Haramaya University

Department of English

Language and Literature

A supplementary English Language Questions

for Remedial Students

May 2022/2023

Model Yes/no questions

1. _____the school fee yet**?**

A. Did you pay

C. Do you pay

B. Are you paying

D. Have you paid

2. You look nervous. _____ about what happened yesterday morning?

A. Do you think

C. You think

B. Are you thinking

D. You are thinking

In direct/polite questions

1. Can you tell us_____

A where you were born?

B where you were born.

C where were you born?

D where were you born.

2. I wonder if you know where_____

A is the bus station**?**

B is the bus station.

C the bus station is**?**

D the bus station is.

3. Do you know who _____?

A. is the driver of this car　　C. the driver is of this car

B. the driver of this car is　　D. the driver of is this car

4. The students asked him _____.

A.what was he doing　　C. what was doing he

B.what is he doing　　D. what he was doing

5. He wondered _____.

A. why did she persist in making the error

B. why she persisted in making the error

C. why did she persist to make the error

D. why she persisted to make the error

6. The teacher asked me why _____.

A. I was late　　C. am late

B. was I late　　D. were you late

7. My mother asked me _____

A. doing I was.　　C. what I was doing.

B. I doing was.　　D. what was I doing?

8. The students asked him _____.

A. What was he doing

B. What is he doing

C. what was doing he

D. what he was doing

Relative Pronouns

1. The man _____ you saw crossing the road is my uncle.

A.whoseB. whom C. which D. what

2. I went to the restaurant_____ I read about in the newspaper.

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

3. The man _____ I was talking to last week gave me another version of the events.

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

4. The school _____ I was educated has been demolished.

A. where B. that C. whose D. whom

5. I am working for a construction company_____ head office is in Leeds.

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

6. The footballer _____ had taken drug was banned from playing again.

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

7. The old man managed to tell his son _____ he kept all his money only a few minutes before he died.

   A. whether B. which C. when D. where

8. The tallest teacher _____ the students were talking about is one of the most diligent person in our kebele.

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

9. We are grateful to patriots _____ sacrificed their lives for the survival of our independence

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

10. He jumped into the car _____ was waiting outside the bank but he didn’t know the police had already arrested his friend and were waiting for him.

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

11. Children _____ families are broken suffer a lot.

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

12. _____ of these materials do I need to make a mat, sisal or clay?

A. How C. which

B. What D. whose

13. Fatuma is one of the kindest person _____.

A.that I know

C. who I know

B. whom I know

D. which I know

1. The laptop**, _____,** was broken before an hour.

   A. That I bought yesterday C. Which I bought yesterday

   B. Who I bought yesterday D. Whom I bought yesterday

2. The car_____was crashed.

   A. **,**that I bought yesterday**,** C. **,**which I bought yesterday**,**

   B. **,**who I bought yesterday**,** D. **,**whom I bought yesterday**,**

3. The man**, *who wears a green jacket,*** is a teacher.

Correlative Conjunctions

- Correlative conjunctions are coordinating words that work in pairs to join words, phrases, and clauses.

  Neither…. nor,

  Either….or,

  Not only….. but also.

  Both…..and etc.

1. _____Worku _____ Bayisa has come to school today. They are absent.

A. Either …….. or

B. Neither ……nor

C. Both …… and

D. Not only …… but also

2. You can _____ go to the cinema _____ read in the library. You cannot certainly stay here at home.

   A. either … or C. not only … but also

   B. both … and D. neither … nor

3. **Hannan:** Do you go to school by car or do you ride bicycle?

   Martha: _____. I always walk on foot.

   A. Neither C. Either of

   B. Both D. Either

4. _____ a loss _____ a draw will be good to us. We have to win the competition.

A. Both / and C. Neither / nor

B. Either / or D. Hardly / when

5. Leave_____ the printer _____ the copier out there. They are not functioning.

A. All/and B. neither/nor C. either/or D. both/and

6. Teenagers and cats have a lot in common. _____ cats _____ teenagers turn their heads when we call them.

A. Neither/nor C. Either/or

B. Not only/and D. Both/and

7. The production manager promised _____a pay rise_____ certain amount of bonus to the workers since he was delighted with the productivity of the company.

