



LIDETA SUB CITY ADMINISTRATION EDUCATION OFFICE

GRADE 8 ENGLISH MODEL EXAMINATION

2016E.C/ 2024G.C

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 60

TIME ALLOWED: - 1 HOUR

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS **ENGLISH** EXAMINATION. IN THIS EXAMINATION, THERE ARE A TOTAL OF **60** MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. CAREFULLY SELECT THE BEST ANSWER AND BLACKEN ONLY THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED. FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE ANSWER SHEET AND THE EXAMINATION PAPER CAREFULLY. USE ONLY PENCIL TO MARK YOUR ANSWERS. YOUR ANSWER MARK SHOULD BE HEAVY AND DARK COVERING THE ANSWER SPACE COMPLETELY. PLEASE ERASE ALL UNNECESSARY MARKS COMPLETELY FROM YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

YOU ARE ALLOWED TO WORK ON THE EXAM FOR **1 HOUR**. WHEN TIME IS CALLED, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP WORKING, PUT YOUR PENCIL DOWN, AND WAIT FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

ANY FORM OF CHEATING OR AN ATTEMPT TO CHEAT IN THE EXAMINATION WILL RESULT IN AN AUTOMATIC DISMISSAL FROM THE EXAMINATION HALL AND CANCELLATION OF YOUR SCORE (S).

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN ALL THE REQUIRED INFORMATION ON THE ANSWER SHEET BEFORE YOU START TO WORK ON THE EXAMINATION.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

I. Reading Passage

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the information given in the passage.

Why would anyone who lives in a city where the drinking is clear, good tasting and free of charges pay \$ 1.50 for a glass of bottled water? Although, it may seem odd, this is a daily occurrence in New York city and has been since 1977, when **Perrier** was first introduced in the United State. Perrier lightly carbonated water from the south of France is chic or fashionable and pure. It became that way because the company that bottles Perrier had very smart marketing **strategy**.

A marketing strategy is a plan for presenting a product so that it will be as attractive as possible to potential buyers. Before Perrier came to the US, Americans rarely drank bottled water, and only when they feared the local water supply was contaminated. But the Perrier people changed that by appealing to America who were highly conscious of three things health, weight and fashion . Perrier was presented as sparkling, natural drink, free of alcohol and other dangerous chemicals. But not only French drinking water could be with this strategy, Perrier sold over 40 million bottles of water in the United States in one year.

Another example of marketing **magic** is “designer jeans.” For over hundred years, miners, farmers, and cowboys have worn jeans because they were made of **sturdy** blue denim that did not wear out. They were simply the best work pants in the world.

But a Hong Kong business man, Mohan Murjani, wasn’t interested in selling something practical and durable, for him, jeans were a marketing problem and **he** wanted a new way of presenting them to public. He decided to make a new kind of jeans, not for working cowboys, but for people who want to look **glamorous** and Murjani succeeded. By 1978, 17% of all jeans sold were tight fitting designer jeans. They cost no more to make than cowboy jeans, but they sold for four or five times as much. Why? Because people will pay more for fashion than they will pay for work clothes; if the marketing strategy is right, anything can be made fashionable.

Source: The Economic Times

1. What is Perrier?
 - A. A French man
 - B. Water
 - C. A lightly carbonated water from France
 - D. A France bottle
2. The new marketing strategy presented Perrier as_____.
 - A. An alcohol containing dangerous chemicals
 - B. A sparkling natural drink free of alcohol and dangerous chemicals
 - C. Contaminated water
 - D. An artificial water manufactured by a company in France
3. Who were the first people to wear jeans?
 - A. Miners , farmers and cowboys
 - B. People who wanted to look glamorous
 - C. Hong Kong business man
 - D. Rich people

