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Part I: Reading Comprehension (15%)

Read the following passage and answer the questions below it

1. In the morning when, after some persuasion, we rose, we found the breakfast ready. My mother awoke at dawn to prepare it. We all sat around the great steaming dishes: my parents, sisters, brothers, and the apprentices. There was one dish for the men and another for my mother and my sisters.

2. It would not be exactly right for me to say that my mother presided over the meal: my father presided over it. Nevertheless, it was the presence of my mother that made itself felt first of all. Was that because she had prepared the food, because the meals are things which are mainly a woman's business? Maybe. But there was something more: my mother, by the mere fact of her presence, and even though she was not seated directly in front of men's dish saw to it that everything was done according to her own rules; and those rules were strict.

3. Thus it was forbidden to **cast my gaze** up on guests older than myself, and I was also forbidden to talk: my whole attention had to be fixed on the food before me. In fact, it would have been most impolite to chatter at the moment. Even my younger brothers knew that this was no time to jabber: this was the hour to pay honor to the food. Older people observed more or less the same silence. This was not the only rule: those concerning cleanness were no less important. Finally, if there was meant on the dish, I was not allowed to take it from the center of the dish, but only from the part directly in front of me, and my father would put more within my reach if he saw I needed it. Any other behavior would have been frowned up on and quickly **reprimanded**. In any case, my portion was always plentiful that I should never have been tempted to take more than I was given.

4. When the meal was over, I would say: 'Thank you father.' The apprentices would say: 'Thank you, master.' Then I would bow down to my mother and say: 'The meal was good, Mother.' My brothers, my sisters, the apprentices did likewise. My parents replied, 'Thank you' to each one of them. Such was the rule. My father would certainly have been offended to see it broken, but it was my mother, with her quick temper, who rebuked any transgression. My father's mind was with his work, and he left these **prerogatives** to her.

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Instruction: Match the main ideas of each paragraph in column B with the paragraph numbers under A.

A	B
1. Paragraph 4	A. rules for behavior
2 Paragraph 2	B. other meals of the day
3. Paragraph1	C. what happened first thing in the morning
4. Paragraph 3	D. the food that was eaten
	E. what happened at the end of the meal
	F. his mother's role at the meal

Instruction: Choose the best option from the given alternatives to answer the questions

C 5. At breakfast the writer ate _____ in the family:

A. the same as everyone else
B. the same as the other men
C. the same as the other children
D. the same as the apprentices

A 6. The mother of the narrator:

A. Did not seat at the breakfast with the family
B. Sat among the men at the breakfast
C. Supervised the meal
D. Ignored any misbehavior of him

C 7. The writer of the text:

A. Served himself from the meat dish
B. Served his father from the meat dish
C. Was served by his father from the meat dish
D. Served by his mother from the egg dish

A 8. Usually the writer was given in the family:

A. More food than he needed
B. Just about enough food
C. Less food than he wanted
D. More food than his father needed

B 9. At the end of the meal, the children and apprentices gave thanks to their parents because:

A. Both parents expected them to
B. Their mother expected them to
C. Their father expected them to
D. The law of the nation obliged them to

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C 10. The children were told off and punished:

A. By both their father and mother
B. By their mother
C. By their father
D. By the apprentices

A 11. Thus it was forbidden to **cast my gaze** up on guests older than myself… **cast my gaze means:**

A. To stare at older people
B. To bow down to older people
C. To demonstrate maximum courtesy to older people
D. To hug older people with love and respect

A 12. Any other behavior would have been frowned up on and quickly **reprimanded**. **Reprimanded** means:

A. Appreciated
B. Admonished
C. Praised
D. Valued

13. My father's mind was with his work, and he left these **prerogatives** to her. **Prerogatives** means:

A. Power
B. Authority
C. Duties
D. Muscle

14. Choose the true statement based on the above passage:

A. My mother was not as strict as my father was about the rules of behavior.
B. My siblings and the apprentices were not expected to thank our parents, but I was.
C. Men and women ate in the same dish.
D. Silence was observed by both young and older men when the meal was served.

15. The pronoun "I" in this passage refers to:

A. The father
B. The reader
C. The narrator
D. The apprentice

Part II: Grammar and Usage (30%)

1. Choose the best alternative from the given choices to complete the sentences. (5%)

1. You will see crocodiles if you_____ Arba Minch.
A. would go B. go C. goes D. have gone

2. The harvest _____immense if the weather was very good last year.
A. could have been B. would be C. will be D. may be

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3. _____you hold a reasonable attitude, you won't be successful in your life.
A. If B. Unless C. Provided that D. As long as

4. ***If you loved me, you would help me.*** The possible meaning of this statement is:

A. *I think you will help me* because you love me.

B. I am quite sure you help me because you love me.

C. I don't think you love me, so I don't expect any help from you.

D. Though you love, you are not willing to help me.

5. **If you hadn't worn these high-heeled shoes, you wouldn't have fallen down.** The possible meaning of this statement is:

A. You didn't fall down because you didn't wear high-heeled shoes.

B. You fell down because you wore high-heeled shoes.

C. You didn't fall down even if you worn high-heeled shoes.

D. You fell down because you didn't wear high-heeled shoes.

2.Complete the following text below with the correct forms of the verbs given in the bracket on the basis of conditional sentences rules (5%)

A: We had a great time at Sam's house on Sunday. Why didn't you come?
B: I had to study for English test.
A: If you had come with us, you _____ (see) an awesome movie.
B: Yeah? What?
A: We rented the movie entitled *Back to the Future*. It's about a kid whose time travels back to his parents' high school days. He changes his own future. At the end, his parents…
B: Wait don't tell me that. If you tell me the ending, you _____(spoil) it for me. I want to see it myself.
A: OK. However, have you ever thought about that?
B: About what?
A: About how things could be different. You grew up here in Hosanna, and you're almost an adult now.
B: Let's see if I have had a different family, I wouldn't have grown up here in Hosanna
A: Moreover, if you _____(not grow up) here, I wouldn't have met you here.
B: That's true. But getting back to the here-and-now, how did you do on the English test?
A: I flunked. I wish hadn't taken that course. I am going to fail.
B: You just do not study enough. If you study more and more, you will pass this course easily in this semester.
A: That's easy for you to say. You always get A's.

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B: Sometimes I don't. It's not automatic. I won't get A's unless I _____(study) very hard.
A :I suppose you're right
B:If I _____(be)you, I would try to do better in the next test.

3.Use the correct form of the verbs in the parentheses with appropriate tenses (10%)

Twenty or thirty years ago, Ethiopians _____ (be) very poor in agricultural practices. They always _____ (use) traditional or mechanical means of ploughing and harvesting. As a result, they _____ (get) lesser products and they _____ (not export) goods and services except coffee and hides at that moment. If they _____ (know) effective technologies, they would produce a lot. Moreover, they wouldn't have suffered from starvation if they _____ (be) systematic.

Now, there _____ (be) various new innovations and discoveries in agricultural sector in our country. The export rate and the number of manufacturing industries are increasing from time to time. However, we _____ (employ) few of the technologies so far and we _____ (not try) most of them yet. If everyone _____ (thrash about) to use these technologies, our country can develop in a short period of time. Therefore, we have to use different kind technological innovations in agricultural sector so that our country can develop as industrialized countries.

4. Complete the following text with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets. use both active and passive forms as needed. (5%)

A local jewelry shop _____(break) into by someone yesterday. The owner had just locked up the shop when a robber with a gun _____ (threat) him. The robber told him to unlock the shop and _____(give) him all the diamonds in the safe. Then the robber tied the shop owner up. A search for the robber _____(organize) by the police recently. They hope they will find him in a few days. The owner of the shop _____ (treat) by doctors for shock at the moment.

5. Change the following active sentences into the passive forms.(5%)

1. I failed to pay my electric bill on time, so the electric utility worker cut off my electric line.

_____

2. Wachemo University is building more blocks this year.

_____

3. The current political unrest has displaced many citizens.

_____

4. When I arrived at home, Roza had made coffee.

_____

5. We will give final exam for our students next week.

_____

Part III: Writing (5%)

Write a unified and coherent paragraph on one of the following titles.

1. My high school life
2. The benefits of learning English language
3. My favorite food



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B. was C. is D were.) widespread disturbances. Many mines and factories (15) _____ (A. had attacked B. were attacked C. is attacked D. attacked) and jobless people (16) _____ (A. has destroyed B was destroyed. C. destroyed D. is destroyed) steam engines and machines, but there was no going back the new inventions had come to stay. Hence, technological advancements (17) _____ (A. was improved B. is improving C. had improved D. have been improving) human life progressively from the inception of industrialization to today.

C. Choose grammatically the most appropriate answers to the following questions.

1. They have stayed together since they married in 2000. She_____(not marry) him if she _____ that he is such a selfish guy.
   A. didn't marry/ would know C. wouldn't have married/had known
   B. will not marry/know D. wouldn't marry/knew

2. A boy whose father died before five years can say:
   A. If my father had been alive, I wouldn't have quitted my education.
   B. If my father was alive, I would not quit my education.
   C. If my father is alive, I do not quit my education.
   D. If my father is living, I will not quit my education.

3. Right now the letter_____ by Sarah.
   A. is writing B. has been being written C. is being written D. was been written

4. They will complain if we _____the goods on time
   A. hadn't delivered B. will not deliver C. did not deliver D. do not deliver

5. I_____in Wolkite since 1990.
   A. had lived B. live C. lived D. have been living

6. I will come if it ___ rain.
   A. Did not B. will not C. do not D. does not

7. If you want to lose your weight, you ___ much m would not have eaten
   A. would not have eaten B. would have not eat C. should not eat D. will not ate

8. I _____ in Wolkite University for five years. But now I am in different university, working in Jimma University.
   A. have been working B. had worked C. worked D. work

9. _____the students collected their result papers?
   A. Has B. Have C. Are D. Is

10. We _____ you since October/2019.
    A. have taught B. has taught C. have been being taught D. were taught

11. We_____to the party last week. A. weren't invited B. didn't invited C. didn't invite D. wasn't invited

Part III: Speaking

Choose the best alternative for each segment of the following conversations among the given alternatives in the bracket.

Dialogue A

Peter: Hello.
Jane: Hi!
Peter: My name is Peter. What's your name?

...ives in the bracket.

Dialogue A

Peter: Hello.

Jane: Hi!

Peter: My name is Peter. What's your name?

Jane: (1)_____(A. Nice to meet you too I 'm Jane B. My name is Jane. Nice to meet you. C. Good morning I'm Jane D. Nice to meet you)

Peter: It's a pleasure of mine. This is a great party!

...e: Yes, it is. Where are you from?

...: I'm from Amsterdam.

...e: (2)_____(A. I am not from Amsterdam B. Where do you live C. Oh! Amsterdam? Are you German? D. it is interesting place)

Peter: No, I'm not German. I'm Dutch.

Jane: Oh, you're Dutch. Sorry about that.

Peter: That's OK. Where are you from?

Jane: I'm from London, but I'm Spanish.

Peter: That's very interesting. Spain is a beautiful country.

Jane: Thank you. It is a wonderful place.

Peter: (3)_____(A. Really, I'm Spanish from Britain B. Nice to see you, Spain is my lovely country C. Of course! It was nice meeting you. See you later D. Are you fine? But I wonder if you visit our lovely country)

Jane: Thank you. Bye Bye! I hope we will become friends.

4. The approach of the above conversation on introducing oneself more likely is:

A. formal B. informal C. irregular D. indeterminate

Dialogue B.

Hayat: Hello, Mulu . How are you?

Mulu: Fine. I want to learn speaking English.

Hayat: (5)_____(A. How about you, I am so pleased to meet you B. well, I recommend you language school C. It is nice, but don't worry about it D. Then why don't you do? What is your problem?)

Mulu : My problem is I don't know which language school to join. What would you recommend me?

Hayat: (6)____(A. I will help you training you English. B. If I were you, I would join the Grand International Language School. C. If I were you I wouldn't worry learning English D. You had better learn business work than English. It is nonsense.)

Mulu: Where is it?

Hayat: It is in front of Arada Post Office. It is a landmark. You can't miss it.

Mulu: (7) _____(A. Thank you for your advice B. You're welcome C. nice meeting. See you then D. good Bye)

Hayat: You're welcome

of humor, describing relativity this way. "Put your hand on a hot stove for a minute, and it seems an hour. Sit with a pretty girl for an hour, and it seems like a minute. That's relativity."

Will there ever be another Einstein? A new Einstein will emerge, scientists say, but **don't hold you breath**. After all, more than 200 years separated Einstein from his nearest rival, Isaac Newton.

