot | iltrate : influence (| D) coincide : contradict |
| 22. | SAND: GLASS | | | |
| | A. Cotton: wool B. stove | : oven C. Seed : | flower D. tree : pa | aper |
| 23. | SEARCH: FIND | | | |
| | A. Sleep: wake B. explore: | discover C. Draw | : paint D. think: | relate |
| 24. | LOGIC : REASONING | | | |
| | | reativity C. Sensitiv | ity : morality D. br | avery : charisma |
| 25. | WEALTH: INCOME | | | |
| | | ing : affection C. Ap | petite : hunger D. | salary : performance |
| 26. | DISTANCE: KILOMETER | | | |
| | A liquid · heaker R length · no | rimeter (weight | · tone D electrici | ty · current |

| 27. | . DAUNTLESS : HEAR | | | | |
|------------|---|--------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------|
| 28. | A. solid : emotion B. depr B. ABHOR : DISLIKE | aved : corruption | C. brazen; bol | dness D. licentic | ous : freedom |
| 29. | A. venerate: esteem B. co | ondone: neglect | C. testify; affir | m D. procrastin | ate: delay |
| | A. actor : role B. mechanic | · ongino C io | okov : horco | D judgo: courtho | 100 |
| 30. | D. TEAM : COACH | | | | |
| 31. | A. car: mechanic B. co I. OPTIMIST is to CHEERFUL as | | | D. musician | : conductor |
| | A. petty B. helpful | C. mean | D. gloomy | I | |
| 32. | 2. EXERCISE is to GYM as EATI | NG is to: | | | |
| | A. diet B. fitness | | D. Testaur | diil | |
| 33. | B. MARATHON is to RACE as HIL | | | | |
| | A. winter B. dream | | D. sleep | | |
| 34. | PLAY is to ACTOR as CONCER | RT is to: | | | |
| | A. musician B. sympho | nv C. pian | o D. percus | ssion | |
| 35. | 5. GUIDE is to DIRECT as REDUC I | | | | ve D. maintain |
| 36. | 5. SPONGE is to POROUS as RUB | BER is to; A. Elas | tic B. Solid | C. mass | ive D. inflexible |
| 37. | 7. NATIVE; FOREIGN A. MEAN; UNKIND B. DOMESTI | C · HOMEGROWN | | D NAIVE: SOPHISTI | PATED. |
| 38. | B. GALLON;LITRE A. KILOMETRE B. YARD;POUN | | · | · | אובט |
| 30 | B. BELT; WAIST | D G. WIILE, KILOW | TETRE D. POUNI | ט,עעבוטרוו | |
| 39. | A. WATCH; ARM B. BRACELE | r·wdigt n gu | OE-LEG D STOC | KING · CI OVE | |
| 40. |). MOUNT is to HORSE asis | | OE, LEG D. 3100 | KING, GLOVE | |
| | A. RIDE B. DRIVE C. LIF | T D. BOARD | | | |
| 41. | . HIRE is to FIRE as SELECT is to | | | | |
| | A. REJECT B. EMPLOY | | D. RECEIVE | | |
| 42. | 2. QUIET is to NOISY as CALM is to | | | | |
| | A. DOMINAT B. SLOW | C. AGITATED | D. ARROGAN | CE | |
| 43. | WAR is to DESTRUCTION as GERM | 1 is to | | | |
| | A. DISEASE B. BACTER | | | | |
| 44 | 4. DEPARTURE: ARRIVAL (A) Incepti | on: Conclusion (B) | Upshot : End (C) Be | eginning : Culmination | (D) Process : Outcom |
| 45 | 5. WIDOW is to a WOMAN as _is to a | a MAN (A) Divorc | ee (B) Widower | (C) Widow (D) Fian | nce |
| 46. | 5. OPINION is to DEBATE as HYPOTH | HESIS is to | . (A) Rejectir | ng (B) Discovering | (C) Stating (D) |
| | esting | | | | |
| 47. | 7. CAUSE is to EFFECT as PREDECES | SSOR is to | (A) Foundation (B) | Outcome (C) Succe | ssor (D) Precursor |
| 48. | 3. LAND is to ARABLE as RIVER is to | (A) Shallow (B) | Navigable (C) W | ater (D) Impenetrabl | e |
| A N | NTONYMS | | | | |
| | | | | .: | |
| 1. | Which of the following pair of | | | | (-) |
| | (A) rugged : practical indifferent | (B) practical: | indifferent (C | c) critical: resolute | (D) diligen |
| 2. | Which of the following is the m | ost opposite in m | eaning to the wor | d PERMANANT? | |
| Ī | (A) spontaneous (B) sub | | and the second s | (D) desultory | |
| 3 | GROUP | | (3) (1011010110 | (2) 4004.1019 | |
| J . | (A)abandon (B) isolate | (0) ** | estrain | (D) reveal | |
| 1 | DISCOURAGE | (6) 16 | sou all I | (D) Teveal | |
| ↔. | | oro | C) migland | (D) anur | |
| _ | (A) embitter (B) ign | ore (| C) mislead | (D) spur | |

