

Time Allowed: 2hr'

**PART ONE: WORD ORDER:**

**FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CHOOSE THE LETTER THAT CONTAINS THE CORRECT ORDER OF WORDS TO MAKE A SENSIBLE SENTENCE.**

1. You tell me where came you from
  - A. Tell me where could you came from?
  - B. Where could you came from you tell me?
  - C. Could you tell me where you came from?
  - D. Could you tell me you came from where?
2. Elders social media their people young than more use.
  - A. social media people use more young than their elders
  - B. young people use social media more than their elders
  - C. young people more than use social media their elders
  - D. young people use social media their elders more than
3. Exam awarded if you the pass be will you
  - A. If you pass the exam, you will be awarded
  - B. you will be awarded if you pass the exam
  - C. If you will be awarded you pass the exam
  - D. 'A' and 'B' are correct
4. Waste time my things irrelevant don't I doing want to
  - A. Don't waste my time I want irrelevant things to doing
  - B. I want to doing irrelevant things don't waste my time

- C. I don't want doing irrelevant things to waste my time
- D. I don't want to waste my time doing irrelevant things.
5. Plane time does what the off take
- A. Does the plane take off what time?
- B. What time the plane does take off?
- C. What time does the plane take off?
- D. What time does take off the plane?
6. Raining although went the it to match was they.
- A. Although it was raining, they went to the match.
- B. It was raining although they went to the match.
- C. They went to the match it was raining although.
- D. It was raining; they went to the match although.
7. Reading like me nothing enjoys.
- A. Reading enjoys me like nothing.
- B. Nothing like reading enjoys me.
- C. Nothing enjoys me like reading.
- D. Like reading enjoys me nothing.

**PART –TWO PARAGRAPH COHERENCE**

**FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CHOOSE THE LETTER THAT CONTAIN THE CORRECT ORDER OF SENTENCES TO MAKE A PARAGRAPH**

8. A It performs different activities around the world
- B. It's head quarters is found in New York
- C. The NU is an international organization
- D. These include: promoting peace and security, humanitarian assistance, counter terrorismetc.
- E. Without the UN, the world would not be a safe place for people to live in

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A. C, B, A, D, E

C. C, A, B, E, D

B. E, A, B, C, D

D. C, A, D, B, E

9. A As it helps people freely communicate, around the world, it is good
- B. Globalisation is both good and bad.
- C. On the other hand, it diminishes the local culture and causes identity crisis.
- D. Whether we like it or not, it affects our life positively or negatively
- E. This has a negative influence on the young generation in particular.

A. B, E, C, A D

C. B, C, A, E, D

B. B, A, C, E, D

D. B, A, E, C, D

10. A Our school has organized a sports festival
- B. It lasts for three consecutive days
- C. All sections are expected to participate in the festival
- D. This is helpful to strengthen friendship among students
- C. competitions between sections will be held on different games

A. A, D, C, B, E

C. A C, B, E, D

B. A, C, D, B, E

D. A, E, B, C, D

11. A. First of all students may feel homesick as they leave their family
- B. There are many reasons for students' dropping out of university
- C. Economical problem is the most serious one among the problems
- D. They are also unable to manage their time and money
- E. The good news is; all the problems can be solved except health complications

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A. B, C, A, D, E

C, B, A, D, C, E

B. B, A, C, E, D

D, B, D, A, C, E

12. A. Thus, it is wrong to assume large cities as favorable places.

B. Whereas violence, alcoholism, cohabitation and pollution are among the disadvantages.

C. Access to technology, education and information are some of the advantages.

D. Also the Burdon which women shoulder is minimized.

E. When you live in a large city you may experience its pros and cons.

A. E, A, C, B, D

C. E, B, C, D, A

B. E, C, D, B, A

D. E, C, B, D, A

### **PART THREE: READING COMPREHENSION**

**READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW ACCORDINGLY**

#### **Information to be stored in the short term memory (SIM)**

Most people can remember a phone number for up to thirty seconds, when this short amount of time **elapses**, however, the numbers are erased from the memory. How did the information get **there** in the first place? Information that makes its way to the short memory (STM) does so **via** the sensory storage area. The brain has a filter which only allows stimuli that is immediate interest to pass on to STM, also known as the working memory.