(Taken from Selamta, Vol.22,No.3,July-September 2005,p.49)

1. This passage is mainly written to:
A. commemorate his death C. argue that Einstein is the best of all scientists ever born
B. explain the theory of relativity D. narrates the life history of Einstein
2. The phrase **lesser mortals** (paragraph1, line 2) refers to:
A. Newton, Galileo and Aristotle.
B. any other scientists that have contributed to the advancement of science.
C. the geniuses that have lived after the death of Einstein.
D. the scientists that were killed by Hitler after Einstein escaped from Germany.
3. The passage suggests that Einstein was :
A. a good father and husband C. a peace loving person
B. fond of the fame he had D. elegantly dressed and well kept
4. The significance of Einstein's work is seen in that:
A. he relates music and science to develop his theory.
B. most modern inventions result from his work.
C. he can explain complicated ideas in simple language.
D. the world has remained the same for 2,400 years because of his contributions.
5. The word **grasp** (paragraph 2, line 3) can be replaced by:
A. belief B. understanding C. imagination D. attitude
6. Newton, Galileo and Aristotle are mentioned in the passage to:
A. prove that most scientists come from Europe.
B. compare and contrast the work of Einstein with that of theirs.
C. tell the history of science over the last 2,400 years.
D. illustrate that true geniuses appear once in a long while.
7. **Generated** (paragraph 3, line 1) means: A. retarded B. hindered C. produced D. impeded
8. According to the passage, when was Einstein born?
A. of rapid technological progress. C. when the world was technologically backward.
B. when there were ample scientific discoveries. D.in which there was a humanitarian crisis.
9. **Knotty** (paragraph 4, line 4) means: A. simple B. extraordinary C. interesting D. difficult

10. The story of Einstein's explanation of relativity is given to show Einstein's:
A. simplicity B. imagination C. love for pretty girls D. sense of humor
11. It is possible to deduce from the passage that the writer:
A. feels Einstein is not given the regard he reserves.
B. is exaggerating Einstein's contribution to science.
C. is happy that Einstein has a bronze statue in Washington.
D. does not expect that another scientist like Einstein will ever come.

College of Social Science & Humanities
Department of English Language and Literature
Communicative English Skills I final exam
Weight: 50% Allotted Time: 2:00

Name _____ ID. No _____ Stream _____ Sec____

General Instructions

- Make sure that the examination paper has six pages including the answer sheet.
- Don't forget to write your name on both the answer sheet and question paper.
- Write all the answers on the answer sheet.
- Any form of cheating will nullify all your results.
- Each question values one mark.

Part I. Reading: Read the following passage then answer the questions that follow.

Einstein's Expanding Legacy

The recent fiftieth anniversary of Albert Einstein's death has caused many around the world to take stock of this amazing man. The word 'genius' has been used to describe **lesser mortals**, but in Einstein's case it was truly deserved. He was a popular figure too, with his familiar shock of white hair and droopy moustache and was often treated like a super star- although the trappings of fame meant little to him. Married twice and indifferent toward children, he was obsessed with Physics.

Einstein remains the foremost scientist of the modern era. Looking back 2,400 years, only Newton, Galileo and Aristotle were his equals. 100 years ago, in 1905, Einstein published no fewer than five scientific papers that fundamentally changed out **grasp** of space, time, light and matter. A decade later, he surpassed even himself with his theory of relativity.

Born in the era of horse-draw carriages, his ideas launched a technological revolution that **generated** more change in a century than in the previous two millennia. It can be argued that computers, satellites, telecommunication, lasers, television and nuclear power all owe their invention to Einstein's pioneering work. The world is a very different place than it was 100 years ago- thanks to Einstein.

But he was not just a scientist. As a teenager he read philosophy. It taught him how to think independently and abstractly about space and time. He was also an accomplished musician. The interplay between music and Maths is well known. Einstein would furiously play his violin as a way to think through **knotty** Physics problem. He escaped Hitler's Germany and devoted the rest of his life to humanitarian and pacifist causes with an authority unmatched by any scientist today, or even most politicians and religious leaders.

Today, however, there are curiously few statues of the man. The most notable is a 12 foot bronze at the National Academy of sciences in Washington depicting the wrinkled old sage gazing at his famous $E=MC^2$ formula. Tourists climb in to his lap for snapshots. "Imagination is more important than knowledge," Einstein once said. "The important thing is not to stop questioning." He also had a sense

12. The comparison among Einstein, politicians and religious leaders is given
A. to show that Einstein was not only a scientist, but a social critic.
B. During Einstein's time the three were treated equally.
C. Politics, religion and science have the same root.
D. Einstein was a politician and a religious leader towards the end of his life.
13. The phrase- ***don't hold your breath*** means:
A. don't panic; relax. C .it is difficult to tell in advance
B. don't expect that to happen soon D. it is going to happen soon
14. Which field is **not** inspired by Einstein according to the passage?
A. medicine B. satellites and telecommunication C. computers D. nuclear power
15. Which statement is true about Einstein?
A. Einstein brought more changes in the last century than the previous two millennia.
B. Einstein has not equals in the history of man in the field of science.
C. Einstein invented computers, satellites, telecommunication, television and nuclear power.
D. Theories of space, time, light and matter are first developed by scientists: Newton, Galileo and Aristotle, but maturely applied by Einstein.

Part II: Grammar

A. Choose the right forms of the verbs for the following conditional sentences.

Amanuel and Ayantu are university students. Ayantu has worked hard all semester and scored a high mark on her exam. Amanuel did not do well and is regretting his laziness. Amanuel said "I am so angry with myself. I am afraid I will fail." Ayantu on her part said, "If you (1)_____ (A. are angry B. were angry C. angry D. will be angry) with yourself now, you will remember this feeling next time and work harder." Amanuel said, "I know everyone told me that if I studied hard, I (2)_____(A. will pass B. would have passed C. would pass D. pass) the exam ,but I didn't listen." As Ayantu said, "if you (3) _____ (A. work B. worked C. would work D. had worked) hard next semester, you (4) _____(A. would get B. will get C. had get D. would have get) a high mark on the exams. You have another chance." Amanuel replied, "My friend failed last year and dismissed from university. He told me that if he (5)_____(A. study hard B. had studied hard C. studied hard D. have studied hard), he(6) _____ (A. stay B. would stay C. would have stayed D. will stay) at the university. I don't want to be like him." Ayantu said "What will you do then next?" Amanuel replied "If I study all day, every day, I (7) _____(A. would pass B. will pass C. would have passed D. pass) next time. I know I can do it if I (8)_____ (A. really try B. will really try C. really tried D. really had tried) hard."

B: Choose the right active or passive forms of the verbs among the given alternatives.

Industrial Revolution

Many exhausting and dangerous jobs that (9)_____ (A. had done B. had been done C. had does D. did) previously by men, women and children (10) _____ (A. are done B. was done C. were being done D. being done) by machines during 19th century. Yet many working people (11) _____ (A. were angry B. will be angered C. were angered D. are angry) by these developments. At industrial revolution fewer people (12) _____ (A. were need B. were needed C. was needed D. needed) to do the same work and when the machines (13) _____ (A. were introduced B. had introduced C. introduced D. was introduced) first many people lost their jobs. At first, there (14) _____ (A. had been



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HAWASSA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE COURSE "COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH SKILLS I"

Date: 19 January/2020
Maximum weight: 50%
Time allotted: 2 hrs.

General Instruction

1) **Be sure that your exam contains six pages; and**
2) **Write all your answers on the exam paper itself.**

Read the passage below carefully and answer the different questions that follow

Culture and Emotions

[1] The range and quality of human emotions is potentially the same for all human groups. It is in the course of growing up in a particular culture that the range narrows and becomes shaped to a pattern. Fear, love, anger, hostility, shame, guilt, grief, joy, or indifference become channeled by culture so that **they** appear in different situations, against different objects and persons, or hardly appear at all. Each culture selects, elaborates, and emphasizes certain feelings about the self, others, and the world as appropriate or not. **This** is communicated in direct and indirect ways. A boy who learns not to cry may have been told that crying is only for girls. He also is surrounded by males who do not cry. Both experiences help pattern his inner responses to situations.

[2] Because human emotions have an "inner" reality, they are felt to be "natural," part of "human nature." As Americans drawing on our own experience, we consider it natural for a mother to love her child, for an individual to be jealous of another's success, for people to be sad when someone dies. The seeming naturalness of human emotions leads us to see them as causes for certain kinds of behavior. War is then explained by people's natural aggression; marriage is viewed as the result of love, mother-hood as an expression of the maternal instinct, and free-enterprise capitalism as the inevitable expression of a natural desire to get ahead in the world. In all of this we have lost sight of the role of culture and its tremendous impact on the human psyche. We project emotions we have been trained to feel on peoples in other cultures. We consider our own emotional responses as "natural" and responses that differ from ours as "unnatural."

[3] It becomes hard for us to understand cultures in which several women married to the same man are not jealous of each other, in which mothers neglect their children's health and permit them to die, or even kill **them.** Every culture sets up expectations not only about how people are supposed to behave but also about how they should feel in different situations. In our own culture, we are taught that it is not good to "carry a grudge," to store up anger or hatred

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against a person who has hurt us. In cultures where the blood feud exists, as among the Pathans of the North West frontier of Pakistan, an individual is not only allowed to feel the desire for revenge, but his or her very honor will depend on it. A man who doesn't avenge a hurt loses face for himself and his whole group of kin.

[4] As one looks over the history of humankind, one kind of emotional behavior does seem to stand out. That is violence, aggression, destructiveness. Because of the seeming universality of this human trait, many people have sought the reason for it in a biological explanation; "people" they say, "are inherently aggressive." Yet aggression, like other emotional patterns, differs so among cultures, which we must include it among "those habits and capacities acquired by people as a result of membership in a particular human group."

[5] There are numerous societies in which practically no physical aggression occurs. Some of these societies, like the Pygmies of the Ituri forest in Africa, are hunting societies. Another society in which there is no physical aggression is that of the Semai of the Malay Peninsula. The Semai consider themselves, and are considered by others, as a nonviolent people. They believe that anger is a bad thing and it has been observed that they rarely do get angry. Semai life is not without conflict, however, which usually occurs over the sexual favors of women. But when one individual is offended by another, The Semai believe that the offended person will become the victim of an accident if he or she stays angry. If a person feels offended by another, he or she can ask for compensation for his or her distress. If the offender admits the offense, he or she will pay the compensation. If not, hostility simmers, leading at the very most to insults and the spreading of rumors. No murder has ever been recorded in Semai society. Given the existence of such nonviolent cultures as the Pygmies and the Semai, then, we must examine very carefully the theory that people are by nature aggressive and warlike. We cannot overlook the fact that people have the capacity for making peace as well as war, for cooperation as well as for deadly competition.

[6] Although the expression of such emotions as anger, fear, disgust, surprise, sadness, and happiness differ from culture to culture, there does seem to be some evidence of a cross-cultural universality in the facial expressions used to convey these emotions. The question has therefore been raised of whether these expressions may have a biological basis. At the same time, however, it is equally clear that culture and experience have a strong effect on the shaping of facial expressions that convey emotions. Some emotions, such as contempt, seem to have culturally specific facial movements. In yet other cases, the importance of masking emotions will affect all facial movement in the presence of other people. Where people are taught to be polite and sensitive to the feelings of others, as in Japan for example, this will affect the facial movements used in the presence of others. Negative feelings towards others will not be as frequently expressed by facial movement among the Japanese as among Americans, for instance. To the American, it seems as if the Japanese smile far more than we do and in situations where to us a smile seems inappropriate.

Haramaya University
College of Social Sciences

Instruction I: Answer questions by choosing the best one from the given alternatives (10%)

_____ 1. Which one do you choose to be the best title to the text you have read?

A) Universality of emotions
B) Culture and emotions
C) Human experience and emotion
D) Human nature and thinking emotion

_____ 2. Which one of the following sentences expresses the main idea of paragraph 1?

A) All human groups have similar ways of feeling and expressing emotions
B) The range and quality of human emotions is potentially quite different
C) Culture may have strong influence in channeling emotions and feelings
D) All cultures and experiences will not influence feelings and emotion of adults

_____ 3. As indicated in paragraph 1, boys are directly taught not to cry through

A) Telling the boy that males do not cry
B) Teaching the boy how to cry
C) telling the boy that girls cannot cry
D) teaching the boy crying is for girls

_____ 4. Which one of the following sentences expresses the main idea of paragraph 2?

A) Even though all people have the same emotions, these are expressed to a different degree in different cultures.
B) It is universal that people feel pain at death, enjoy a free enterprise economic system, and feel jealous of others' success.
C) Although emotions appear "natural," they are tremendously influenced by cultural patterning.
D) All cultures include "unnatural" people who do not feel sad at death, who neglect their children, and who carry grudges.

_____ 5. According to the passage, what does "a person who does not avenge hurt loses face for himself and family" mean?

A) To store up anger or hatred against a person who has hurt him or her.
B) To accept all expectations required by the culture of a group of kin.
C) A person's and his relatives honor depends on revenge actions taken.
D) A person's emotional feelings depend on the loss of anger and hatred.

_____ 6. As one kind of emotional behavior,

A) Violence, aggression, destructiveness is not a cultural trait across all tribes.
B) Aggressiveness is similar to all cultures as a universal emotional pattern.
C) Aggressiveness is an emotional pattern with different potentials among groups.
D) Aggressiveness is an emotional pattern out of the culture of a group.

_____ 7. Which one of the following sentences expresses the main idea of paragraph 3?

A) Emotions and feelings such as anger and hatred are simple to understand.
B) Every culture sets up expectations how to behave and feel in situations.
C) Emotions and feelings can be framed by individuals themselves.

D) Every cultural group can have natural behaviors and feeling to demonstrate.