| | Teleg | gram Fana Educ | cation | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) appreciate | (B) comply | (C) simplify | (D) strive | |
| 6. IMMEDIATE (A) complex | (B) future | (C) limited | (D) multiple | |
| 7. IMMEDIATE (A) complex | (B) future | (C) limited | (D) multiple | |
| 8. EXHOUSTIVE | (2) | (5) | (=) | |
| (A)incomplete 9. ALLEVIATE | (B) strong | (C) indecisive | (D) conserving | J |
| A. Transpose 10. RENAISSANCE | B. Fortify | C. Exacerbate | D. Rectify | |
| A. Reawakening SYNONYMS | B. Regressing | C. Revival | D. Rebirth | |
| DIRECTIONS: choose t | he word or phrase tl | hat is most nearly Sim | ilar in meaning to the w | vord in capital letters. |
| You may be required to | distinguish fine sha | ides of meaning. | | |
| 11. EXCEED 12. CONCEAL | (A) outstrip (A) reveal | (B) magnify (B) hide | (C) delimit (C)ignorant | (D) offset (D) respected |
| 13. EXTINGUISH 14. SALTY | (A)distinguish (A) brackish | (B) ignite (B) chosen | (C) switch off (C) tough | (D) turn on (D) wet |
| 15. OUTSPOKEN | (A) anxious | (B) candid | (C) experienced | |
| 16 PERSERVANCE | \ / | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | suffering (C) lack of | |
| disease | (4)1 | (D) | (0) | (5) (1) |
| 17. WARY 18. ELUCIDATE | (A)hesitant (A) unite | (B) veritable (B) escape | (C) certain (C) sharpen | (D) confident (D) clarify |
| . 19. HARMONY: | A. Indignit | • | | Insecurity D. |
| Agreement | 7 ti maigine | , 2. 2.6 | ccc.ty c. | moodanty 2. |
| 20. SENSATIONAL: | A. Exciting | B. Disgusting | C. Delicate | D. Sensitive |
| 21. RIFT : | A. Split | B. Inconsistency | | D. Bondage |
| 22. MITIGATE: | A. Aggravate | B. Preponderate | | D. Accelerate |
| 23. COLLECT : 24. DETERIORATE : | A. Avoid A. Alter | B. Scatter | C. Hide | D. Search |
| 25. TERMINATE | A. Depart | B. Hasten B. Begin | C. Unify C. End | D. Improve D. Hasten |
| 26. HEARTFELT | A. Sincere | B. Interesting | C. Upsetting | D. Shocking |
| 27. FOLLOW | A. Go after | B. Trail | C. Go behind | D. Precede |
| 28. EXTRAORDINARY | A. Amazing | B. Unique | C. Unexpected | D. Usual |
| 29. DOMESTIC | A. Local | B. Foreig | n . C. H | lousehold D. |
| Neighbourhood | | | | |
| 30. SINCERE | A. Dishonest | B. Dissent | C. Genuine | D. Disapprove |
| 31. FRAUD | A. Scam (A) Facilitate | B. Fake | C. Authentic | D. Fragile |
| 32. CURTAIL | (A) Facilitate | (B) Improve | (C) Recover | (D) Restrain |
| 33. IMMEDIATELY: | (A) Instantly | (B) Gradually | (C) Slowly | (D) Temporarily |
| Language Usage | | | | |
| DIRECTIONS: From the | given alternatives, | choose the word or | r phrase that is most | nearly has the same |
| meaning as the underlin | ned words or phrase |). | | |
| 1. Although it does cont | ain some <i>pioneering</i> | qideas, one would hard | dly characterize the wor | k as innovative. |
| (A) respectable | (B) new (| C) trustworthy (D) | honourable | |
| 2. His musical tastes a | re certainly <u>eclectio</u> | g he has recordings ra | inging from classical pi | iano performances to |
| rock concerts, jazz, and | even Chinese opera | a. (A) dazzling | (B) diverse (C |) consistent (D) |
| harmonious | | | | |

