KOLFE KERANIYO SUB CITY WOREDA 03 EDUCATION OFFICE
KARA KORE CLUSTER CENTER

GRADE 8 ENGLISH LANGUAGE MODEL EXAMINATION IN 2016/2023

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 60 **TIME ALLOWED: 1:00 hour**

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

THIS MODEL EXAMINATION CONTAINS 60 MULTIPLE CHOICE ENGLISH LANGUAGE QUESTIONS.

THERE IS ONLY ONE BEST ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE SUGGESTED OPTIONS AND BLACKEN THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE ANSWER SHEET. USE ONLY PENCIL TO MARK YOUR ANSWERS.YOUR ANSWER MARKS SHOULD BE HEAVY AND DARK, COVERING THE ANSWER SPACE COMPLETELY. PLEASE ERASE ALL UNNECESSARY MARKS COMPLETELY INCLUDING ANSWERS YOU HAVE CHANGED FROM YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

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

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

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

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

Number of Items: 60 **Time Allowed: 1 Hour**

1. COMPREHENSION

Section One: Reading Passage 1

INSTRUCTION: Read the following passage carefully and answer questions 1- 7 according to the information given in the passage.

Animal Rights

Do animals have rights? Many people believe they should and do have rights. Animal activists often gather in various organizations to protect animals from being used for things that **they** consider cruel or unusual. Their work often makes a huge difference in how animals are treated.

Why would people believe animals should have rights? Animal-rights activists believe that since animals can feel pain and distress and since some animals can even reason, then they should not be used for things such as experimental tests, human entertainment, or food. Other activists believe that animals should not be used for clothing. For example, these believers in animal rights are against anyone wearing fur coats or clothing made from leather. Many animal activists fight for the rights of animals in specific categories. For example, some might fight for animal rights in developing medicines, while others might raise awareness against animals being used for food.

One way activists help animals is by operating rescue groups for hurt animals or animals that are in danger. People often give large monetary donations to help these groups run shelters. Major organizations exist all over the world to help fight for animal rights. The popularity of these groups seems to have expanded in the last few decades, in part, because many organizations now have celebrity **endorsements** to help spread their message. Also, the expanded use of technology has helped spread their message to more and more people.

(Adapted from *Daily Warm-Ups: Reading*)

1. Which sentence best explains why some people believe animals have rights?

A. Many people believe they should and do have rights.

B. Animal activists often gather in various organizations to protect animals from being used for things that they consider cruel or unusual.

C. Animal-rights activists believe that since animals can feel pain and distress and since some animals can even reason, then they should not be used for things such as experimental tests, human entertainment, or food.

D. Other activists believe that animals should not be used for clothing.

2. Which sentence is an opinion about animal rights?

A. All animals should be treated with love and care.

B. Some animals show the ability to reason.

C. Animal-rights activists often operate shelters for animals that are in danger.

D. Some celebrities help endorse animal-rights organizations.

3. What are two ways mentioned in the text that animal-rights activists are able to make a difference?

A. They operate shelters and carry out protests.

B. They show videos on the internet about animal cruelty, and they offer free legal services.

C. They run shelters for animals and seek celebrity endorsements for their cause.

D. They have a strong belief in their cause, and they adopt all animals that are in danger.

4. Which reason is not given for why some people believe in animal rights?

A. Animals are loving and kind to those who love them in return.

B. Some animals have the ability to reason.

C. Animals can feel pain.

D. Animals are known to show signs of distress.

5. Why might technology be an important tool in helping activists with animal rights?

A. Animals will often sit still for hours when television shows are being played.

B. Music helps soothe animals who are in distress.

C. Activists can spread their message to more people via technology.

D. People watching videos about animal rights are less apt to send money to organizations wanting to protect animals.

6. …they… Paragraph 1, line 3 refers to _____.

A. Animal activists B. Animals C. Animal rights D. Organization

7. The word **‘endorsements’** paragraph 3, line 5 means _____.

A. rejects B. refusals C. approvals D. oppositions

Section Two: Sentence Comprehension

INSTRUCTION: For items 8 and 9 choose the alternative that has the same or nearly the same meaning as the original sentence.

8. She studied very hard; however, she did not get good mark.
   A. She studied hard, so she got a good mark.
   B. She studied hard, but she got a good mark.
   C. Although she studied hard, she got a bad mark.
   D. She didn't study hard, but she got an excellent mark.
9. We don't allow anyone to use mobile phone during the examination.
   A. Nobody isn't allowed to use mobile phone during the examination.
   B. Everybody isn't allowed using mobile phone during the examination.
   C. Nobody is allowed using mobile phone during examination.
   D. Nobody is allowed to use dictionary during the examination.