8. What is the purpose of the description of the Semai society in paragraph 5?

A) To show that physical aggression is natural and universal elsewhere on Earth.
B) To show that physical aggression is biological and inherent elsewhere on Earth.
C) To show that some societies are naturally immune from physical aggression.
D) To show that cultural beliefs can avoid physical aggression in some societies.

9. Which one of the following sentences expresses the main idea of paragraph 6?

A) Almost all emotions and feelings are expressed in similar behaviors across cultures.
B) Facial expressions are universal to reveal emotions with cultural differences.
C) Negative emotions and feelings have a cross-cultural universality everywhere.
D) If people show smile as an expression of feeling, it is taken appropriate everywhere.

Instruction II: What do the words and/or phrases refer to in the questions below (5%).

1. In paragraph 1, line 4, the pronoun '**they**' refers to _____
2. In paragraph 1, line 6, '**this**' refers to _____
3. In paragraph 3, line 3, the pronoun '**them**' refers to _____
4. In paragraph 3, line 6, the pronoun '**us**' refers to _____
5. In paragraph 3, line 8, the phrase '**loses face**' refers to _____

Instruction III: Guess the meaning of the words below from context of the text you read; the first has been done for you (5%).

1. 'impact means _____ effect on _____
2. elaborate _____
3. instinct _____
4. hostility _____
5. kin _____
6. contempt _____

Instruction IV: Find words in the text with similar meanings to the words given below; the first has been done for you (5%).

1. Possibilities (paragraph 1) _____ potentially _____.
2. Feelings or passions (paragraph 2) _____.
3. Mind or consciousness (Paragraph 2) _____.
4. Abilities or capabilities (paragraph 4) _____.
5. Payment or reward (paragraph 5) _____.
6. Natural or genetic (paragraph 6) _____.

Instruction V: There are underlined words in the passage you have read. Match these words with their definitions; the first has been done for you (5%).

words

Definitions

1) A strong feeling you express when something you don't like happens----- anger/grudge

2) Asking for or doing things without aggressive behavior or force _____
3) To be angry when someone you love shows interest in someone else _____
4) The way people behave or act for different feelings and situations _____
5) To think that other people have the feelings we have ourselves _____
6) The customs, ideas, beliefs, etc. of a society or country _____

Instruction VI: Read the summary of the passage given below and fill in the missing words by using **only one word** for each gap to complete the paragraph (4%).

The range and quality of human emotions is potentially the same for all human groups. Because human _____ have an "inner" reality, they are felt to be "natural," part of "human nature." Every culture sets up _____ not only about how people are supposed to behave but also about how they should feel in different situations. As one looks over the history of humankind, one kind of emotional _____ does seem to stand out. That is violence, aggression, destructiveness. There are numerous societies in which practically no physical aggression occurs. Although the expression of such emotions as anger, fear, disgust, surprise, sadness, and happiness differ from culture to culture, there does seem to be some evidence of a cross-cultural _____ in the facial expressions used to convey these emotions.

Instruction VII: Use the correct forms of words in brackets to complete the following sentences; write answers on the space provided in each question (5%).

1. I arrived on Monday and today is Thursday. I _____ (be) here since Monday.
2. I came on Monday and I left on Thursday. I _____ (be) there four days ago.
3. **John:** How long _____ (you/live) in Paris?
   Paul: Fifteen years - we came back to live in Britain in 2010.
4. **Elizabeth:** How long _____ (you/live) in Britain?
   Jana: Four years. And we really like it here.
5. Peter _____ (be) a member of the cricket team since last September.

Instruction VIII: Match the *If-clause* under column 'A' to its *main-clause* under column 'B'; Write answers on the space given at the left margin of each question (5%).

Column A	Column B
_____1. If I were tall	A. I'll drink a glass of white wine with it.
_____2. If I hadn't eaten so much	B. I may arrive on time.
_____3. If I had won the competition	C. I might have stayed in my room.
_____4. If I don't miss the train	D. I'd invest my money in property.
_____5. If I could swim	E. I can have a shower before the meeting.
_____6. If I move house	F. I wouldn't have felt so sick now.
_____7. If I hadn't lost the keys	G. I would have got a new sports car.

_____8. If I arrive on time
_____9. If I eat fish for dinner tonight
_____10. If I were you

H. I would be a good player of volleyball.
I. I'll buy an old cottage in the countryside.
J. I would go to a Greek island.
K. I won't feel so sick now.

Instruction IX: Write the appropriate form of the verbs given in the brackets to complete the texts below (5%).

A. I usually (1) _____ (get up) late on Saturday. It is the beginning of the week-end, and I like to relax. But on that particular Saturday two months ago I (2) _____ (have to) get out of bed at 6:00 AM. Terrible sounds of sirens and horns (3)_____ (come) from the street straight into my room. I (4)_____ (walk) over to the window to see what was happening. Two cars (5) _____ (crash) on the corner near the bakery. Lots of angry people were screaming and shouting at each other. The baker was trying to calm everybody. He (6) _____ (bring) out coffee and cookies for everyone. "What a nice neighbor!"

B. Mike and John are best friends. They (7) _____(meet) at a birth day-party three years ago. They both (live) in Orlando, America. Usually they (8) _____ (meet) every weekend and read some books together. Mike had a terrible accident a year ago, so he always (9)_____(need) a wheelchair. It all happened when they went to mountain bike tour in the country last summer. There, he (10) _____ (fall) onto a rock and broke his left leg.

Instruction X: Write a paragraph of 8-10 sentences about your dormitory life at Hawassa University (4%).



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Part Two: Vocabulary from Text (10%)

A. **Complete the sentence in the following paragraph using the most appropriate word from the list below.(5%)**

mechanisms, manufacturing, downloaded, automated, invented, innovations, technological, gadgets, surf, browsing, technologically, mass-produce, mechanically

Technology has changed rapidly and every [1] _____ advancement has led to better service for mankind than preceding ones. Quite a large number of technicians have [2] _____ many materials in due processes. These [3] _____ have made the world a great and convenient place to live in. For example, agricultural processes that once required large number of workers have now been [4] _____ which means cost efficiency for farmers. The [5] _____ industry has also been greatly modified as many companies that can [6] _____ products in a short period of time have been established across the world. Similarly, regarding entertainment and information, a couple of decades ago, people [used] to listen to radios. Afterwards, albums and cassettes came into the spotlight. At present these [7] _____ are replaced by CDs and the internet. Thus, music [8] _____ from internet can be played using MP3. Besides, cell phones can be used to [9] _____ the internet. One may bet there will be other [10] _____ in five years time.

B. **Complete the following sentences by using the most appropriate item from the list below. (5%)**

generate, affect, durability, extrusion, sketch, hack, effect, career, technician, conducting, download, sketch, rivals, installed, credit card, criminal, low-tech, protect, incapacitate, commit

1. Although Mr.Milki has _____ security camera, his house could not be spared from robbery.
2. These days the number of people trying to _____ bank accounts is on the rise.
3. There are many technology graduates in our country that are engaged in producing _____ products.
4. Global warming has severe _____ on weather condition.
5. Policemen usually _____ dangerous offenders using different kinds of technological devices.

Toolmakers: They make dies and molding tools which are used to punch and form metal components and produce plastic components such as car bumpers.

Fitters: They assemble components into larger product.

Maintenance fitters: They repair machinery.

Welders: They do specialized joining, fabricating, and repair work.

Electricians: They wire and install electrical equipment.

Operators: They require fewer skills. Many operator jobs consist mainly of minding a machine, especially now that more and more processes are automated. However, some operators may have to check components produced by their machines to ensure they are accurate. They may require training in the use of instruments such as micrometers, verniers, or simple 'go/no go' gauges.

Who is employed to do the following engineering jobs? Read the given text to decide your answer. Write your answer in the blanks given.

Text A

1. Seeing that the correct test equipment is available on a production line: _____
2. Finding a cheaper way of manufacturing a crankshaft: _____

Text B

3. Testing completed motors from a production line: _____
4. Finding out why a new electronics assembly does not work: _____
5. Repairing heating systems installed by their company: _____
6. Seeing that a new product is safe to use: _____

Text C

7. Producing a mould for a car body part: _____
8. Starting a turbine in a power station: _____

Refer to all texts (A, B, C) and identify the engineering jobs of the following workers from their statements.

Worker 1: We perform standard chemical and physical tests on samples, usually as a result of a complaint from inspectors on the production line. We are an important part of production. We have the authority to stop the line if we find something seriously wrong. It is interesting work, and we're able to move around from test to test and chat. Sometimes, admittedly, the work gets a bit repetitive.

Answer: _____

Worker 2: All machinists can be difficult. The older blokes especially don't like me telling them their work isn't good enough and instructing them to do it again. One or two of them seem to think the inspector is always out to get them. I constantly have to calm things down.

Answer: _____

Worker 3: My company makes desalination equipment. It takes the salt out of sea water so that it can be used for drinking and irrigation. A lot of our customers are in the Middle East. I have to go there whenever new equipment is being set up to make sure it's property installed and everything is running ok.

Answer: _____

Worker 4: I enjoy my job. I really like doing the same thing every day–exactly the same job. You know what to look for and how things should be. You know how the machine–or the machines–run, when a machine is working properly and when there is something wrong with it. I really like the routine. I don't have dreams of becoming a supervisor or anything like that. I'm just content running my machines.

Answer: _____

Answer the following questions by writing *Worker 1*, or *Worker 2*, or *Worker 3*, or *Worker 4* in the blanks.

1. Which worker suggests that he/she does not enjoy his/her job as much as the other workers? _____
2. Whose job involves travelling? _____
3. Who hints that he/she enjoys his/her job despite its being at times monotonous? _____

6. Using _____ will undoubtedly reduce the risk of theft because one can make large transactions without necessarily carrying large sum of cash.
7. Though utensils made of plastic are cheaper their _____ is the major concern for users.
8. Although technology is becoming a useful tool in fighting illegal acts, the offenders are always designing mechanisms that help them to _____ crime.
9. It is believed that the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance dam will _____ more electric power than the rest of Ethiopia's power stations.
10. Industrial designers usually produce the _____ of different products from things around us.

Part Three Grammar (10%)

A. Use present active or present passive form of the verbs in the parenthesis.(3.5Pts.)

Computational Fluid Dynamics is computer software used to assist in aerodynamic design. It [1] _____ (model) the flow of air over surface, such as car body work or the fuselage and wings of aircraft. Virtual testing with CFD software [2] _____ (do) in the early stages of the design process. Wind tunnels equipped with rolling roads [3] _____ (allow) reduced scale models of vehicles or full-size vehicle to be tested. Air [4] _____ (blow) through the tunnel by powerful fans to create airflow of different velocities which simulate the vehicle travelling at different speed. The airflow over the surface of the vehicle [5] _____ (highlight), so that it [6] _____ (can analyze). A rolling road is effectively a conveyor belt which moves beneath the stationary vehicle at the same speed as the air flow, making the wheels turn. This [7] _____ (allow) engineers to analyze the effects of the spinning wheels on the air flow

1. Where _____
   She works in METEC.
2. What _____
   She is a designer.
3. What _____
   She designs army vehicle parts.
4. Who _____
   She works with three technicians.

Part Four Writing (5%)

A/ The following statements describe the stages in the process of operating a washing machine. But they are in a jumbled order. Read the sentences and rearrange them in the correct order by writing the letters of the sentences on the given space. The first one is given you as example. (5%)

First, the drum is filled with water.

a. Next the soap is added and the drum is rotated slowly.
b. Now the drum is rotated much faster and the water pumped out.
c. Finally, the clean closes are removed.
d. Then the water is heated to the right temperature.
e. After that the dirt water is pumped out and clean water is added.

The correct order is 1_____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____ 5._____

B. Using the information in the following table, write five comparative degree sentences which compare the two types of smart phone.(2Pts)

	Galaxy S4 Samsung	I phone 5 S Apple
Size	5'' (inch)	4'' (inch)
Battery capacity	2,600 mA·h	1,570 mA·h
Camera resolution	12.8 MP	8 MP
Weight	130 g	112 g
RAM	1 GB	2GB
Price	$399	$431

1. _____
   _____
2. _____
   _____
3. _____
   _____
4. _____
   _____

Change the following statements into Yes/No questions. (2Pts)

1. The machine needs regular lubrication.
   _____
2. Kevlar is wear resistant.
   _____
3. METEC built the prototype of drones.
   _____
4. Our country will achieve the millennium goal.
   _____

Ask information questions to get the answers.(2Pts)



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PART FOUR: GRAMMAR AND USAGE I

DIRECTION FOUR: Choose the best completion for each grammar Item below

20. The girls have _____ to the cinema. They won't be back until ten o'clock.

A. already B. been C. gone D. just

21. This program must be new. I've _____seen it before.

A. ever B. never C. since D. yet

22. Would you report her to the police if you _____her stealing?

A. saw C. had seen

B. see D. will see

23. Had it not been for you, I _____ on time.

A. would arrive C. will arrive

B. Would have arrive D. wouldn't have arrived

24. Which one has the nearest meaning to the given sentence?

Had she had enough money, she might have bought a modern car.