4. The people who first wore jeans liked it because it _____.
 A. was soft and comfortable C. made them look different
 B. quickly wore out D. was made of sturdy blue denim
5. Fashion is important to the cloth industry because _____.
 A. People will pay more for fashion than they will pay for work clothes.
 B. People need work clothes to look glamorous
 C. The cost more to make them
 D. Their prices are less than work clothes
6. Which of the following statements is true?
 A. New Yorkers tend to be fashion conscious C. Murjani's jeans were for cowboys
 B. Perrier comes from New york D. people buy designer jeans because of the low price
7. The title for the article could be _____.
 A. USA and France C. Marketing magic
 B. New york and Hong Kong D. Perrier and jeans
8. The word “**strategy**” in the 1st paragraph means _____.
 A. a new idea B. a way to fight C. a plan D. a place
9. The word “**presenting**” in the 2nd paragraph means _____.
 A. Buying C. giving gift
 B. Wanting D. giving particular impression
10. The word “**magic**” in the 3rd paragraph means _____.
 A. A kind of jeans C. A special skill
 B. A wizard D. something magicians do
11. The word “**sturdy**” in the 3rd paragraph has similar meaning to _____.
 A. Ugly B. dark C. weak D. strong
12. The word “**glamorous**” in the last paragraph means _____.
 A. Beautiful/handsome B. bad C. diligent D. dedicated
13. The pronoun ‘**he**’ in paragraph four line 2 refers to _____.
 A cowboys B. Mohan Murjani C. farmers D. people

II. Grammar and usage

Directions: For questions (14 -38), choose the one that is the best to answer the following questions from the given options.

14. Ato Henok has two sons. _____ of them go to the same school.
 A. Few B. Both C. A lot D. Some
15. The dog, _____ barked at You, is mine.
 A. What B. Why C. which D. Where
16. She has two best friends. _____ names are Meron and Meseret .
 A. Their B. They are C. There D. They

17. You need _____ work _____ tonight.
 A. Until / to B. until / at C. on/with D. to/until
18. If she studied hard, she ----- pass her exam with good result .
 A. Will B. Would C. should D. Could
19. What -----the girl doing when you entered the room?
 A. was B. does C. is D. did
20. Lessons -----by the subject teachers at school
 A. will teach B. teach C. have taught D. are taught
21. Her skirt is----- than mine.
 A. The newest B. as new as C. newer D. new
22. This is the book ----- she told me about.
 A. When B. whose C. which D. where
23. This is the _____ shirt I have ever bought.
 A. more expensive B. not expensive C. expensive as D. most expensive
24. She usually eats at home, -----she likes cooking.
 A. and B. because C. but D. so
25. The school----- at half past two every morning.
 A. begins B. will begin C. began D. begin
26. We have worked ----- eight O'clock this morning.
 A. in B. at C. since D. for
27. Do you think ----- present made -----as happy as I was?
 A. mine/her B. my/her C. my/hers D. mine/hers
28. You -----wash those tomatoes. They have been already washed.
 A. must have B. cannot be C. need D. need not
29. It is really hard ----- Elias because he often speaks lies.
 A. to believe B. believe C. believes D. believing

30. ——— I was very tired, I couldn't sleep very well.
 A. Yet B. But C. Since D. Although
31. The indirect speech of the sentence,
 The man said, "I will manage this case." is _____
 A. The man said that I would manage this case.
 B. The man said that he would manage this case.
 C. The man said that he would manage that case.
 D. The man said that he will manage that case.
32. While they ——— a war film, electricity went off.
 A. Is watching B. were watching C. are watching D. was watching
33. Ali: you don't know where Kemal is, ———?
 Abdu: sorry: I have not idea.
 A. do you B. don't you C. are you D. did you
34. She is one of the ----- hard working teachers.
 A. more B. most C. hardest D. better
35. _____ Rahel _____ Tomas will help you. One of them will go with me.
 A. Neither...or B. Neither.....nor C. Either.... nor D. Either ...or
36. I know the man _____ daughter is a doctor.
 A. that B. who C. whose D. which
37. If you _____ alcohol, you will not be able to walk properly.
 A. take B. taking C. took D. takes
38. Kemal: I want to study hard.
 Musa: _____
 A. So do I. B. Do I so. C. So does I D. I do so.

III. Communications

Directions: For questions (39-43), choose the alternative that best completes each dialogue.

