Repi Primary School English Supplementary Book for Grade 7 & 8 With Detailed Explanations of Regional Primary School Leaving Examination Questions

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Unit – One

Parts Of Speech

1.1 Noun- is a word that we use for the names of: a person, place, animal, things and the environment in general.

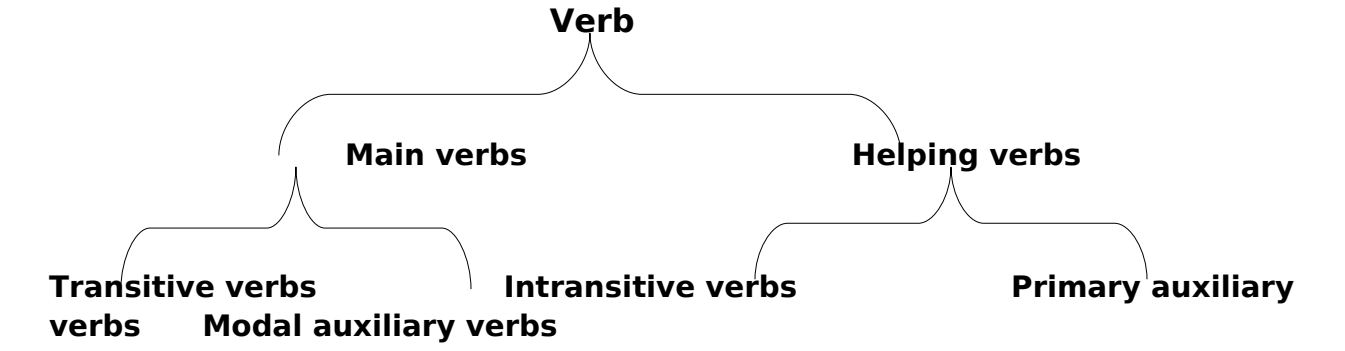
Example: Abebe, Addis Ababa, Tiger, house, soap, cloud etc.

1.2 Pronoun is a word that we use instead of a noun. And pronouns can be subjective, objective, possessive adjective and possessive pronouns.

	Subjective		Objective	Possessive adj.	Possessive pronouns
	Singular	Plural	Singular plural	Singular plural	Sigular Plural
1st person	I	we	me us	my our	mine ours
2nd person	you	you	You you	Your your	Yours yours
3rd person	He/she/it	they	Him/her/it them	His/her/their its	His/hers theirs

Eg.

1.3 Verb is a word that shows an action of what the noun or pronoun do or does.



- are verbs those require an object
- S+V+O like write, Breake, kill etc

- are verbs those don't require an object
- has S+V pattern like laugh, lie, die, live, stop Sink etc

- are verbs
- to be – is, am, are, was
- to do-do, does, did …
- to have – has - had

- are verbs like will- would can-could - may-might - must-have to - dare, need etc

1.4 Adverb- is a word that tells the meaning of the verb, the adjective, the preposition or another adverb when we have two and above adverbs in a sentence

And the correct order of adverbs is MPT.

Eg.	I	have	danced	beautifully	at the concert	yesterday.
	S	L.V	M.V	Manner	Place	Time

1.5 Adjective- is a word that describes the noun or pronoun order of adjectives in a sentence.

- NQSSCOMP
- N- number
- Q- Quality
- S- Shape
- S- Size
- C- Color
- O- Origin
- M- material
- P- purpose /

Value/Opinion → Size → Shape → age → temperature → shape → color – red, black

- Lovely/ chiming delilibus etc
  - small - huge - Tiny
  - round square rectangular
  - old - young
  - hot - cold - freezing
  - origin – Swidish - Ethiopian
  - material - plastic -silver etc

1.6 Conjunction is a word that we use to join words, phrases, clauses or sentences together.

1.6.1 – Coordinate conjunction – FANBOYS

F= for O= or

A= and Y= yet

N= nor S= so

B= but

1.6.2 – Subordinate conjunctions like:

Although, somehow, even if, because, since, as, as if even though, though however

1.6.3 – Correlative conjunctions – are conjunctions like:

- neither------- nor

- either -------- or

- both --------- and

- not only ------ but also

- whether ------ or etc

1.7 **Preposition** is a word that shows the relationships of a noun or pronoun with the object

- are words like in, on, under, in front of, back, near, at over, behind far

Eg. The talde is in the house

Subject verb preposition object

1.8 Interjection is a word or phrase that we use to express our emotion and feeling.

e.g. Bravo !

Oh, smart !

Look, what a smart gift is !

Incredible !

Exercise:- Write your own sentence for each parts of speed.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Note : Too VS Enough

Too	Enough
- Too + adj/ adverb Eg. This skirt is too expensive - Too much + uncountable noun. Eg. I drank too much water. - Too many + countable noun Eg. She put too many eggs in the cake - Verb + too much Eg. He complains too much - Too- means more than enough ▪ An excessive degree, or plenty ▪ Unnecessary , averly, to a fault - Too little + uncountable noun Eg. There is too little sugar in the coffee - Too + adverb Eg. They are in trouble since their Company is producing <u>too</u> <u>Slowly</u> to cover the fee.	- Enough + Noun eg- We don't have enough people for it. -I have enough sugar for the ceremony. – Adjective + enough Eg. It is hot enough for us to enjoy it - Verb + enough eg. I don't exercise enough today. - Enough means sufficient, all that is required, needed, appropriate. - it also means adequate number or amount - means as much as necessary, nuff, eg. Large enough to achieve a purpose

<u>Exercise</u> : write down your own sentences by using 'too' and 'enough'

UNIT – TWO

Subject - Verb – Agreement

Rule 1. When we join two nouns or noun phrases with.

- As well as
- Along with
- In addition
- Together with , the verb always agree with the first subject .
  Eg. The teacher as well as his students has done it.
  (The verb has agree with the noun- the teacher.)

Rule 2. Every one

Every body
Some one
Some body
Any one
Any body
Each
Every

take singular verb
eg. Some one has stolen my pen.

Rule 3. Neither ------- nor
Either -------- or
Not only ------ but also

the verb agrees with the nearest subject.

Eg. Neither the teachers nor their secretary has seen it before.

(The verb has agree with the second subject the secretary)

Rule 4. The /we/I/ you/ takes plural verb.

Eg. They are writing their note from the board

I have done it before.

Rule 5. He/she/it – takes singular verb.

Eg. He has bought a new guide – English.

It is good and something to be seen.

Rule 6. When the sentence begins with a phrase.

- A number of – takes plural verb
- The number of – takes singular verb.

Eg. A number of candidates were interviewed.

The number of candidates was interviewed.

Rule 7. Nouns those end in 'S' like : riches, thanks , troups, students, belongings, congratulations etc take plural verb

Rule 8. When two nouns together express a single idea, the verb must be singular.

Eg. – Bread and tea is her main snack

- Slow and steady wins the race.
- The black and white dag is barking at you.

Rule 9. Some nouns those end in – s takes singular verb like mathematics, physics, united nations, checkers, mumps, Athens, economics, electronics, linguistics etc take singular verb.

Eg. Mathematics is my favorite subject.

Rule 10. The phrases each of
Every one of
Either etc takes singular verb

Eg. Every one of you is expected to bring the text in class.

Exercise: Write an example for each rule of subject verb agreement.

1. _____
2. _____

3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

UNIT – THREE

Sentence and main sentence elements

3.1. What is sentence?

Sentence is a group of words that has a complete meaning and thought. It must be accepted in the speaker of the language.

Eg. Helen is singing a song.

- I was born 400 years ago. It is not a sentence because correctness in grammar is not enough for a sentence to be sentences, rather it must be accepted.

3.2. types of sentence: Based on structure, sentences can be seen in four types.

3.2.1. simple sentence – is a sentence which has just one independent clause

Eg. Mr. fikadu is an Ethiopian artist.

3.2.2. compound sentence- is a sentence that contains at least two independent clauses. These independent clauses can be combined with a comma and coordinating conjunction or with a semicolon.

Eg. – I kicked the ball, and it hit the net.

- I'm happy, but my kids are always complaining

3.2.3. Complex sentence is a sentence which has one independent clause and one or more dependent clause

Eg. The alarm was raised as soon as the fire was discovered because he organized his fourths by theme , it was easier for his readers to follow.

3.2.4. Compound – complex sentence – is a sentence which contains at least two independent clauses and at least on dependent clause.

Eg. Although he recognized his sources by theme, he decided to arrange theme chronologically and he carefully followed the MEAL plan for organization.

3.3. Main sentence elements

Subject- The subject of a sentence is a noun or equivalent pronoun, gerund or an infinitive that is the starting point of the sentence.

Eg. – To listen is to suffer.

(Infinitive)

- Talking is his only exercise

(gerund)

Verb- is a word that shows an action, is what the doer of the action do or does on the receiver of the action.

Eg. I have broken the glass.

Subject L.V M.Verb Object

Object- is a second subject that is the receiver of the action from the doer of the action.

Eg. I have kicked the ball to the net.

-Subject L.V M.Verb Object adverb

- Does of - receiver of

The action action

Direct object- is an object which receives the action from the does and followed by transitive verbs.

Eg. Abebe killed the lion

S V Direct object

Indirect object- are nouns or pronouns that indentify to whom or for whom the action of the verb is performed as well as who is receiving the direct object.

Eg. Abel offered me kitifo.

Doer of the action — action — indirect object — direct object – something to

is the one to whom — be offered.

that kitifo is offered

- receiver of the direct object

Note: Object- is something which is tangilde, visible or a thing that has physical existence.

Direct object- is anon living thing that or an object which receives the action of the verb. And it could be a word, phrase, or clause.

Eg. – He kicked a ball. - Word

- He kicked a big red ball. - Phrase

- He slapped the guy who is wearing a black leather jacket - clause

Indirect object- is a noun or pronoun who or whom the action is worked up on

- Precedes the direct object and tells to whom or for whom the action of the verb is done. It is who receives the direct object.

Eg. He gave me a car.

Subject doer — action — Io — Do – something to be given . object

of the action. — word verb — – receiver of the

direct object

- I showed him the mobile that I had bought- S +V +IO + C.

Note- C- means in the above example – complement

Complement is a word or group of words that describe or rename the subject, followed by helping verbs.

Eg. She looks tired – S + V + adjective(complement)

S V adj

-The woman over there is engineer

S adverb verb noun- (complement)

- I sent her a birth day gift – S + V+IO + DO

S V IO DO

-She gave her dog a bone

S V IO DO

-The class picked kedir as class representative

S V DO Object complement – is a word group of word that adds information to the direct object

-The school hired Dr. Temesgen as supervisor.

S V DO OC

UNIT FOUR

TENSES

4.1. Present Tense- is a tense which has the same form as the infinitive, but adds –s,-es and –ies for third person singulars

Eg. She works in laboratory

Uses: for habitual action, every day activity.

Eg. He goes to school every day.

-To talk about slientific facts, general and universal touths

Eg. Water boils at 100^0_c at normal condition.

-For dramatic narrative.

Eg. When the curtain opens--------

-For conditional sentence types – probable /likely condition.

Eg. If I know the answer , I will tell you it

-In clause -main clause

- simple present - simple future

- to talk about permanent situations .

Eg. My father owns it.

4.2. Present continuous tense is a tense which is formed with the present tense of verb to be and present participle.

Eg. I am writing a letter to my brother.

They are working hard to finish it in time.

Uses- for an action happening now.

Eg. Lool, it is raining heavily.

- for an action happening at this time but not necessarily at the time of speaking

Eg. I am teaching English in high school.

-To talk about temporary situations.

Eg. I'm studing really hard for my exams.

4.3. Present perfect tense – form: has/have + past participle of the verb .

Uses- to talk about a time period that is not finished.

Eg. I have written a rough plan this morning. (it is still morning)

-For an action which begins in the past, but finishes at the time of speaking .

Eg. I haven't seen you for ages(But I see you now)

-To show that something happened at some point in the past before now. We don't state when it happened.

Eg. I have collected plenty of in for mation.

(at some point before now and I will use it to write my essay)

-To talk about a present situation which started in the past, usually with for /since

Eg. I have worked hard since morning.

-To talk about something that happened at on unstated time in the past but is connected to the present.

Eg. I have read all the books on the reading list (I have the notes now)

4.4. Present perfect continuous tense

Form: has/have + been + present participle (V-ing)

- For an action which began in the past and is still continuing.

Eg. I’m sorry, I’m late, How you been waiting long?

- we can use either present perfect or present perfect continuing to show how long a situation or activity has been going on.

Eg. – I have been feeling tired since I started this work.

- I have work at the restaurant since I came here.

- To emphasize how long:

Eg. I have been reading for the past two weeks.

-To focus on the activity itself.(It doesn’t show whether the activity is completed or not.)

4.5. Simple past tense: form: S + V_2 + Object

Verb –d Verb –ed

Eg. Reserved worked

-Many verbs are irregular like:

- fly – flew – flown

-sing – sang- sung

- go – went – gone

- be – was – been etc

Uses : to talk about completed actions, often the time is mentioned.