There is much debate about the capacity and duration of the short term memory. The most accepted theory comes from George A. Miller, a cognitive psychologist who suggested that humans can remember approximately seven chunks of information. A chunk is defined as a meaningful unit of information, such as a word or name rather than just a letter or number, Modern theorists

suggest that one can increase the capacity of the short term memory by chunking, or classifying similar information together. By organizing information, one can **optimize** the STM, and improve the chances of a memory being passed on to long term storage.

When making a conscious effort to memorize something, such as information for an exam, many people engage in **“rote rehearsal”**. By repeating something over and over again, one is able to keep a memory alive. Unfortunately, this type of memory maintenance only succeeds if there are no interruptions. As soon as a person stops rehearsing the information, it has the **tendency** to disappear. When a pen and paper are not **handy**, people often attempt to remember a phone number by repeating it aloud. If the door bell rings or the dog barks to come in before a person has the opportunity to make a phone call, he will likely forget the number **instantly**. Therefore, rote rehearsal is not an efficient way to pass information from the short term to long term memory. A better way is to practice **“elaborate rehearsal”**. This involves assigning semantic meaning to a piece of information so that it can be filed along with other pre-existing long term memories.

Encoding information semantically also makes **it** more **retrievable**. Retrieving information can be done by recognition or recall. Humans can easily recall memories that are stored in the long term memory and used often; however, if a memory seems, to be forgotten, it may eventually be retrieved by **prompting**. The more cues a person is given (such as pictures, the more likely a memory can be retrieved. This is why multiple choice tests are often used for subjects that require a lot of memorization.

From Tofel Reading comprehension,

August 1990

13. According to the passage, how do memories get transferred to the STM?

- A. they revert from the long term memory
- B. They are filtered from the sensory storage area
- C. They get chunked when they enter the brain
- D. They enter via the nervous system

14. The word **“elapses”** In paragraph 1 is nearest in meaning to:

- A. passes      B. adds up      C. appears      D. continues
15. All of the following are mentioned as places in which memories are stroed  
**Except** the:
- A. STM      C. sensory storage area  
B. long term memory      D. maint enance area
16. **“Via”** in paragraph 1 means:
- A by means of      B. through      C. together      D. against
17. Why does the author mention a dog’s bark
- A. To give an example of a type of memory.  
B. To give a type of interruption.  
C. To provide that dogs have better memories than humans.  
D. To compare another sound that is loud like a doorbell.
18. How do theorists believe a person can remember more information in a  
short time?
- A. By organizing it      C. By giving it a name  
B. By repeating it      D. By drawing it
19. **“there”** in paragraph 1 refers to:
- A. numbers      B. seconds      C. memory      D. STM
20. The author believes that rote rehearsal is:
- A. The best way to remember some thing  
B. more efficient than chunking  
C. ineffective in the long run  
D. an unnecessary interruption
21. The word **‘it’** in the last paragraph refers to:

- A. encoding      B. STM      C. semantics      D. information
22. The word **elaborate** in paragraph 3 is similar to:
- A. complex      B. efficient      C. pretty      D. regular
23. The word **optimize** in paragraph 2 means:
- A. make efficient      B. activate      C. enhance      D. compare
24. Which of the following alternatives could be **the topic** of paragraph 3?
- A. most people can only remember, numbers for a short time
- B. some techniques for memorization don't work because of potential interruptions.
- C. Elaborate rehearsal is generally considered less effective than rote rehearsal.
- D. Assigning meaning to information makes it easier for the brain to retrieve.
25. The word **"handy"** in paragraph 3 is similar in meaning to:
- A. prepared      B. nearby      C. handmade      D. active
26. **"tendency"** in paragraph 3 means:
- A. possibility      B. similarity      C. opportunity      D. difficulty
27. **"instantly"** in paragraph 3 means:
- A. basically      B. truly      C. immediately      D. finally
28. **"Retrievable"** in paragraph 3 means:
- A. forgettable      B. recalled      C. recognized      D. renewed
29. The word **"prompting"** in paragraph 4 means:
- A. trying      B. practicing      C. reminding      D. repeating

**PART FOUR: VOCABULARY COMPLETION**

**FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CHOOSE THE LETTER THAT CONTAINS A WORD OR PHRASE TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.**

