One

PART ONE: Reading Questions

Instruction: First, read the reading text carefully; then, use the information to answer the questions that follow.

The Impact of Brain-drain

Brain-drain, which is the action of having highly skilled and educated people leaving their country to work abroad, has become one of the developing countries concern. Brain-drain is also referred to as human capital flight. More and more third world science and technology educated people are heading for more **prosperous** countries seeking higher wages and better working conditions. **This** has of course serious consequences on the sending countries.

While many people believe that immigration is a personal choice that must be understood and respected, others look at the phenomenon from a different **perspective**. What makes those educated people leave their countries should be seriously considered and a distinction between push and pull factors must be made. The push factors include low wages and lack of satisfactory working and living conditions. Social unrest, political conflicts and wars may also be determining causes. The pull factors, however, include intellectual freedom and substantial funds for research.

Brain-drain has negative impact on the sending countries economic prospects and competitiveness. **It** reduces the number of dynamic and creative people who can contribute to the development of their country. Likewise, with more entrepreneurs taking their investments abroad, developing countries are missing an opportunity of wealth creation. This has also negative consequences on tax revenue and employment.

Most of the measures taken so far have not had any success in **alleviating** the effects of brain-drain. A more global view must take into consideration the provision of adequate working and living conditions in the sending countries.

Another option should involve encouraging the expatriates to contribute **their** skill to the development of their countries without necessarily physically relocating.

Direction I: Match the main ideas in ‘A’ with the respective paragraphs in ‘B’

‘A’	‘B’
1. Brain-drain impedes the development of sending countries	a. Paragraph 1
2. Brain-drain has been among the challenges of developing countries	b. Paragraph 2
3. More actions are required to be taken to deal with brain-drain	c. Paragraph 3
4. Two factors contributing to brain-drain as the writer’s view	d. Paragraph 4

Direction II: Write the noun or noun phrase referring to each pronoun below; define the words in bold contextually as well (6%).

1. ‘**This’** in paragraph 1 refers to
2. ‘**It**’ in paragraph 3 refers to
3. ‘**Their**’ in paragraph 4 refers to
4. ‘**Prosperous**’ in paragraph 1 means
5. ‘**Perspective**’ in paragraph 2 means
6. ‘**Alleviating**’ in paragraph 4 means

PART TWO: Grammar in use

Direction I: Choose one of the infinitives from the box; then, fill in the blank spaces in the text.

take choose be put decide bother do participate

Dereje's words of advice were so encouraging. As he had first entered a class, he warmly greeted his students and checked if everyone was there. He was well known in fixing the hearts of the pessimists. Once he motivated his learners through the following encouraging words of advice. "You fought a good fight and ran the race of the high school efficiently. Now you are members of higher education having another tough race that needs much more effort. Don't _____thinking about scoring a D or an F, but _____ hopeful and work hard in all courses you take each semester; and use your time very effectively because effective use of time will lead you to success. Don't _____part in any activities that might hold you back from your study track. _____ an effort to prepare yourselves for learning before, during and after class. After class, when you have got free time, make a plan and _____ what to study and where to study. And also choose whom to study with. If you do these, then you will be short of nothing to score an A."

Direction II: Complete the following conversation using appropriate modal verbs of giving advice.

Journalist: The Olympians who were sent to Japan from Ethiopia for Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games have brought one gold, silver and two bronze medals from about 1000 medals of the competition. Even in the long distance races that Ethiopia had continually finished first and secured the gold medal in many Olympic Games, the athletes dropped out of the track. What_____ the training be like to avoid such a problem in the future?

Senior Athlete: There is rumour that there is a very serious corruption among some of the Ethiopian Sport Federation leaders and clubs involving in

athletics training. When there is this kind trend in the sport, it is difficult to find the right athlete. Ethiopian Culture and Tourism Ministry_____ interfere and try to avoid such a problem before it is too late.

Journalist: _____ Letesenbet Gidey take part in short distance races like 1500m or long distances such as Marathon next season?

Senior Athlete: I don't think so. After all, she is a young girl. She _____ to not run Marathon until she is 25 or above.

Journalist: Most of the time the European countries have few long distance runners. Thus, these athletes have a tight competition in different distances. Do you think it is a good experience to bring to our country?

Senior Athlete: No, we _____ bring this experience to our country because athletes can easily get exhausted and may not be effective to win games; furthermore, it may seriously hamper the work of producing younger athletes.

Journalist: Thank you so much for being here.