A. She didn't buy a modern car.

B. She had enough money to buy a modern car

C. She bought a modern car because she had enough money.

D. Although she had enough money, she didn't buy a modern car.

25. If I married her, I would be happy. This is nearly the same as _____.

A. I did not marry her and now I am happy.

B. I married her, but now I am not happy.

C. If she agrees to marry me, I'll be happy.

D. I don't marry her and now I am not happy.

26. You wouldn't go swimming in that freezing water If you_____.

A. want not to catch a bad cold

B. wanted not to catch a bad cold

C. would want not to catch a bad cold

D. would not want to catch a bad cold

PART THREE: DIALOGUE

DIRECTION THREE: Questions 16-19 are presented in a form of dialogue. The part said by one of the speakers is given and a blank space is left for the other. Choose the alternative that is most appropriate to complete the dialogue.

16. **Doctor** : Zinash, you do not look good today. What is wrong with you?
Zinash: I need help, doctor. My baby does not sleep well. What _____ ?

A. I should do
C. should I do
B. had I better do
D. I Ought to do

17. **Ephrata**: How is your relationship with your husband?
Azeb: Not bad. We are happy together and If he _____me to marry him, I ___ yes.
Ephrata: Of course you will. You look so nice together.

A. will propose/definitely say
B. proposed/would definitely have said
C. proposes/will definitely say
D. had proposed/would definitely have

18. **Solomon**: If you are worried about getting fat, you_____' eat burgers every day. You _____eat healthy, low-fat foods like fruits and vegetables.
Seble: Thank you Solomon. I accept and will do it.

A. Should/should
B. Ought to/ shouldn't
C. Ought to not/should
D. Shouldn't/ should

19. **Driver**: Our car's gas tank is almost empty. We____ it up with gas soon or we will run out of gas!
Owner: sure, let's go to a gas station and get some gas.

A. Had better fill
C. Should to fill
B. Had better to fill
D. Ought to filling



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I. Read the Following Passage Carefully and Answer the Questions that Follow

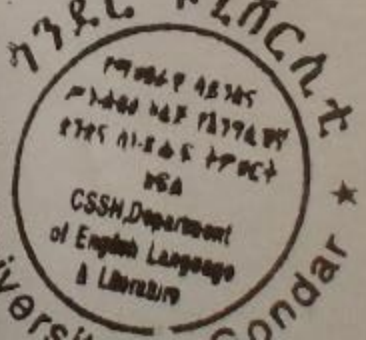
[1]The process of learning involves a modification in behavior as a result of an increase in knowledge or skills. In contrast, memory is the ability to recall information or experiences. Learning and memory, however, are closely linked, with **each** depending upon the other. Learning relies upon memory in that it requires the storage and retrieval of information. Likewise, memory depends on learning because an individual's **established knowledge base** provides a structure to which incoming data can be attached. Dramatic breakthroughs in brain research today continue to clarify the details of both, thereby providing educators and students with valuable academic study skill strategies.

[2]Using brain-imaging techniques, neuroscientists have tracked three distinct stages of memory: sensory, short-term, and long-term. Initial perceptions including visual, auditory, and olfactory information from the surrounding environment are held in sensory memory for a period of up to three seconds. Selective attention to specific environmental stimuli allows for their transfer to short-term memory. Here, approximately seven single or chunked items can be stored for roughly 30 seconds without repetition, which enables lengthened storage. Short-term memory is also called working memory because it is often used to solve temporary problems involving reasoning processes. For instance, in writing a research paper, a student employs working memory to organize the facts into a coherent report.

[3]The ability to transfer information from short- to long-term memory or encoding is of particular relevance in the learning process. Attention, repetition, and association with prior knowledge are the methods people use to encode new information. Neurologically, **this** is accomplished by repeatedly processing the information through the hippocampus, a structure in the brain where associations are formed. The **critical** factor in the encoding process is the perceived meaningfulness of incoming data in terms of pre-existing mental frameworks. The greater number of associations a person can make with the established learning, the better that new information will be retained. This is because memories are not stored in a single location within the brain. Instead, **they** are complex neuronal networks spread throughout its entire surface. Establishing as many connections as possible with a newly learned item is essential. In this way, it can be more easily recalled at a later date.

[4]This neuroscientific understanding can be applied to academic study. Accessing background knowledge on a topic prior to learning **primes** the brain to make associations with existing knowledge. Continually posing mental questions while reading or listening allows the learner to compare and contrast new data with what is currently understood. Classifying or categorizing new material facilitates retention because it involves making connections. The better organized the learning, the easier it is to remember. Furthermore, because of the brain's patterning abilities and innate search for meaning, benefits are gained through a solid grasp of overall concepts. In this way, relevant details can be classified into their appropriate categories. Therefore, tactics

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including selectively highlighting key information in a textbook, taking notes on main ideas, outlining, and summarizing all boost encoding effectiveness.

[5]Mere encoding, however, does not ensure retention or recall. In fact, research reveals that people forget about 80 percent of what they learn within 48 hours. In order to secure permanent long-term memories, the processes of storage and retrieval must be activated. Storage involves review and REM sleep, where the day's learning is replayed and **reinforced** in the hippocampus. In review, the retrieval of information copies it temporarily into working memory so that it can undergo further processing, again in the hippocampus.

[6]In classic research, Herman Ebbinghaus outlined an optimal review schedule. He demonstrated that the understanding of new material peaks 10 minutes after learning, with **this** being the best time for a preliminary review. Subsequent study after one day, one-week, one-month, and six-month intervals was noted as the most favorable in achieving permanent storage. Once permanent, memories no longer need strengthening in the hippocampus. Instead, the memory traces are stored in neuronal networks related to regions of the brain where the sensory inputs initially occurred.

1. According to paragraph 1, the process of learning includes:

   A) modification in physical appearance
   B) change in behaviour
   C) ability to recall information
   D) increasing memory

2. In paragraph 2, the author mentions writing a research paper in order to:

   A) give an example of a temporary problem that is processed by short-memory.
   B) draw a conclusion about working memory and the writing process.
   C) compare working memory with short-term memory.
   D) show how working memory differs from short-term memory.

3. Based on paragraph 2, which of the following can be inferred about short-term memory?

   A) Short-term memory is less important than long-term memory.
   B) A lack of attention affects the transfer of sensory stimuli to short term memory.
   C) You can maintain information in short-term memory for a longer period by repeating it.
   D) People relay on short-term memory when they recall childhood memories.

4. According to paragraph 3, what determines whether or not information could be remembered?

   A) The storage of the memory in the hippocampus
   B) Associating the memory with a person
   C) Its relationship to what is already known
   D) The amount of repetition

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11. The word ***each*** in paragraph 1 refers to:

A) knowledge and skills
B) modification or ability
C) learning and memory
D) information or experiences

12. The word ***this*** in paragraph 6 refers to:

A) Subsequent study after one day
B) an optimal review schedule
C) the understanding of new material peaks 10 minutes after learning
D) the best time for a preliminary review

13. The phrase **established knowledge base** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

A) basic facts
B) memorized facts
C) associated knowledge
D) known information

14. According to paragraph 3, the word **critical** is closest in meaning to

A) negative B) key C) dependent D) serious

15. According to paragraph 4, the word **primes** is closest in meaning to:

A) allows B) facilitates C) prioritizes D) prepares

II. Choose the sentence with the closest meaning to the given sentence and write the letter of your answer on the space provided

16. That house has been empty for ages.

A. At present, it is also empty.
B. At present, it is occupied.
C. Now it is ready to be in use.
D. At present, it should be in use.

17. The taxi has arrived.

A) But it left few hours ago.
B) It's now here.
C) It is coming now.
D) It will arrive soon.

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24. Kidist: Would you like something to eat?
Senait: No, thanks. _____

A) I have just had lunch.
B) I had had lunch.
C) I ate lunch.
D) I was having lunch.

25. Kidist: What would you like to drink?
Senait: Um, _____.

A) I have just had an orange juice.
B) I could have an orange juice, please.
C) I had had an orange juice.
D) I will have an orange juice, please.

26. The sentence "Tamrat has lost his key" may mean:

A) He will never find it.
B) He got it.
C) He is looking for it now.
D) The key was with him for a long time.

27. We had a lovely room in the hotel.

A) We could see the lake.
B) We would see the lake.
C) We would like to see the lake.
D) We might have seen the lake.

III. Rediet is introducing one of her friends to the class. Read through the conversation between Rediet and her teacher, and complete the missing parts with the appropriate alternatives given below from A-I.

A. No, she isn't. She has two elder brothers and a younger sister.
B. Her father, who's 50 next April, is an engineer and her mother, 45, is a famous teacher.
C. I'd like to introduce my friend.
D. What does she like to do in her leisure time?
E. Where did Edilawit come from?
F. What is her plan in the future?
G. She's crazy about country music.
H. It's my pleasure to introduce myself.
I. What are your hobbies?

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18. Her mobile phone has been broken.

A) It's still not mended.
B) Now it is mended.
C) It cannot work again.
D) It will be mended soon.

19. Sami: I can't read this.

Belay: _____

A) You had been complaining about my handwriting.
B) You were always complaining about my handwriting.
C. You are always complaining about my handwriting.
D) You will always be complaining about my handwriting.

20. Which sentence goes with the sentence, "*I need to eat something soon.*"

A) It's getting late.
B) I'm getting hungry.
C) It's starting to rain.
D) I have just eaten my breakfast.

21. Listen to those people; _____?

A) What language are they speaking?
B) What language were they speaking?
C) What language have they spoken?
D) What language do they speak?

22. You know that Elsa plays tennis, but you want to know how often. Then you ask:

A) Are you playing tennis?
B) How do you play tennis?
C) How often do you play tennis?
D) Have you been playing tennis?

23. Senait: Where were you last night?

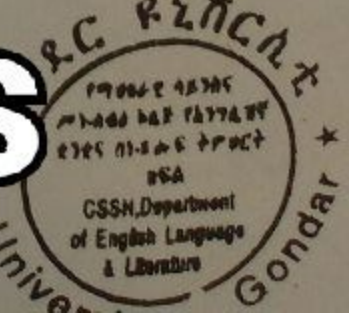
Kidist: I went to the party. It was a great party.

Senait: Really? I missed it.

Kidist: Yes. _____

A) You would have come.
B) You should have come.
C) You must have come.
D) You might have come.

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Rediet: Hello teacher and hello my classmates. I'm Rediet Asfaw.

(28) _____. Her name is Edilawet Temesgen. She's 20 years old. She came from Hwassa.

Teacher: Can you tell us a bit more about her parents?

Rediet: (29)_____.

Teacher: I hope Edilawet is not the only child to her parents, is she?

Rediet: (30)_____.

Teacher:(31) _____.

Rediet: (32) _____. She also enjoys swimming and watching adventure movies.

Teacher: Country music? Interesting! So do I. (33) _____

Rediet: Apart from being an accountant, she wants to be a famous actress in her future; she's really a bright future.

Teacher: Thank you Rediet, well done.

IV. Choose a sentence in the box which is closest in meaning to the conditional sentences given from 34-40.

A) Sorry, but I simply didn't see you.
B) Something always happens in certain circumstances, eg. scientific facts.
C) He didn't listen our advice so his choice was not as expected to be excellent.
D) But it seems unlikely that you give us a discount
E) This is a promise based on a condition
F) It is unlikely that he listens our advice, so his choice may not be expected to be excellent
G) Describes what the speaker thinks will possibly happen as a consequence of a real situation.

34. If we do not deal with the global warming problem, temperatures will rise.

35. When you press the switch, the light comes on.

36. If you give us a 10% discount, we'll place a firm order of 2,000 units.

37. If you gave us a 5% discount, we would place a much bigger order.

38. If he listened to our advice, his choice would be excellent.

39. If he had listened to our advice, his choice would have been excellent.

40. If I had seen you, I would have said hello.

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V. Complete each of the spaces in the following text with the most appropriate option provided below.

Fiat[41] _____(establish) by a group of Italian businessmen in 1889. In 1903, Fiat[42] _____(produce) 132 cars. Some of these cars[43] _____ (export) by the company to the United States and Britain. In 1920, Fiat[44] _____(start) making cars at new factory at Lingotto, near Turin. There was a track on the roof where the cars[45] _____ (test) by technicians. In 1936, Fiat[46] _____(launch) the Fiat-500 model. This car[47] _____ (call) the *Topolino*, the Italian name for *Mickey Mouse*. The company grew, and in 1963 Fiat[48] _____(sell) more than 300,000 vehicles. Today, Fiat[49] _____ (base) in Turin, and it[50]_____ (export) its cars all over the world.

41. A. established	B. was established	C. is established	D. has been established
42. A. produced	B. was produced	C. were produced	D. has produced
43. A. exported	B. are exported	C. were exported	D. have been exported
44. A. started	B. is started	C. was started	D. has started
45. A. tested	B. are tested	C. were tested	D. have been tested
46. A. is launched	B. has launched	C. was launched	D. launched
47. A. is called	B. was called	C. has called	D. called
48. A. sold	B. has sold	C. was sold	D. has been sold
49. A. based	B. is based	C. has based	D. was based
50. A. are exported	B. were exported	C. exports	D. has exported

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Department Of English Language and Literature

Communicative English Skills I (EnLa 101) Final Exam of 2013 Academic Year

Answer sheet

Name _____ Campus _____ ID No _____ Section ____

Instruction I

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

Instruction II.