30. Her father \_\_\_\_\_ for Hawasa even though it was raining,  
A. put off            B. set off            C. pay off            D. take off
31. Derartu Tulu is \_\_\_\_\_ 10,000 meter race.  
A. keen on            B. proud of            C. famous for            D. similar to
32. Tomorrow my uncles is leaving to USA some of his relatives have come from the country side to \_\_\_\_\_  
A. see him off            B. run him off            C. take him off            D. drive him off
33. The car stopped so \_\_\_\_\_ that the one behind almost run in to it  
A. immediately            B. closely            C. soon            D. suddenly
34. We arrived at the \_\_\_\_\_ very late when everybody there was already asleep. A. camp B. office            C. station            D. restaurant
35. Mother always \_\_\_\_\_ me not to be selfish.  
A. advices            B. advice            C. advise            D. advises
36. After the storm, the sky started to \_\_\_\_\_ and the sun broke out again.  
A. bright            B. brighten            C. brightens            D. brightly
37. The united nations' \_\_\_\_\_ acts on all countries which signed it.  
A. peace keeping            B. agencies            C. licence            D. charter
38. His \_\_\_\_\_ made him lose all his properties.  
A. care            B. carefulness            C. careless            D. carelessness
39. Some of the books that are kept in the library are \_\_\_\_\_ to most of the students.

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- A. inaccessible      B. display      C. acceptable      D. expensive
40. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the peasants depend on farming.
- A. consumption      B. lively hood      C. dilemma      D. living
41. Eventually, the man \_\_\_\_\_ to tell us what had happened.
- A. proceeded      B. proceeded      C. preceded      D. preceeded
42. The children do not \_\_\_\_\_ any of their parents.
- A. look after      B. take part      C. take after      D. take off
43. My friend who writes advertisements is a well known \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. screen writer      B. columnist      C. playwright      D. copywriter
44. The manager is so \_\_\_\_\_ that everybody likes him.
- A. rigid      B. witty      C. opinionated      D. biased
45. My sister has \_\_\_\_\_ foot ball training and she always get up earlier than me.
- A. taken away      B. taken off      C. taken up      D. taken part
46. Those who are \_\_\_\_\_ do not suffer from economical problems.
- A. even-tempered      B. thrifty      C. generous      D. humble
47. We are so \_\_\_\_\_ to our teacher who has helped us in doing this assignment.
- A. grateful      B. gratitude      C. grateful      D. gratefully
48. The man's \_\_\_\_\_ skin reveals how old he is.
- A. wrinkled      B. glossy      C. soft      D. clear
49. Medical doctors need to be \_\_\_\_\_ as their job is helping patients.
- A. diplomatic      B. punctual      C. kind      D. loyal

50. The match was \_\_\_\_\_ by the heavy rain.

- A. drown up      B. pulled out      C. held up      D. taken up

**SECTION FIVE VOCABULARY SUBSTITUTION**

**FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CHOOSE THE WORD WHICH IS SIMILAR IN MEANING TO THE UNDERLINED WORD OR PHRASE**