Eg. I met her yesterday.

-to give a serious of actions in order that they happened.

Eg. He picked up the letter; read it and fore it into pieces. The burglar came in through the front door, picked up the woman’s hand bag, emptied it out and stole her purse.

-to talk about past repeated actions.

Eg. When her son got order he often went out to visit his friends after school.

-to talk about long term situations in the past which are no longer true.

Eg. Simegnew worked for the police force for our 17 years. Explorers at that time believed that the world was flat.

4.6. Past continuous tense: is formed with the past tense of verb to be + present participle verb

Eg. I was working hard in the garden.

Ie was/were + V-ing

Uses: To provide back ground scene to an action or event with when, while.

Eg. He was doing his home work in his room when the burglar came into him.

-To indicate gradual development

Eg. It was getting darker.

-With appoint of time, to express an action which began before that time and probably continued after it.

Eg. At eight he was having breakfast.

(He had started it before eight)

- To refer the longer action from two past events actions.

Eg. My brother studing in the university when I went there.

4.7. Past perfect tense: is formed with had and past participle of a verb

Eg. I had worked there.

She had written the letter.

Uses: when we are talking about the past and want to mention something that happened earlier.

Eg. His father was a composer and his grandfather had also been a musician.

-To refer the past of past from two past actions

Eg. When mozart was, five of his siblings had already died

=Simple past tense = past perfect tense

= recently completed action = earlier action

= 2nd action = the first action

-To clarify two past events.

Eg. When I got home, my husband looked dinner.

(I got home and my husband cooked dinner)

-When I got home, my husband had cooked dinner.

(My husband cooked dinner before I got home)

-To report past events using reporting verbs.

Eg. The man told me that he had met my father a long time before.

4.8. Past perfect continuous tense

form - had been + V-ing.

Uses: We use past perfect continuous tense to focus on how long an activity continued or to focus on the activity itself.

Eg. Time were hard and the family had been struggling for some time.

(to show how long)

-To talk about an action that went on up on a time in the past.

Eg. She had been teaching in elementary school before she joined college

4.9. Simple Future Tense: formed with

- Will + infinitive form of a verb

Uses: To make predictions, usually on our opinions or our past experience.

Eg. I think it will be extremely hot there.

-To talk about future events or facts that are not personal.

Eg. The prime minister will open the debate in parliament tomorrow.

-To talk about something we decide to do at the time of speaking.

Eg. Tell me all about it and I will pass on the information to the rest of the team.

-For future habitual actions.

Eg. Birds will build nests.

-For conditional tense type I – likely, probable condition.

Eg. If I get him, I will show you everything.

=simple present = simple future

4.10. Future continuous tense: is formed with

-Will be + V-ing.

Eg. I will be feeling nervous

Uses: To describe or predict events or situations continuing at a particular point in the future or over a period of time in the future.

Eg. I will be working on the report all next week.

I will be thinking of you in Gondar.

-To talk about events that are planned or already decided.

(This use is similar to the present continuous for future arrangements.)

Eg. I will be seeing sara at lunch.

4.11. Future perfect tense: is formed with:

- Will + have + past participle.

Uses: To talk about a future event that will finish before a specific time in the future, often with

Before/ by + fixed time / or in + amount of time

Eg. By the end of the year, I will have given the same talk at conferences!

In a week's time, I will have written the report.

4.12. Future perfect continuous: is formed with:

-Will + have + been + V-ing.

Eg. I will have been studing here for three months.

Uses: to show how long an activity or situation has been in progress before a specified time in the future. We usually mention the length of time.

Eg. By the end of the month, I will have been working here for three years.

Exercise: Write your own sentence for each types of tenses.

1. _____

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

The uses of For, Since, Ago, Just

i) Since – is used with a point of time. It is used with:

- Years- since 2010.
- Months – since October.
- Dates – since February 10.
- Days – since Monday.
- O'clock – since 2 o'clock.

And since is also used with morning, midday, yesterday, last week etc.

Examples: I have studied English since 2000.

-I have been a teacher since 2002.

-I haven't seen him since Monday.

-She has worked in our garage since morning.

ii) For- is used with a length of time.

Examples: For two years.

: For eight days.

: For six weeks.

: For two minutes.

: For an hour.

: For nine months etc.

-I have lived her for five years.

-I have taken the course for a year

-She has taught English for six weeks.

iii) Ago – is used with verbs in the simple past.

-Period of time + ago.

Eg. I started school ten years ago.

iV) Already – Means something happened sooner than expected.

Eg. A: How you eaten your lunch?

B: I have already eaten it.(= sooner than a expected)

- He has already gone.
(= sooner than expected.)

V) Just – Means a short time ago, to show recently completed action.

Eg. She has just gone out. (= She went a few minutes ago)

Vi) Yet – Means until now, up to now, still.

-Yet shows that the user is expecting something to happen.

Eg. I haven't told him yet.

Yet- is used only in negatives and questions.

Eg. Haven't you done it yet? – Question.

-She hasn't paid the fee yet – Negatives.

-He hasn't come yet.

Conditionals

Conditional sentences are sentences that we use to talk about:

- Probability / reality / likely
- Improbability / unreality / un likely and
- Impossibilities

Types: in English, there are three commonly used types of conditionals.

There are:

1) Probable / likely / real condition – has two parts.

If clause	main clause
- dependent clause	- independent clause
tense - simple present	- simple future tense

eg. If it rains tomorrow, we will sow teff.

If I know his name, I will tell you.

2) Improbable /Unlikely / unreal condition – has two parts.

If clause	main clause
Tense- simple past	- present conditional
	- would + V_1

Eg. If it rained tomorrow, we would sow teff .

If I knew his name, I would tell you.

3) Impossible condition

If clause	main clause

Tense -past perfect -perfect conditional

- $V_2 + V_3$ - would + have + V_3

Eg. If it had rained tomorrow, we would have sowed teff.

If I had known his name, I would have told you.

4) Zero conditional

	If clause	main clause
Tense	-simple present	-simple present

Eg. If you heat ice, it melts.
If people eat two much, they get fat.
If you touch afire, you get burned.

5) Unless – in conditionals.

Unless- means if ------ not ie if + subject + not.

Eg. If you don't stand early, you will mis the bus.
Unless you stand early, you will miss the bus.

6) Inversion rules in conditionals

Eg. If I were you, I would study hard.
Were I you , I would study hard.

Eg.2 If I had enough money, I would have bought a car.
- Had I had enough money, I would have bought a car.

Exercise: write your own three examples for each type of conditionals about you and your class mates.

Type I
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Type ii
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Type iii
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

Zero Condit
10. _____
11. _____

ional 12. _____

inversion of type ii
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

inversion of type iii
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____

Do and Make

When do we use do?

1) To talk about work, jobs or tasks. Note: we do not produce physical object.
Eg. - Have you done your home work?

-I wouldn't like to do that house work.

2) When we refer to activities in general without being specific. Here we use words like: thing, something, nothing, anything, everything etc

Eg. Hurry up! I have got things to do.

-Don't just stand here- do some thing

- Is there any thing I can do to help you?

3) We sometimes use do to replace a verb when the meaning is clear or obvious.

Eg. – Do I need to do my hair? (Do = brush or comb)

-Have you done the disher? (Done = washed)

- I will do the kitchen if you do the lawns. (do = clean)

4) Do can also be autlitiary verb (for making questions in the present tense)

Eg. Do you lke chocolate?

5) Collocations with do:

A. House work – laundry /dishes/ shopping etc

Exception Make the bed – put blanket, sheets, pillows in correct order.

B. work / study – do work, home work, business, good, great, report, course etc

C. Taking care of your or our body.

Do- exercise, your hair, your nails etc

D. General good or bad actions.

Do- anything, something, everything, nothing, well, good, bad, badly, the right thing, your best etc

- When do we use make?
  1) Make is used for producing, constructing, creating or building something new.
  2) To indicate the origin of a product or the materials that are used to make something.
     Eg. – His wedding ring is made of gold.
     - The watches were made in Ethiopia.
  3) For producing an action or reaction.
     Eg. – onions make your eyes water.
     -You made me happy.
     - It is not my fault. My brother made me do it

  4) Before a certain nouns about plans and decisions.

     Eg. – He had made arrangements to finish work early.

     -They are making plans for the weekend.

     -Can I use your phone to make a call?

     -Don't make a promise that you can not keep.

  5) We use make with nouns about speaking and certain sounds.

     Eg. – She made a nice comment about my dress.

     -The baby is a sleep, so don't make any noise.

  6) We use make with food, drink and meals.

     Eg. – I made a cake for her birth day.

     - She made a cup of tea.

     - I must go now. I have to make dinner.

  7) When something produces an action or reaction
     Eg. – Romantic movies make me cry.

     -The news made her so angry.

  8) Collocations of make.

A. Food – make – breakfast, lunch, dinner, sandwich, salad, cup of tea, reservation.

B. Money- make – money, profit, fortune, dollar

C. Relationships- make friends, love (have sex), a puss at (flirt with someone), fun of someone (tease, mock someone)

D. Communication – make – phone call, a joke, point, compliant, speech, prediction an excuse etc

Exception: don’t say – make a question – ask a question.

E. Plans and progress – make – plans, decision, mistake, progress, an attempt, effort etc.

UNIT FIVE

Comparison

Adverbs and adjectives have three forms that show a greater or lesser degree of the characteristics of the basic words.

5.1 Positive Degree: we use as + adj/adv + as, to express that two persons, groups, things etc which are similar.

Eg. Helen is as tall as Almaz.

Note: When positive or simple degree is preceded by a negative word, so is often used in place of the first as, and as is also correct.

Eg. Meron is not so/as tall as Haimanot.

(ie Meron is shorter than Haimanot)

5.2 Comparative Degree: is used to compare a person, thing, an action or an idea with another one

- Most adjectives of one syllable become comparative by adding
- er to the ending.

Eg. Few – fewer

Slow – slower

Wise – wiser

Hot – hotter

Fat – faster

Thin – thinner

Tall – taller

- The comparative form of words that have two or more syllables are formed by adding 'more' before the positive form.

Eg. More interesting.

More useful.

More careful.

More selfish.

More pleasant etc.

Note: Two syllable adjective and ends with – y, ow, - er takes – er.

Eg. Easy, Hungry, Busy, Lazy, Noisy, Pretty } These all take/-ier

healthy, wealthy, heavy, happy, mighty } these all take/ -ier

Note: polysyllabic adjectives like=

- Takes the least/the most +adj super latille { shocking, exciting, tired, pleased, attractive, active, etc } take less/more +adj - for comparative.

5.3. Superlative degree: is a degree that we use to compare a person, an action, a place, a thing or an idea with at least two other .

- The superlative form of one syllable adjectives are formed by adding – est to the end

Eg. Tall – tallest.

Short – shortest.

Fat – fattest .

- For adjectives those have two or more syllables, we have to add ‘most’ before the positive form.

  Eg. The most interesting.
  The most beautiful.
  The most boring.
  The most comfortable etc.

5.4. Irregular forms of comparative and superlative degree

Positive	comparative	superlative
- Bad /badlylill/sick	-worse	- worst
- Far	-father/further	-farthest /furthest
- Little/ quantity	-less	-least
- Much /many	-more	- most
- Old	-elder/older	-eldest/oldest

Exercise: Write three your own sentences for each of the degree types given above.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

UNIT SIX
Active and Passive Voice

6.1. Active Voice- is a sentence that we use or form to talk about or to admire the doer of the action.

Eg. Abebe killed the lion

Doer of the action. — action verb — receiver of the action

6.2. Passive Voice: is a sentence in which the doer of the action is either unknown or irrelevant. The subject is then becomes the receiver (object) of the active sentence

Eg. For the above active example:

The lion was killed by him.

Subject of the passive — passive verb pattern — optional

The passive receiver of the action in the passive

6.3. Passive construction in different tenses

Active	passive
- Simple present	- is/am/are + V_3
- Present continuous	- is/am/are +being + V_3
- Simple past	- was/were + V_3
- Past continuous	- was/were + being + V_3
- Present perfect	- has /have +been +V_3
- Past perfect	- had +been + V_3
- Future tense	- will + be +V_3
- Present conditional	- would + be +V_3

- Present infinitive - to + be + V_3
- Present participle - being + V_3
- Prefect participle - having + been + V_3

6.4. Questions in passive

To change active questions in to passive question we have three steps.

- Tarn the question in to statement
- Make the statement passive
- Now turn the passive back to question

Example: Did the noise frighten you?

(=Simple past active question)

Statement: The noise frightened you – simple past

Subject verb object

Passive: you were frightened.

Passive question: were you frightened?

Example 2. Does he speak English.

= He speaks English

= English is spoken

= Is English spoken?

Example 3. Has he bought the book?

= He has bought the book.

= The book has been bought.

= Has the book been bought?

Example 4. Did Abebe kill the lion?

= Abebe killed the lion.

=The lion was killed.

= was the lion killed?