16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24 _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____

Instruction III

28. _____
39. _____
30. _____
31. _____
32. _____
33. _____

Instruction IV

34. _____
35. _____
36. _____
37. _____
38. _____
39. _____
40. _____

Instruction V

41. _____
42. _____
43. _____
44. _____
45. _____
46. _____
47. _____
48. _____
49. _____
50. _____

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As a result of such contradictory evidence, it is uncertain whether those suffering seriously as a result of labor market problems number in the hundreds of thousands or the tens of millions, and, hence, whether high levels of joblessness can be tolerated or must be countered by job creation and economic stimulus. There is only one area of agreement in this debate—that the existing poverty, employment, and earnings statistics are inadequate for one their primary applications, measuring the consequences of labor market problems.

1. Which one of the following statements **is true** based on paragraph one?
   A. Labor market problem is almost ceased to be a question.
   B. Unemployment has been getting worse.
   C. Unemployment has not been getting worse.
   D. There is no difference among people regarding unemployment policy.
2. According to paragraph one, which one **is correct**?
   A. There is lack of evidence about unemployment.
   B. In reality, there is less unemployed number of people than we have got in the poverty statistics reports.
   C. Whatever it is poverty statistics are accurate indicators of labor market pathologies.
   D. Poverty statistics include data that put their credibility in question regarding the unemployment level in 1930s.
3. Which point is discussed under paragraph 2?
   A. Level of unemployment across time.
   B. Solution for the labor market problem.
   C. Number of unemployed people.
   D. Dimensions that social statistics see concerning effects of unemployment.
4. One of the following statements has used by the writer as an evidence for the claim he raised while contrasting.
   A. There is lack of job which enables people support themselves in the market.
   B. Unemployment level is less than that it was in the 1930s.
   C. Social statistics have failed to compare and contrast the unemployment effect in the present and in the 1930s.
   D. There are social programs for those who fail in the job market in the present.

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Part I/For items 1-16, read the passage below carefully and answer the questions based on the information given in the passage (1.5 pnt each; 24pts)

How many really suffer as a result of labor market problems? This is one of the most critical yet contentious social policy questions. In many ways, our social statistics exaggerate the degree of hardship. Unemployment does not have the same dire consequences today as it did in the 1930's when most of the unemployed were primary breadwinners, when income and earnings were usually much closer to the margin of subsistence, and when there were no countervailing social programs for those failing in the labor market. Increasing affluence, the rise of families with more than one wage earner, the growing predominance of secondary earners among the unemployed, and improved social welfare protection have unquestionably **mitigated** the consequences of joblessness. Earnings and income data also overstate the dimensions of hardship. Among the millions with hourly earnings at or below the minimum wage level, the overwhelming majority are from multiple-earner, relatively affluent families. Most of those counted by the poverty statistics are elderly or handicapped or have family responsibilities which keep them out of the labor force, so the poverty statistics are by no means an accurate indicator of labor market pathologies.

Yet there are also many ways our social statistics underestimate the degree of labor-market-related hardship. The unemployment counts exclude the millions of fully employed workers whose wages are so low that their families remain in poverty. Low wages and repeated or ***prolonged*** unemployment frequently interact to undermine the capacity for self-support. Since the number experiencing joblessness at some time during the year is several times the number unemployed in any month, those who suffer as a result of forced idleness can equal or exceed average annual unemployment, even though only a minority of the jobless in any month really suffer. For every person counted in the monthly unemployment tallies, there is another working part-time because of the inability to find full-time work, or else outside the labor force but wanting a job. Finally, income transfers in our country have always focused on the elderly, disabled, and dependent, neglecting the needs of the working poor, so that the dramatic expansion of cash and in-kind transfers does not necessarily mean that those failing in the labor market are adequately protected.

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tea bag on the side—will not produce the best cup of tea because the water is never hot enough when it (34) _____the table and because the tea should not be dunked in the water; the water should be poured over the tea. Although tea in a pot often becomes too strong, that problem can be dealt with very easily by adding more boiling water.

28. A. heats	B. is heated	C. has heated	D. heated
29. A. has discarded	B. discards	C discard	D. is discarded
30. A. pour	B. is poured	C. pours	D. has poured
31. A. pour	B. has poured	C. pours	D. is poured
32. A. eliminate	B. eliminates	C. is eliminated	D. has eliminated
33. A. stays	B. is staying	C. has stayed	D. stay
34. A. is reached	B. reach	C. was reached	D. reaches

Answer Sheet

7. The importance of moving equatorial heat towards pole is:
   A. warming the planet and creating the biosphere
   B. enabling life exist at higher latitude
   C. condensing the water vapor
   D. circulating the atmosphere
8. The passage presents that
   A. The atmosphere travels over 93 million miles
   B. There are unfolded threats to the web of life
   C. Origin of the atmosphere protects the biosphere
   D. Damaging the atmosphere affects the life-sustaining mechanisms
9. What is the purpose of the writer?
   A. entertaining readers
   B. informing readers
   C. persuading readers
   D. counseling readers
10. ...'while the polar regions would remain **inhospitably** cold.' **"Inhospitably"** (line 20) means _____
   A. Having an environment where plants, animals, and/or people cannot live easily
   B. Not generous and friendly to guests and visitors
   C. Not ready or willing to accept or consider something
   D. Harsh in treating people and harm their feeling
11. ...layer and increasing air and water pollution pose serious, long-term **threats** to the biosphere. **'Threats'** (line 33) means _____
   A. A statement saying you will be harmed if you do not do what someone wants you to do
   B. The possibility that something bad or harmful could happen
   C. Someone or something that could cause trouble, harm, etc.
   D. One that threatens you to do favor to him/her
12. **'its'** (line 31) refers to _____

II. Find the Words from the Passage which have the Following Meaning and Write in the Spaces provided for you.

13. Unfit to be lived in (paragraph 2) _____
14. Join onto one another (paragraph 4) _____

III. Choose the Best Alternative that Completes the Sentence in Each Item and Put your Answers on the Space Provided. (Each accounts 1pt).

15. What do you think I_____ with my hair? It looks boring!
   A. had better do B. should have done C. should do D. had better have done
16. You _____ to pay your tuition. If you do, the university will kick you out!
   A. had better not forget C. ought not to forget
   B. should not forget D. had better not to forget
17. **Henok**: A showering rain is going on now, so I do not like to get socked with water.
   Abebe: You_____at home until it stops.
   A. should to stay C. had better to stay

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5. One of the following statements causes social statistics to lose credibility in displaying the labor-market-related hardship in paragraph 2.

A. Most of the people who do not have job in any month suffer more.

B. Taking full-time work alone to put people out of the unemployment count.

C. Excluding the repeated or prolonged unemployment from the annual unemployment report.

D. Mismatch between the monthly unemployment tallies with the average annual unemployment.

6. What is the importance of including "…repeated or prolonged unemployment frequently interact to undermine the capacity for self-support…" in paragraph 2?

A. To show that social statistics exaggerate the unemployment counts.

B. To show that for every person counted in the average yearly unemployment report, there is another working part-time.

C. To show that unemployment statistics underestimate the suffering resulting from joblessness.

D. To show that the number of labor forces wanting a job is greater than the number of unemployed people in any month.

7. The writer said that the dramatic expansion of cash and in-kind transfers ignore

A. the people who are retired.

B. the employed poor.

C. the unemployed poor.

D. the disabled people who are full time workers.

8. The main purpose of the writer in the above passage is

A. to contrast the unemployment level in the 1930's with the present and show that the joblessness is reaching worse than ever.

B. to show that the currently used statistical procedures are the best for estimating the incidence of hardship that is due to unemployment.

C. to show that there is agreement among people regarding poverty, employment, and earning figures.

D. to show that the social statistics do not provide clear image of the degree of the hardship caused by low wages and insufficient employment opportunities.

9. From the following alternatives, which one can be the best solution for the problem raised by the writer in the passage above?

A. Introducing new statistical indices to measure the degree of suffering caused by unemployment and inadequately paid employment

B. Improving social welfare programs in terms of number and quality to support those who are failing in the labor market.

C. Expanding programs that can bring proportionated job opportunity to those who want job.

D. Gathering data multiple times to cross-check the results found from the reports by the existing social statistics.

10. According to the passage, 'labor market problem' is understood as

A. lack of evidence about the unemployment level in the present and in the 1930s.

B. lack of appropriate training for those who want job.

C. lack of jobs that can be source of adequate income.

D. lack of multiple data to see the suffering of low wage for full time employees.

11. Based on the information in the passage, when we compare the status of unemployment in the present and in the 1930s,

A. there were many elderly and handicapped who did not get social welfare in 1930s.

B. there is great demand for social welfare programs in the present.

C. there were more unemployed people in 1930s than in the present.

D. the effects of unemployment are less severe in the present.

12. Unemployment in the passage includes

A. poverty stricken elderly that moment.

B. people who have temporary job that moment.

C. people who are unable to find job at that moment.

D. people who have low paid job that moment.

13. "Unemployment does not have the same **dire** consequences today as it did in the 1930's when most of the unemployed were primary breadwinners" (Paragraph, 1). The contextual meaning of **dire** is _____

A. very bad B. showing a gloomy future C. warning of disaster D. very urgent

14. "Improved social welfare protections have unquestionably **mitigated** the consequences of joblessness." (Paragraph, 1). The contextual meaning of **mitigate** is ___

23. **Salem**: Have you seen the ruins of the Roman Forum

Hirut: Sure. Nobody _____ Rome without going to see the ruins of the Roman Forum.

A. visits B. visit C. is visiting D. has visited

24. **Saron**: Do you work out at the gym?

Samuel: Sure. I ____to the gym twice a week.

A. have gone B. go C. am going D. went

25. **Kalid**: That is not a big deal! People get stuff in their teeth all the time.

John: Yeah, but that is not all. Again I ____ the biggest mistake at the night when we were in the parking.

A. had made B. make C. have made D. made

26. **David**: Did you bring anything when you came back from the vocation?

Sami: Yes. Oh, that reminds me I have to go! I_____ a new shirt while we were coming from the vocation, and I _____ it outside. Somebody may pick it, so I better go get it.

A. bought---have forgot B. bought---forgot C. had bought---forgot D. had bought---had forgot

27. **Lemlem**: Have you ever seen this movie?

Hawi: Yes, I_____ it a year ago.

A. see B. have seen C. had seen D. saw

Part III/Read the paragraph below carefully and choose the appropriate passive or active form of the verb from the given alternatives. (1.5pnt each; 10.5pts)

How to Make Tea

Making a good cup of tea is exquisitely simple. First, the teapot (28) _____by filling it with water that has just come to a boil. Then, this water (29)_____, and one teaspoon of loose tea per cup is placed in the teapot (the exact amount may vary according to taste). Fresh water that has just come to a boil (30) _____ into the pot. A good calculation is six ounces of water for each cup of tea. The tea must now steep for three to five minutes; then it (31) _____through a strainer into a cup or mug. A pound of loose tea will yield about two hundred cups of brewed tea. Using a tea bag (32) _____the strainer, but it is still best to make the tea in a teapot so that the water (33) _____sufficiently hot. The typical restaurant service—a cup of hot water with the



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Para 1 line2)_____

2. ...**their** (Para 2 line 4) _____

3. ...**they** (Para 2 line 6) _____

4. ...**you** (Para 4 line 5) _____

5. ...**their** (Para 5 line 1) _____

Part II: Grammar (10 points)

A. Complete each of the blank spaces in the following text by choosing and underlining the correct form of the verb from the choices given in parenthesis. (1 mark each)

The human species' use of technology (1) _____ (**has been first begun/has first begun/first began/ first begun**) with the conversion of natural resources into simple tools. The discovery of how to control fire and the later Agricultural Revolution (2) _____ (**have increased/ increase/increases/were increased**) the available sources of food. Likewise, the invention of the wheel (3) _____ (**helps/ has helped/ help/was helped**) humans to travel in and control their environment. Later, developments including the printing press, the telephone, and the Internet, (4) _____ (**lessen/ was lessened/ lessens/ have lessened**) physical barriers to communication, and allowed humans to interact freely on a global scale. The steady progress of military technology (5) _____(**brings/has brought/brought/was brought**) weapons of ever-increasing destructive power. Technology (6)_____ (**was/is/has been/ had been**) a subject of discussion in philosophy since the Greeks. The Greek philosopher Democritus, for example, (7)_____ (**believed/has believed/ believes/ has been believed**) that technology is an imitation of nature. House-building and weaving (8)_____ (**have first invented/ has been first invented/ were first invented/ first invented**) by imitating swallows and spiders building their nests and nets, respectively. Aristotle (9)_____ (hold/holds/was held/held) the same view that technology is the consequence of imitation of nature, but he (10)_____ (**added/has added/was added/adds**) in his book Physics Book II that: "generally art in some cases completes what nature cannot bring to a finish."

e words under column A with their closest meanings given un
our choices on the spaces provided.

A		B
Distractions	_____	A. came down to the ground
2. Pout	_____	B. traditionalism
3. Assimilate	_____	C. take in and understand fully
4. Egalitarianism	_____	D. anchor or backbone
5. Linchpin	_____	E. a kind of plant
		F. show displeasure or annoya
		G. differentiate
		H. equal treatment
		I. material used for cookin
		J. make you challenging to

Part IV: Paragraph Writing (10marks)

Write a paragraph of 100-150 words on *ONE* of the topics below. Be a evaluated for organization, content, language and neatness.