A. not only/but also C. neither/nor

B. either/or D. never/ever

8. Neither the poor nor the rich in Ethiopia _____ to innovate new things.

   A. need C. needing

   B. needs D. is needing

9. Biniam is _____ Ethiopian _____ Eritrean. He is a colored American.

   A. neither…nor C. weather…or

   B. both…and D. either…or

10. A: Does James play basket ball or foot ball**?**

B: He plays _____ basket ball _____ foot ball. He plays cricket .

A. both……and

B. neither……nor

C. either……or

D. not only……but also

11. Neither the students nor the teacher _____ absent today.

A. is

B. are

C. has

D. were

12. Neither the teacher nor the students _____ absent today.

A. is C. has

B. are D. were

13. Not only the teacher but also the students_____ absent today

A. is C. has

B. are D. were

14. Not only the students but also teacher _____ absent today

A. is C. has

B. are D. were

Gerunds and Infinitives

1. The women finished _____ cake before the bride arrived.

   A. to make B. making C.to made D. made

2. Do you enjoy _____ other countries?

   A.to visit B. visiting C. visits D. visit

3. I always enjoy _____ to spiritual songs.

   A. to listen B. listening C. listen D. listened

4. The prisoners were made _____ down.

A. to kneel C. kneeling

B. kneel D. to kneeling

5. I have decided _____ some new football boots.

A. to buy C. in buying

B. buying D. to buying

6. You should make Yenenesh _____ harder if you want her to pass her examination.

A.to work C. works

B. work D. working

7. They gave up _____Cigarette following the doctor’s warning.

A. to smoke C. smoking

B. smoke D. to smoking

8. The teacher wouldn’t let _____ until 5 o’clock.

A. them to see her

B. them seeing her

C. their see her

D. them see her

9. I was overjoyed _____ you at the party.

A. seeing

B. for seeing

C. in seeing

D. to see

10. I managed _____ the bag I was looking for.

A. getting B. got C. to get D. get

Order of Adjectives

1. Their dog is a _____ shepherd.

   A. brown big German C. German big brown

   B. big brown German D. big German brown

2. She was wearing a _____dress to the party.

   A. gorgeous black silk dinner C. black gorgeous silk dinner

   B. gorgeous dinner black silk D. gorgeous black dinner silk

Order of Adverbs

1. The tourist arrived_____

A. last night safely in Axum C. in Axum last night safely

B. safely in Axum last night D. last night in Axum safely

2. Which one of the following sentences is grammatically correct?

A.I went to school in the morning at seven o’clock.

B.I went to school at seven o’clock in the morning.

C.I went at seven o’clock in the morning to school.

D.I went at seven o’clock to school in the morning.

3. Which one of the following is **WRONG?**

A.She was working hard in the farm yesterday.

B. They talked peacefully in the hall last week

C. They played happily in the snow all day.

D. She arrived today at 6’ o, clock.

Order of two similar Adverbs

1. He went to Oromiya Region Jimma =two place adverb=wrong
2. He went to Jimma Oromiya Region =two place adverb= correct
3. He arrived **today** a**t 2: 00 o. clock** =two time adverb=wrong
4. He arrived at 2:00 o, clock today =two time adverb=correct
5. He visited America in 2007 in June= place, two time adverb=wrong
6. He visited America in June, 2007.