6.5. Imperatives in passive

To change imperatives to passive let introduces the passive and if the active includes please it must be changed to your are requested to.

Eg. Tell him to leave.

= let him be told to leave.

- Post the letter

  = let the letter be posted.

- Please mail the letter.

  = you requested to mail the letter.

- Please shut the door.

  = you are requested to shut the door.

- Please give me a book.

  = you are requested to give me a book.

Note: Some verbs can have two objects like:

give	tell	pay
ask	teach	invite
show	offer	etc

Example: we gave the police an information

S V IO DO

So, since we have two objects, we can state two passives.

1. The police were given an information
2. An information was given to the police

Exercise: change the following in to passive

1. I promote you to the next class.

   _____

2. He is singing a hymn in the church.

   _____

3. He would have told her.

   _____

4. Somebody cleans the room.

   _____

5. Do they work out the question?

   _____?

6. What is she doing here?

   _____?

7. Why do you bring this?
   _____?
8. She told me a story.
   _____
9. No one fed the chickens today.
   _____
10. Turn on the light.
    _____
11. Didn’t she meet them?
    _____?
12. If is time to take tea.
    _____
13. Alemu helps me.
    _____
14. When does she praise me?
    _____
15. Why didn’t she do the exam?
    _____
16. Where did you put it?
    _____
17. Did you loose the money? (with the steps)
    1. _____
    2. _____
    3. _____

UNIT SEVEN

Relative clause

Clause – is a group of words which contains a subject and a verb or two clauses dependent and independent.

Eg. I will ask her when I see her.

=main clause = dependent clause

= independent clause = subordinate clause

=has complete meaning = the meaning is not complete

Relative clause- is when a subordinate clause introduced by a relative pronoun which refer back to a previous noun.

7.1. Defining / identifying relative clause.

- it is essential to the clear understanding of a noun.

- there is no comma between a noun and clause.

-we can't omit the relative clause.

Eg. She is girl whom he intends to marry.

A car is a women whose husband is died.

7.2. Non –defining / Non – identifying relative clause.

-gives extra information for us.

-less essential and use comma.

-can be omitted without confusion.

Eg. My brother lakachew, who lives in keranio, is a student.

= relative clause which gives extra information.

= can be omitted without confusion

		subjective	**objective**	**Possessive**
Defining	For person For things	Who/that Which/that	Whom/that Which/that	Whose which
Non-defining	For person For things	Who which	Whom Which	Whose Of which /whose

UNIT EIGHT

Verb Patterns

8.1.Verbs followed by Infinitives

An infinitives is the basic form of the verb preceded by 'to'

Eg. To write
To make } =are examples of active infinitives
To walk

And – to be written
- To be made } = are an examples of passive infinitives.
- To be walked

8.1.1. Verbs followed by infinitive with to:

Care	hesitate	mean	happen
Refuse	forget	intend	etc
Decide	want	deserve	
Expect	agree	attempt	
Hope	wish	learn	

Example: She doesn't case to visit them.

:I refuse to believe your idea.

: I want to send money for my brother

:Don't forget to do your homework.

:I hope to visit my mother soon.

8.1.2. Verbs followed by object + infinitive with to

Order	tall	allow	force
Teach	advise	prefer	hire
Instruct	encourage	help	rent
Invite	ask	need	expect etc

Example: He ordered me to write the letter.

: I expect you to be on time for the meeting.

: They teach us to eliminate bad hobbits.

: His father has forbidden him to smoke.

: I want you to help me.

: Can you teach me to ride a horse?

: She is going to ask him to marry her.

8.1.3. Infinitive with out to (Bare infinitives)

We use bare infinitives after model auxiliary verbs like

- May- might
- Can – could
- Shall – should
- Will – would and the other modal auxiliary verbs

Example: I shall go now.

: You can go with your best.

: I will write to you tomorrow.

: May I open the window?

: She could bring it for easily.

8.2. Verbs followed by gerund (-ing)

Admit	enjoy	postpone	consider
Avoid	finish	stop	resist
Deny	keep	regret	etc

Dislike mind mention

Example: He keeps falling asleep in class.

: I don’t mind waiting for you.

: She dislike walking on foot.

: I enjoy listening pop music

: Please, stop writing!

8.2.1. Verbs followed both infinitive and ground

Hate	need	start	remember
Love	start	fear	dread
Deserve	permit	cease	forget
Like	allow	prefer	cry etc

Note: In the above verbs, it does not make much difference when it taker both.

Eg. They began to write the note
They began writing the note } have the same meaning

Exception: Stop- + to = when I met her I stopped to talk to her.

(= I stopped walking to talk to her.)

+ing = I stopped talking to her.

(= I no longer talk to her.)

Remember- + to = My brother remember to drive me school every day.

(= He does not forget)

+ ing = My brother remembers driving me school every day.

(= Don’t forget what he did at the past)

Like- + to = I like to swim.

(= new like doing now)

+ ing = I like swimming

(= always it is my favorite activity)

Want - + to= She wants to be alone.

(=has a desire for)

Try - + to = try to calculate $x^2 + x - 6 = 0$ (= see whether you can or not)

+ ing = try reading this passage.

(= read and see what it looks like or make an attempt)

Exercise: Write your own sentence for each verb pattern

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

UNIT – NINE

Letter Writing

9.1. Formal (Business) Letter

- ✓ Is a letter for one company, organization, school and /or institution, between clients and other external parties.
- ✓ Its main purpose is – To request information.
  - -To place an order.
  - -To suggest an adjustment.
  - -To apply for a job.
  - -To get an experience.
  - -To share experience etc.
- ✓ Has seven parts.

1. Heading
   - Number
   - P.O.Box
   - Address
   - Date

2. Inside address
   - -name of company
   - - name of a person
   - - profession name
   - - P.O.Box
   - -place, town, city
   - - tittle

3. Salutation – Dear Sir /Madam,

4. Body – which contains paragraphs that state your business

5. Complimentary Closing – yours faithfully, sincerely yours, Truly yours, sincerely, truly, etc

6. Signature usually your first name

7.Name

the position’s of the writer and seal of company

9.2. Informal (Personal) letter

- ✓ Is a letter written to a close friend or an acquaintance or it is a letter to some one you know.
- ✓ Has five parts.

1. heading
   - P.O.Box
   - Address
   - Date

2. Salutation / Greeting /Opening

-Hi, Hi kebede,

-Dear Abebe,

3.Body

4. Closing

- your friend,
- your best,
- your lover

etc

5.Signature

Exercise

1. Which one of the following an appropriate closing for formal letter?
   A. Good bye, B. Sincerely your C. See you D. Take care,
2. Which one of the following is an appropriate for a friendly letter?
   A. Hi,Teklu B. Dear C. Dear sir, D. Hello Ato Teklu
3. What would be an appropriate opening to an application letter to a friend?
   A. Sirs, B. Dear sirs, C. Dears, D. My dear sir,
4. Which shows the correct order of an application letter?
   A. Atlas secondary school
   B. P.O.Box
   C. Ato Lakachew
   D. General director
   E. Addis Ababa

   A. a, c, d, e, b
   B. c, d, a. b. e
   C. a, c, b, e, d
   D. c, d, a, e, b

UNIT- TEN

Direct and Indirect speech

10.1. Direct Speech: is a speech in which we repeat the actual or exact words of the original speaker.

Example: She said, “I have read the book”

or

“I have read the book,” she said

10.2. Indirect speech : in this speech we give the exact meaning of a speech or a remark without the exact words of the original speaker.

Example: He said, “I have lost my umbrella.”

: He said that he had lost his umbrella.

10.3. Tense Changes

Direct	Indirect
- Simple present	– simple past
- Present continuous	– past continuous
- Present perfect	– past perfect
- Present perfect continuous	- past perfect continuous
- Simple past	- past perfect
- Future	- conditional
- Future continuous	- conditional continuous

Note: Conditional sentence type II and III remain unchanged.

Adverbs and Adverbial Phrases

Direct	Indirect
-todam	- that day
-yesterday	- the day before
-the day before yesterday	- two days before
- tomorrow	- the next/following day
- the day after tomorrow	- in two days time

- next week	- the following week
- last year	- the previous year
- a year ago	- a year before
-this	- that
-here	-there
-now	-then
-these	-those
-ago	-before

Quiz

I. Chang the following sentence into reported speed.

1. “The sum sets in the west” said kidist.
   _____
2. Abebe has said, “I am living in keranio now.”
   _____
3. Almaz says, “I will come to the meeting.”
   _____
4. She said, “I have given up his job.”
   _____
5. The teacher said, “Good after noon!”
   _____
6. Roman will say, “I want to go.”
   _____
7. He said, “Thank you!”
   _____
8. She said, “curse the wind!”
   _____
9. Hana said, “Happy Christmas!”
   _____
10. She said, “liar!”
    _____
11. He said, Wel-come!”
    _____
12. She tells me, “I have been to Gojjam.”
    _____

UNIT- ELEVEN

Articles

Indefinite article	Definite Article
A/An	-the
✓ Use with singular countable uncountable noun which is un known before.	-can be used with countable and noun.
✓ A- is used before singular countable noun that begins with a consonant sound. eg. A university, teacher A European, soldier A One – eyed boy etc	- can be used with singular and plural nouns. Eg. The boy ---------- The boys ---------- - used with the names of -deserts - seas - oceans -rivers -chains of mountains etc Eg. The Abay river. The red sea. The pacific ocean.
✓ An- is used before a singular Countable noun that begins With a vowel sound Eg. An ox, egg, order, hour, Honest, honor etc And, we can say: - A glass of milk. - A bottle of water. - A piece of wood. - A piece of information	<u>But</u> not used with a lake and a single mountain Eg. They go to the lake Langano - is used before a noun which has become- -A/An – used in expressions of ration, price etc definite as a result of being mentioned for the second time

Eg. We eat three times a day.
she dove 7 km an hour.

- ✓ Used in exclamations before Singular countable noun
  Eg. What a kind man!
  What a beautiful lady!

  What pure water!

  But we can't say:
  What a pure water!
  She bout a furniture!
  She drinks a water!

Eg. My friend bought a car. The car is red in color.

eg. The moon, earth, equator, sun, universe sky etc.

- is used before some countries where their name proceeded by adjective + noun
  What kind men!
  Eg. The united kingdom.
  The united stated.
  The soviet union.
  The middle east etc.

- is used before musical instruments and holy books.
  Eg. The bibble, Koran, new testament etc

- used before some adjectives to mean all member of the group

  Eg. The rich the poor

  The young etc.

Exercise: Write your own ten sentences by using articles

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

English Examination Questions For Grade 7 & 8

Choose the correct answer.

1. Neither the teacher nor his students _____ present yesterday.
   A. Is B. are C. was D. were

Explanation: when we join two nouns or noun phrases with:

- Neither ---------- nor
- Either ---------- or
- Not only --------- bit also

} the verb agree with the nearest subject.

E.g. Neither Lakechew nor his parents have a car .

So, D is the correct answers, since the second subject is plural.

2. My friend _____ answered the question is very clever.
   A. Who B. which C. whom D. whose

Rule: Which is used for things and animals, not for persons.

-Since my friend and the boy are person, which cannot be used in the above question

Rule: Whom is used as an objective case. In other words, whom is not followed by a verb.

- Since answered is a verb in the above question, we cannot use whom in the blank space.

Rule: When is used to refer time like year, day, Monday, etc. it is not used for a person.

So, A is the correct answer, since the blank space needs subjective relative pronoun

3. Ato Hailu has two sons. _____ of them are students.
   A. Both B. all C. some D. one

Rule: Both means the two, and it is used with accountable noun.

: All can be used with countable and uncountable nouns. When it is used with accountable noun, all refers to more than two persons or things

: Some can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns, and it is normally used for more than two persons or things.

And, since the above question is about two sons, A is the correct answer.

4. I _____ working in the field yesterday.
   A. Is B. am C. was D. were

Rule: The pronoun I is not followed by is and were. For this reason, A and D are not correct.

Rule: past time expressions like yesterday, last year, last week, ago etc are not used with present continuous tense. These time adverbs can be used with past continuous tense when the activity needs some long time to be done.

Example: I was reading a book yesterday.

So, the correct answer is C.

5. Helen usually _____ water from the river.
   A. Is fetching B. was fetching C. fetches D. fetch
   Rule: A verb required – S or – es when a singular subject is used in the simple present tense. Helen is singular subject. And a verb with singular subject takes – es or – s in the simple present tense.
   E.g. Meskerem speaks English. For this reason D is not correct.
   Rule: Adverbs of frequency like usually, every day, sometimes, daily, once a week etc are not used with past continuous tense. These adverbs are commonly used with simple present tense.
   E.g. He usually plays foot ball.
   So, C is the correct answer.
6. Abebu: I like oranges and banana very much.
   Selam: _____.
   A. So do I B. Either do I C. Neither do I D. I too

   This question is about an affirmative addition to an affirmative statement.

   So, to show an agreement: So + Av + S : Av means auxiliary verb.