1. Mobile phone has negatively affected the life of students in many way
2. University life is different from school life in some important ways.

_____

_____

_____

_____

abulary from the Module (15%)

ete each sentence with the most appropriate word from the box.

quest	coveted	debut	skim	alleviate	hone	procrastinate
bunch of	ostracized	infested	at our disposal	escapism	verbatim	

1. Most people _____ things they have to do today until the eleventh hour because of lack of motivation.
2. Good friends never let us down. If they know that they can be of any help, they are always _____.
3. Tilahun Gessesse's popularity started gaining ground beginning from the time he made his singing _____ in the early 1970's.
4. For some people, especially the youngsters, drugs and other kinds of stimulants are forms of _____ from the challenges and hopelessness they feel in their everyday life.
5. The government in consultation with other stakeholders has to take immediate actions in order to _____ the worsening living conditions of the citizens and the skyrocketing cost of living in the country in general.
6. Our neighbor, Mr. Bekalu, always carries a _____ keys. He must be a store keeper of the company he works for.
7. His determination and _____ for justice doesn't seem to stop even after such an old age.
8. He has been _____ from the community for many years because of the radical political beliefs he has held.
9. House pets such as dogs and cats can easily be _____ with fleas unless and otherwise we regularly wash them and clean the places that we keep them.
10. The _____ Ethiopia's 6th National Election was held peacefully and successfully in almost all poll stations throughout the country.

Part I: Reading Comprehension (15 points)

Read the following passage and answer each question according to the information therein.

1. English might not be the most widely spoken language in the world (that honor goes to Chinese), but **it** is the world's second most spoken language. It's spoken as a foreign language by a massive 603 million people – more than double Arabic, in third place. English is the most popular second language in countries **as far apart as** Suriname, Denmark, Israel and Singapore. If you want to speak to the world, learn English.
2. The trend towards English is being led by international businesses; both Chinese electronics company Lenovo and German airline Lufthansa are now using English as their **official language**. Using English makes it possible for businesses to **recruit** the best talent from across the world and opens up **their** product to new markets. Employees who are hoping for a **promotion** or want to make their CV stand out should consider sharpening their English **skills**. If you can communicate with clients and suppliers of a company **no matter what** country **they** are based in, then your skills are invaluable to an employer.
3. English is doubly important to anyone working in an academic discipline. According to researc 80% of the peer-reviewed journals in Scopus, the biggest **database** of journals, are published English, and a report by the British Council in 2014 found that in a growing number of countr university subjects are being taught in English instead of the native language. If you want y papers to be read by scientists across the world, or you want to work with **colleagues** in countries, you need to be able to talk to them in English.
4. It is not only academic writing that is mostly published in English. More books are published year in English than in any other language, and Hollywood and its English-language film dominates the industry. Of course, you can read translations or watch with subtitles, but thi quite **match** the experience of the original. The internet, too, is close to 54% English, acco the Web Technology Surveys. If **you** are searching for information online then you're mu likely to find what you're looking for if you use English.
5. Travel to most countries is easier if you speak **their** language, but it's not possible to language for every single country you might want to visit. It's fairly likely, though, that able to find someone who speaks English in most major cities in the world. People who

rist industry learn English, so you will **have no trouble understanding** people at your hotel, on e plane or at a tourist site if you speak English.

he world is getting smaller, and globalization is here to stay. We live in a time when changes in one ountry's economy affect markets in the rest of the world, and where pollution from one country can lamage everyone's environment.

These problems can only be solved if we co-operate across national boundaries, and to do that we have to have a common language. Whether you love it or hate it, the future is English.

In the space provided at the right of each statement, write True or False according to the formation in the passage. (0.5 points each)

. English is the only dominant business language and it has become almost a necessary for people to speak English if they are to enter the global workforce._____

2. Arabic is the third most spoken language globally behind Chinese, English and Suriname._____

3. Using English as their official language helps international businesses to employ the best skilled individuals from across the world._____

4. glish is the second most widely spoken language in the world._____

ough learning English can be challenging and time consuming, we can see that it is also very uable to learn and can create many opportunities._____

Complete these sentences with a highlighted word or phrase from the passage (1 point each).

1. She was wearing a beautiful skirt, but her sweater didn't _____ it.
2. We're trying to create our own computerized _____.
3. I have always believed that snakes and humans should be kept _____ possible.
4. The businessman wanted to be separated from his noisy _____.
5. My business is looking to _____ new personnel to join our team.

C. Find words from the text which have the same meaning as the following and write them in the space provided. (1 point each)

1. Work together to the same end (Para 7) _____
2. Have power and influence over (Para 4) _____
3. Over a large area (Para 1) _____
4. Attract attention/highly noticeable (Para 2) _____
5. Extremely useful/indispensable (Para 2) _____



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PART ONE: READING COMPREHENSION

Tirunesh Dibaba

Tirunesh Dibaba, (born June 1, 1985, near Bekoji, Arsi province, Ethiopia), is an Ethiop distance runner **who** at the 2008 Beijing Olympics became the first woman to win gold in b the 5,000-metre and 10,000-metre races. She defended her gold medal **title** in the 10,000 met at the 2012 London Olympics, becoming the first woman to win the event at two consecuti Olympics.

Dibaba was inspired by a family of runners. Derartu Tulu, a cousin, had won two Olympic gold medals in the 10,000 metres (in Barcelona in 1992 and in Sydney in 2000). It seemed obvious that when Dibaba's sister Ejegayehu, three years her senior, took up competitive running in 1998, she would soon follow. Dibaba moved to Addis Ababa in 2000 to live with Ejegayehu and another cousin, who was also a runner. **She** had planned to enroll in school but instead joined the Corrections (Prisons Police) sports club. Dibaba **debuted** internationally at age 15 on Ethiopia's junior squad at the 2001 world cross-country championships, placing fifth. She followed with junior-level silver medals in cross-country and on the track in 2002.

In 2003, Dibaba won the world junior cross-country title, set a 5,000-metre junior world record (14 min 39.94 sec), and **secured** the gold in the 5,000 metres at the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) world track and field championships, becoming the youngest-ever world champion in her sport. Although she lowered her world junior 5,000-metre record to 14 min 30.88 sec in 2004, Dibaba took the bronze in the Athens Olympics **that year**.

After setting a world indoor record in the 5,000-metres (14 min 32.93 sec), she won both the long- and short-course world cross-country titles. At the track and field world championships, she became the first woman to win a distance double, leading Ethiopian medal sweeps in the 10,000 metres and the 5,000 metres, running sub-59-second last **laps** in both races.

She won world cross-country titles in 2006 and 2008 and broke the 5,000-metre world indoor record (14 min 27.42 sec) in 2007, but in the **latter year** she had to **summon** a furious finish to defend her 10,000-metre world title after she fell during the race. In October 2008, Dibaba married two-time men's 10,000-metre Olympic silver medalist Sileshi Sihine. Injuries curtailed her activities during 2009–11. Several months after her triumphant return to the medals podium at the 2012 London Olympics—in addition to her gold in the 10,000 metres, she won a bronze in the 5,000 metres—she made her half marathon debut in the United Kingdom. Dibaba won another gold medal in the 10,000-metre race at the 2013 world championships, and in 2014 she competed in her first marathon. At the Rio de Janeiro 2016 Olympic Games, she captured bronze medal in the 10,000-metre race. The following year she won her first marathon, in Chicago.

Source: Adapted from Biography of Tirunesh Dibaba

Instruction I: Write TRUE if the statement is correct and FALSE if it is incorrect accordi information in the reading passage. (1.5 pts. each)

1. Tirunsh Dibaba won gold medals in 2008 and 2012 in 10,000meters Olympic races.
2. Tirunsh is a junior athlete to her sister, Ejigayehu by three years.
3. As soon as she moved to Addis Ababa, she got registered in school and started learning Ababa.
4. Her first international participation was when she was 15years and finished first.
5. Tirunesh won her first marathon in 2017 in Chicago.

Instruction II: Choose the best answer for the following questions as per the informati reading passage. (1.5 pts. each)

6. **'Who'** (paragraph 1, line 2) refers to _____.
   A. Derartu B. Tirunesh C. Ejigayehu D. Sileshi
7. **'Dibaba'** (paragraph 2, line 1) is meant _____.
   A. Tirunesh's father B. Sileshi's father C. Tirunesh D. Ejigayehu
8. **'She'** (paragraph 2, line 5) refers to _____.
   A. Derartu B. Ejigayehu C. their other cousin D. Tirunesh
9. **'That year'** (paragraph 3, line 5) refers to _____.
   A. 2004 B. 2003 C. 2005 D. 2006
10. **'Latter year'** (paragraph 5, line 2) refers to _____.
   A. 2008 B. 2007 C. 2006 2009

Instruction III: Match the words under column 'A' with their synonyms from colum each)

'A'	'B'
11. Title	A. Round
12. Debuted	B. appeared for the first time
13. Secured	C. got safely
14. Laps	D. award
15. Summon	E. produce/ call
	F. credited

PART TWO: GRAMMAR

Instruction: CHOOSE THE BEST ALTERNATIVE AND WRITE YOUR ANSWER O
THE ANSWER SHEET. (1.5 pts. each)

1. You _____ to take this medicine to be free from your sickness.
   A. ought B. should C. had better D. ought to
2. If I were you, I _____ day and night.
   A. would study B. studied C. will study D. would have studied
3. Toyota _____ in Japan.
   A. makes B. is made C. made D. has made
4. If you _____ hard, you would have scored an excellent grade for this course.
   A. had studied B. will study C. were study D. studies
5. My uncle _____ a doctor if he hadn't joined the Ethiopian Army.
   A. were B. will have been C. would be D. would have been
6. We _____ the assignments one week ago.
   A. submitted B. submits C. will submit D. are submitting
7. If we heat ice, it _____.
   A. is melting B. will melt C. would melt D. melts
8. An accident has happened in the road. Where _____ I go to report about the case?
   A. should B. had better C. ought to D. A and B
9. We _____ two chapters from the Communicative English course.
   A. already finished B . already have finishing C. have already finished D. finished
10. We _____ the preparatory school the previous year.
    A. have completed B. completed C. were completing D. are completing
11. My elder brother_____ the piano since the age of seven.
    A. played B. am playing C. play D. has played
12. Which of the following **negative** alternative sentences is in **Simple Present**?
    A. He do not plays a computer games. C. He is not playing a computer games.
    B. He not play computer games. D. He does not play computer games.
13. My brother hadn't seen me for many years when I _____ him last month.
    A. met B. was meeting C. have met D. will meet

14. The family _____ if he stopped smoking.

A. pleased B. will be pleased C. would be pleased D. to please

15. You will catch the bus if you _____ early in the morning.

A. leave B. will leave C. left D. was left

16. I don't feel good today, and I have a chronic headache. What should I do? I think you _____ to take a pain killer.

A. should B. had better C. ought D. All are correct

17. If you _____ exercises regularly, your health will significantly improve.

A. did B. doing C. do D. does

18. If you mix salt with water, it_____

A. dissolves B. will dissolve C. dissolved D. would dissolve

19. The government _____ millions of dollars for the industrial parks in previous years.

A. invested B. is invested C. were invested D. were investing

20. We have been in this university _____ June.

A. to B. since C. for D. at


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FlEn 1011 – Communicative English Language Skills I
Final Examination

Time Allowed: 2hrs.
Examination Date: March 15, 2021
Weight of the Examination: 50%
Candidates: First-year students
Program: Regular

Name: _____ ID. No: _____
Stream: _____ Section: _____
Instructor's Name: _____

General Instructions:

1. Provide all the required information on both the **COVER PAGE** and the **ANSWER SHEET** provided at the end of the booklet;
2. Please check that this examination booklet has 5 parts, and contains a cover page and 8 numbered pages, including the answer sheet;
3. Read the instructions for each part carefully and attempt all parts of the examination;
4. All your answers must be given **ONLY** on **the ANSWER SHEET** provided; and
5. Write your answers neatly.

Do NOT detach the answer sheet from the examination booklet!

PART ONE: MODALS AND INFINITIVES (5%)

DIRECTIONS: Complete the blank spaces in each of the following dialogues with one of the given modals or infinitives in the table below.

A. ought	B. should	C. had better not	D. shouldn't
E. had not better	F. had better	G. Try	H. Try to

Kuku: I visited my doctor and he told me that I should lose weight. Therefore, tell me what I can do since I don't have too much time to go to the gym, and I never like to follow a strict diet.

Dinaol: (1) _____ running once a week.

Lambore: Oh, Shit! He's bleeding heavily and becoming pale.

Lalkidan: We _____ (2) take him to the hospital right now … he may faint soon!

Haftu: Should we invite Henok to the party?

Obang: Yes, I think we _____ (3)!

Lelango: Look at the girl! She's staggering like a drunk man.

Kedir: I _____ (4) to help her. The bag she's carrying seems too heavy for her.

Mamo: You _____ (5) drive too fast like this. You may have an accident at any time!

Lulu: You're right! Thanks for your concern!

PART TWO: READING (24%)

DIRECTIONS: Read the following passage carefully and answer questions **6 – 29** that follow it according to the given specific instructions.