| 3. The argument is <i>flawed</i> as the conclusion does not follow from the premise. | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| (A) faulty (B) perfect (C) credible (D) sound | | | | | | |
| 4 . <u>Having studied, my mother is</u> a clinical chemist. | | | | | | |
| (A) No change (B) my mother is | | | | | | |
| (C) my mother's occupation is that of (D) As my mother's interest is science, she is | | | | | | |
| 5 .The pipes which can vary <u>numerously</u> from three to fifteen, are fashioned from clay that is rolled around a | | | | | | |
| mold. | | | | | | |
| (A) No change (B) in number (C) number-wise (D)in quantity of numbers | | | | | | |
| 6. Many families struggle to make ends meet. | | | | | | |
| (A) be wealthy (B) avoid trouble (C) earn just to live (D) be healthy | | | | | | |
| 7. The boss of the company refuses to resign, intending to <u>weather the storm.</u> | | | | | | |
| (A)criticize someone (B) guess correctly (C) mislead the staff (D) survive a crisis | | | | | | |
| 3. The general public didnot care about the trial and was <u>apathetic</u> about the verdict. | | | | | | |
| A. enraged B. indifferent C. saddened D. suspicious | | | | | | |
| 9. Even though she had read her supervisor's memo four or five times , she still found his rambling message | | | | | | |
| <u>ambiguous.</u> | | | | | | |
| A. profound B. inspiring C. unclear D. ridiculous | | | | | | |
| 10. The technical department enthusiastically hired W/ro Abebech because she was <u>proficient</u> in the use of | | | | | | |
| computers. | | | | | | |
| A. Sincere B. Skilled C. Smart D. adequate | | | | | | |
| 11. The assistant was fast becoming an <u>indispensable</u> member of the department, so they had no choice but | | | | | | |
| to offer him a higher salary to stay on. A. Essential B. Active C. determined D. | | | | | | |
| creative | | | | | | |
| 12. If you can't make it to my graduation party, it's not a big deal. | | | | | | |
| (A) not tolerable (B) no need to worry (C) surprising (D) something I dislike | | | | | | |
| 13. Hannan remained as cool as cucumber even when she was in the pressure of the competition against her opponent. | | | | | | |
| (A) strong (B) ruffled (C) calm (D) agitated | | | | | | |
| Sentence Completion | | | | | | |
| DIRECTIONS: Each sentence below has one or two blanks ,each blank indicating that something has been | | | | | | |
| omitted. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a | | | | | | |
| vhole. | | | | | | |
| 1.His employers could not complain about his work because he was in the of his duties. | | | | | | |
| (A) hidebound; conception (B) assiduous ; execution (C) derelict; performance (D) meticulous; postponement | | | | | | |
| 2 While the epidemic is in a state it is almost impossible to determine its existence by | | | | | | |

| | (A) suspended; estimation postulate. | te (B) latent; observa | tion (C) critical ;exa | amination (D) dorma | nt; |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| 3. As | long as the acquisition o | of knowledge is rendered h | abitually, so lo | ong will there be a prevaili | ng |
| tende | ncy to discontinue it whe | n free from the of pa | rents and teachers. | | |
| | | e (B) gratifying; restric | | estrictions (D) academ | iic; |
| | authority | | | | |
| 4. Al | though she was generally | considered an extremely | _individual,her testimony a | the trail revealed that she h | ad |
| been v | ery | | | | |
| | (A) guileless ;hypocrit | ical (C) meek; timorous | (B) ingenuous; obtuse (I | D)intrepid; valiant | |
| 5. De | spite the apparently bew | ildering complexity of this p | rocedure, the underlying | is quite | |
| | (A) simplicity; calculate | ed (B) principle; ele | mentary (C) confusio | n ; imaginary (D) theo | ry; |
| | confusing | | | | |
| 6 . Dre | eams arein and of | themselves, but, when cor | nbined with others data, | they can tell us much abo | out |
| the dr | eamer. | | | | |
| (A) | uninformative (B) | startling (C) unco | ntrollable (D) harı | mless | |
| 7. At | several points in his discus | ssion, Mubarek, in effect,e | vidence when it does not s | upport his argument, tailoring | g it |
| to his ı | needs. | | | | |
| (4 | A) addresses (E | 3) alters (C) provid | les (D)subtracts | | |
| 8 cre | eated to serve as perfec | tly as possible their workda | y, the wooden sho | ortage boxes made in Som | ali |
| comm | unities are now1 | or their beauty. | | | |
| | (A) function; valued | (B) environment; accep | ted (C) owners; employ | ment (D) image ; seer | า |
| 9. Soi | me students are a | and want to take only the co | urses for which they see | immediate value. | |
| (A) | pragmatic (B) | opinionated (C) ii | npartial (D) idealisti | c | |
| 10. In | science, is only co | njuncture until it is proven o | r disproved by expe | erimentation. | |
| (A |) a hypothesis; rigorous | (B) a prediction ;contro | versial (C) an abstraction | on ; curiosity (D) a theo | ry; |
| public | | | | | |
| 11. Th | e officers' threatened to | take if the lives | of their men were | by the conquered natives. | |
| 4 | A. liberties: irritated | B. reprisals : endangered | C. pains : destroyed | D. measures : enhanced | |
| 12 .TI | ne natural balance betwe | en prey and predator has b | peen increasingly u | sually because of the hum | an |
| interve | ntion. | | | | |
| A. | disturbed B. recog | gnized C. observed | D. predicted | | |
| 13 . TI | ne volcano lays no | w, but e are sure it will | again in the coming fi | ve years. | |
| Α | . active: erupt B. eru | pt : dormant | : erupt D. inactive : d | ormant | |
| 14 . 7 | hegave a plausib | le explanation for the pre | sence at the scene , so | the police decided to lo | ok |
| elsew | here for the of | the crime. | | | |
| A. | perpetuator: suspect | B. perpetuator: evidence | C. suspect: solution | D. suspect : perpetuator | |