Direction III: Complete the following conditional sentences with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in the brackets

1. The weather _____ (freez) if the temperature falls below zero.
2. If there were no commercial sex workers, the spread of AIDS _____ (be) low.
3. It could have been possible to stop the spread of Covid 19 if the first victim of the virus _____ (identify) early.
4. If you do physical exercises regularly, you _____ (have) strong and healthy body.
5. If you _____ (miss) the classes, you could have passed the exam.

Direction IV: First, change the form of the verbs in brackets. Then, complete the text below with the appropriate tense.

Since computers were first introduced to the public in the early 1980's, technology (change) _____ a great deal. The first computers (be) _____ simple machines designed for basic tasks. They (have, not) _____ much memory and they (be, not) _____ very powerful. Early computers were often quite expensive and customers (pay) _____ thousands of dollars for machines which actually did very little task. Most computers (be) _____ separate, individual machines used mostly as expensive typewriters or for playing games. Time (change) _____. Computers (become) _____ powerful machines with very practical applications. Programmers (create) _____ a large selection of useful programs which do everything from teaching foreign language to bookkeeping. We are still playing video games, but today's games (be) _____ faster and more exciting.

Two

PART ONE: Reading

Direction: First, read the text carefully; then, answer the questions that follow 15%.

Did you know that some people don't do their reading assignments? It's shocking, but it's true. Some students don't even read short texts that they are assigned in class. There are many reasons for **this**. They may be distracted or bored. They may be unwilling to focus. **They** may be unconfident readers. Whatever the reason, it has to stop today.

Here's why. Reading **stimulate** your mind. It is like a workout for your brain. When people get old, their muscles begin to **deteriorate**. They get weaker and their strength leaves them. Exercise can prevent this loss. The same thing happens to people's brains when they get older. Brain power and speed decline with age. Reading strengthens your brain and prevents these declines.

You can benefit from reading in the near-term too. Reading provides knowledge. Knowledge is power. Therefore, reading can make you a more powerful person. You can learn to do new things by reading. Do you want to make video games? Do you want to design clothing? Reading can teach you all this and more. But you have to get good at reading, and the only way to get good at something is to practice.

Read everything that you can at school, regardless of whether you find it interesting. Reading **expands** your vocabulary. Even a "boring" text can teach you new words. Having a larger vocabulary will help you better express yourself. You will be able to speak, write, and think more intelligently. What's boring about **that**?

Do not just discount a text because it is unfamiliar to you. Each time you read, you are exposed to new ideas and perspectives. Reading can change the way that you understand the world. **It** can give you a broader **perspective** on things. It can make you worldlier. You can learn how people live in far away places. You can learn about cultures different from your own.

Reading is good for your state of mind. It has a calming effect. It can lower your stress levels and help you relax. You can escape from your troubles for a moment when you read, and it's a positive escape. The benefits of reading far outweigh those of acting like a dufus. So do yourself a favor: the next time you get a reading assignment, take as much as you can from it. Squeeze it for every drop of knowledge that it contains. Then move on to the next one.

Instruction I: Chose the correct answers based on the text above (1 point each).

1. Which best expresses the main idea of the second paragraph?

A. Reading is challenging. C. Reading strengthens your mind.

B. Age affects the body in many ways. D. Working out keeps your body in shape.

2. Which best expresses the main idea of the third paragraph?

A. Reading can benefit you.

B. You can learn to program video games or design clothing by reading.

C. You can become a better person by reading.

D. Knowledge is power.

3. Which is not a reason given by the author why students fail to complete reading assignments?

A. Students may be bored. B. Students may be distracted.

C. Students may lack concentration. D. Students may be busy.

4. Which best describes the author's feeling in the first three sentences?

A. happy B. disrespectful C. Informative D. very angry

5. Which of the following is **not** one of the author's main points?

A. Reading broadens your perspective and makes you a better person.

B. Reading is a relaxing activity with positive mental side effects.

C. Reading helps you perform on tests and get into selective schools.

D. Reading keeps your mind in shape and prevents losses due to age.

6. Which is **not** one of the author's arguments in the fifth paragraph?

A. Reading gives you a broader perspective on the world.

B. Reading changes the way that you understand the world.

C. Reading helps prepare you for your job in the real world.

D. Reading teaches you about distant lands and cultures.

7. Why does the author believe that reading is good for your mind state?

A. It has a calming effect. B. It can lower your stress levels.

C. It can help you relax. D. All of these

8 The word “**They”** in paragraph 1 refers to:

A. people B. reading assignments C. some students D. texts

9. The word “**this’’** in paragraph 1 refers to**:**

A. reading B. reasons for not reading C**.** short texts
D. students

10.The pronoun **“that**” in paragraph 4 refers to**:**

A. reading B. new words C. larger vocabulary D. boring texts

11. **It** can give you a broader **perspective** on things. The word **it** in paragraph 6 refers:

A. new ideas B. the way you understand C. reading D. unfamiliar texts

Instruction II: Match the words with their contextual meanings based on the passage (1 point each).