51. The bullet wound proved to be **fatal** and the soldier died immediately.

- A. grievous      B. dangerous      C. serious      D. deadly

52. The accident occurred due to his **lapse**.

- A. trick      B. interval      C. error      D. ignorance

53. Silence is **mandatory** for studying in the library

- A. compulsory      B. necessary      C. required      D. needed

54. It took him along time to **come round** after the operation.

- A. recover      B. walk      C. move      D. eat

55. I don't like **alien** fashions.

- A. foreign      B. extraneous      C. unusual      D. exotic

56. Catching snakes can be **hazardous** for people untrained in the art.

- A. tricky      B. harmful      C. difficult      D. dangerous

57. The inspector was **a vigilant** young man.

- A. intelligent      B. ambitious      C. active      D. smart

58. I wrote him as **lately** as last week.

- A. immediately      B. early      C. recently      D. late

59. Many species of animals have become **extinct** during the last hundred years.

- A. aggressive      B. non-existent      C. scattered      D. feeble

60. I hope it will not **put you out** if I am late.

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- A. harm you      B. irritate you      C. please you      D. worry out
61. The case was **held over** due to the great opposition to it.  
A. stopped      B. postponed      C. dropped      D. cancelled
62. He visits the doctor **off and on**.  
A. everyday      B. regularly      C. never at all      D. occasionally
63. I met him after a long time, but he gave me **the cold shoulder**  
A. greeted me      B. insulted me      C. abused me      D. ignored me
64. The famers kept their products in a **warehouse**.  
A. shop      B. compound      C. store      D. farm
65. My sister is so **generous** that she helps poor children.  
A. kind      B. polite      C. humble      D. friendly
66. While crossing the highway, a five year old child was **knocked down** by a passing car.  
A. fell down      B. hit      C. injured      D. died
67. John suggested **to stay** at school to finish the assignment.  
A. remain      B. wait      C. continue      D. leave
68. The school **fee** was made parents not to offer the money.  
A. payment of transport      C. payment of health  
B. payment of education      D. payment of banks
69. The story is too fantastic to be **credible**.  
A. believable      B. false      C. readable      D. precise
70. Don't **alter** your idea it is definitely correct.  
A. replace      B. hide      C. express      D. change

### SECTION SIX: GRAMMAR:

**FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CHOOSE THE WORD OR PHRASE WHICH IS GRAMMATICALLY CORRECT TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES**

71. Last week I was sick. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ harder for the test.
- A. had studied      B. have studied      C. studied      D. was studying
72. An accident \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic in town today.
- A. get off      B. take off      C. held up      D. give away
73. She said "I have got no money". The reported speech form of this statement is:
- A. she said that she had got no money  
B. she said that she got no money  
C. she said that she had get no money  
D. she said that she have got no money
74. Sara, \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the hardest working students I know, has Just won the scholarship.
- A. that      B. whose      C. whom      D. who
75. By the time I got home, every one \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.
- A. Has gone      B. had gone      C. goes      D. went
76. Which of the following words can take both suffixes -ful and-less?
- A. Grace      B. play      C. wonder      D. Job
77. We \_\_\_\_\_ pleased if she came.
- A. are      B. had been      C. will be      D. would be
78. I won't travel to London if I \_\_\_\_\_ get a cheap flight.
- A. didn't      B. don't      C. doesn't      D. will not
79. She studied hard \_\_\_\_\_ become an engineer
- A. in order to      B. as      C. because      D. for
80. I wrote the first draft by pencil \_\_\_\_\_ I needed to change it.

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- A. incase                      B. as                      C. since                      D. if
81. You should wear gloves \_\_\_\_\_ you have to treat someone's wound.
- A. may be                      B. while                      C. when                      D. if
82. This is very \_\_\_\_\_ disease but you can avoid \_\_\_\_ if you boil your drinking water.
- A. Infection /infection                      C. Infection/ infectious  
B. infectious/ infectious                      D. infectious/ Infection
83. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ was eaten by the hyena last night is my uncle's.
- A. whose                      B. whom                      C. which                      D. who
84. One of my friends who \_\_\_\_\_ very clever went abroad yesterday.
- A. are                      B. is                      C. were                      D. has
85. Some students are not good at spoken English.
- Their listening ability is not promising \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. neither                      B. either                      C. or                      D. nor
86. \_\_\_\_\_ cars use this road because it is very bumpy.
- A. few                      B. a few                      C. little                      D. a little
87. If I had a new cell phone, \_\_\_\_\_it to everyone.
- A. I showed                      B. I'd show                      C. I've shown                      D. I'll
88. They just bought \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a few furniture                      C. some furniture  
B. several furnitures                      D. a furniture
89. He \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money last year
- A. did                      B. made                      C. done                      D. have made

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90. Genet was indecisive \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. was she                      B. isn't she                      C. wasn't she                      D. is she
91. When she \_\_\_\_\_ the house, her children were playing outside.
- A. entered                                              C. has entered
- B. has been entering                                              D. was entered
92. He has lived in this town for only a week and he already has \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
- A. few                                      B. a few                                      C. not many                                      D. many
93. It is late, It is high time I \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. went                                      B. go                                      C. have gone                                      D. gone
94. Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?
- A. I like the dress you are wearing
- B. I like the dress who you are wearing
- C. I like the dress whom you are wearing
- D. I like the dress which are wearing
95. You can have \_\_\_\_\_ tea \_\_\_\_\_ coffee, which would you like?
- A. either /or                      B. both/had                      C. neither/nor                      D. either/nor
96. Most you mind \_\_\_\_\_ me how \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle please?
- A. to teach /to ride                                              C. teaching /ride
- B. teaching / riding                                              D. teaching to ride
97. Most tourists like the \_\_\_\_\_ bird around Lake Tana.
- A. white, small, Ethiopian                                              C. Ethiopian, white, small
- B. small, white Ethiopian                                              D. Ethiopian, small, white
98. The ticket office said the flight \_\_\_\_\_ at 9 o'clock tomorrow.
- A. will be                      B. is                                      C. would be                                      D. "A" and "B"
- 99 If you come late, the director will be angry \_\_\_\_\_ you.