The rise of fake news

[1] In December 2016 Edgar M. Welch drove six hours from his home to Washington DC, where he opened fire in a pizzeria with an assault rifle. He had previously read an online news story about the restaurant being the headquarters of a group of child abusers run by Hillary Clinton. He decided to investigate for himself; fortunately, no one was hurt.

14. Why did Elgar Welch go to the pizzeria?

A. He was working as a private investigator and investigating a crime.

B. He was trying to commit robbery.

C. He had become concerned after reading an untrue news story.

D. He hated all supporters of Hillary Clinton.

15. Which type of motivation for the creation of fake news is not given?

A. It is a way of making money from people who pay to read the stories.

B. It is a way of commenting on current affairs.

C. It is a way of attacking your political opponents.

D. It is a form of entertainment.

III. Vocabulary: Sentence completion (6%)

DIRECTIONS: The words in the following box are taken from the reading passage. Complete each sentence with an appropriate word from the box.

denounces	pizzeria	claimed	legitimate
false	fake	incriminate	police

16. The website Claimed that the government has been lying to us, but it didn't present much real evidence.

17. Many people prefer to wear Fake fur instead of clothes made from real animal fur.

18. The newspaper article is of great importance. It denounces human rights abuses all over the world.

19. Tape recordings of alleged conversations between the two suspects are unlikely to Incr them.

20. Most doctors appear to recognize homeopathy as a Leg form of medicine. Hence, patients usually make use of it.

21. It is the business of the Police to prevent and detect crime and of the law courts to punish crime.

[2] The story about Hillary Clinton is one of the most famous examples of the growing phenomenon dubbed 'fake news'. The conspiracy theory about the pizzeria began to appear on websites and social networks in late October, before the US election. This was quickly denounced by publications such as *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*. However, many people thought that these papers were themselves lying for political ends and instead of disappearing, the fake story snowballed. Tweets from 'Representative Steven Smith of the 15th District of Georgia' claimed that the mainstream media were telling falsehoods. Even though both this name and district were invented, the message was re-tweeted many times. A YouTube refutation of the *New York Times* article got 250,000 hits.

[3] Fake news stories can be hard to control for several reasons. Many people mistrust established news sources and others just don't read them, so the debunking of a fake story by a serious newspaper or TV channel has limited effect. In addition, the internet is very hard to police. When users are caught misusing one media platform, **they** simply go to another one or start up a website themselves.

[4] There are also various reasons why people create fake news. Some have political motives, to belittle or incriminate their opponents. Other websites, like The Onion, deliberately publish fake news as satire – humorous comment on society and current affairs. Another group is in it for the profit: many people clicking on entertaining fake news stories can bring in a lot of advertising revenue. One man running fake news sites from Los Angeles said he was making up to US$ 30,000 a month in this way. There are also those, like the small-town teenagers in Macedonia who wrote fake news stories about Donald Trump, who seem to be motivated partly by money and partly by boredom.

[5] So, what can we do to stop fake news spreading? First, make sure that the websites you read are legitimate, for example by looking carefully at the domain name and the About Us section. Check the sources of any quotes or figures given in the story. Remember that amazing stories about famous people will be covered by the mainstream media if they are true. Only share stories you know are true and let your friends know, tactfully, when **they** unknowingly share fake news. Together we can turn around the post-truth world!

Huan About what?

Susan About how things could be different. You grew up here in Madrid, and you're almost an adult now. But what would your childhood have been like if you had been born in a different family?

Huan Let's see. If I **(32)** _____ (have) a different family, I wouldn't have grown up here in Madrid.

Susan And if you haven't grown up here, I **(33)** _____ (not meet) you.

Huan That's true. But getting back to the here-and-now, how did you do on the Spanish test?

Susan I flunked. I wish I hadn't taken that course. I'm going to fail.

Huan You just don't study enough. If you **(34)** _____ (study) more, you will pass this course easily this semester.

Susan That's easy for you to say. You always get A's.

Huan Sometimes I don't. It's not automatic. I don't get A's unless I study hard.

Susan I suppose you're right.

Huan If I **(35)** _____ (be) you, I would try to do better on the next test.

PART FOUR: TENSES (10%)

DIRECTIONS: Complete the text below by changing the verbs given in the parentheses into their correct tense form.

I really **(36)** _____(like) learning English. I **(37)** _____ (start) it two years ago. I hope I **(38)** _____ (have) strong advanced level next year. I **(39)** _____ (study) very interestingly now. In other words, I **(40)** _____ (learn) English for two years. When I **(41)** _____ (take) up English, my brother was learning intensively too. Have you ever **(42)** _____ (try) to learn English very intensively? I will be waiting for your answer. My friend **(43)** _____ (tell) me that he had tried lots of different methods but without success. When I came to him, he **(44)** _____(read) an English book for about an hour. I **(45)** _____ (complete) this course by next year. To be more exact, I will have been doing this course for five months by next year.

I. **Matching (5%)**

DIRECTIONS: Match each paragraph with the main issue (idea) that it addresses and write **A – G** next to the numbers **6 – 10** on the answer sheet.

	A		B
6.	Paragraph 1 ___D___	A.	How we can try and control fake news
7.	Paragraph 2 ___E___	B.	The financial rewards of fake news
8.	Paragraph 3 ___G___	C.	Motives for creating fake news
9.	Paragraph 4 ___C___	D.	Fake news is no worth reading
10.	Paragraph 5 ___A___	E.	An example of a fake news story
		F.	How a fake news story can grow
		G.	Why fake news is hard to stop

II. Multiple Choice (5%)

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer to these questions and write the letter of your choice on the answer sheet.

11. Who is Steven Smith?

A. a fictitious person, created to attack the media

B. a local politician from Georgia

C. a journalist on The New York Times

D. a member of the US House of Representatives

12. Why did many people not believe The Washington Post and The New York Times when they denounced the pizzeria story?

A. They checked the facts and found that the articles were incorrect.

B. They thought the newspapers had not researched the story carefully enough.

C. They didn't trust anybody.

D. They thought the newspapers had a political agenda.

13. Which reason for the difficulty of controlling fake news stories is not given in the article?

A. People are sceptical of the mainstream media.

B. Online media platforms don't check stories before publishing them.

C. Many people don't read the mainstream media.

D. Fake news stories can easily switch to other websites and platforms if caught.

IV.References (4%)

DIRECTIONS: Write the word or phrase that each of the following pronouns refers to in the above passage. Use the given clues in parentheses.

22. **it** *(Paragraph 4, line 3)* refers to _____
23. **they** *(Paragraph 5, line 5)* refers to _____
24. **he** *(Paragraph 1, line 4)* refers to _____
25. **they** *(Paragraph 3, line 4)* refers to _____

V. Guessing meaning from context (4%)

DIRECTIONS: Find a word from the reading text which has a closer meaning to each of the following words and write your answers in the spaces provided on the answer sheet. Use the given paragraph numbers as clues.

26. 'popular' *(paragraph 2)* _____
27. 'doubt' (*paragraph 3*) _____
28. 'rivals' (*paragraph 4)* _____
29. 'unintentionally' *(paragraph 5)* _____

PART THREE: CONDITIONALS (6%)

DIRECTIONS: Fill in each blank with the correct form of the verb given in parentheses to make conditional or result clauses in the following dialogue.

Susan We had a great time at Andrew's house on Sunday. Why didn't you come?

Huan I had to study Spanish.

Susan Had you come with us, you **(30)** _____ (see) an awesome movie.

Huan Yeah? What?

Susan We rented '***Back to the Future***'. It's about a kid who time travels back to his parents' high school days. He changes his own future. At the end, his parents...

Huan Wait-Don't tell me. If you **(31)** _____ (tell) me the ending, you will spoil it for me. I want to see it myself.

Susan OK. But have you ever thought about that?

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PART FIVE: ACTIVE & PASSIVE CONSTRUCTION (5%)

DIRECTIONS: Complete the following text by using **ACTIVE** or **PASSIVE** forms of the verbs in the Parentheses.

The Spread of COVID-19 until 22 May 2020

In December 2019, an outbreak of acute respiratory illness **(46)** _____ (cause) by a novel coronavirus, was detected in Wuhan, China. Since then, this mystery disease named *Covid-19* has continued to spread rapidly around the world, and until 25 May 2020, 213 countries and territories reported 5.4 million confirmed cases, of whom 342,070 **(47)** _____ (die). So far, Africa is the least affected continent; from 54 countries, 99,433 confirmed cases with 3,078 deaths, **(48)** _____ (report) on 22 May 2020. On the same date, Ethiopia **(49)** _____ (announce) 582 confirmed cases and 5 deaths. Taking the rapid spread of the virus into account, WHO **(50)** _____ (advise) all nations to establish a body of emergency response team so as to prevent the possible crisis that could be resulted from the invidious consequences of the pandemic.

Adapted from *Amare et al., 2020*

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3. Marie _____ up her career if she had got married.
   A. gave B. gives C. would give D. would have given
4. Dr. Hana would have decided not to accept the research grant at Bahir Dar University if she _____ six months off to spend more time with her family.
   A. would have taken B. would take C. will take D. had taken
5. Professor Worku_____ so much about the Mursi tribe if he were an expert on African tribal groups.
   A. talked B. talks C. would talk D. would have talked
6. My uncle would stay in New York if he _____ much work there.
   A. had B. has C. had had D. would have had
7. Commander Neil Armstrong _____ the first man to walk on the moon if Pilot Buzz Aldrin_____ in 1969.
   A. wasn't/weren't B. isn't/wasn't C. wouldn't be/weren't D. wouldn't /weren't
8. Had they known about the fundraiser for the refugees in developing countries, they _____ a donation.
   A. would have made B. would make C. made D. will made
9. If you _____ the open house, you _____ the chance to meet the realtor.
   A. skip/ would miss B. skip/will miss C. skip/ would have missed D. skip/will have missed
10. Samuel will go to America if the Embassy _____ his VISA.
   A. had finished B. finished C. would finish D. finishes
11. If you splash water on the floor, it _____ wet.
   A. gets B. will get C. would get D. got

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Direction V: Read the following questions and choose the correct answer from the given four alternatives. (9 pts.)

1. I _____ in New York. I don't want to live anywhere else.
   A. lived B. am living C. was living D. live
2. Because we were too late, the train _____.
   A. left B. had left C. leaves D. has left

4. Man's use of technology can
   A. help unpollute the earth.
   B. turn pollution into useful products.
   C. accelerate pollution.
   D. do all of the above.
5. In the passage, that sulfuric acid is the most useful industrial chemical is
   A. stated.
   B. questioned.
   C. suggested.
   D. denied.
6. A necessary condition for depollution is
   A. human ingenuity and determination.
   B. burning of all wastes.
   C. holding back the advance of technology.
   D. slowing down the growth of industries in developing countries.
7. Given energy, human ingenuity and determination, and time
   A. all forms of pollution can be remedied.
   B. no forms of pollution can be produced by man.
   C. almost all forms of pollution can be remedied.
   D. radioactive wastes can be dealt with without difficulty.
8. Given human ingenuity and determination again
   A. we can do without energy.
   B. alternative sources of energy can be found.
   C. there is nothing that can't be achieved in a very short time.
   D. all the above are correct.

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9. According to the writer, the greatest contribution to keeping the earth fresh and alive is made by
   A. animal waste.
   B. combustion and decay.
   C. the sun and water.
   D. geological processes.
10. The central idea of the passage is that
   A. man cannot interfere with the processes of nature without somehow compensating for the disruption.
   B. menaced by man and nature, many fascinating creatures may soon disappear for ever.
   C. what man has done before, man can do again.
   D. man alone of all creation has the power of rational thought: yet he has consistently used the power to advance his own short term interests.

VOCABULARY

Direction II: The following words are taken from the passage. Choose the letter of the word or phrase you believe is nearest in meaning to the words taken from the passage. The *numbers in the* brace indicate the paragraphs in which the words are found. (10 pts.)

1. full of life (1)
   A. growing B. large C. living D. animated
2. seepingly (1)
   A. by oozing B. flowingly C. gushingly D. by running
3. occasionally (1)
   A. always B. now C. then D. sometimes

recycled by natural processes, but not at a rate equal to that of **its** production. Some pollution consists of new products, invented by human beings, that can't be recycled at all by natural processes.

What is to be done? Clearly, if one-half of the cycle (the downward half) has been accelerated by human activity, this must be made up for by a **deliberate** program designed to accelerate the other, upward half of the cycle. The burning of coal fills the air with irritating and poisonous molecules of sulfur dioxide and with bits of fly ash. We could, if we wish, wait for the rain to wash the air, but the rain is **unpredictable** and too slow. Human beings must take a hand, devise processes to clean the coal before **it** is burned, use filters or precipitators to hold back the fly ash, a desulfurization process to remove the sulfur dioxide. The advantage of the human effort is not only that it is certain and quick but that **it** can turn pollution into useful products (as bacteria do when they break down natural wastes). When rain washes down the fly ash and sulfur dioxide, **it** dirties the land and acidifies the ground water. The human effort to hold back the fly ash and sulfur dioxide can convert the **former** into useful land fill and the latter into useful sulfuric acid, perhaps the most valuable of all industrial chemicals. Except for radio-active wastes (which are a special problems) there are no forms of pollution produced by man that can't be unpolluted given three things- energy, human ingenuity and determination, and time.