| 15. Although opponents of the expansion of the market economy are in,they continued to constitute |
|--|
| political force through the century . |
| A. Retreat ; a powerful B. Disarray : a disciplined C. Error : an inconsequential D. Jeopardy : an ineffective |
| 16. Man is a animal and much more so in his mind than in his body: he may like to go alone for a |
| walk, but he hates to stand alone in his |
| A. Gregarious B. conceited : vanity C. Solitary : thoughts D. singular : uniqueness |
| 17. You cannot become teacher without completing the student-teaching assignment. |
| A. Certified : prerequisite B. required: certified C. Preferred : optional D. prerequisite ; advisable |
| 18. The teacher is becoming with the unacceptable of some students in class. |
| A. Patient : gifts B. happy : size C. Impatient : behavior D. indifferent : gifts |
| 19. She based her conclusion on what she from the, not on what she imagined |
| A. Inferred : rumor B. understood : gossip C. Assumed : hearsay D. inferred : evidence |
| 20. Although the formation of a union was not by the management of the organization, it was |
| that any effort on the part of employees to unionize would not be welcomed. |
| A. Prevented : imperceptible B Facilitated : infamous C. Banned : implicit D. Commandeered : calculated |
| SECTION ONE: Verbal Reasoning (Questions 1-35) |
| LANGUAGE USAGE |
| DIRECTION: Select the choice that carries the closest meaning to the given sentence |
| 1. " I used to eat potato with milk, always for breakfast" |
| A. Milk uses to eat potato for me. C. I was repeatedly taking potato and milk for breakfast |
| B. lam always eating potato with milk. D. I use potato and milk for breakfast these days |
| 2. " Unless Lemma works on coble stone , generating income for his private business is unlikely" |
| A. Lemma is unlikely to be involved in coble stone. |
| B. Lemma dislike to work on coble stone to get income and he doesn't have to work on it. |
| C. Lemma likes to work on coble stone to generate income. |
| D. If Lemma does not work on coble stone , he may not get money for his future work. |
| Language usage.DIRECTIONS: in question 1 and 2, an incomplete statement followed by fillers is given. |
| Choose the filler which completes incomplete stem correctly and meaningfully. Then, blacken the letter of your |
| choice on the separate answer sheet provided. |
| 1. The weather outside was extremely pleasant and hence we decide to |
| A. Enjoy a morning ride in the open C. Refrain from going out for a morning walk |
| B. Utilize our time in watching television D. Employ this rare opportunity for writing letter |
| 2. Despite his best efforts to conceal his anger , |

A. He failed to give us an impression of his agony C. People came to know that he was annoyed

B. We could detect that he was very happy D. He succeeded in camouflaging his emotions

Reading comprehension DIRECTIONS; read passage I, II and III below and answer the questions that follow each passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passages. Then, blacken the letter of your choice on the separated answer sheet provided.

Reading passage

The earths past climate—including temperature and element in the atmosphere—has recently been studied by analyzing ice sample from Greenland and Antarctica. The air bubbles in the ice have shown that, over the past 160,000 years, there has been a close correlation between temperature changes and level of natural greenhouse gases carbon dioxide and methane. One recently analysis from Greenland showed that at the end of the last glacial period (when the great ice sheet began to retreat to their present position), temperature in southern Greenland rose from 5 to 7 degrees in about 100 year. Air bubbles are not the only method of determining characteristics of the earth's ancient climate history .Analysis of dust layers from ancient volcanic activity is another such method ;as is the study of ice cores, which interpret past solar activity that may have affected our climate .

- 1. Which of the following is true about greenhouse gases, according to the passage?
 - A. Their level correlates with changes in temperature
 - B. They include carbon dioxide and methane only
 - C. Their analysis has little or no meaning in explaining change in the Earth's climate
 - D. There is nothing to worry about their effect on the earth's climate
- 2. Which of the following true according to the passage?
 - A. Change in the earth's climate is a phenomenon that relates to changes in the atmosphere
 - B. The great ice sheets began to retreat to their present position at the end of the last glacial period
 - C. There is no clear association between the atmospheric changes and climate of the earth
 - D. Our climate may be influenced by the past solar activities

Reading passage

Many people who have come close to death from drowning, cardiac arrest or other causes have described near-death experiences __--- profound, subjective events that sometimes result in dramatic changes in values, beliefs, behavior, and attitudes toward life and death. These experiences often include a new clarity of thinking, a felling of wellbeing, a sense of being out of the body, and visions of bright light or mystical encounters. Such experiences have been reported by an estimated 30 to 40 percent of hospital patients who were revived after coming close to death and about 5 percent of adult Americans in a nationwide poll. Near-Death experiences have been explained as a response to a perceived threat of death (a psychological theory); as a result of biological states that accompany the process of dying (a psychological theory); and

as a foretaste of an actual state of bliss after death (a transcendental theory).