____12. stimulates

____13. deteriorate

____14. expands

____15. Perspective

A. view point

B. strengthens

C. decline

D. take hold of

E. develop

PART TWO: Grammar (35%)

Instruction III: Choose the correct answer from the alternatives given under each question (1 point each).

16. What time _____ you ____ to bed last night?

A. have /went C. did / go
B. have / go D. do/ you

17. She _____with her husband every evening.

A, didn't walk B. had not walked
A. hasn't walked D. doesn’t walk

18. She _____ English before she _____the school where I attended high school.

A. had taught/left B. taught/left C. taught/ had left D. did leave/had left

19. How _____university students behave in the class?
    A. ought to B. had better C. should D. shouldn't
20. Young children always _____learning through songs and action.
    A. likes B. like C. liked D. have liked
21. Jerry _____a letter to me last year.
    A. is written B. was written C. wrote D. writes
22. You cheated in the exam. And that was the reason why your result _____ in the first semester.
    A. was graded B. is not graded C. graded D. was not graded
23. If you hadn't cheated in the exam, your results _____
    A. would have been NG C. wouldn't have been NG
    B. would have NG D. will be NG
24. The candidates _____in the meeting room _____morning.
    A. Were/by C. have been /for
    B. Have been/since D. will been /since
25. The teacher _____me reading assignment yesterday; I _____it for a day.
    A. has given/have worked out C. gave /works
    B. had given/ do work out D. did give/have worked out
26. I _____ my research paper thoroughly before I submitted it.
    A. edited B. have edited C. had edited C. was edited

Instruction IV: Write the correct answer using options given in bracket on the Answer sheet (1point each).

27. The airline only allows two pieces of luggage. You _____ pack too much or you will have to take it out at the airport**! (had better not/ had not better/ better not/had better)**

28. I'm going to visit your family. Where _____ if I want to go shopping? (**ought to I go/ I should go/ should I go/had better I go)**
29. Dave loves chocolate, but he _____ too much or he will get fat. (**should eat/ should eat not/ shouldn't eat)**
30. It's raining and I don't want to get my dress wet. I _____ an umbrella. **(had better not bring /had better bring/ had better to bring)**
31. I need help, doctor. My baby doesn't sleep well. What _____ ? **ought to I/ had I better do / should I do**
32. A: I think that the grade my teacher gave me on my test is wrong.
    B: Really? You _____ to her after class today**. (ought talk / ought to talk /should to talk)**
33. Should she _____ anything**? (bring / brings/brought)**
34. **.**You_____ to take him to the emergency room. **(had better/ ought/should)**

Direction V: Complete the following conditional sentences with the appropriate form of the verbs in brackets (1 point each).

35. Peter is adding weight. It would be good if he _____ (begin) doing physical exercise regularly.
36. If Ethiopians _____ (not unite), they can be an easy prey for the western and USA.
37. When Mamaganda was living with his parents, he didn't obey his father and mother. He also looted the money, the oxen and he even sold the land his father had inherited from his forefather. Finally, when the father was bequeathing what he had produced to his children, he cursed Mamaganda. If Mamaganda _____ (obey) his parents, he might not have been cursed.
38. If I were above 18 now, _____ (join) the National Defence Force of Ethiopia.
39. Don't hesitate to call me if you _____ (have) further questions.
40. When water is boiled, _____ (change) into a gaseous form.
41. I _____ (earn) a lot of money if I get that job.
42. If he _____ (try) harder, he would reach his goals.
43. If you had switched on the lights, you _____ (fall / not) over the chair.

44. If you heat ice, it _____(turn) to water

Instruction VII: Change the following active (voice) sentences in to passive voice, and write your answer on the answer sheet attached at the end (1point each).

45. My brother has killed the dog

    _____

46. She speaks English every day.

    _____

47. They inform him the meeting day.

    _____

48. He was driving a car when his phone rang.

    _____

49. The teacher will distribute the books.

    _____

50. A proprietor has started a factory in this city.

    _____

Three

PART ONE: Reading Based Questions

Instruction: First, read the text carefully; then, answer the questions that follow.