Energy is required to drive the upward half of the cycle, and in a world in which the oil supply is winding down, energy is a particularly **crucial** factor. Alternative sources of energy include coal, tides, wind, running water, earth's internal heat, nuclear fission, and the sun- again given human ingenuity and determination. Time? We must use as little of **that** as possible. The upward half of the cycle must take no longer than the downward half or we won't be able to keep up. This means we must not only speed depollution as much as we can, but we must hold back on pollution- find out ways of decreasing pollution without breaking our technology, and **that** can be done- given human ingenuity and determination.

COMPREHENSION

Choose the best completion for each sentence according to the passage. (10 pts.)

1. 'Our planet is still young, active and full of life' because
   A. it is the smallest planet.
   B. it circles round the sun.
   C. it is only 4.6 billion years old.
   D. things move in cycles.
2. A characteristic common to man and animals is the ability or tendency to
   A. change food into oxygen.
   B. spoil nature.
   C. to live both on land and in the sea.
   D. change food and oxygen into carbon dioxide and water.
3. Nature can
   A. recycle all man-made products.
   B. recycle some man-made products.
   C. use technology to recycle pollution
   D. do nothing to recycle pollution

desert-dry (1)
A. hot B. arid C. sandy D. drying

5. scavenging (3)
A. feeding on refuse B. growing bigger C. bending down D. flying

6. enormous (7)
A. tall B. huge C. large D. small

7. accelerating (7)
A. turning B. accepting C. flowing D. increasing

8. deliberate (8)
A. fast B. talk C. intentional D. delicate

9. unpredictable (8)
A. variable B. light C. heavy D. forceful

10. crucial (9)
A. easy B. cold C. critical D. crude

REFERENCE

Direction III: Reference questions: What do the words in bold type refer to in the above passage? (4 pts.)

1. …**that** (para. 9 line 4)
A. coal, tides, wind, running water,
B. earth's internal heat, nuclear fission, and the sun
C. human ingenuity and determination.
D. time

2. … **it** (para. 8 line 9)
A. rain B. sulfur dioxide C. fly ash D. B and C

3. … **them** (para. 3 line 4)
A. Scavenging animals C. the wastes and the dead
B. microscopic forms of life D. plants

4. ... **it** (para. 7 line 6)
A. industrial process B. nature C. chemical D. technology

Direction IV: Read the sentences below and choose the best answer to complete the sentences. (11 pts)

1. She will take care of the children for us next weekend if her business trip _____.
A. was cancelled B. cancels C. is cancelled D. will be cancelled

2. Tadesse would have come to dinner if you _____ him yesterday.
A. didn't insult B. haven't insult C. hadn't insulted D. won't insult

Direction I: Read the following passage and answer the questions below it.

CYCLES

On earth, things move in cycles. That is why, after 4.6 billion years of existence our planet is still young, active and **full of life**. Water runs from the uplands to the sea, quikly as rivers and **seepingly** as ground water. It may delay awhile and collect in ponds and lakes but **it** always ends in the ocean (or, **occasionally**, in inland seas). It is a natural flow under the pull of gravity. Why hasn't all the water ended in the sea and left the land **desert-dry** billions of years ago? Because that's only half the cycle. The other half, powered by the energy of the sun's radiation, evaporates water from the ocean surface, raises water vapor by the millions of tons a couple of miles into the air, carries it over land, and drops it as rain.

A second example: animals convert food and oxygen into carbondioxide and water. And yet year after year the food does not cease, the oxygen does not vanish from the air, we do not choke on carbon dioxide – that is only half the cycle. Plants, powered by the light of the sun, convert carbon dioxide and water into food and oxygen. That's the other half.

A third example: animals produce wastes, urine and faeces which **they** distribute freely over the land. Animals, and plants as well, die and corpses and deadwood litter the landscape. The other half of the cycle consists of **scavenging** animals and microscopic forms of life that utilize the wastes and the dead, restoring **them** to the kind of compounds that the plant world can use, and then the animal world as well.

A fourth example: human beings can take a hand and burn piles of leaves to get rid of them or burn logs in a fireplace for warmth. If this is done, ashes and smoke are produced. The ashes are largely mineral in nature. The smoke is chiefly carbon dioxide and water vapor.

The ash, if spread over the land, is eventually absorbed by plants. The solid particles in the smoke are washed down into the soil by rain to be taken up by plants. The carbon dioxide is absorbed by plants. Any other gas produced is converted into carbon dioxide or into minerals and is absorbed by plants. Though you burn the wood and leaves, what you produce in the process will eventually become wood and leaves again.

There are countless examples of completed cycles that keep the earth fresh and new; they have been doing so for billions of years, may continue to do so for billions of years more as long as the sunshine supplies the basic energy and as long as humanity does not spoil it all

For now humanity and its technology are on the scene, and in every direction change is carried through half a cycle. Rich pokets of ore, slowly collected over many millions of years by geological processes, are smelted for metals, the metals are used in devices, the devices are finally discarded and allowed to rust or just to lie there. Trees are chopped down, wood is converted to paper and numerous paper products, the paper products are used and thrown away. Our industrial processes produce myriads of chemicals that nature has either never seen or that it has not seen produced in so concentrated form, and those chemical are discarded into the air, or water or soil. In short, technology seems to be a way of converting natural resources into trash, or pollution if you prefer, at an **enormous** and **accelerating** rate. Some of the pollution can be

3. I _____ in Addis Ababa for 10 years; however, I am now living in Gondar.
A. live B. lived C. had been lived D. have lived

4. I _____ you for such a long time. Where have you been hiding yourself all this time?
A. hadn't seen B. wasn't being seen C. haven't seen D. did not see

5. The students _____ their notes and supportive books every day.
A. read B. had read C. reads D. have read

6. After she _____ her work, she went to lunch.
A. finished B. have finished C. finishes D. had finished

7. I _____ here since I graduated school.
A. work B. works C. have worked D. had worked

8. When I was grade 12, I always _____ football.
A. play B. played C. have played D. had played

9. He _____ his leg, so he can't play football.
A. have broken B. had broken C. breaks D. has broken

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Direction VI: Choose the letter that has the appropriate active or passive verbs to be filled in the following paragraph and put the letter of your choice on the answer sheet. (6 pts.)

Elephants have been an important part of people's lives for thousands of years. For a long time, these elephants (1) _____ (hunt) at a larger extent, and people (2) _____ (kill) them on a large scale since then. Last year, a great deal of elephants (3) _____ (hunt) so that people could use their fat for oil in lamps and to make candles and soap. This worsened the demand for humans to hunt some more elephants. Very recently, governments of different countries (4) _____ already _____ (design) a new system of protecting the mass killing of elephants. Even in the near future, thousands of these mammals, which are proved to have a high intelligence, (5) _____ (kill). If such killing of elephants is really a concern for every nation, the newly developed system (6) _____ (should implement) immediately.

1. A. have been hunted B. have hunted C. are hunting D. are hunted
2. A. have killed B. has killed C. are being killed D. have been killed
3. A. were hunting B. were hunted C. has been hunted D. hunted
4. A. have/been designed B. have/designed C. has/designed D. were/designed
5. A. had been killed B. will be killed C. had killed D. will kill
6. A. should be implemented B. implemented C. should be implement D. should implement


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Instruction III: Find out words or phrases from the passage that mean the words below (5%).

1. invade (paragraph 1)
2. hassle (paragraph 1)
3. save (paragraph 2)
4. destroy (paragraph 3)
5. restrict (paragraph 6)

Instruction IV: Identify the words or expressions that the pronouns are referring to in the reading passage (5%).

1. 'there' in paragraph 4 line 6 refers to
2. 'this' in paragraph 5 line 1 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 6 refers to

PART TWO: Grammar

Instruction V: Choose the correct answers for the following questions and write the letter of your choice on the answer sheet (10%).

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. was/have you seen

B. had been/have you seen D. was/did you see

Arba Minch University
Department of [illegible] Language and
College of Social Science and Humanities

where he was born. Though, when they(10) _____ (near) 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.

Instruction VII: Change the following active voices into passive voices (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 THREE: Writing

Instruction VIII: Write a paragraph of about 120 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

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

Instruction VI: Write the correct form of the verb on the answer sheet provided (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.

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College of Social Science and Humanities


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DILLA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH SKILLS II (FLEN 1012) FINAL EXAMINATION FOR EXTENSION STUDENTS

ASSESSMENT WEIGHT: 50%

TIME ALLOWED: 1hr and 30min.

READING PASSAGE: QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 15 REFER TO THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE. (1.5 % each)

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, **she** discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's **amicable** collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, **where** her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and **a blithe** personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became **disgruntled**, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics from **it**.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, **one** of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after **they** discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. **Despondently** she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became **disillusioned** about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

College of Social Sciences & Humanities
Department of English Language & Literature

I.VOCABULARY: CHOOSE THE CONTEXTUAL MEANINGS OF THE WORDS BELOW.

1. **amicable** para.1,line 3 means_____.
   A. friendly B. competitive C. comparative D. courteous
2. **a blithe** para.2,line 2 means_____.
   A. strong B. lighthearted C. humorous D. strange
3. **disgruntled** para.2, line 3 means_____
   A. hopeless B. annoyed C. depressed D. worried
4. **Despondently** Para 3, line 5 means_____
   A. Sadly B. Worried C. Tearfully D. Happily
5. **disillusioned** para.4, line 5 means_____
   A. troubled B. worried C. disappointed D. sorrowful

II.REFERENCES

6. **she** para.1,line 2 refers to_____.
   A. Pierre B. Scientists C. Marie Curie D. Not stated
7. **where** para.2, line 1 stands for_____.
   A. Sorbonne B. Warsaw C. France D. England
8. **it** para.2, line 6 refers to_____.
   A. Poland B. France C. Warsaw D. Sorbonne
9. **one** para.3, line 2 stands for_____.
   A. Marie B. Pierre C. Marie father D. Pierre father

III.READING COMPREHENSION

10. Marie _____ by leaving Poland and traveling to France to enter the Sorbonne.
    A. challenged authority B. showed intelligence C. behaved D. was distressed
11. Her _____ began to fade when she returned to the Sorbonne to succeed her husband.
    A. misfortune B. anger C. wretchedness D. disappointment
12. Which one of the following is **not true** based on the passage?
    A. Marie studied at Sorbonne with Pierre Curie.
    B. Marie Curie refused to take her professorship.
    C. Pierre was killed by a horse drawn wagon.
    D. Marie and Pierre had two daughters.
13. After Marie had not become unhappy at Warsaw university closure to women, where did she then enter for her higher education?
    A. Sorbonne B. Harvard C. Warsaw D. Poland
14. .Marie suffered a fatal illness due to _____.
    A. her sorrow about her husband's death
    B. her long exposure to radium
    C. her misfortune and heart breaking anguish
    D. the fact that she had two daughters to raise
15. When did Marie receive the Nobel Prize in Chemistry? A. 1867 B.1891 C.1906 D.1911

IV.CHOOSE THE APPROPRIATE MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS FOR QUESTIONS 16-21. (1.5% each)

16. Is your leg still hurt?! You_____ make an appointment with a dentist.
    A. need to B. must C. should D. might
17. You _____ give up smoking. It is bad for you.
    A. should B. must C. mustn't D. could
18. I think I _____ have failed the test, but I'm not sure
    A. ought to B. might C. shall D. should
19. If you had done it let me know earlier, I _____ have been able to come there
    A. would B. will C. shall D. must
20. Students in many schools _____ have chewing gum. It is against the rules.
    A. mustn't B. don't have to C. shouldn't D. ought no
21. I _____ ride a horse when I was young, but not now
    A. can b. could c. would d. might

V. USE THE APPROPRIATE RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND FILL THE BLANK SPACES FROM THE FOLLOWING LISTS. (1.5% each)

A. whom	B. which	C. whose	D. who

22. Joseph Conrad_____ was a Polish seaman became famous as an English writer.
23. Abraham Lincoln, _____ most Americans like, was assassinated in a theatre hall.
24. As a university student, you should know _____ books are more important for you.
25. The man_____ car was stolen yesterday has reported the crime to the police.
26. Citrus fruits, _____ have been exposed to cool temperatures during maturation, are sweeter than those that have been kept in hot temperatures.

VI .CHANGE THE FOLLOWING DIRECT SPEECHES INTO INDIRECT (REPORTED) SPEECHES. (1.5%each)

27. "Don't touch it!"
    The police warned us_____
28. "I will be in Sheraton Addis tomorrow."
    My father told me _____
29. "Where are you coming from now?"
    The director asked me _____
30. "Water boils at 100°c at room temperature?"
    Our chemistry teacher told us_____
31. "I don't like rats."
    The boy said _____

ANSWER SHEET

NAME _____ IDNO_____ GROUP _____

READING PASSAGE

1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____ 5._____
6._____ 7._____ 8._____ 9._____ 10._____
11._____ 12._____ 13._____ 14._____ 15 _____

MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS

16._____ 17._____ 18._____ 1 9._____ 20._____ 21._____

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

22._____ 23._____ 24._____ 25._____ 26._____

DIRECT SPEECHES INTO INDIRECT (REPORTED) SPEECHES.

27. The police warned us _____

28. My father told me _____

29. The director asked me _____

30. Our chemistry teacher told us_____.

31. The boy said _____