Section Three: Vocabulary

Part One: Substitution

INSTRUCTION: For items 10 - 14 choose the most suitable alternative meaning for the words written in bold in the sentences.

10. The Walia Ibex is a type of goat that lives on narrow mountain edges and can be **recognized** by the large curved horns of adults of both sexes.
    A. unknown
    C. distinguished
    B. happened
    D. restricted
11. Road traffic accidents are serious, but **neglected** health problems in Ethiopia.
    A. careful
    C. inattention
    B. aggravating
    D. aged
12. Even though Ethiopia has put in place relevant laws on traffic speed limits, the effectiveness of their overall **enforcement** was only 2 (in a scale of 0-10) in 2009.
    A. execution
    C. celebration
    B. deficient
    D. treatment

13. The history of the Gregorian calendar can be **traced** to the times when Rome was ruled by the empire of Roumulus.

A. tracked C. added

B. ignored D. stitched

14. The **contemporary** calendar has been changed many times.

A. traditional C. old

B. modern D. wild

Part One: Completion

INSTRUCTION: Questions 15 – 19 are incomplete. Choose the word that best completes each sentence meaningfully.

15. Living in big cities is more _____ because of the complete facilities such as transport, education, health care and entertainment are provided.

A. convenient C. curved

B. drained D. helpless

16. The teacher did not allow Ahmed to play with other students, so he _____ him from the game.

A. examined C. excluded

B. exchanged D. exposed

17. I have always preferred rural areas to urban ones because I really like _____.

A. city C. countryside

B. downtown D. buildings

18. Raising the public's _____ is a good way to stop road accidents.

A. ignorance C. suffering

B. awareness D. criticism

19. He _____ cheating on the test.

A. prepared C. arranged

B. admitted D. afforded

Section Four: Reading Passage II

INSTRUCTION: Read the following passage carefully and answer questions 20- 29 according to the information given in the passage.

A teacher teaches. The teaching may be a theory to improve a student's power of thinking. **It** may also be a skill to enable the student to do something practical.

A teacher is an example to his students. He should be punctual and regular in doing his work. Not only that, **he** should also know what he is teaching. Fairness, honesty and patience are some of the qualities of a teacher.

A teacher is like a father. Like a father, he should advise his students to study hard. Whenever he observes any bad behavior in his students, he should make them **quit** it. As a father does not wish anything bad to happen to his children, a teacher should not also ignore anything that **affects** his students' future lives. He should do anything possible to give **them** proper guidance.

The job of a teacher is also difficult because he always handles individuals who have different backgrounds. If something **unusual** happens while doing his work, he should patiently deal with it.
In most countries people who want to become school teachers must go either training collage or a university after they have left school. Here, the teachers learn more about the subjects they are going to teach. They also have to attend 'education' courses in which they study the history of education, how schools are organized and children learn.

(Slightly adapted from https://englishforeveryone.org/Topics/Reading-Comprehension.htm)

20. What makes the teacher's job difficult?
    A. Fairness, honesty and patience
    B. Troubles which are caused by some students.
    C. The number of students in a class
    D. Those hard working students
21. A teacher is like a father. Because _____
    A. His father looks like his students
    B. He also teaches a student's father
    C. A teacher is also responsible for his students' like their fathers
    D. A father is responsible for the life of the teacher.

22. Which one of the following is correct about teaching?

A. A theory to improve a student's power of thinking

B. A skill to enable the student to do something practical

C. A difficult job because it needs handling of students who have different background

D. All are correct

23. One of the following shows the good quality of a teacher

A. patience B. honesty C. fairness D. All

24. The word **'quit'** paragraph 3, line 2 means _____.

B. stop B. change C. keep D. hide

25. It… Paragraph 1, line 2 refers to _____.

A. teacher B. student C. teaching D. power

26. …he… Paragraph 2, line 2 refers to _____.

A. teacher B. father C. student D. family

27. The word **'affects'** paragraph 3, line 4 means _____.

A. grasps B. dreams C. influences D. treats

28. …them… Paragraph 3, line 5 refers to _____.

A. teachers B. fathers C. children D. students

29. The word **'unusual'** paragraph 4, line 2 means _____.

A. strange B. common C. routine D. clear

Part II : Language Focus/ Grammar

INSTRUCTION: For the item 30-50, choose the one that best completes each sentence.