   Eg. I play foot ball.

   So do I

   I can drive a car.

   So can I

   As a result, the correct answer is A.

   But to show disagreement: but I don't is used.

7. Meron: I haven't seen the film yet.
   Halima: _____.
   A. So have I. B. Neither have I. C. Either have I. D. all are correct
   Rule: in a negative addition, you can use neither or nor. Since Meron's statement is negative, Halima can use neither or nor.
   So, to show an agreement for negative addition:
   - Neither + Av + Subject
   -Nor + Av + Subject

-I don’t either can be used

As a result the correct answer is B.

8. Almaz _____ in Addis Ababa since last year.
   A. Is living B. has lived C. lived D. was living

   Rule: Since is used with present perfect tense and present prefect continuous to express, an action that began in the past and is continuing up to the time of speaking.

   Eg. He has studied English since morning.

   Rule: When since is used to express appoint of time, it cannot be used with simple present, present continuous, simple past or past continuous tense.

   For this reason, A, C, and D are not correct.

   Answer: B

9. He _____ a book from his friend.
   A. Borrow B. borrows C. lend D. lends
   Rule: Singular subjects (except 1) like he , she, it, Abebe, kidist, etc. require – s or – es with a verb in the simple present tense. For this reason, A and C not correct.
   Rule: Borrow is used with from, but lend is not used with it.
   -to borrow – means to receive.
   - to lend – means to give.
   Thus, B is the correct answer.
10. My friend has _____ books. He may lend you one of them.
   A. A few B. a little B. much C. few
   Rule: little, a little and much can not be used before countable nouns like book, boy, bicycle, house, dog, school, etc are countable nouns.
   Rule: A few, few, many, etc are used with countable nouns.
   - A few – means- satisfactory – incase of countable noun
   - few – means – almost none, and used with countable noun.
   - A little – means – satisfactory – in case of uncountable noun.
   - Little – means – almost none, and used with uncountable noun
   For this reason , A is the correct answer.
11. I have got _____ about the previous meeting.
   A. Informations C. some informations
   B. a piece of information D. all are correct
   Rule: you can not add –s or – es to uncountable nouns. Information, advice, salt, alcohol, money, floor, milk, water etc are uncountable nouns. Thus, we cannot say information, advices sugars etc
   For this reason A & C are wrong options.

Rule: A or an is not used before uncountable nouns you can not say a money, so, B is the correct answer.

12. Zeray gave her about a book. The word category of the underlined word is _____

A. Subject B. direct object C. indirect object D. adjective

Note: A sentence may have bothe direct and indirect objects at the same time. And an indirect object comes before direct object.

Eg. Dawit gave me a book.
S V IO DO
:IO – means indirect object
:DO – means direct object

For this reason, C is the correct answer.

13. This purse, _____ is made of fur is very expensive

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

Rule: whom and who are used for person, not for things. A purse is a thing. For this reason , B and D cannot be answers.

Rule: A non – defining relative clause is separated by commas, thus, this question is about a non – defining relative clause.

Rule: That can not reason, C is not correct. So , A is the correct answer.

14. Selam and _____ went to the park last week.

A. Me B. my C. I D. mine

Explanation: selam is put in subject position. Thus, this question requires the subjective case that can be used with selam . The subjective case is normally out at the beginning of a statement.

-My and mine are possessive cases, and these words are not appropriate for this question.

- So, the only subjective pronoun I is correct

15. If you _____ hard, you would pass the exam.

A. study B. studied C. will study D. had studied

Explanation: To determine the tense in the it clause, you should see the tense in the main clause.

- main clause is give as present conditional, so the if clause should be simple past

-For this reason, B is the correct answer.

16. Tell the children not to touch this switch. It is dangerous. They _____ touch it.

A. don’t have to B. must not C. don’t need to D. must

Explanations: don’t have to expresses absence of obligation- to mean it is not necessary.

Eg. You don't have to go school.

(Meaning: it is not necessary to go to school, but you can do if you want to)

But the above question is about prohibition, not about absence of obligation.

For this reason, A and C are not correct.

- Must not expresses prohibition , or negative obligation, or means something which is not allowed.

Eg. You must not go to school
(Meaning: don't go to school) or
(You are not allowed to go to school.)

Note: Must not is used to prohibit people from doing something. In other words, must not expresses negative obligation.

You must not touch this switch.

(Meaning: your are not allowed to touch this switch)
Thus, B is the correct answer.

17.His perfume _____ nice, and I want to buy it.

A. is smelling B. was smelling C. has been smelling D. smells

Rule: smell, taste, see, watch, listen, hear hate, like, love, know, understand etc are state verbs. State verbs are not generally used in continuous tenses. These verbs are not normally used with present continuous, present perfect continuous and past continuous tenses.

Eg. The perfume smells nice.
Thus, D is the correct answer.

18. The director has advised the students. The underlined phrase is _____
A. Subject B. verb C. adjective D. object

Explanation: The director – subject

: has advised – verb phrase

:the students – is an object

Thus, D is the correct answer.

19. One of the children _____ to the theater.
A. Have gone B. has gone C. go D. are going

Rule: one of is followed by a singular verb.

Eg. One of them is a mechanic,

-In the above question, have gone, go and are going are plural verbs, and these verbs cannot be used with one of.

-has gone is a singular verb. Thus, B is the correct answer.

20. Your hair is very long. Please _____ it.

A. short B. blacken C. shorten D. widen

Rule: A verb is formed when the suffix- an is added to an adjective.

Eg. Fat is an adjective, and fatten is a verb.

Black is an adjective, and blacken is a verb.

In the above question, you are told that your hair is very long. Thus, you should make it short. Use shorten as a verb to mean make something short.

Thus, C is the correct answer.

21. Our teacher is _____ polite that we all like him very much.

A. So B. such C. such an D. such a

Rule: patterns in the use of so and such are:

-So + adj + that

-So + adj + a/an + SCN + that

-So + adj. quantity + Noun + that

-such + a/an + adj + SCN + that

-such + adj + plural Noun + that

- such + adj + UCN + that

- such + adj + mass Noun + that

Thus, A is the correct answer.

22. Abdi: Do you like participating in school clubs?

Bontu: _____.

A. No, I have B. No, I do C. yes, I do D. No, I haven't

Rule: In short answers, no is usually followed by a negative verb, and yes by an affirmative verb.

Eg. Do you drink alcohol?

Answer: Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

Rule: in such short answers, the auxiliary verb which is used in the question should also be used in its answer. Based on the above explanations and Examples, C is the correct answer.

23. Alemu: What else did you _____?
Bilen: After we visited Gondar, we went to Bale to visit Sofumar.
A. Visited B. visit C. visiting D. visitor

Explanation: the auxiliary verb in Alemu's question indicates that the question is about simple past tense. In this tense, did is used for questions

Eg. Did you walk to the river?

Rule: when did is used in questions and negatives, the main verb should be bare infinitive (V_1). Therefore B is the correct answer in the above question.

24. He opened the door and _____ the room immediately.
A. Entered B. entering C. enters D. will enter

Rule: when two verbs are join by a coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS), they should be in the same tense.

Eg. He came and sat down quickly.
She comes and sits down quickly.

In the above question, the first verb is in the simple past tense. So, the second verb after 'and' should also be in the simple past tense.
Thus, A is the correct answer.

25. Debebe: what is your father doing?
Demeke: He _____ a film in the house.
A. Is watching B. has watched C. watches D. watched

Explanation: the tense in a question and its answer should be the same (see question number 24)

Eg. W: what are you doing?

X: I am writing a note from the board.

And, in the above question, Debebe's question is in the present continuous tense. Therefore, Demeke's answer or reply should also be in the present continuous tense.

Thus, A is the correct answer.

26. Almaz and Abeba have been in Grade 8 _____September.
A. For B. at C. since D. on

The question is above the difference of using ‘for’ and ‘since’. And ‘since’ is used to show the point of time, ie tostate the starting time of doing something. On the other hand ‘for’ is used to refer the period of time

Eg. She has lived in Addis since 2000.

I have worked here in Atlas since October

I have worked here in Atlas for five years.

She has lived in Addis for ten months.

There fore, C is the correct answer.

27. The teachers _____ in the field when the meeting started.
A. Are sitting B. sit C. have sat D. were sitting

Explanation: The time clause (when the meeting started) is in the simple past tense. Therefore, the main clause should also be in the past tense, and a past and past perfect continuous tenses.

Eg. I was studying English when my sister arrived home.

Note: Present tense includes - simple present tense

-present continuous tense

- Present perfect, and

- present perfect continuous tense

So, choice (A) present continuous tense, choice(B) simple present tense, and choice (C) present perfect tense are all in the present , they cannot be answers.

This is because present tenses and past tenses are not used to gather in time clauses and main clauses. A time clause starts with when, after, before, while etc.

Therefore, D(past continuous tense) is the correct answer.

28. While she was having her meal, _____.
A. Her friends came. C. her friend had come
B. Her friends have come. D. her friends come.

The time clause (while she was having her meal) is in the past continuous tense. This tense is not used with future and present tenses. So, choice(B) present perfect tense and Choice (D) simple present cannot be answers. And it

is more common to use simple past tense (choice A) than past perfect tense (choice C) , to refer the second action from two past actions.

Eg. While I was coming to school, I saw a person hit by a car.

1st action — 2nd action

Longer action — shorter action

Recently completed action

Therefore, choice A is the correct answer.

29. Teacher: _____?
Student: I go to school every day.
A. What have you done every day
B. What did you do every day
C. What were you doing every day
D. What do you do every day

Explanation: in this question the student's answer is in the simple present tense. This tells us that the teacher's question is in the simple present tense. It the tense of a question and its answer should be the same.

Eg. M: what do you want to buy?
D: I want to buy a skirt.

Therefore, D is the correct answer.

30. We are sure that he hasn't _____ any mistakes.
A. Made B. done C. worked D. given

Explanation: people say:

Make- a mistake, cake, bread, tea, coffee, attempt, effort, decision, changes, statement, profit, appointment etc.

Do- assignment, homework, class work, exercise, business

The past tense of make is made, and the past tense of do is did

Eg. She has made coffee.

I am doing my home work.

The teacher has not made a mistake.

Since this question is about a mistake, A is the correct answer.

31.I wish I _____ a child now.

A. Were B. am C. has D. are

Explanation: To express unfulfilled wish at present, both singular and plural subjects are followed by 'were' in a formal style.

And I wish I were is used to express unfulfilled wish at present. Ie to change the present situation and the future even.

Wish + simple past must be used. And to change past and to show disappointment of past events.

Eg. I wish I were a doctor.

(= I want to be adoctor, but I am not a doctor)

I wish I hadn't done it.

(= I did it and I don't want to do it)

There fore, A is the correct answer.

32.Hewan: _____

Almitu: Nor am i.

A. I am a grade 8 student C. I don't feel good today.

B. I was a grade 8 student D. I am not fine today.

Explanation: Alemitu's answer starts with Nor. And Nor is used for negative additions. Therefore, Hewans statement must be negative. As choices A and B affirmative, they cannot be answers

Eg1. I am not a grade 8 student.

Reply { = Neither an I.
= Nor am I.
= I am not either.

Eg2. I don't feel good today.

Reply { = Nor do I.
= Neither do I.
= I don't either.

Eg3. I am not fine to day.

Reply { = Nor am I

= Neither am I

= I am not either

(Meaning Neither Hewan nor Almeitu is fine today)

There fore , D is the correct answer.

33. Tulu: Meaze scored the highest grade in physics.
Hilina : _____.
A. So does Abeba C. So Abeba did
B. So did Abeba D. So Abeba Does

Explanation: The tense in the statement and short addition should be the same.

Eg. A: Hana refused to answer a question simple past.

B: So did Helen – simple past.

Rule : Auxiliary verb like does, did, was, do should come immediately after so, neither or nor.

Ie SO + AV + Subject or

Neither + AV + Subject must be used.

Eg. D: I visited japan.

E: so did I .

There fore, B is the correct answer.

34. Your friend tells you that he doesn't like cats. If you don't like cats either, you say to him.
A. But I do B. Neither do I C. Nor I do D. Either I do

Explanation: choice (A) but I do – can be the answer that we use to show disagreement. And since these two friends don't like the cats, this can't be the answer.

Choice C and D are irrelevant structures rather they should be Nor +AV + S = Nor do I, and I don't either

Therefore, B is the correct answer.

35. Ato Fuad said to his daughter, "Make me sime coffee." This is the same as Ato Fuad asked his daughter_____.

A. Making him some coffee. C. pleace make him some coffee.
B. Made him some water D. to make him some coffee.

Explanation: this question is about how to change commands, or imperatives into reported speech.

Rule: sentences like open the door, bring the book, make me some coffee, write down the points etc are commands, or imperatives.

When imperatives are reported, they are changed into infinitives (to + v_1) ordered asked told etc is used as a reporting verb for commands.

Eg. E said to me, “open the window.” – direct speech .

E asked me to open the window. – reported speech.

Therefore, D is the correct answer.