Note: Here **June** is more specific than **in 2007.**

Comparison

1. People are never satisfied. The more they have,

   A. the less they want C. the least they want

   B. the more they want D. more they want

2. This bag isn't _____ it looks.

   A. as lightly as C. brighter

   B. as light as D. the lightest

3. In many popular movies today, the heroes are _____ armed than the villains.

A. more heavily C. heavier

B. more heavy D. more heavier

4. Abebe has a good voice and sings very well, but Kassa has a _____ voice.

A. better C. the worst

B. the best D. good

5. The _____I read, the more curious I become.

A. more B. most C. much D. good

6. This is the_____ exam that I have ever had.

A. lovely C. lovelier

B. most loveliest D. loveliest

7. The more he thought about the problem, _____ the solution seemed to be.

A. easier B. the easiest C. easiest D. the easier

8. It was only a narrow escape. No _____ had I left the station than the explosion took place.

A. later C. faster

B. quicker D .sooner

9. Mr. Mohammed is _____ in the town.

A .very richer than all people B. richer than any people

B. the richest than all other people D. richer than all other people

10. These days crops are becoming _____.

A. more and more expensive

B. more expensive and more expensive

C. more expensive and more

D. most expensive and most expensive

11. The more people who lend a hand, _____we will have to do later.

A. the lesser

B. the little

C. the least

D. the less

12. Who is _____ film actor in the world?

A. the better C. a better

B. the best D. a best

13. _____ people live in the countryside than 50 years ago.

A. Few B. Fewer

C. Less D. little

14. Mrs. Helen appears to be _____ than her husband.

A. smart B. smarter

C. more smarter D. the smarter

Quantifiers

1. We didn’t have tickets, but we got into the stadium without _____ difficulty.

   A. any B. little

   C. some D. many

2. Hana had saw hardly_____one she knew in the meeting

   A. any B. little

   C. some D. many

3. She seldom drinks_____alcohol.

A. any B. some C. little D. few

4. I have got_____ time, so I can respond one or two questions only.

A. much C. a little

B. little D. few

5. _____ has been written about the causes of poverty and unemployment.

A. Some B. Few C. Many D. Much

6. He went to hotel to eat his lunch because there was _____at his home that he had to eat.

A. a few B. few C. a little D. little

7. Has she sent_____messages after departure?

A. none B. nothing C. some D. any

8. Dereje doesn’t have_____time to study. He is going to take the exam after an hour.

A. a lot B. many C. much D. little

9. They are left with very_____ patience; they won’t tolerate us anymore.

A. little C. less

B.few D. a little

10. There is _____ sugar in the bottle, so we can’t drink even a cup of coffee.

A. few C. little

B. a few D. a little

11. Selamawit went to a hotel to have lunch because there was _____food at home that she could eat.

A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

- **Choose the correct quantifiers from the brackets to make a meaningful sentences**

1. Hawa had_____ time, so she couldn’t talk with Azeb.

   A. a little B. little C. some D. many

2. The meeting was cancelled because _____ participants arrived on time

   A. few B. a few C. many D. a little

3. _____time do you need to finish the work?

   A. How much B. how many C. How often D. How far

4. There are too _____ students in the library

A. a lot B. many C. lots of D. much

5. Have you visited_____ foreign countries?

A. any B. some C. many D. a few

6. She didn’t want to take _____ medicine.

A. any B. some C. a lot D. lots of

7. _____people know about what they will do.

A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

8. He has _____friends; he often goes alone.

A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

9. We spend _____of our time listening to the radio.

A. most B. few C. little D. a little

10. He knows _____English. He can’t communicate with jack.

A. a little B. little C. some D. many

Clause of Reason

- When we want to explain the reason why something happened or why someone did something, we use a clause of reason introduced by a conjunction **(as, since, because)** or
- a **noun phrase** introduced by
- ***because of,***
- ***due to,***
- ***owing to,*** or
- ***on account of.***

Because

- We use because before a clause **(subject + verb or sentences).**
- It can be used **at the beginning** or **at the end of a sentence**
- A comma is used when the clause of reason is **at the beginning** of the sentence.

Example

- We didn’t go **because** it was raining heavily.
- **Because** the event was cancelled, they lost their deposits.
- I stayed home **because** it was raining.

Because of

- We use **because of** before a noun phrase.
- The concert was postponed **because of** the heavy rain.
- The tennis player had to retire **because of** the injury.

As/since

- We use **as** and **since** in a very similar way to **because**.
- They are followed by **subject + verb** and
- can be used **at the beginning** or **at the end of** a sentence.

Examples

- The government urged people to stay indoors ***since/as*** more rain are forecast for the entire weekend.
- **As/Since** the roads were blocked; the victims had to be rescued by helicopter.
- I stayed home **since** it was raining.
- I stayed home **as** it was raining.