30. Many accidents _____ by careless driving.

A. is caused B. are caused C. are causing D. causes

31. The passive form of "She gathers flowers." is

A. Flowers are gathered by her. C. Flowers is gathered.

B. Flowers were gathering by her. D. Flowers are being gathered.

32. Had they _____ to her before?

A. spoke B. spoken C. speak D. speaking

33. I have known your uncle _____.

A. already B. since ten years C. for ten years D. tomorrow

34. Mr. Alemu has been a teacher _____ 1990.

A. lately B. for C. since D. never

35. We should stay in the house _____ it is raining outside.

A. because B. but C. so D. or

36. She _____ to school five days a week.

A. go B. goes C. going D. is going

37. They _____ come to school yesterday.

A. didn't B. weren't C. aren't D. do not

38. Why did you let him _____ here with us?

A. to stay B. staying C. stay D. stayed

39. I was in room 810 _____ eighth floor.

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

40. The exam is _____ December 29th.

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

41. One of my friends _____ from Jimma.

A. is B. are C. have D. did

42. All of them will drive home, _____?

A. did they B. won't they C. do they D. don't they

43. I have completed my assignment, but I haven't submitted it _____.

A. already B. just C. yet D. ever

44. This chair is comfortable, but grandfather's chair is _____.

A. comfortable C. most comfortable

B. more comfortable D. least comfortable

45. Sara is more beautiful than Hanna. This means

A. Hanna is as beautiful as Sara.

B. Hanna is not as beautiful as Sara.

C. Sara is as beautiful as Hanna.

D. Sara is not as beautiful as Hanna.

46. During the class the students _____ sit quietly. When they have questions, they _____ raise their hands.

A. must/ must C. must/ could

B. might/ should D. should/ may

47. If you have a car and a driving license, you _____ travel around Addis Ababa.

A. must have
C. have
B. can
D. should have

48. When I was a child, I _____ go to the roof of my house and see all the other houses and streets.

A. could
C. might
B. should
D. must

49. When you visit big cities in Ethiopia, you _____ pay attention to your mobile phone when you are in a crowded place because there are a lot of thieves.

A. must
C. will
B. could
D. don't have to

50. My mom was cooking dinner when dad _____.

A. come
C. came
C. is coming
D. comes

Part III: Speaking

INSTRUCTION: For the item 51-55, choose the one that best completes the remaining part of the given dialogue.

51. Abebe: Hello, Ali! How's it going?

Ali: _____

A. It is going home.
C. It is raining outside.
B. Fine, thanks, and you?
D. I am really tired.

52. Seid: What do you do for a living?

Rahel: _____

A. I am a teacher.
C. I am fine thank you.
B. How do you do?
D. It is interesting.

53. Abel: What should I do if the traffic light turns red?

Mohammed: _____

A. You are most welcome.
C. You must stop.
B. Are you a student?
D. You should study hard.

54. Kalid: Are you new here?

Chala: _____

A. No, I'm a stranger.
B. Yes, it's a new school.
C. Yes, my name is Chala.
D. That would be nice.

55. Siham: Nice day, isn't it?

Sara: _____

A. Yeah, it's lovely outside.
B. It was nice meeting you.
C. See you too.
D. You too.

Part IV: Writing

Section One: Punctuation and Capitalization

INSTRUCTION: For the item 56-58, choose the sentence with the correct punctuation mark and capitalization.

56. A. I said to Selam, "You will not fail if you work hard."
    B. I said to selam you will not fail if you work hard.
    C. I said, to Selam "you will not fail if you work hard."
    D. I said to Selam: "You will not fail, if you work hard."
57. A. The ingredients required for the cake are three; flour, sugar and eggs.
    B. The ingredients required for the cake are, three flour, sugar and eggs.
    C. The ingredients required for the cake are three: flour sugar and eggs.
    D. The ingredients required for the cake are three: flour, sugar and eggs.
58. A. I took Eyob the one with freckles to the movie last night.
    B. I took eyob the one with freckles to the movie last night.
    C. I took Eyob, the one with freckles, to the movie last night.
    D. I took Eyob, the one with freckles to the movie last night.

Section Two: Reorganizing Jumbled Words

INSTRUCTION: For the item 59-60, reorganize the jumbled words to make a meaningful sentences.

59. place/nobody/parents/take/the/can/of
    A. Nobody can place of the parents take.
    B. Parents can place the nobody take of.
    C. Nobody place can take of the parents.
    D. Nobody can take the place of parents.
60. sister/ chocolates/ loves/ my/ and/ ice-creams/ eating
    A. Chocolates and ice-creams my sister loves eating.
    B. My sister loves eating chocolates and ice-creams.
    C. Eating ice-creams and chocolates loves my sister.
    D. Loves ice-creams and chocolates eating my sister.