- 3. The phrase dramatic change in the passage refers to:
 - A. Passionate change
- B. Theatrical change
- C. profound changes D. exaggerated change
- 4. The primary purpose of this passage is to:

 - A. Entertain patients B. Inform readers C. Persuade relatives D. Express disbelief in the afterlife

Reading passage III

Lions are rather reticent about expanding their energy in hunting. More than three quarters of kills are made by lionesses holding front position and carefully scanning a head. The cubs lag playfully behind and the males bring up the rear and walk slowly with their massive heads nodding with each step as if they were bored with the whole matter. With lionesses' busy hunting, the male's functions as guard for the cubs, protecting them particularly from hyenas.

- 5. When the lionesses go in search for their prey, they are very
 - A. Serious
- B. Sluggish
- C. playful
- D. cautious
- 6. According to the passage male lions generally do not go for hunting because they:
 - A. Wish to save their vigor for other things
- C. Do not like it

B. They are very lazy

D. Want lioness to get training

- 7. Male lions protect their cubs
 - A. From the member of their own species C. More from hyenas than from other animals
 - B. From hyenas only

D. From hyenas as much as from other enemies

- 8. Lioness go for hunting
 - A. All alone

- C. With their cubs and male partners
- B. With their cubs only
- D. With their male partners only

Logical reasoning

In each question below is given a statement followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume the statement true, then consider the conclusions and decide which of them logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement. Then, blacken the letter of your choice on the separate sheet provided

9. Statement: Be humble even after being victorious.

Conclusion: I. Many people are humble after being victorious

- II. Generally people are not humble
- A. Only conclusion I follows
- C. Neither I nor II follows
- B. Only conclusion II follows
- D. Both I and II follows

| Telegram Fana Education 10. Statement: A part from the entertainment value of television, its educational value cannot be ignored. |
|---|
| Conclusion: I. People take television to be a means of entertainment only |
| Continuoidi. I. I copie take televiolori to be a meano of effectamment only |
| II. The educational value of television is not realized properly |
| A. Only conclusion I follows C. Neither I nor II follows |
| B. Only conclusion II follows D. Both I and II follow |
| 11. Statement: Population increase coupled with depleting recourses is going to be the scenario of many |
| developing countries in days to come |
| Conclusion: I. The population of developing countries will not continue to increase in future |
| II. it will be very difficult for the governments of developing countries to provide its |
| people decent quality of life |
| A. Only conclusion I follows C. Neither I nor II follows |
| B. Only conclusion II follows D. Both I and II follow |
| 12. Statement: Never before such a lucid book was available on the topic |
| Conclusion: I. some other books were available on this topic |
| II. You can write lucid books on very few topics |
| A. Only conclusion I follows C. Both I and II follow |
| B. Only conclusion II follows D. Neither I nor II follows |
| SECTION ONE: Verbal reasoning |
| This section contains a total of 35 verbal reasoning questions with sub sections of synonyms |
| antonyms, analogy, sentence completion, classification, reading comprehension and logical and |
| analytical reasoning. Each sub-section has its own directions. |
| Antonyms Directions: Question 1-3 consist of words printed in capital letters followed by four |
| words. Choose the word that is most early opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters, ther |

find the question number and **blacken** the letter of your choice on a space answer sheet provided.

c) Altruistic

c) Unkind

c) Summarize

d) Generous

d) Malicious

d) Expand

b) Meager

b) Friend

b) Convert

Synonyms

1. SELFISH:

2. MEAN:

3. CONDENSE:

a). Greedy

a) Cruel

a) Block

Directions: Question **4-9** consist of words printed in capital letters followed by four words that is most nearly **similar** in meaning to the word in capital letters. Then find the question number and **blacken** the letter of your choice on the separate answer sheet provided.