1. I couldn’t come to school on foot _____ the difficult weather condition of this week.

   A. because C. as a result

   B. because of D. so that

2. Chaltu loves her father more than her mother _____he supported her to go to school.

   A. then C. in addition

   B. however D. because

Clause of Result

- We use clauses of result to talk about the result of an action or situation.

So

- We can use **so + subject + verb** at the end of a sentence to mean ***-this is why.***
- We didn’t have anything to do**, so we decided** to rent a film.
- I worked very hard today**, so** I’m exhausted.

For this reason

- We normally use for this reason at the beginning of a sentence.
- We use a comma after it.
- Rent is very expensive in Boston. ***For this reason,*** we decided to move to Ohio.
- He threatened to commit suicide. ***For this reason,*** we kept him under surveillance.

As a result, /consequently/therefore

- As a result, consequently and therefore are normally used at the beginning of a sentence, followed by a comma.

Example

- The flight was delayed due to the storm. ***As a result,*** many passengers complained.
- Animals were his only true passion. ***Therefore,*** he decided to study Animal Science.
- Animals were his only true passion. ***Consequently,*** he decided to study Animal Science.

- Structure
- **Such a/an+adjective/adverb+noun+that**

1. It was _____ **strong** eruption that it damaged the small island.

A. so C. such a

B. such D. too

2. They are _____hard working students that I am happy with them.

A. so B. such C. such a D. very

3. Doctor Artist Ali Birra is _____great singer _____he has got a lot of awards.

A.so/ that C. such that

B. such a/that D. so a/that

4. Nilson Mandella’s speech was _____ impressive _____ it was hyphenated with applauses.

A.so/that C. such an/that

B. too/to D. so/to

5. It was_____difficult journey that we became very tired in the middle of the day.

A. so a C. such a

B. so D. such

6. It was _____ exciting Film_____ everyone was very pleased when the Film was Finished.

   A. such an …… that C.so …… that

   B. such a …….. that D. very ……that

7. She was _____ beautiful _____ she won the beauty contest.

   A.so that, _____ C. so… that

   B. such that, _____ D. such a … that

9. Markos is _____ that he has scored 9 A’s in EGSECE.

A. such intelligent C. such an intelligent student

B.so intelligent student D. so an intelligent student

10. Mekedes is_____a beautiful girl_____every one likes her.

A. so----------that C. such --------as

B. so that-------not D. such---------that

11. She was_____great singer that everyone came to listen to her.

A. so B. such C. very D. such a

12.

Clause of contrast

- Clauses of contrast (or concession) are used to show the difference between two statements.
- We can use ***although, even though, though, despite/in spite of, however,*** etc.
- **Although, even though, though**
- We can use although/even though/though at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence followed by a clause **(subject + verb).**

- We **NEVER** use a comma after although/ even though/ though.
- **Although/Even though/though** we had a bad game, we won.
- We won, **although/even though** we had a bad game.
- **Although** studying English seems difficult, it’s simpler than you think.
- **Although** he is rich, he has no girlfriend.
- **Even if** you take a taxi, you will still miss your plane.
- You will go to that cinema **even if** they don’t allow you.

However

- We use however to connect two different sentences. We normally use however at the beginning of the second sentence after a full stop (.) or a semi-colon (;).
- However, is **ALWAYS** followed by a comma.
- Examples
- We didn’t like the hotel. **However,** we had a fantastic time.
- Scientists disagree with this theory**; however,** it’s never been proven right.
- I don’t like him**; however,** I agree that he’s a good manager.
- I really enjoyed that movie. **However,** I prefer the book.

- **Despite/in spite of (prepositions)**
- Despite and in spite of are normally followed by a **noun or a -ing** verb.
- They can go at **the beginning** or in **the middle** of the sentence.
- **Despite/In spite of** the rain, we went to the concert.
- They arrived **despite/in spite of** leaving very early.
- We can use a clause (subject + verb) after despite/in spite of + the fact that.
- Examples
- We went out ***despite/in spite of the fact that*** it was raining.