36. The tree _____ we planted last year is growing well.
A. That B. who C. whose D. whom

Explanation: A tree is a thing. So, ‘who’ and ‘whom’ are not used for things. For this reason, choice B and D cannot be answers. As the question is not about belongingness (possessives), C is not suitable

Rule: That is used for both things and people in defining relative clause.
Therefore, A is the correct answer.

37. S: _____ did you marry?
A: Two years ago.
A. Why B. when C. where D. what

Explanation: A’s answer (two years ago) indicates that the question is about time.

Rule: when is used to ask about time

Eg. D: When did you buy it?

R: Two days ago

Therefore, B is the correct answer.

38. _____ she clever enough to pass the test?
A. Are B. does C. has D. is

Explanation: Adjectives are used with verb to be (eg. Is, are, been) not with do, did, or does in questions and negatives. Words like clever, wise, lazy, tall, short, beautiful, red, green, difficult, easy are adjectives.

Eg1. He doesn't clever. (Wrong)

He isn't clever. (correct) – clever is adjective which can be used with be verbs.

Eg2. Has she clever? (Wrong)

Is she clever? (Correct)

Therefore, D is the correct answer.

39. My father did the job _____ a month ago.

A. Bad B. worse C. beauty D. well

Explanation: The blank space requires an adverb.

- Bad is an adjective that we use to modify a noun.
- Worse is the comparative form of bad.
- Beauty is a noun. For this reason, A, B and C cannot be answers

Well is an adverb of manner and such adverb come before adverbs of time

Eg. He greeted me warmly yesterday.

She played soccer well a week ago.

He did the work badly a week ago.

(= badly is the adverb form of bad)

Therefore, D is the correct answer.

40. We have _____ of sugar. Don't buy any more.

A. Much B. many C. any D. a lot

Explanation: many is used for countable nouns in questions and negatives. And since sugar is un countable, B is not appropriate.

Eg. We don't have many books.

: Any is normally used in questions and negatives.

Eg. I don't have any money.

Do you have any sugar?

: Choice C is in appropriate because the first part of this question is affirmative, or positive.

: Much is used with uncountable nouns in questions and negatives.

Eg. He does not have much oil. (Negative)

How much sugar do you need? (Question)

: A lot is used in affirmative statements, and it is normally, followed by of (there is of after the blank space in this question). It can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns.

Eg. I have a lot of books. (Book is countable)

She has a lot of milk. (milk is uncountable)

Thus, D is the correct answer.

41. My friend danced _____ yesterday

A. Beautiful B. beauty C. beautify D. beautifully

Explanation: An adverb of manner (like strongly, slowly, happily, beautifully) are normally put after an intransitive verb. In the above question, danced is an intransitive verb.

Eg. She danced happily yesterday.
They walked slowly in the afternoon.
They are talking warmly.

But- Beautiful is an adjective, beauty is a noun, beautify is a verb, and beautifully is an adverb. As this question requires an adverb, D is the correct answer.

42. E:Millions of people were starved last year.
G: What was the reason.
E:There was no adequate rain.
G:_____.
E: For two years.

A. For what reason? C. Are you sure?
B. For how long D. What for?

Explanation: What for, for what reason , and why have the same meaning and they are used in the same way to ask for reasons.

Eg. S: I want to go to Gondar to marrow.

T: For what reason? Or

: Why

S: Because my friend will get married.

The above question is not about reason. It is about a length of time. For how long is used to ask how long something has happened.

Eg. C: For how long have you lived in Bahir Dar?

T: For six years.

Therefore, B is the correct answer.

43. I am _____ Ethiopian but wife is _____ European.

A. An/an B. an/a C. a/a D. a/an

Explanation: Most nouns and adjective that start with avowed have avowal

Sound like: an umbrella

An uncle

An action

An Ethiopian soldier etc

An axe and an apple

But some nouns that start with avowal have a consonant sound,

Eg. A European athlete

A Ugandan culture

A Universal law

A University student etc

Therefore, we say an Ethiopian but a European. Therefore, B is the correct answer.

Note: Some nouns or adjectives that start with a consonant may have a vowel sound.

Eg. An hour ago.

An heir

An honest etc.

44. When was sick, I was so surprised that I couldn't speak for _____ year.
A. The B. a C. (-) D. an

Explanation: it is common to us a before time expressions.

Eg. He was absent for a week.

I was out of the country for a month.

Alemu was in America for a year.

Note: For a year means for one year

Thus, B is the correct answer.

Explanation2: A/an is used before a singular countable noun when the noun is mentioned for the first time in a sentence. When the same noun is mentioned for the second time, 'the' is used instead of a/an .

Eg. There is book on the table. The book is blue in color.

45. His children go to school _____ the morning and come back home ___ noon

A. In/at B. at/in C. in/in D. of/on

Explanation: it is common to say in { – the morning, -the afternoon } and at { - midday and, -noon }

Therefore, A is the correct answer.

46. The girl was accused _____ the money from a neighbor's house

A. Of steal B. of stealing C. to steal D. to stealing

Explanation: the verb accuse is followed by of. And verbs that come after a preposition take –ing , in, on, by, for, etc are prepositions.

Eg. She is interested in reading books.

He is accused of stealing money from bank. In these examples, In and of are prepositions. There fore, the verbs that come after these prepositions should take –ing. Therefore, B is the correct answer.

Note: interested in a ware of

A fraid of indifferent to

Capable of addicted to

Confident of

Ignorant of

Eligible for

Fond of

Jealous of

Faithful to etc.

47. Would you like _____ sofumar caw or Aba Jifar's palace?

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

Explanation: The verb like can be followed by both infinitive or gerund.

Eg. He likes to play soccer. Or

He likes playing soccer.

However, would like (= want) is followed by an infinitive, not by a gerund.

Eg. I would like to read a fiction (correct)

I would like reading a fiction (wrong)

Thus, C is the correct answer.

48. Don't stop; keep on _____if you want to improve your language.
A. Read B. to read C. reading D. to reading

Explanation: A verb that comes after a preposition takes – ing

A boves in, on, at, under, without, for etc are prepositions

Eg. He is interested in watching TV programs. And in the above question on is a preposition. Therefore, it should be followed by the – ing form of a verb.

Thus, C is the correct answer

49. Most of the students found the exam difficult _____ they don't know what it says.
A. Doing B. to answer C. working D. understand

Explanation: It is common to use to + v_1 after an adjective. Difficult, easy, testy, salty, expensive, etc are adjectives.

Eg. The exam is difficult to answer.

-It is esay to solve her problems.

-The computer is very expensive to buy.

- It is not easy to be successful.

Thus, B is the correct answer.

50. It is great to _____ one hundred percent in English.
A. Achieved B. achieve C. achiever D. achieving

Explanation: After the infinitive to you cannot use the – es, -s, -ed, -ies and the –ing forms of a verb, rather the plural form of the verb.

Eg. He wants to go to school.

Therefore, B is the correct answer.

51. Natty doesn't like eggs, but his brother does. So, Natty eats _____ eggs than his brother.

A. Few B. fewest C. fewer D. less

Explanation: less is the comparative degree of little. Little and less are normally used for uncountable nouns. Since egg is countable, less is not appropriate.

Eg. Henok has less money than his friend.

(= Money is un countable noun)

There are fewer teachers than students.

(=Teacher is accountable noun)

This question is about the comparative degree. As the comparative degree of few is fewer, C is the correct answer.

52. The woman is not so tall as her husband. This means _____.

A. The woman is taller than her husband
B. They have the same height.
C. The woman is as tall as her husband.
D. The woman is shorter than her husband.

Explanation: This question is about a simple degree in a negative statement. In a negative simple degree, you can use as------ as or so------- as.

Eg. Dawit is not so/as tall as Hewan.

(= Dawit is shorter than Hewan)

Therefore, D is the correct answer.

53. Baucha has the _____ family but he lives in a _____ house next to mine.

A. Large/smaller C. largest/ the smallest
B. Largest / smallest D. largest / small

Explanation: The is used before superlatives.

Eg. She is the tallest woman in our village.

Note: The indefinite article 'a' is not used before superlatives.

Eg. He is a youngest student in the class. (wrong)

= He is the youngest student in the class. (correct)

Thus, D is the correct answer.

54. Ras Dashen is one of the _____ in Africa.

A. higher mountains C. highest mountain
B. higher mountain D. highest mountains

Explanations: After one of, the noun/pronoun should be plural but the verb should be singular.

Eg. One of the books is useful.

Since Ras Dashen is compared with any other mountains in Africa, you should use the superlative degree. And 'the' should be used before the superlative form

Therefore, D is the correct answer.

55. He is _____ an American _____a European, He is rather an African.

A. Either ------- or C. either -------- nor
B. Neither ------ nor D. neither ------ or

Explanations: Neither is used with nor, and either is not used with nor. For this reason, both C and D are wrong options

He is an African means he is not an American and he is not a European

These two negative statements are the same as:

He is neither an American nor a European

Therefore, B is the correct answer.

56. There were _____ people in the park. It was nearly empty.

A. Many B. a lot of C. a few D. few

Explanations: few means –not many almost none and used with countable noun. And it was nearly empty means there was almost no people.

Eg. There were not many people in the park. And the park was nearly empty implies that there were few people.

Therefore, D is the correct answer.

57. She didn't put _____ sugar in your milk.

A. Any B. some C. something D. anything

Explanations: something and anything are pronouns. A pronoun is not immediately followed by a noun. The word sugar after the blank space is a noun. Thus C and D cannot be answers.

Any can be followed by a noun. Sugar, milk, money are nouns.

Eg. I don't drink any milk.

(Note: milk is a noun)

Explanation2: Any is used for negatives and questions, and some is used for affirmative statements.

Eg. I don't have any questions.

Do you have any question?

Thus, A is the correct answer.

58. One of the students _____ the National English Examination.
A. Are passing C. has passed
B. Pass D. have passed

Explanation: One of + plural noun / pronoun takes a singular verb.

Eg. One of the boys is clever.

One of the students has passed the exam.

Thus, C is the correct answer.

59. "Dertogada" is one of the book which _____ by yismaeke worku.
A. Written B. write C. wrote D. were written

Explanation: By + object is normally used in passive structures.
Eg. He wrote some book.(Active)
= some books were written. (Passive)
In the above question, by yisma eke worku indicates that the question is about passive. Therefore the blank space requires a passive verb. And a passive verb is expressed by be + V_3. And be means is any, are, was, were, been or be. Therefore, D is correct.

60. Taye: Who is leading the club, Mammo?
Mammo: The club _____ led by me.
A. Is being B. was being C. was D. were

Explanation: Taye's question is in the present continuous tense. Mammo's answer is also in the present continuous tense passive voice. The

passive voice requires the past participle form of a verb. And the past participle form of the verb lead is ‘led’. Of the given choices, the only present continuous passive is choice A.

Eg. She ‘is’ writing a letter.(Active)

= A letter is being written. (Passive)

Therefore, A is the correct answer.

61. Tadesse is so generous that he gives what he has in his pocket when poor old people sit on the street and beg. Have you ever seen _____ man?

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

Explanation: structures: we can use the following structures.

-so + adj + that

- so + adjectives of quantity + noun + that

- such + a/an + adj + SCN + that

- such + adj + plural Noun + that

- such + adj + uncountable noun + that

- such + adj + mass noun + that

Therefore, C is the correct answer.

62._____ I had a lot of assignment, I went dancing.

A. Because B. although C. but D. since

Explanation: Since, as and because are used to express reason. The question above is not about reason. For this reason, A and D cannot be answers. This question has contrasting or opposite ideas. And though, though and even if. contrasting ideas are joined by but, although even

Note: But is not common to put at the beginning of dependent clause. Since the first clause is dependent in the above question, B is the correct answer.

63. He doesn’t have any pencils,_____ , he doesn’t draw the picture.

A. Put B. however C. and D. therefore

Explanation: This question about result. And result can be expressed by:

-there fore

-as a result

- so and

- consequently

Eg. Dawit came late; therefore, the teacher punished him. Thus D is the correct answer

64. He wrote four letters in an hour, _____?

A. Didn't he B. doesn't he C. does D. all are correct

Explanation: The question is about question tags. The given statement is in the simple past tense

Rule: The question – tag for the simple past tense starts with did/didn't was/were is not used as a main verb.

Eg. Helen washed her skirt, didn't she?

-He bought on ox, didn't he?

-He was a teacher, wasn't he?

-They were not asked, were then?

-I am not a good director, am I?

- she is not a teacher, is she?

Therefore, A is the correct answer.

65. My sister is going to get married next year. What about_____ ?

A. Your B. your's C. yours D. yours'

Explanation: possessive pronouns do not require an apostrophe (').

Eg. This book is hers.

For this reason, both B and D are wrong options. And possessive adjectives are not used unless they are followed by a noun.

Eg. This is your book – Possessive adjective to describe noun – book

This book is your – possessive pronoun to be used alone and back

Therefore C is the correct answer.