| 4. POVERTY: | a) Destitution | b) Humility | c) Restraint | d) Deficit |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--|-------------------------|
| 5. MISERABLE: | a) Refutable | b) Violent | c) Abject | d) Challenging |
| 6. MISFORTUNE: | a) Collapse | b) Adversity | c) Defenselessness | d) Crisis |
| 7. INDEPENDENCE | a). Individualism | b) Colonialism | c) Cordiality | d) Sovereignty |
| 8. PERSEVERANCE disease | a) Lack of energy | y b) Frequen | t suffering c) Continuity | of effort d) Severity o |
| 9. EXTINGUISH | a) Ignite | b) Switch | c) Distinguish | d) Turn on |
| Analogy | | | | |
| • | | • | words carefully and choos ce on the separate answer | |
| 7. BEEF is to OXEN | as PORK is to: | | | |
| a) PIG b) | GOAT c) SH | IEEP d) LI | ON | |
| 8. CROWD is to DISP | PERSED as MEETING | is to: | | |
| a) RECESSED | b) ADJOURNED | c) DEPRI | ESSED d) DISCUSSEI |) |
| 9. CAP is to HEAD as | s RING is to: | | | |
| a) EAR | b) LEG | c) NECK | d) HAND | |
| 10. ADULT is to CHIL | _D as CAT is to: | | | |
| a) KITTEN | b) HEARD | c) MARE | d) ANIMAL | |
| 11. SUCCESS is to E | FFORT as FAILURE is | s to: | | |
| a) DEVOTION | b) LAZINESS | c) DISASTER | d) CHANCE | |
| 12. FOOT is to LEG a | s HAND is to: | | | |
| a) FINGERS | b) THUMB | c) ARM | d) TOE | |

d) HIRE

c) END

13. BEGIN is to START as EMPLOY is to

b) FIRE

a) CELEBRATE

postulate

| Sentence completion | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|------|
| Directions: Answer que correctly complete the provided. | • | _ | | | • | | |
| 14. It was a war the prindetermined in any event discussing on this issue | t to | _as long | as possible | | | | |
| a) Curtail : promote | b) provoke | : delay c | e) Oppose : fig | ght | d) avoid : post | tpone | |
| 15. Typically, legal procective riterion - "beyond a reevidence" in civil proceed a) show: declare | easonable doubt" in edings. | n criminal p | oroceedings, | and "accord | | | e of |
| 16. The natural balance bintervention. | etween prey and preda | ator has beer | n increasingly _ | | _usually becau | use of the hu | ıman |
| a) Recognized | b) Disturbed | c) obser | rved | d) predicted | | | |
| Directions: In questions not belong to the other classification as the other | s. From the given fo | ur alternati | ves, choose t | the word tha | t does not be | long in the s | |
| 17. Choose the word tha | at is different from t | he other thr | ee. a) Stem | b) Leaf | c) Dirt | d) Root | |
| 18. Which one of the fo Cosmos | llowing words done | NOT belong | g with the oth | er? a) Earth | b) Jupiter | c) Mars | d) |
| 19. Choose the odd one Laughter | e out of the following | g words. a | a) Disgust | b) Augus | tb) c. | Anger | d) |
| 20. Which one of the fo d) Grape | ollowing words done | NOT belon | ng with the ot | hers? a) Su | garcane b) O | range c) A | pple |
| 21. Choose the word th Psychology | at is different from | the other th | iree. a) Zoo | logy b) | Ecology | c) Biology | d) |
| 22. Even after long years of still remains (| | | s could not dis (C) apparer | | ntment for cand (D) mysteriou | | ent |
| 23. While the disease is in | | _ state it is a | lmost impossi | ble to determ | ne its existence | e by | |
| (A) a critical exan | nination (B) ar | n acute an | alysis (| C) a latent | observation | (D) a dorma | int |

| 24. As mohammed and and | | | he coming year by sp: (B) applying pay | | es, they are ng learning |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| (D) working entertai | | , 3 3 | () = [] 3 [] | | |
| 25. Because artist Astestyle. | er Aweke paved the | way for later jazz-fus | sion musicians, she is | considered a | of that |
| (A) beneficiary | (B) connoisseur | (C) revivalist | (D) progenito | r | |
| 26. Theof the | apartment was unb | elievable; it was diffi | cult to realize that hu | man beings could l | ive in such |
| · | | | | | |
| (A) squalor filth | (B) stench | disarray (C) d | isorder isolation | (D) specious pro | oximity |
| Reading Comprehen | sion | | | | |
| Directions: Question | 22 - 26 deal with | restoring words co | rrectly in to a passa | ge. The following | five words listed |
| at random are remo | ved from the pas | sage given below. | Numbers are writte | en instead of the | words. Read the |
| passage and choose | the word that cor | rectly completes tl | ne passage. Then, b | lacken the letter | of your choice on |
| the separate answer | r sheet provided. | emission | excep | tion | unprecedented |
| warmest tr | end | | | | |
| The earth's climate h | as changed throu | ghout history. The | current warming | 1 is of parti | cular significance |
| because most of it | is extremely likel | y to be the result | of human activity | since the mind- | 20th century and |
| proceeding at a rate | that is <u>2</u> | The planet' s avera | age surface tempera | ature has risen a | bout 1.1 degrees |
| Celsius since the late | e 19th century, a c | hange driven large | ly by increased carb | on dioxide and ot | ther human-made |
| into | the atmosphere. I | Most of the warmi | ng occurred in the | coast 35 years, v | vith 16 of the 17 |
| warmest years on re- | cord occurring sin | ce 2001. Not only | was 2016 the <u>4</u> | year record | , but eight of the |
| 12 months that make | e up the year - fror | n January through | September, with the | e <u>5</u> of | Junewere the |
| warmest on record for | or those respectiv | e months. | | | |
| 22. Which of the follo | owing is the correc | ct word that should | replace 4 (the fourt | h blank in the pa | ssage) is |
| a) exception | b) trend | c) warmest | d) unprecedent | ed | |
| 23. Which of the follo | owing is the correc | ct word that should | replace <u>2</u> (the seco | nd blank in the p | assage) |
| a) exception | b) unpreceden | ted c) emis | sion d) warme | st | |
| 24. The correct word | that replace <u>1</u> (th | e first blank in the | passage) | | |
| a) emission | b) warmest | c) unpreced | ented d) trend | | |
| 25. Which of the foll | owing is the corre | ct word that should | d replace <u>3</u> (the thire | l blank in the pas | sage) is |
| a) emission | b) trend | c) warmest | d) unprecedente | ed. | |
| u) cillioololi | b) ticilu | o) warmest | a) unprecedente | -u | |