1. _____they tried their best**,** the doctor could not save the injured person’s life.

A. Even though B. No matter how

C. If D. since

2. _____the team worked during the weekend**,** they couldn’t finish the urgent assignment.

A. Despite C. However

B. Although D. Because

3. _____ working day and night, Meseret could not be successful.

A. Despite B. However C. Although D. Even if

4. _____she knows many people, she hasn’t got any real friend.

A. Despite B. However C. Although D. Inspite

5. _____ Welday used to smoke, he seems to be in a good health.

A. Despite of C. despite

B. Although D. in spite of

Clause of Purpose

- We use certain clauses to show why somebody does something.
- These are called clause of purpose.
- They are introduced with

To + infinitive

- The most common way to express purpose in English is **to +infinitive.**
- The student worked hard **to pass** the test.

In order to/so as to +(V_1) infinitive

- ***In order to or so as to + infinitive*** are more common in formal English, mainly in writing.

Negative forms

- The negative forms are in **order not to** and **so as not to + infinitive.**
- We were asked to stay in **order to finish** the project.
- He left home early in **order not to be** late.
- Use a plastic hammer **so as to avoid** damage.
- They walked quietly **so as not to wake up** the children

1. Each subject teacher must give continuous assessment _____ check their students' progress.

   A. in order that C. so that to

   B. so as to D. in order that to

2. The students walked down to the school quickly _____ late.

   A. so that to be C. so to be

   B. in order to be D. so as not to be

3. I phoned her _____ to apologize.

A.so B. in order C. so that D. such that

4. The Ministry of Health gives us regular education on Covid-19 _____help ourselves from contracting the virus.

A.to have B. so C. so as to D. then

5. He had to run for two hours so as _____

A. he can save his life C. he could evade his enemies

B. to save his life D. he should overcome his fears

6. He came in quietly ----------wake the child.

A. so as B. so as to C. in order to D. in order not to

7. You should have all the information required .....complete the form.

A. in order to C. so as

B. as a result D. so that

8. He studies hard _____fail an exam.

A. so that C. so as not

B. in order not to D. don’t to

9. Ebba has worked very hard _____he could stand first in his class.

A.for B. so as to C. because D. in order that

In case

- To express purpose, we can also use in case + subject + verb.
- We use this form to talk about precautions, when we do something because something not wanted might happen.
- In case is used to give possible future reason for a present action.
- **Examples**
- I am buying some food **in case** I am hungry later.

(=I am buying it now, before I get hungry)

In case + present tense – is used to describe future situations

- Examples

Take your hat **in case** it **gets** too hot.

- I won’t tell Selam **in case** she **tells** everyone else.

In case + past tense – is used to describe why something did something.

- Examples
- We **took** an umbrella **in case** it rained.
- I **wrote** my first draft in pencil **in case** I needed to change it

In case is often used to give advice and warnings.

- Don’t go out without a coat **in case** you get cold.
- Use plastic gloves when treating someone else’s wounds **in case** they are HIV positive.

1. I took the breed out of the freezer _____ it would defrost.

A. to C. in order to

B. in case D. so that

2. Take another tyre _____there is a puncture.

A/ in case B/ so that C/ lest D/ so

3. The hospital has a backup generator_____there is power failure

A. instead B. in case C. in the case of that D. then

Passive Voice

1. Please wait for a few minutes only. Your recommendation letter _____ now

   A. is being written C. was being written

   B. is writing D. has been written

2. A new road _____ in our village by the government.

   A.is build B. is built C. has built D. had built

3. The children _____around the factory by the manager.

   A.is taken C. were taken

   B. was taken D. took

Conditionals

1. If I a million birr, I would have bought a villa house in Hawassa.

   A. have had B. had had C. has had D. have

2. _____you as soon as I get home.

   A. I’m telephoning C. I could telephone

   B. I’ll telephone D. I telephoned

3. If it rained now, farmers potatoes

A. will have planted C. would plant

B. would have planted D. can plant

4. He_____buy the car on condition that he sells his villa

A. were C. would

B. will D. had

5. Your daughter’s performance is good, and if she hard, she _____perform better than this.

A. studied /will C. studies /will

B. studies /would D. studied /can

6. If had I known the carpenter was going to take three days to show up, I _____ the materials and done the work myself. It would have been finished by now.