66. Which one is correctly punctuated and capitalized?

A. Sami said, "I have got a mobile phone."
B. Sami said, "I have got a mobile phone."
C. Sami said "I have got a mobile phone."
D. Sami said "I have got a mobile phone."

Explanation: The question is about how to capitalize and punctuate inside quotation marks. In this question, said is a reporting verb and Sami is the subject of a reporting verb

Rule: the pronoun I is always capitalized so, choice A is not correct And, when the reporting verb (eg said, asked) comes at the beginning , it should be separated from the quotation by a comma.

Choice (C) is not correct because there is no comma after the reporting verb, said. And since the full stop is out of the quotation mark at choice D, it is not correct.

Therefore, B is the correct answer.

67. The water is _____ hot _____ cold. It is just tepid.

A. Neither -------- nor
B. Either ---------- or
C. whether ------- or
D. both ---------- and

Explanations: The water is not hot. And it is not cold every means the water is none of these two rather it is tepid.

To mean this – neither-------- nor means none of the two.

Either ------ or – means one of the two.

Both --------- and means those two ,and

Whether --------- or means when we faced the difficulty to decide, we use it

Eg. I don't know whether it is true or false.

Therefore, A is the correct answer.

68. He hardly speaks English_____

A. Is he
B. doesn't he
C. can't he
D. does he

Explanation: He hardly speaks English means he doesn't speak English

And it doesn't negative verb is used the tag must be positive.

Therefore, D is the correct answer.

69. The baby usually cries _____ a book.

A. While she is reading
B. While she was reading
C. while she reads
D. when she reads

Explanation: The question is about simple present tense due to the existence of the adverb 'usually' and it refers that the thing is the everyday

activity of the baby. And if it is the everyday activity of the baby, both actions must be the same intense. As a result D is the correct answer.

70. He picked up the letter; read it and _____ it into pieces.
A. Tears B. tore C. tear D. had torn

Explanation: This question includes three action verbs. And the tense of the first verb is given (picked) simple past verb. And the second verb should also be past verb even if it is irregular verb.

read - read - read

V_1 V_2 V_3

Therefore the third verb should be also simple past verb of 'fear' and it is tore. Thus B is correct answer.

71. Which one of the following word does not take the suffix ful and –less to make the opposite of the word?
A. Care B. pain C. harm D. wonder

Explanation: we can say – careful

-careless

-pain ful

-Pain less – something normal

-harmful

-harmless

But we cannot say wonder less, even if we can say wonderful.

Therefore, D is the correct answer.

72. I _____ my finger while I was chopping onion.
A. Cut B. have cut C. was cutting D. had cut

Explanation: The question is about two past action done by a person.
And it is difficult to do two activities at a time .so, the one should be the 1st action, and the other is the second action.
- The first action – to start to chop an onion.
-past continuous
-the first action

And the second action must be an action which was completed recently. To mean this simple past is used.

Therefore, A is the correct answer.

73. He was fired from the company_____ his laziness.

A. But B. and C. although D. because of

Explanation: A – but is used to join when something goes to the opposite

B- and – is used to join when two things go the same

C- although, though, even though, even if etc are used to join two clauses contrasting each other

D- because of despite and inspite of taker noun phrase, and the word part that we have after the blank space is noun phrase.

Therefore, D is the correct answer.

74. Hirut _____ Do you have your hair cut?

Hiwot: once in a while.

A. How many B. how often C. where D. how

Explanation: from the reply of Hiwot, we can understand that Hirut raised a question to know the frequency.

And, A – how many doesn't take a question word like 'do'

Rather { - how many- countable noun ---------

-how much – uncountable noun -------

C- where – is used to refer place.

D- how – is used to refer the way or system of something.

Therefore, B is the correct answer.

75. Each of the men _____ not like the plan.

A. Is B. are C. do D. does

Explanation: { Each of / Every one of / Either of } takes plural subject, but singular verb.

So, choice B and C, are not correct answers. And due to the verb what we have after the blank space (V_1) choice A can not correct answer. Because be verbs takes v-ing.

Therefore, D is the correct answer.

76. This is your book, and that one is _____
A. She B. was C. hers D. your

Explanation: The question is about the uses of pronouns and

Pronouns can be – subjective, he, she, it, they, etc

- Objective ,him, her, it, then etc
- Possessive adjective his, her, their
- Possessive pronoun hers, ours, theirs etc

Therefore, C is the correct answer.

77. I am your English teacher. _____
A. Don't I B. amn't I C. aren't I D. isn't i

Explanation: For positive statements, the tag –question must be negative.

Eg. She is clever student Isn't she?

And, for negative statements, the tag- question is positive.

Eg. He doesn't like learning English. Does he?

Note: The tag –of 'am' is 'aren't' For this reason, C is the correct answer.

78. My brother usually wears jeans, but today he _____ a suit.
A. Has been wearing C. is wearing
B. Has wearing D. wears

Explanation: The question is about the everyday activity of him and to talk about present fact, habitual action, and universal truths, we use simple tense.

Example: she goes to school every day.

The sun rises in the East.

Water boils at 100^0_c at normal condition.

But, the question states something new, which is in progress at the time of progress. So, we use present continuous to talk about an action that is in progress at the time of speaking.

Therefore, C is the correct answer.

79. From the following words the one has four syllable, which one?
A. Patience B. summary C. homophone D. stationary

Explanation: syllable is the number of pronounced vowel in a word

So, patience- /pā -shans/ : two syllable word.

Summary -/ sa – ma-ᵊr/ : three syllable word.

Homophone - / hä -ma- fōn / three syllable word.

Stationary - /stā -sha – ne – rē / : four syllable word.

Therefore, D is the correct answer.

80. Grad father is a compound word. The word category of the underlined word is:

A. Verb B. adj C. noun D. adverb

Explanation: Grade father is a compound word.

Subject verb adjective noun

So, adjectives words those we use to describe a noun or pronoun. For this reason, B is the correct answer.

81. Among the following words, the one only has silent l. which one ?

A. Salmon B. soldier C. pollen D. lolyal

Explanation: salmon - /sa – man/

Soldier - / sōl – jar /

Pollen - / pä – lan/

Loyal - /li(a)l/

Therefore, A is the correct answer.

82. The words meet and meat are each example of this.

A. Homonym B. antonym C. homophone D. homograph

Explanation: Antonym – means words those have opposite or nearly opposite meaning

Eg. White – black.

Homonym- is a word that is spelled and pronounced like another word but is different in meaning.

Eg. Homophone and homograph

Homophone – a word / words those have the same sound but different meaning and spelling.

Eg. Hear – here

Eight – site – cute

Homograph – is a word that is spelled the same, but has different meaning, and sometimes sound.

Eg. Tear-/tir/ - drop of clear saline fluid that come out from eye

-/ter/ - cut something into pieces

Therefore, C is the correct answer.

83. The lion _____ by the strongman in the forest.
A. Killed B. kills C. has killed D. was killed

Explanation: the question is about passive structure, since the receiver of the action comes first.

And, choice A,B and C are active structures (verbs)

Eg. The strongman killed the lion.

Subject past verb object- receiver of the action

= the lion was killed by the strongman

Therefore, D is the correct answer.

84. Who does not fancy her? She is so _____
A. Fat B. thin C. slim D. skinny

Explanation: Adjectives like thin, skinny, fat, dwarf etc are disapproving or unpleasant when referring person, instead say slim, and for this reason, C is the correct answer.

85. It was _____ beautiful day that we all are decided to go out for a pinic.
A. Such B. such a C. so D. so a

Explanation: we can use the following patterns/ structures

-such –a/an + adj + singular noun + that

-such + adj + plural noun + that

-such + adj + uncountable noun + that

- so + adj + that

- so + adjectives of quantity + noun + that etc.

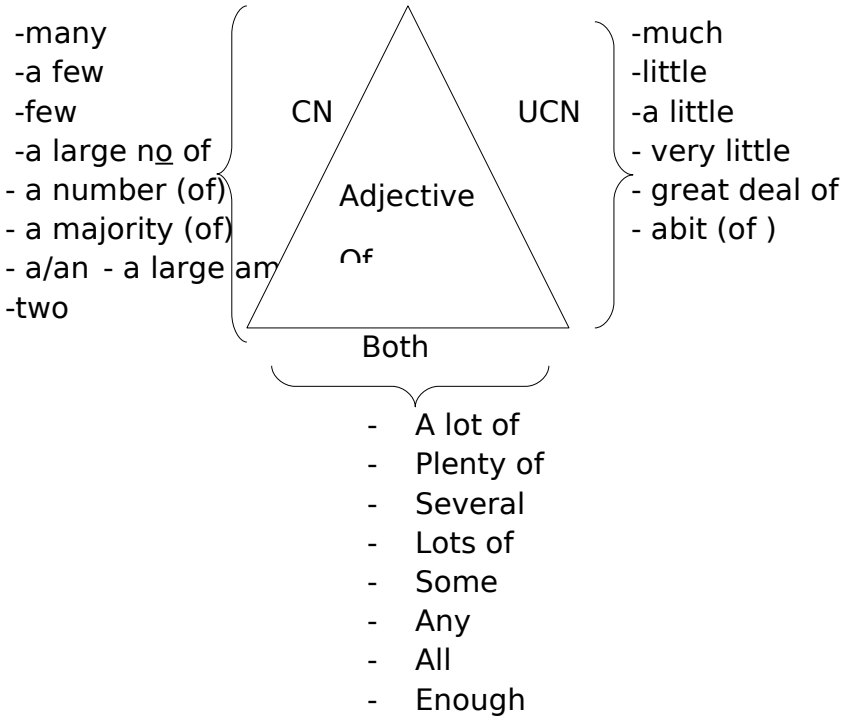
There fore, since there is singular countable noun ‘day’ after the adjective ‘beautiful’, B is the correct answer.

86. There is _____ sugar left than I thought.

A. Less B. fewer C. least D. few

Explanation: the question is about comparison due to the existence of the word ‘than’. So choice C and D are irrelevant choices.

Adjectives of quantity can be seen in three ways as:



Therefore, since Sugar is uncountable noun, the answer must be the comparative form of ‘little’ that is less.

Therefore A is the correct answer.

87. Her father made her _____ the car yesterday.

A. Washed B. washing C, to wash D. wash

Explanation: verbs like make, let, made, had better, will have you, etc are followed by object and infinitive with out to, when it is an active voice.

Eg. I afraid the teacher will have you do the question again.

Therefore, D is the correct answer.

88. It was _____ funny that I could not stop laughing.
A. Too B. enough C. very D. so

Explanation: Adverbial clauses of result:

- So + adj + that
- such a/an + adj + SCN + that, and
- too – takes the preposition – to, not that
- very – doesn't follow 'that'
- enough doesn't take that rather, it must be adj + enough.

Therefore, D is the correct answer due to the existence of 'that' after the adjective 'funny'.

89. The farmer, having eaten his lunch and _____ his 'tela' went to bed.
A. Drank B. drunk C. drinking D. drink

Explanation: we use the coordinate conjunction 'and' to join two things which are the same.

: Having is common for both verbs, one for 'eaten; and the other the verb we use cutter and.

: Eat – ate – eaten

: drink – drank – drunk

Therefore, B is the correct answer.

90. This is _____ story I have ever heard.
A. As astonishing C. more astonishing than
B. As astonishing as D. the most astonishing

Explanation: present perfect tense 'have ever heard' indicates superlative degree.

-superlative degree is used to compare a person, a thing, a class with at least two other.

- And for one syllable words, we have to add the suffix –est , and for words those have two and above syllables we use the +most + adj.

Note: syllable- means the number of pronounced vowel in a word

Eg. Write = / rit/ - one syllable word.

Station = / st$\bar{a}$ - shan/ - two syllable word.

Patience = /p$\bar{a}$ - shan(t)s/ - two syllable word.

Therefore, D is the correct answer.

91. These books _____ by our teachers.

A. Was bought B. is bought C. were buy D. have been bought

Explanation: The question is about passive. Because the book can not buy it self.

And since it is about passive, we have to choose passive verb structure. But, choice 'C' is irrelevant structure.

So, choice A, B and D are passive verb structures. But due to the existence of the plural subject 'these books' A, and B can't be answers.

Therefore, D is the correct answer.

92. In which one of the following sentence is comma used correctly?

A. I studied very hard. However I, didn't pass.
B. A though I studied very hard I didn't pass.
C. I studied, very hard. As a result I passed.
D. I studied very hard. Consequently, I passed.

Explanation: As a result, therefore, however, so, consequently etc are preceeded by fullstop (.) and followed by comma (,)

Therefore, D is the correct answer.

93. A: Do you mind if I use your dictionary?
B: _____, it is on the shelf.

A. No, I don't B. yes, I do C. No, I do D. yes, I don't

Explanation: When someone raises a question/ request/ by using the phrase. 'Do you mind', the reply is

- Yes, I do – to show opposition so as not give.
- No, I don't – to show willingness to give.

From this we can understand that positive reply has negative meaning and negative reply has positive meaning.