Save the Everglades

Florida's "Everglades", the largest national park in the eastern USA, are in serious danger. One of the most significant areas of "wetland" in the world, and classified by UNESCO as a "World Heritage Site", the park has suffered dramatically over the last sixty years on account of ***encroaching*** agriculture and the vast expansion of Florida's population. If the decline is not stopped, the

entire ecosystem of southern Florida could be irreparably damaged - and the sunshine state, one of the fastest growing states in the USA, could become an ***inhospitable*** wasteland.

Back in the year 2000, in order to prevent just such a catastrophe, and ensure the survival of America's most distinctive National Park, Congress approved a 30-year 8.2 billion dollar Everglades **rescue** plan, the largest concerted environmental project the world had ever known.

Estimated at 10,700 square miles (27,700 km2), the original Everglades area was home to a fantastically rich and diverse range of wildlife; but in recent decades, this wildlife has already been ***decimated***. It is estimated that the water-bird population of the Everglades has fallen by 93% in the last forty years.

As a "wetland" region, the whole environment of the Everglades depends on the flows of water into and out of **its** vast area of natural swampland. Before modern agriculture and drainage schemes began to change the hydrology of the whole of southern Florida, water that fell on the central part of the Florida Peninsula used to flow regularly and naturally into the great Lake Okeechobee, the large lake at the northern end of the Everglades region. From there, **it** would flow out slowly and regularly in a southerly direction, through the Everglades, and into the Gulf of Mexico.

Since the 1940's, this natural system has been radically modified. Over 1,700 miles of canals have been built, in order to control the risk of flooding, to provide water for Florida's growing population, and drain land for agriculture and house-building. Today a large amount of the water that flows into Lake Okeechobee is rapidly evacuated through man-made canals, out into the Atlantic Ocean.

The quality of the water entering the Everglades has also suffered, as a result of increasing use of phosphate fertilizers in the agricultural region to the north of Lake Okeechobee.

The Everglades restoration program is attempting to reverse the recent course of events, and undo some of the damage. **It** calls for the removal of some 240

miles of canals and levees, and the creation of six enormous reservoirs to supply water for Southern Florida's growing cities. In south west Florida, more than 20 miles of Highway 41 will need to be rebuilt. At present, this road cuts right across the southern Everglades west of Miami, on a raised levee, effectively cutting the area in half. The plan calls for twenty miles of this levee to be replaced by bridges, allowing free flow of water from one side to the other.

The Everglades rescue program was prompted by the publication in 1998 of a 4000 page report, produced by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. According to the report, the Central and Southern Florida (C&SF) water supply system was designed to serve 2 million people, but more than 6 million people now live in the area, and the population is expected to reach 12 to 15 million by 2050. **This** explosive growth has ***strained*** the system's ability to perform **its** intended functions, and the Everglades are seriously threatened.

In a review published in 2012, the US national Research Council found that work to protect the Everglades was moving at a very slow pace. Unless more progress was made, the outlook for the future would not be good, and large parts of the Everglades' vital and remarkable ecosystems might be damaged beyond repair.

Direction I: Decide whether the following propositions are 'True, False, or No evidence' and Write the letter of your choice in the answer sheet.

1. Everglades National Park is threatened more by growing population than agricultural expansion.
   A) True B) False C) No evidence
2. The Everglades can no longer be regarded as a home for diverse wildlife.
   A) True B) False C) No evidence
3. Modern agriculture might have adversely affected the hydrology of the Everglades to maintain its position as a 'wetland' region.
   A) True B) False C) No evidence

4. The modification to the hydrology of the Everglades might have significantly reduced the amount of water that flows into Lake Okeechobee.
   A) True B) False C) No evidence
5. The Everglades Restoration Project was aimed at replacing bridges with levees in order to allow the flow of water on both sides.
   A) True B) False C) No evidence
6. The fertilizers used in the agricultural regions might have compromised the quality of water flowing into the Everglades.
   A) True B) False C) No evidence
7. The Everglades is much threatened by its inadequate water system to cater for the needs of its ever-growing population.
   A) True B) False C) No evidence
8. According to the review published in 2012, the US National Research Council is optimistic about the fate of Everglade's ecosystem.
   A) True B) False C) No evidence
9. The Everglades still maintains its position as the "World's Heritage Site" despite the threat posed to it.
   A) True B) False C) No evidence
10. Over the last forty years, the Everglades has registered a significant decrease in the number of domestic animals.
    A) True B) False C) No evidence

Direction II: The words under column 'A' have been drawn from the reading passage above. Match these words with their meanings in column 'B' and write the letter of your choice in the answer sheet.