A. will get C. would have gotten

B. might get D. will have gotten

7. Had he known the fact, he _____ married her happily.

A. wouldn’t have C. won’t

B. wouldn’t be D. had

8. As soon as I _____ from school, I will do all my assignments including the work sheets.

A. will return C. would return

B. return D. returns

10. If I had a lot of money, I _____ a beautiful car.

A. will buy C. would buy

B. would have buy D. would bought

11. If you made more efforts, you_____ be able to succeed in the new future.

A. would have C. must

B. will D. would

12. _____no central government at that time, there would have been no peace in the land.

A. There had been

C. Had there been

B. If there was

D. Should there be

13. Had he known the consequences of arrogance, he_____ modestly?

A. would have acted

C. would act

B. would acted

D. had acted

13. I won’t let them enter my class _____ .

A. unless they don’t bring permission paper

B. unless they will bring permission paper

C. unless they bring permission paper

D. unless they had brought permission paper

14. If you_____your children, they will lead their life easily.

A. educated

B. educate

C. had educated

D. are educated

15. Hanna would be very sad if her parents _____her to marry the man who is much older than her.

A. will oblige C. had obliged

B. would oblige D. obliged

16. If technology were to become available, we _____ able to expand our business.

A. had been C. will be

B. would be D. would have been

17. If he had driven a bit more carefully, he _____ an accident.

A. would not have got.

B. would have been got.

C. would not have been got.

D. will not get.

Preposition

1. Have you ever heard that a cheetah is capable_____ running at the same speed equal _____ that of a race car.

   A. of / to B. for / in C. at / by D. of / by

2. Tariku was born_____4:00 pm_____June 12 1994_____Black Lion Hospital, Addis Ababa.

   A. at/of/by C. at/in/in

   B. at/on/in D. at/in/on

3. Kedir is good _____ all his friends and has good manner with the community in the town round.

A. at C. for

B. to D. of

4. You are certainly capable _____this problem.

A.to solve B. in solving

B.by solving D. of solving

5. Shakespeare became famous _____ writing lovely sonnets.

A. at C. by

B. on D. for

6. He is responsible_____ managing the property.

A. to C. for

B. with D. at

7. Could you turn left _____ the next junction.

A. in B. through C. on D. at

8. My brother is very good _____ swimming.

A.in B. for C. with D. at

The Future Tense

1. There _____ a thunderstorm later. Look at those clouds!

   A .is B. will have been C. is going to be D. would be

2. They have decided to leave Ethiopia. Really? I_____them off tomorrow.

   A. will see C. am going to see

   B. am seeing D. see

3. There are a lot of black clouds in the sky. It _____.

A. rains C. will rain

B. is going to rain D. must rain

Articles

1. A man called Charless Lindbergh was _____first person to fly across _____ Atlantic Ocean alone.

   A. the/the

   B. a/an

   C. the/an

   D. the/___

Enough

It can be used as an adjective and as an adverb

When it come before a noun, it is considered as an adjective, but when it comes after an adjective or adverb, it becomes an adverb

Example

- Sara has **enough money** to buy a car

  = enough comes before a noun **money**.

Thus, it is considered as an adjective.

- Jack is **healthy enough** to join the army

 =health=adjective.

Therefore, enough is considered as an adverb as it comes after an adjective

- He drove fast **enough** to reach the meeting on time
- Here fast=adverb. Thus, enough comes after an adverb.
- Therefore, enough is considered as an adverb.

1. The boy is _____ to get married.

   A. too young C. young enough

   B. enough young D. so young

2. His son is_____to vote in an election
3. His son is_____to know what is good or bad.

4. The weather was _____ hot to sit many hours at the meeting. Everyone was sweating and nobody was courageous _____ to post pone that boring meeting.

A. too/enough

B. very/enough

C. enough/too

D. absolutely/enough