- A. at                      B. about                      C. with                      D. on

100. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ to do tonight? I want to go out with you.

- A. something    B. anything    C. many things    D. 'B' and 'C'

**SECTION SEVEN: COMMUNICATION**

**FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CHOOSE THE EXPRESSION THAT BEST COMPLETES THE DIALOGUES**

101. Chaltu: Are you coming out with me tonight?

Ahmed: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I want to ask permission                      C. There is a meeting  
B. you must tell him                      D. sure that's an interesting idea

102. Asfaw: could you tell me when the next bus leaves?

Worku: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. around half past four                      C. It is cheaper than taxi  
B. I want to use taxi                      D. It is direct to Dire Dawa

103. Hirut: Would you like to come to the museum with us?

Tesfaye: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I'm not really sure; I think we will enjoy it  
B. I'm afraid I can't go out. I've got a test tomorrow  
C. Working in the museum is very difficult  
D. Thank you, but it is not their concern

104. Son: \_\_\_\_\_

Father: of course, please hold this package.

- A. May I give you a hand?                      C. Would you like some help?  
B. can I help you?                      D. All

105. Abebe: I think you need more time to do this equation

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Emebet: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. so am I                      B. I agree                      C. you're right                      D. Don't mention it

106. Ayisha: I'm in ahurry

Zinash: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. so am I                      B. I am too                      C. me to                      D. All

107. Mesert: I don't have enough money.

Sisay: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. so do I                      B. Neither am I                      C. Neither do I                      D. I don't either

108. Fasika: I don't like chocolate ice cream

Aster: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. well, I I do                      B. I don't think so                      C. me neither                      D. I disagree

109. Host: come in welcome to our home.

Guests: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Thanks for inviting us                      C. It is good to be here  
B. I am glad you come                      D. I hope you have a nice time

110. Hussen: \_\_\_\_\_?

Ali: Not at all it is very hot today

- A. Do you open the window  
B. Are you opening the window  
C. would you mind opening the window  
D. Would you mind to open the window

### **SECTION EIGHT: PUNCTUATION AND WRITING**

#### **CHOOSE THE LETTER THAT CONTAINS THE CORRECT ANSWER**

111. I am a stubborn person. My friends and relatives are sure about this  
because they have experiences with me. For example, I do not take

advice from other people. . .

This is most likely taken from \_\_\_\_\_ paragraph.

A. Descriptive      B. Expository      C. Narrative      D. Argumentative

112. A letter of greetings to someone most likely ends in:

A. Love      B. with regards      C. obediently yours      D. yours ever

113. "When Abebe was twenty years old, he went Addis Ababa University. At first he scored very good grades although he did not work hard . . .' This is taken from \_\_\_\_\_ paragraph;

A. Expository      B. Argumentative      C. Narrative      D. Descriptive

114. A type of writing that aims at convincing the reader is \_\_\_\_\_

A. Argumentative      B. Descriptive      C. Narrative      D. Expository

115. Which of the following could be seen on a post card you received from a friend?

A. contact address      C. Application for a vacancy  
B. Dear madam      D. Dear friend

116. The best combination of the two sentences:

"The father is not diligent" and "The son is not diligent" is \_\_\_\_\_

A. Both the father and the son are diligent.  
B. Neither the father nor the son is diligent.  
C. Either the father or the son is diligent.  
D. Not only the father but also the son is diligent.

117. Which of the following sentence is correctly punctuated?

A. "Have you seen the new teacher? she asked"  
B. "Have you seen the new teacher?" she asked.  
C. "Have you seen the new teacher"? she asked  
D. "Have you seen the new teacher, she asked?"

118. Which of the following word is wrongly spelt?  
A. receive      B. Decide      C. inteligent      D. restaurant
119. The chair person "the issue we discuss today is . . ." used to \_\_\_\_\_  
A. keep order      C. Begin the discussion  
B. close the meeting      D. confirm there is agreement
120. The parts of application letter beneath the receiver's address is \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Date      B. Greeting      C. closing      D. subject

**END!**

**May 2019**