26. Which of the following is the correct word that should replace $\underline{\mathbf{5}}$ (the fifth blank in the passage) is

a) trend

b) exception

c) warmest

d) unprecedented

Logical and analytical reasoning (27 - 30)

Directions: In the section (Questions **27 - 32)** each question or a group of question in the based on a passage or set of conditions. Read each question carefully and select the best answer and **blacken** the letter of your choice on the separate answer sheet provided.

- 27. Obesity is a serious problem in many developed countries. Research suggests that obesity can lead to a number of health problems including diabetes, asthma, and heart disease. Recent research has even indicated that there may be a relationship between obesity and some types of cancer. Major public health campaigns that increases awareness and propose simple lifestyle or at least mitigate the incidence of obesity are a crucial first step in patting this critical problem.
 - a) a decline in obesity would radically decrease the incidence of asthma.
- b) public health campaigns that raise consciousness and propose lifestyle changes are a productive way to fight obesity.
 - c) people in those countries watch too much television and do not exercise enough.
 - d) fast-food restaurants and unhealthy school lunches contribute greatly to obesity.
- 28. Hassen is standing to the right of Bereket. Beletu is standing on the opposite side of Bereket. Since the opposite of right wrong, Beletu must be standing on the wrong side of Bereket.
 - a) he has confused cause and effect.
- b) He has provided in factual evidence for his conclusion.
- c) He has used a single term to mean two different things. d) He has drawn a general conclusion from un insufficient number of example.
- 29. Alula must be a basketball player; he is wearing a basketball jersey.

The conclusion above is valid only if it is true that:

- a) All basketball players were basketball jersey b) Basketball players often wear basketball jersey.
- c) Basketball players are required to wear basketball jersey. d) Only basketball players wear basketball jersey.

30. Today's secondary school students spend too much time thinking about trivial and distracting matters such as fashion. Additionally, they often dress inappropriately on college grounds. Rather than spending time writing another detailed dress policy, we should make school uniforms mandatory. If students were required to wear uniforms, it would increase a sense of community and harmony in our schools and it would instill a sense of discipline in our students. Another positive effect would be that teachers and administrators would no longer have to act as clothing police, freeing them up to focus on more important issues.

This paragraph best supports the statement that

- a) School uniforms should be compulsory for secondary school students.
- b) Students are not interested in being part of a community.
- c) Student who wear school uniforms get into better colleges.
- d) inappropriate closing leads to failing grades.
- 31. Today's secondary school students are not being educated. They are being trained. Their teachers demand little of them other than that they memorize facts and follow directions. The current emphasis on training in basic maths and verbal skills, while a useful step, rarely leads to the essential second; development of independent critical thinking.

The author would probably consider which of the following aspects of a student's term paper to be most praiseworthy?

- a) The use of grammatically correct sentence structure b) Evidence of extensive research prior to writing
 - c) The choice of a challenging topic d) Evidence of original insights and freshly developed concepts
- 32. A company worker has six children. No one else in the factory has six children.

Which of the following conclusions logically follows from the statements given above?

- a) Some of the company workers have more than six children. c) All workers in the company have six children each.
 - b) Only one worker in the company has exactly six children. d) Everybody in the company has children.

DIRECTIONS; Question 33 needs to be answered based on the statement, followed by two conclusions labeled I and II. You have to assume the statement is true, then consider the conclusions and decide which of them

logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement, Then, **blacken** the letter of your choice on the separate answer sheet provided.

33. **Statement;** if all the players play to their full potential, we will win the football match. We have won the football match.

Conclusion; I. all players played their full potential.

- II. some players did not play to their full potential.
- a) Both I and II follows b) Only conclusion II follows c) Only conclusion I follows d) Either I or II follows

 DIRECTIONS; Read the following assumptions and answer questions 34-35.

Assume J, L, N, M, P, W, C, A, B, F, E, and R represent persons living in a university dormitory. All live in a building having six floors each having two rooms/apartments. No more than two persons live in any apartment/room. Some rooms may be empty.