39. A: I am sorry. I am late.

B: _____ still we have a little time.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| A. It is my pleasure | C. Take it easy |
| B. It is not my headache | D. Shame on you |

40. Bekele: Hi, Taye. This is my sister – Alem.

Taye: _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. My sister is at home. | C. God bless you |
| B. No, I hate such a name | D. Hi, nice to see you. |

41. John: _____

David: I have a headache.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. What are you doing? | C. How are things going? |
| B. What happened to you? | D. Where do you go? |

42. Mohammed: _____ do you play football?

Seid: I play football every morning.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| A. How long | B. How many | C. How much | D. How often |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|

43. Chala: I thought you didn't like Guyo.

Tola: Yes, I _____, but now I don't.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|---------|
| A. Ought to | B. need not | C. used to | D. dare |
|-------------|-------------|------------|---------|

IV. Vocabulary

Directions: For questions (44-47), choose the alternative which has the same or nearly the same meaning to the word underlined.

44. Ethiopia has a lot of **endemic** birds.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| A. native | B. found everywhere | C. non-native | D. non-indigenous |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|

45. My family's **income** is small.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| A. reduce | B. earnings | C. out flow | D. out pouring |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|----------------|

46. Gold is an **expensive** mineral in the world.

- A. cheap B. inexpensive C. costly D. valueless

47. Walia ibex is **restricted** to Semien Mountain.

- A. everywhere B. every time C. unlimited D. limited

48. She is the most **beautiful** girl in the class.

- A. attractive B. ugly C. untidy D. unattractive

V. Sentence comprehension

Directions: For questions (49-53), read the following sentences carefully and choose the answer that is the same or nearly the same in meaning as the original sentence or part of it.

49. Almaz used to drink a lot of milk when she was a child.

- A. Almaz is drinking a lot of milk. C. Almaz doesn't drink much milk any more.
B. Almaz doesn't eat any food other than milk. D. Almaz is a child who drinks a lot of milk.

50. Bulcha and Gutu love each other.

- A. Both Bulcha and Gutu love the same person.
B. Bulcha loves Gutu and Gutu loves Bulcha.
C. Bulcha loves Gutu, but Gutu doesn't love Bulcha
D. Bulcha and Gutu love everyone.

51. I hardly know her.

- A. I know her very well. C. It is easy for me to know her name.
B. I better know her than anyone else. D. I don't know her.

52. The man is as old as the woman.

- A. The man is older than the woman. C. The man is the same age as the woman.
B. The woman is older than the man. D. Both are not equal.

53. Either of these roads leads to the station.

- A. Only one of the roads leads to the station. C. Neither of the roads leads to the station.
B. Both roads lead to the station. D. None of the roads leads to the station.

VI. Jumbled Sentences

Directions: For questions (54-56), choose the best arrangement of the jumbled words that can make correct grammatical sentences.

54. go/we/place/ to/ not/ do/usually/ that

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. We go to that place do not usually. | C. We go to usually do not that place. |
| B. We do not usually go to that place. | D. We to that place usually do not go. |

55. to/ the/ movie/ go/ tonight/ let's

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Go to the movie let's tonight. | C. Let's go tonight to the movie. |
| B. Tonight go to the movie let's. | D. Let's go to the movie tonight. |

56. Ethiopia/ all/ are/ from/ they/

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. They are all from Ethiopia. | C. All they from are Ethiopia. |
| B. From all they Ethiopia are. | D. They Ethiopia from all are. |

VII. Punctuation

Directions: For questions(57-60), choose the sentence which is correctly punctuated and capitalized.

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|--|--|
| 57. A. great, you did a nice job. | C. Great you did a nice job. |
| B. Great! You did a nice job. | D. Great, you did a nice job. |
| 58. A. "Close the door"! he shouted. | C. Close "the door" he shouted. |
| B. "Close the door" he shouted! | D. "Close the door!" he shouted. |
| 59. A. "Tomas is very bright." the teacher said. | C. Tomas is very bright, the teacher said. |
| B. "Tomas is very bright", the teacher said. | D. "Tomas is very bright". the teacher said. |
| 60. A. Lucy always wants to see greece. | C. Lucy always wants to see Greece. |
| B. Lucy, always wants to see Greece. | D. Lucy always wants to see greece. |