Therefore, since ‘B’ says it is on the shelf he is willing to give. As a result, A is the correct answer.

94. A bank _____ yesterday, and the police are chasing for it
    A. Was being robbed
    B. Was robbed
    C. has been robbed
    D. robbed

Explanation: The question is about passive. Because a bank can’t rob it self.

-The time indicates us the use simple past passive.

And, the verb pattern for simple past is:

-was /were + past participle.

Therefore, B is the correct answer.

95. You: Excuse me, could you show me the air port, please.
    Stranger:_____ , I ‘m a stranger my self.
    A. How do I know it?
    B. I am sorry
    B. I would love it very much
    D. it is opposite to the hotel

Explanation: From the stranger’s reply, we can understand that he knows nothing, since he is new for the area

Therefore, B is the correct answer.

96. The passive question form of “Do they study English? Is
    A. Was English studied?
    B. Were English studied?
    C. Is English studied?
    D. Is English has studied?

Explanation: To change active questions to passive question.

- First we must change the question in to statement

- second change the statement into passive

- Then change the passive in to passive question

So, do they study English?

=They study English – active statement

S V O

=English is studied – passive statement

= is English studied? passive question

Therefore, C is the correct answer.

97. The man insisted on _____ about their unfair decisions.

A. To complain B. complain C. complains D. complaining

Explanation: insisted on is a phrasal verb, and it takes gerund. So, D is the correct answer.

Read the following letter and answer questions from 97 – 99 based on the letter.

P.O.Box 1243

Gondar

1

Dear Abeba,

Great news! I have just won a million birr in a lottery what do you think should I do with the money? Bilen thinks, I should buy presents for every one , but a am not sure. Dani thinks, I ought to save the money, but that is boring. Perhaps I should start the business.

Please let me know what you think

2

Hana

98. Which part of the letter should be in place of numbers?

A. The address C. the farewell phras

B. The a date D. greeting

Explanation: the question is about personal letter. And it has five parts these are

1. Heading -P.O.Box
   Address
   Date
2. Greeting
3. Body
4. Closing

Therefore, B is the correct answer.

99. Which part of the letter is missing in place of number2?

A. Address B. date C. farewell D. greeting

Explanation: From the above explanation, question number 99 talks about part 4 means closing or farewell

Phrase like : your best,

Your friend,

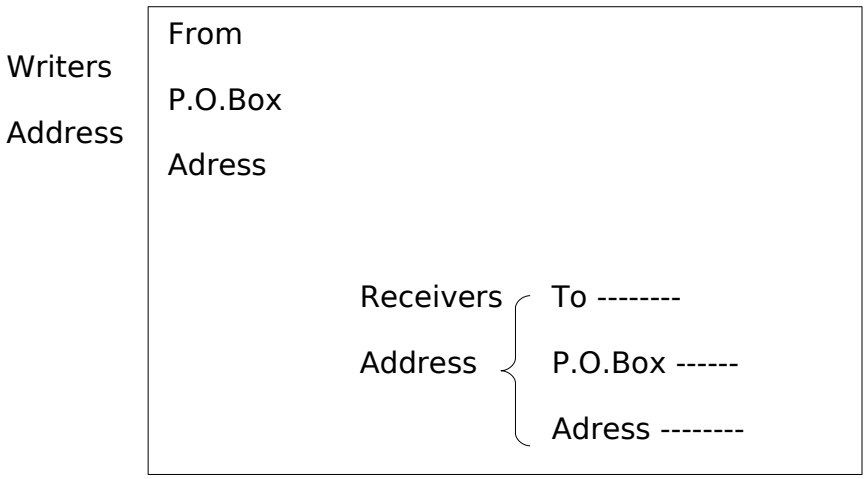
Your lover etc

Therefore, C is the correct answer.

100. Who wrote the letter?

A. Abeba B. Hana C. Dani D. Bilen

Explanation: writes address is given at the right top margin and receiver's address will be given on the envelop just:



And, in the letter, writer's name is given on the fifth part of personal letter-signature.

Therefore, since the name 'Hana' is given in this part, she is the writer of this letter. So B is the correct answer.

Read this short paragraph and answer the questions that follows it.

The international community language center starts the first term of level English course for small groups of diplomats, house, wives, and body who wishes to learn English in a friendly atmosphere. On request, classes for group can arranged at office or on Embassy compounds,

101. What is the purpose of this notice?
    A. An advertisement to attract those who want to become diplomat
    B. An announcement to attract those who want to improve their English
    C. Information for those already are member of the language center
    D. Information about the sort of advanced English courses you can find any where in Addis Ababa.

    Explanation: form the reading text, we can understand, an announcement is given for whom ever, who is interested to learn and improve English language,

    Therefore, B is the correct answer.

102. Who can attend the course?
    A. Only diplomats and house wives
    B. Just those who can arrange to learn at their office or embassy compounds
    C. Friendly people with a clear language level
    D. Any one of any level who wants to learn English

    Explanation: it is announced for whom ever who is interested to learn English

    Therefore, D is the correct answer.

103. What would you do if you wanted more information about it?
    A. Ask for classes of small groups
    B. Look for some diplomats who knew it well
    C. Telephone the center on 15248646
    D. Read it on new paper

    Explanation: From the give paragraph, it says for details phone on -------- So, C is the correct answer

104. What kind of writing is it?
    A. Announcement
    B. Advertisement
    C. promotion
    D. not cement

Explanation: the paragraph states an act of announcing or giving anotice to whom ever.

So, A is the correct answer.

105. Hi _____ but I can't find a barber.
T: I know where one is. Come on, I can show you the right one.
A. I want to have my hair cut.
B. I have to barber cut my hair.
C. I want to cut my hair.
D. I have to cut my hair.

Explanation: the question is about getting a service by/from other. And to mean this, we use causative usages of house.

Ie S + have + object + past participle.

Eg. I have painted my house

(=I myself did it)

I have my house painted.

(= someone else did it for me)

Therefore, A is the correct answer.

106. H: what is the weat her like?
W: why don't you look _____ the window?
A. In B. at C. on D. out of

Explanation: The weather is not at, on the window, and since we are in the house, we have to view something out side by turning our eyes to the window. So, I am looking something out of the window.

Therefore, D is the correct answer

107. Your class and my class are noisy, but mine is a bit _____ your class.
A. Less noisy than C. more noisier
B. As noisy as D. the noisiest

Explanation: in comparatives, we can add a bit, a little, far, little, a lot etc + adj + than.

Therefore, A is the correct answer.

108. The car, _____ hand brake wasn't very reliable, began to slide back wards.

A. Which B. that C. whose D. what

Explanation: the question is about non – defining relative clause. So , 'that' is not used for non-defining relative clause.

-whose is a possessive relative pronoun used before a noun to replace his, her, its, their, etc so, it is used in place of its.

Therefore, C is the correct answer.

109. Most Ethiopian school children don't lunch at school._____?

A. Do they B. don't they C. do they not D. don't they not

Explanation: the question is about tag-question. And for:

-Positive statements – the tag is negative , and

-negative statements – the tag is positive.

Eg. She is a clever student = isn't she?

They didn't come here yet = did they?

Other examples

- lets go for a walk = shall we?
- No body saw you= did they
- I am your English teacher = aren't
- Biniam east his lauch. Doesn't he?
- I am not clever = am i?
- Nobody loves you = do they?
- listen ! = will you?
- I am cool! Aren't i?
- I can see him = can't I? so, A is the correct answer.

110. My grandmother does not believe that the earth _____ around the sun.

A. is rotating B. had rotated C. rotated D. rotates

Explanation: The question is about general truth, and to talk about truth, scientific facts, universal laws and habitual action or every day activities, we use simple present tense.

Eg. Water boils at 100^0_c at normal condition.

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

She goes to school every day.

Therefore D is the correct answer.

111. I went to the dentist _____.

A. to pull my touth C. for pulling my tooth

B. to have my tooth pulled D. and have my tooth pulled

Explanation: He is looking for a dentist. Because he wants to get some services from the dentist. To mean this, causative usage of 'have' must be used ie S +have + object + V_3.

Eg. I have my home work done.

(= some one did it for me.)

I have done my hone work.

(= I my self did it.)

Therefore, B is the correct answer.

112. As I _____ down the street, I saw a snake on the road.

A. walked B. had walked C. was walking D. had been walking

Explanation: To get the correct answer for this question, we have to indentify the first and second action.

= longer action, first action, is the way that he start the walk to the street – it must be continuous up to the second action.

= shorter action, recently completed action – simple past tense.

Eg. While I was coming to school, I got my real friend at the get.

Therefore, C is the correct answer.

113. He has just finished _____ her letter.

A. to write B. by writing C. write D. writing

Explanation: The question is about verb pattern, and the verb finish takes gerund (ing), so D is the correct answer.

114. Even a families insect looks strange when it _____ under microscope.

A. is seen B. sees C. was seen D. salo

Explanation: The question is about something fact. And since the object comes as a subject the blank space needs passive verb pattern especially, simple present passive.

So, simple present passive verb pattern is : is/am/are + V_3

Therefore, A is the correct answer.

115. It is so hot in Gambela that you _____ have a fire.

A. do not B. don't have to C. didn't D. didn't have to

Explanation: The question is about absence of obligation, and 'have' shows possession.

= have to is used to obliged some to do something and don't have to means it is not necessary.

Eg. Students don't have to wear school uniform an Sunday.

(=It is not necessary for them)

Therefore, B is the correct answer.

116. I wonder what would happen if I _____ down under the tree.

A. lay B. lied B. laying C. lain

Explanation: infinitive past participle simple past past participle

-to make false – tie	lying	lied	lied
-to be in flat Surface - lie	lying	lay	lain
-To produce an egg - lay	laying	laid	laid

Therefore, A is the correct answer.

117. Abebe is as handsome as, if not _____ than, his brother.

A. the most handsome C. more so

B. more D. even more

Explanation: To show quality of something , we use as ------- as.

Eg. Abebe is not more handsome than his brother.

Abebe is as handsome as his brother.

Abebe is s handsome as, if not more handsome than, his brother

Therefore, C is the correct answer.

118. His eye sight is very poor, _____ he reads the magazine daily from cover to cover.

A. so B. and C. yet D. if

Explanation: The question is about two contrasting ideas. And for this question 'but' is used to join.

And in this context (two contrasting ideas) yet means but.

So, C is the correct answer.

119. My brother is a judge, but he can't afford _____ a car.

A. buying B. to buying C. for buying D. to buy

Explanation: The verb 'afford' takes infinitive with to.

Therefore, D is the correct answer

120. S: I didn't enjoy that film yesterday.

T: Neither did I. it was _____ boring _____ I almost felt a sleep.

A. So ------- that C. such a ------- that
B. Such ------- that D. so ---------- as

Explanation: we can use:

- so + adj + that

-so + adj + a/an + SCN + that (when we have some one uneque)

-so + adj avantity + Noun + that

- such a/an + adj + ScN + that

- such + adj + pural noun + that

- such + adj + uncountable noun + that etc

Therefore, A is the correct answer.

121. Henok is fearless, but his brother is timorous. Timorous means.

A. one who uses one's time wisely
B. not afraid of anything
C. fearful
D. very good at telling jokes

Timorous means fearful, afraid, timid etc

Therefore, C is the correct answer

122. Your daughter _____.

A. beautifully danced at the party yesterday

B. at the party yesterday beautifully

C. danced beautifully at the party yesterday

D. yesterday danced beautifully at the party

Explanation: When we got two and above adverbs in a sentence, we use

S +V + O + Manner + Place + Time

Eg. I acted the show well at the party yesterday

S V O Manner place Time

Therefore, C is the correct answer.

123. A: Thank you very much, sir.

B: _____.

A. My pleasure
B. I don't mind
C. I know what you mean
D. of course, not

Explanation: when we got acknowledgements:

Positive reply

-my pleasure
-don't mention it
-doesn't matter.
- never mind (less formal)

-take it easy - don’t worry about

- you wel – come etc

Therefore, A is the correct answer.

124. Sewunet Bishaw and Yohannes sahile are the coach of ‘waliyawochu’ but _____ is better than he is, isn’t he?

A. The former B. the later C. the other D. the second

Explanation: It is about mentioning two persons based on position. So

-former – means the first of the two

-latter – means the second of the two

- later – means the one who is late in timing

Therefore, A is the correct answer.

125. His letter _____ neatly _____ so that every one can read it easily.

A. is --------- written C. had ----- written

B. has -------- written D. will have ------- written

Explanation: every one can read her letter easily because it is neatly written.

It is passive of simple present tense.

Active= she writes her letter neatly.

Passive= her letter is neatly written.

Therefore, A is the correct answer.

126. “The director will punish Abebe tomorrow”. The correct passive form of this sentence is:

A. Abebe is punished by the director

B. Abebe will be punished.

C. Abebe has been punished

D. Abebe will have been punished

Explanation: The question is about simple future passive and it is

Will + be + past participle(V_3)

Therefore, B is the correct answer

127. The woman with _____ I travelled is my aunt.

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

Explanation: The relative pronoun whom is used after prepositions. So, D is the correct answer.