Column A	**Column B**
1. encroach	A. destroy
2. inhospitable	B. friendly
3. rescue	C. invade
4. decimate	D. restrict
5. strain	E. approach
	F. save
	G. hostile

Direction III: Identify the words or expressions that the pronouns are referring to in the reading passage.

1. 'Its' in paragraph 4 line 2 refers to
2. 'It' in paragraph 4 line 5 refers to
3. 'It' in paragraph 7 line 2 refers to
4. 'This' in paragraph 8 line 5 refers to
5. 'Its' in paragraph 8 line 5 refers to

PART TWO: Grammar in use

Direction IV: Choose the correct answers from the choices given under each question.

1. Ato Samuel _____ our bank manager at the moment. He _____ here for three years.
   A. Has been/is B. is/has been C. is/is D. was/was
2. If everyone donates 500 birr, we _____ enough money to buy a new machine.
   A. have B. would have C. will have D. could have
3. A: There _____ a great documentary on TV yesterday evening. _____ it?
   B: No, I didn't. I had to take my television set back to the store to have it repaired.
   A. has been/did you see C. is/have you seen
   B. had been/have you seen D. was/did you see
4. When I _____ to the parking lot, I was confused where I _____ my motorbike.
   A. returned/had parked C. had returned/parked
   B. have returned/had parked D. have returned/parked
5. He usually _____ exercises in the morning but when I saw him yesterday, he _____ a book.
   A. does/has read C. did/was reading
   B. does/is reading D. has done/ is reading
6. Researchers have concluded that heart disease _____ a leading cause of death in the United States.

A. was considered B. is considered C. has considered D. considered

7. When I was at school, I often read adventure stories. _____read any adventure stories yet?

   A. Did you B. Do you C. Have you D. Had you

8. When Google _____in 1998, it did 10,000 searches a day. Today it _____ 235 million searches a day in 40 languages.

   A. Started/did B. has started/does

   C. started/does D. started/has done

9. There _____ two flights to Arba Minch this afternoon. The Ethiopian Airlines flight 1_____ at 1:00 PM and _____ at 2:00 PM.

   A. were/left/arrived C. is/leave/arrive

   B. has been/has left/has arrived D. will be/leaves/arrives

10. If you liked your job why _____ it?

   A. would you change C. would you have changed

   B. wouldn't you change D. wouldn't have you changed

Direction VI: First, change the forms of the verbs in brackets. Then, complete the blank spaces in the text with the appropriate form of a tense (10%).

People often (1) _____ (change) their residences for several reasons. One who (2) _____ (bear) in a countryside might have grown in town and died in a capital city of a country. For example, Okoyoko, one of the rich farmers in Koba Village in Gongwa Region, had been born in Luwa. When he (3) _____ (be) 5 years old, he (4) _____ (bring) to Ugi, the capital city of the region for schooling. After he (5) _____ (completed) his primary and secondary school education in the city, he (6) _____ (join) Wagra University which (7) _____(be) at the western boarder of the region. Before he (8) _____(graduate), he (9) _____(get) married with Mafiyoba, one of his class mates at the university. After graduation Okoyoko and his wife had to look for work. They went to the southeast which was 5000km away from Luwa, where he was born. Though, when they(10) _____ (hear) the death of his father and mother by a car accident on 24th of 1884, he decided to go back to the village and help his younger siblings go to school. After about 20 years stay in the village, the couple moved to Europe to pay a visit to Mafiyoba's elder sister who had lived

there for more than 40 years. While they were learning to drive, they went out into a cliff and died in the same accident as their parents.

Direction V: You are given 5 active sentences below. Change the sentence into a passive form (5%).

1. Our English teacher usually orders us to sit in groups.
   _____
2. Ethiopia has filled the GERD for the second time.
   _____
3. Mosquito nets can protect us from malaria.
   _____
4. The Ethiopian government and a few UN organizations are sending a lot of humanitarian assistances to the displaced people.
   _____
5. The flood demolished the bridge last year.
   _____

Part VII: Writing

Instruction: Write a paragraph of about 250 words on one of the following topics (5%).

1. My first day in Arba Minch University
2. The crazy dog in my village
3. My grandmother