

# H campus

**be reasonable, to be successful**

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UNIVERSITY OF THE GREEN LAND
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Dilla University

**Dilla University**
**Collage of Social Sciences and Humanities**
**Department of English Language and Literature**
**Communicative English language skill I (Flen 1011) Mid-term examination**
**Time allowed 1:30**

**NAME:** _____ **ID№** _____
**STREAM:** Natural Science **GROUP:** _____
**Instructor's Name:** _____

**General Directions:**

- ***Make sure that the exam has <u>five</u> parts.***
- ***Read each instruction carefully before answering the questions.***
- ***Write your answer only <u>ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET.</u>***
- ***Any attempt of cheating will make your result disqualified.***

1 Elements make up everything in the world. Elements are the basic substances that we cannot divide into simpler substances. We group elements by the things they have in common – what they look like, how they react with other substances, if they conduct electricity, etc. We group elements into nine official groups. The element, "Hydrogen" is in a group by itself. It is different from all the other elements.

2 Hydrogen is a basic substance. 90% of all atoms in the universe are hydrogen atoms. Hydrogen atoms are the lightest atoms. Hydrogen got its name from the scientist Lavoisier. Lavoisier noticed that hydrogen atoms are always present in water. The word root "Hydro" means water. Therefore, it was **intuitive** to represent hydrogen with the letter H.

3 The second group is the alkaline-earth metals. You can find these elements in the earth's crust. **They** react with water. This group of elements contains elements such as Calcium. Calcium is a basic substance found in substances like milk and chalk. **It** is a member of the second group of elements. Some other members of the second group are beryllium and magnesium.

4 The third group is the alkali metals. These elements react very strongly with water. They might even explode if they touch water. This group of elements contains elements such as Sodium. Sodium is an element found in table salt. Scientists represent sodium with the letters Na. Some other members of the third group are lithium and potassium.

5 The fourth group of elements includes metals. It is the largest group of elements. It includes iron, silver, gold, nickel, platinum and titanium. Elements in this group conduct electricity. They are hard and shiny. Members of this group are called the transition metals.

5 The fifth group of elements is the actinides. The elements in this group are radioactive metals. Most of the members of this group are **synthetic** elements. They are non-natural elements. They are made in special labs. Some members of this group are uranium and plutonium.

7 The sixth group of elements is the lanthanides. Some people call this group the rare–earth elements. Some people call them the inner–transition elements. These metals are silver or silvery–white. They conduct electricity very well. They tarnish when they come into contact with air.

8 The seventh group consists of the nonmetals. Carbon is a member of this group. Every living thing depends on carbon. Oxygen is also a member of this group. We take in oxygen and **exhale** carbon dioxide (which is a combination of carbon and oxygen) when we breathe.

9 The eighth group consists of the inert gases. They are called **inert** gases because they do not react easily with other substances. Most of these gases are present in lighting. When a current of electricity

goes through neon, it glows red. Some other members of this group are argon and xenon. This group is sometimes called Group Zero or Group 0.

10 The ninth group consists of the poor metals. These metals are different from the metals in the fourth group because these metals are soft. **These** metals melt easily. They also mix well with other metals to form **alloys**. Both lead and aluminum are poor metals.

11 The last group consists of the semi-metals. The members of this group are like metals in some ways. They are also like non-metals in some ways. Some semi-metals are arsenic and bismuth. Depending on which other substances touch **them**, they can be conductors of electricity or they can **insulate**, or protect, substances from electricity. Some scientists call the semi-metals "double metals" because of their structure.

**PART-I** ***Read the above passage, and then choose the best answer from the given alternative for the following the questions (1 point each)***

1. What did Lavoisier noticed about Hydrogen?
   A. That it was always in water. C. That 90% of all atoms in the universe are hydrogen atoms.
   B. That it was the lightest atom. D. That it is a basic substance.
2. Where can calcium be found?
   A. In milk. C. In chalk.
   C. In the earth's crust. D. All of the above are correct.
3. What do the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth groups have in common?
   A. They all tarnish in the air. C. They are all present in water.
   B. They are all synthetic. D. They are all metals.
4. Why are uranium and plutonium grouped together?
   A. They are found in the earth's crust. C. They are metals.
   B. They are radioactive. D. Both A and C are correct.
5. Why leads and aluminum grouped together?
   A. They mix with other metals. C. They melt easily.
   B. They are soft metals. D. All of the above are correct.

**PART-II** ***Choose the contextual meaning of the following words*** **(1 point each).**

6. The best synonym for **intuitive** *(parg.-2, Line-4)* is _____.
   A. non-natural. B. inclined. C. automatic. D. simple.
7. Something **synthetic** *(parg.-5, Line-2)* is _____.
   A. natural C. artificial
   B. original D. All of the above are correct.
8. When you **exhale** *(parg.-8, Line-2)*, you _____.
   A. breathe out. B. takes over. C. consists of. D. Both A and B are correct.
9. **Inert** *(parg.-9, Line-1)* means _____.
   A. non-reactive. B. radioactive. C. reactive. D. hard.
10. An **alloy** *(parg.-10, Line-3)* is _____.
    A. a combination of carbon and oxygen. C. a soft metal.
    B. a mixture of metals. D. a non-metal.
11. The best synonym for **insulate** *(parg.-11, Line-4)* is _____.
    A. represent B. protect C. conduct D. combine

**PART-III:** ***What do the following pronounces refer in the passage*****(1 point each).**

12. **"its"** *(parg -2, Line-2)* _____
13. **"it"** *(parg -3 , Line-3)*: _____
14. **"it"** *(parg -9, Line-3)*: _____
15. **"these"** *(parg -10, Line-2)*: _____
16. **"them"** *(parg -11 , Line-3)*: _____

**PART-IV:** ***Use the correct forms of the verbs given in brackets to complete the conversation*****(1 point each).**

**Abebe:** Oh, why (**17. you, cry**) _____?
**Kebede:** Because this morning someone (**18. steal**) _____ all my money while I (**19. shop**) _____. Now I can't pay the bills.
**Abebe:** What a bad news! Was the thief caught?
**Kebede:** No, he (**20. leave**) _____ the area before the police arrived. But I (**21. just, tell**) _____ all the information to the police
**Abebe:** Look! The policeman (**22. run**) _____ to catch the thief.
**Kebede:** Yes, I see him. The police man always (**23.do**) _____ his job though.
**Abebe** I wonder if he will catch him. By the way have you ever seen a policeman running like him?
**Kebde:** No, I (**24. never, see**) _____

**PART-V** ***Choose the following expressions and supply them in their appropriate places in the given conversation (1 point each).***

A. Thank you, I will certainly
B. Just fine, and you
C. I am very glad to see you too
D. See you then
E. I have been on vacation
F. It's very good.
G. I haven't seen you
H. I see!

***Challa:*** Good morning Derartu. How are you?
***Derartu:*** 25. _____?
***Challa:*** I am pretty well. 26. _____for such a long time. Where have you been?
***Derartu:*** 27. _____.
***Challa:*** Oh, that is marvelous. I am very happy to have such a conversation with you again.
***Derartu:*** 28. _____
***Challa:*** How is very thing going on?
***Derartu:*** 29. _____.
***Challa:*** Great! Please convey my kindest regards to your families.
***Derartu:*** 30. _____