128. If cars _____ with a restricted speed limit there would be fewer accident on her road.

A. were produced B. are produced C. produced D. produce

Explanation: it is about passive since cars can't produce they selves ,

-conditional and main clause is given as : present conditional

Eg. If I knew the answer, I would tell you it

=simple past =present conditional

So, the answer must be simple past passive. Ie was/were + V_3

Therefore, A is the correct answer.

129. Debebe: May I introduce my self? My name is Debebe.

Kebede : _____.

A. Pleased to meet you. My name is kebede
B. Allow me, to introduce myself. I'm kebede
C. I'd like to introduce myself. My name is kebede
D. May I introduce myself too. My name is kebede

Explanation: When we first introduce our self to some one, we can say

-May I introduce my self, my name is ---------

- Let me introduce my self, my name is ---------

- I would like to introduce my self, I am ---------

Reply: How do you do? My name is ----------

I'm pleased/ glad to meet you. I am ----------

Therefore, A is the correct reply /answer.

130. Teacher: have you done your home work?

Students: _____

A. Yes, we are C. yes, we have

B. Yes, we have to D. yes we did

Explanation: To give a reply, students must give focus for the auxiliary verb which is used.

Positive reply	Negative reply
= yes, we have	= No, we haven't

Therefore, C is the correct answer.

131. D: Hello

T: can I talk to D, please?

D: _____

T: Good morning D?

A. Go on please C. yes, I'm D

B. Speaking D. you can speak with me now

Explanation: Form the question above

T-is the one who dialed for D

D- accepts the dial and said 'hello'

T- asks to get, D, and D exactly accepts it

D – must say – speaking – to mean it is me!

Therefore, B is the correct answer.

132. Neither the teacher nor his students _____ present yesterday.

A. is B. was C. are D. were

Rule 1. When two nouns or pronouns are joined by:

-neither --------nor

-either --------- or the verb agree with the nearest subject

- not only ------ but also

Eg. Neither the children nor their father <u>was</u> sick.

Neither the father nor his children <u>were</u> sick.

Thus, the verb that we use in the blank space must agree with ‘his students’ (plural noun).

Therefore, D is the correct answer because of the kime expression – yesterday

133. _____ Tolossa _____ Senait is a teacher. They are both students.

A. neither ------- nor C. both ------- and

B. either --------- or D. not only --------- but also

<u>Explanation</u>: Neither ------- nor means ‘none of the above’

Either -------- or – means one of the two.

Both ---------- and means these two.

Eg. Henok is not a teacher

Abebe is not a teacher

= Neither Henok nor Abebe is a teacher. They are a student.

Therefore, A is the correct answer.

134. My friend _____ answered the question is very clever.

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

<u>Explanation</u>: which is used for things and animals, not for persons.

Eg. The boy who bought the book is a clever student.

: whom- is used as an objective case, and whom is followed by verb.

But since ‘answered’ is a verb in the above question, you can not use whom in the blank space.

:when- is used for time like year, day, Sunday etc.

Eg. The day when I was born is Sunday.

Therefore, A is the correct answer.

135. Solomon, _____ lives in Addis Ababa, is my old friend.

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

Explanation: Due to the existence of comma, it is non – defining relative clause.

Rule1: Which is not used for persons.

Rule 2: That is not used in a non – defining relative clause.

Eg. Abebe, who greeted the teacher, is a brilliant student.

= relative clause. So, B and C are not correct.

Therefore, A is the correct answer.

136. Don't enter this office! This sentence means:

A. you don't have to enter this office.

B. you don't need to enter this office.

C. you are allowed to enter this office.

D. you must not enter this office.

Explanation: Mustn't is used for prohibition , or negative obligation, to mean you are not allowed .

Eg. You must not speak to the driver.

(= you are not allowed to speak to the driver)

: 'Don't have to and need not' are used for absence of obligation.

Therefore, D is not the correct answer.

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The Thief

As the train pulled in the railway station, a young man slept out of the train no to the open area of the entrance to the train. An engine cleaner, who had been there earlier in the day had dropped some oil on the entrance by mistake and now the man walked straight into it. He lost his balance and fell to the ground, but quickly stood up and walked along the entrances, not noticing that he had dropped his ticked when he fell.

An old man, who had lost his wallet, which he used for holding his money and his watch, went to report the theft to the guard after the train had stopped. The guard kept the old man waiting for a couple of minutes while he collected a parcel, some lamps and his flag; but then he listened to the story as they walked. The old man said that he felt sure the wallet has been stolen and he thought he knew who had taken it as he had it at the last stop and only one person had and opportunity to take it since then.

Meanwhile, the ticked collector had refused to allow the man through the barrier, where people are controlled not to move from one place to another because he had no ticket , and so the young man started to argue with him. Very soon the rest of the crowd waiting at the barrier become very annoyed at the delay, especially as it was nearly lunch time and they began to complain and shout.

As this point, the old man and the guard arrived, and the old man whispered to the guard: 'that is the man, the one with all over his trouser'. At this time the guardian off and came back. A minute later closely followed by large police man who was breathing heavily. The policeman quickly interrupted the young man in his argument with the ticket collector and arrested him much to the delight of the crowd. He was found to be in possession of both stolen things, which were returned to their owner, and them he was taken to the police station.

(Adopted from stories of L.A.Hill)

137. The young man:

A. did not fall at all
C. was very seriously hurt.
B. fell and quickly stood up.
D. was not hurt at all when he fell

138. The thief had stolen:

A. a watch and a ticket
C. a flag a parcel and some lamps
B. a wallet and a ticket
D. a wallet and a watch

139. Who was arrested?

A. the young man
C. the engine cleaner
B. the old man
D. the ticket collector

140. For how long was the guard waiting for the old man while he collected his parcel, some lamps and his flags?

A. a couple of hours
C. more than two hours
B. a couple of minutes
D. only an hour

141. Which one of the following is not mentioned in the passage?

A. guard B. young lady C. an old man D. ticket collector

142. After the train had stopped to whom the old man reported about the theft?

A. the police man C. the guard

B. the ticket collector D. the driver

Vocabulary: Find the meaning of the underlined words as they are used in the passage.

143. "---------- the open area of the entrance to the train . (para 1 line 2) means

A. house B. gate C. mom D. chair

144. Mean while the ticket collector had refused to allow the man through the barrier ---- (para 3, line 1) means

A. permit B. deny C. give D. take

145. (------- the barrier became very annoyed at the delay. (para 3, line 4) means:

A. happy B. relaxed C. angry D. hungry

146. (------- guard run off and came back a minute later ----- (para 4 line) means:

A. went B. stayed C. moved D. returned

Reference questions: choose the word or phrase that refers to each one of the following words taken from the reading passage.

147. 'which' (para 2, line) refers to :

A. money B. wallet C. watch D. the train

148. 'He' (para 3, line 2) refers to:

A. the ticket collector B. the man C. the people D. the crowd

149. 'They' (para 3, line 5) refers to:

A. the ticket collector B. the young man C. the people D. the crowd

150. 'Who' (para 4, line 4) refers to:

A. the old man B. the guard C. the police man D. the young man

Direction: questions 151 – 160, contain jumbled words. And if their order is re-arranged the make grammatically correct sentences. So, choose the best arrangement of the jumbled words.

151. did/she/how/to/class/home?

A. how did she come to class?

B. how she come did to class?

C. she how did come to class?

D. how come did she to class?

152. reads/ a newspaper/ the/every day/ boy/

A. the boy every day reads a newspaper.

B. the boy reads a newspaper every day.

C. every day reads a newspaper the boy.

D. the boy a newspaper reads every day.

153. train/has/the/left/already.

A. has left the train already.

B. already left has the train.

C. the train left has already.

D. the train has already left.

154.Came/he/a/by/car.

A. he came a car by.

B. by a car he came.

C. he came by a car.

D. he by a car came.

155. Ever/you/have/pork/eaten

A. you have ever eaten pork?

B. have you ever eaten pork?

C. you ever have eaten pork?

D. have you eaten pork ever?

156. Easy/it’s/mistakes/to/ make.

A. to make mistakes it’s easy.

B. it’s to make mistakes easy. `

C. easy it’s to make mistakes.

D. it’s easy to make mistakes.

157. go/let/the/mohammed/teacher/home.

A. the teacher let mohammed go home.

B. the teacher let go mohammed home.

C. mohammed go home let the teacher.

D. mohammed let go home the teacher.

158. have/fo/looked/key/my/i/where/every.

A. I have looked for my keys everywhere.

B. everywhere I have looked for my keys.

C. I ever where have looked for my keys.

D. I have looked every where for my keys.

159. after/usually/working/break fast/stopped/ i.

A. I stopped working usually after breakfast.

B. I usually stopped working after break fast.

C. I usually after break fast stopped working.

D. I stopped working after break fast usually.

160. Poor/is/a/help/it/blessing.

A. blessing the poor is a help to it.

B. it is the poor to help a blessing.

C. a blessing to it is help the poor.

D. it is a blessing to help the poor.

Appendix for questions 137 - 160

Asnwer for the reading questions. The thief.

137. B

138. B

139. A

140. B

141. B

142. C

143. B

144. A

145. C

146. D

147. B

148. B

149. D

150. C

151. A, How did she come to school?

152. B, The boy reads a newspaper everyday.

153. D, The train has already left.

154. C, He came by a car.

155. B, Have you every eaten pork.

156. D, It’s easy to make mistakes.

157. A, The teacher let Mohammed go home.

158. D, I have worked everywhere for my keys.

159. B, I usually stopped working after breakfast.

160. D, It is a blessing to help the poor.

Choose the best option to complete the dialogues.

161. A: What timer is is now?

B:_____

A. Go home B. you are late C. time is gold D. just 10:15

Explanation: when we are asked about a time, we must state the exact time .

Eg. What is the time? 4:30 (=half past four)

Therefore, D is the correct answer.

162. Tefera: can I ask you something?

Belay: _____

A. Of course not
B. Yes, I can
C. I want something
D. go ahead

Explanation: Form the reply given above, choice D-go ahead is correct

163. Stranger: Do you speak English?

Man: _____.

A. Sure, you do
B. Sorry, I am not
C. yah! I write English well
D. well, not that much

Explanation: The question says' -------- but the answer likeit C says------ Write ---- so, C is not the right answer.

Therefore, D is the best one.

164. Masho: I couldn't read his hand writing.

Minale:_____

A. So could I B. so I can C. nor could I D. nor I can

Explanation: When we have a statement which is negative, we can use

-Neither + Av + S

-Nor + Av + S or

-I don't either

Note: Be sure to use the verb which is used in the first speed correctly

Eg. I am from Ethiopia.

= so am I

There fore, C is the correct answer.

165. Dawit: Hello! Is that 09-------- 18-71-14?

Tsige: _____ who is speaking?

A. No B. that's right C. never mind D. just fine

Explanation: The phrase 'that is right' indicates positive response in a polite way, it means "yes".

To the opposite, we say " I am afraid it is the wrong number, and it means" No in a polite manner.

Therefore, B is the correct answer.

166. Teacher: Do you want to be a doctor?

Student: No, _____ be a pilot.

A. I want to B. I would rather C. I like to C. I had rather

Explanation: "Would rather +V_1" is used to express preference better choice to be in the future.

Therefore, B is the correct answer.

167. Mamaru: Did you watch the game?

Teshale: No, but _____

A. I wish I hadn't watched
B. I wish I had watched
C. I wish I watched
D. I wish I didn't

Explanation: The question is about wish replies. And we use:

-wish +simple past, to change the future and present situations.

Eg. I wish I were a teacher.

-wish + past perfect - to show disappointment of the past, to show regression

Eg. I wish I had worked hard.

And, in 'wish +sentence' pattern, positive form changes into negative, and negative form changes to positive.

Therefore, B is the correct answer.

168. How much coffee do you drink?

T:_____

A. I like coffee
B. At lest five cups
C. only after lunch
D. I don't like strong coffee

Explanation: if you are asked about how much coffee, tea, milk, you drink, you may say: - Two bottles of milk a week.

-Three cups of tea daily.

- At least four cups of tea

Therefore, B is the correct answer.

169. G: Could I use your type writer, please?

F: Yes, you _____.

A. Are able to
B. could
C. can
D. do

Explanation: Could can and may are used with the first pronouns (w, we) to ask for permission in the present or future.

:However, could is not used to give or refuse permission.

:we use can instead of could to give or refuse permission.

Eg. H: Could I put the TV on?

W: yes, you can.

Therefore, C is the correct answer.

170. Receiver: Hello. Atlas primary and Secondary school?

Caller: Hello. _____

Receiver: yes, may I ask who is calling, please?

A. How are you doing?
B. This is Haile speaking.
C. where are you?
D. is that Haile?

Explanation: Receiver's, last response is (yes) so we can guest that the caller asks 'yes/no' question.

Therefore, D is the correct answer.

Thank you for reading this supplementary book of grade 7 & 8

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