- L and his roommate live two floors above A and his roommate, C.
- J lives alone, three floors below W and two floors below E.
- **M** lives one floors above the floor on which B and F have single rooms.
- **N** lives three floors above the floor on which B and F have single rooms.
- R and P live in single rooms two floors below M.
- 34. Which of the following is true about where **R** lives?
 - a) Fourth floor, opposite A and C
- b) first floor, below B or F
- c) second floor, below J or A and C
- d) third floor, above M or E
- 35. Which of the following lists the persons named in the correct order, going from the bottom floor to the top?
 - a) P, B, J, N, L
 - b) R, B, M, A, L, N
 - c) R, F, N, E, L, C
 - d) L, E, A, M, F, R

Classification items

DIRECTION: In questions 16-18, three out of the four words are in the same classification. Choose the word that does not belong in the same classification as the other and blacken the letter of your choice on the separate answer sheet provided.

| SC | parate answer sneet p | Tovided. | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Choose the odd one | out. | | | | | |
| | A, Disregard | B, Respect | C, Ignore | D, Disc | obey | | |
| 2. | Which one of the foll | owing words is d | lifferent from t | he others | ? | | |
| | A, unbreakable | B, helpless | C, | Fragile | D, weak | | |
| 3. | Which one of following | ng words has a d | lifferent meani | ng from th | ne others. | | |
| | A, luminous | B, bright | C, fr | agile | D, Shade | | |
| Rea | ading comprehension | | | | | | |
| DIF | RECTION: 19-23 deal v | with restoring wo | ords correctly ir | nto a pass | sage. The following fo | ur words liste | ed at |
| ran | ndom are removed fro | m the passage g | iven below. Nu | mbers are | e written instead lof th | ne words. Rea | ad the |
| pas | ssage and choose the | word that correct | ctly completes | the passa | age. Then, blacken the | letter of you | r choice o |
| the | e separate answer she | et provided. | | | | | |
| bra | ain potential | encourage | ment cre | ative | specialization | | |
| We | e all have the potential | to be <u>1</u> , howeve | r, because of th | ne pressui | res of modern living a | nd the need f | for <u>2</u> , man |
| of ı | us never have the time | e or opportunity, | or indeed are g | iven the 3 | 3 , to explore our laten | t, even though | n most of |
| us | have sufficient ammu | nition to realise | this <u>4</u> in the for | m of data | which has been fed i | nto, collated a | and |
| pro | ocessed by the <u>5</u> over n | nany years. | | | | | |
| 4. | Which one of the foll | owing is the corr | ect word that s | hould rep | place 4 (the fourh blan | ık in the pass | age)? A, |
| | brain B, special | ization C | C. creative | D, potent | ial | | |
| 5. | Which of the following | g is the word sh | ould replace 5(| the fifth b | plank I the passage)? | | |
| | A,potential | B, brain | C, creative | D, special | ization | | |
| 6. | Which of the following | g is the correct v | word should re | place 2(th | e second blank in the | passage)? | A, creative |
| | B, potenti | al C, sp | ecialization | D, brain | | | |
| 7 | Which of the following | ig is the correct v | word should re | nlace 1 (th | he firs hlank in the na | ssage)? | |

A, encouragement

B, creative

C, specialization

D, brair

8. Which of the following is the correct word should replace 3 (the third blank in the passage)?

A, encouragement

B, creative

C, specialization

D, brain

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ከ9-12 ላላችሁ ተማሪዎች

እንደሚታወቀው ከ2015 ዓ.ም ጀምሮ የዩኒቨርስቲ መግቢያ ፈተና ከ9ኛ-12ኛ ክፍል ያለውን የሚያጠቃልል ነው። ይህም ተማሪዎች ላይ ጫና መፍጠሩ የማይቀር ነው። እኛም ከ2015 ዓ.ም የት/ት ዘመን ጀምሮ በነፃ Mathematics ትምህርትን ከ9ኛ-12ኛ ክፍል ላላችሁ ተማሪዎች Example & Exercise Solution ጨምሮ ቀለል ባለ እና በሚገባችሁ መንገድ ለየት ያሉ YouTube video እያዘጋጀን የምናግዛችሁ መሆኑን ስናሳውቃችሁ በታላቅ አክብሮት ነው።

ከእናንተ የሚጠበቀው በትኩረት መከታተል ብቻ ነው።

Computation የበዛበት ጊዜ ላይ ስላለን ታሪክ ለመቀየር ለስኬት ዛሬ ጀምራችሁ ተነሱ

በትኩረት የምትከተሉን ያለምንም ጥርጥር 100% ብቁ ትሆናላችሁ

ጉዞ ወደ ስኬት

Join አድርጉ ታተርፋላችሁ

Mathematics ይከብዳል ማለት እና አስጠኒ መፈለግ ቀረ





