Model Exam for Grade 12

SECTION ONE: Word Order (1-16)

DIRECTIONS: *The following words are **NOT** in the proper order. When put in the right order they make correct English sentences. From the given alternatives, choose the one that is correct and **blacken** the letter of your choice in the separate answer sheet provided.*

1. I find can card phone I where buy my need out a for to sim
   A) I buy out my phone to need a sim card where I find to can.
   B) I need to find out where I can buy a Sim card for my phone.
   C) My phone can need out a sim card where I find to buy I to.
   D) My sim card I need for to buy where I can find a phone out.
2. book I the can't name this make written out in
   A) The book can't make this out I the written name.
   B) This make I the written book can't out the name.
   C) I can't make out the name written in this book.
   D) The name written in this book I can't make out.
3. Grandmother's did in yesterday drop your house you at
   A) Your grandmother's did you at home drop in yesterday?
   B) Did your grandmother's house drop at you in yesterday?
   C) Did your house drop in at you grandmother's yesterday?
   D) Did you drop in at your grandmother's house yesterday?
4. Begin to with free is student a
   A) To begin with, a student is free. C) A free student is to begin with.
   B) A student is free with begin to. D) A begin to student is with free.
5. Knew principle ago I certain this years
   A) This years ago I knew certain principle. C) I knew certain principle these years ago.
   B) I knew this principle certain years ago. D) This principles I knew certain years ago.
6. Month the five house in will crew be construction built the by
   A) The crew will be built the house construction by in five months
   B) The construction crew will be built by the house in five months.

C)The house will be built by the construction crew in five months.

D) The crew house will be built by the construction in five months.

7. Unmarked in an grave him buried they

A)They an grave him in unmarked buried. B) In unmarked buried, they an grave him.

C)They unmarked him in an grave buried. D) They buried him in an unmarked grave.

8. Wallet my where dropped had I it I found

A) I found my wallet where I had dropped it. B)I had dropped it my wallet where found.

C)My wallet I had found where I dropped it. D)I dropped my wallet where I had found it.

9. They we played did than better

A)They better than played did we. C) We did better they played than.

B)We played better than they did. D) They did better we played than.

10. Felt so foolish flushed the teacher that his face bright red

A)The flushed face felt teacher so foolish that his bright red.

B)The foolish teacher felt so bright red that his face flushed.

C)The teacher felt so foolish that his face flushed bright red.

D) The red flushed face felt so bright that his foolish teacher.

11. The question all the students were unable to answer

A)All the answer were unable to question the students.

B)All the question were unable to answer the students.

C)All the answer were unable to the students question.

D) All the students were unable to answer the question.

12. car is race small a this beautiful

A)This is a small beautiful race car. C)This is a race beautiful small car.

B)This is a beautiful race small car. D)This is a beautiful small race car.

13. The niece with talking my girl the director is.

A)The director is my niece talking with the girl.

B)The girl talking with the director is my niece.

C)My niece is the girl talking with the director.

D) My director is my niece talking with the girl.

14. The continued town to hurricane the blow and destroyed.

A)The town destroyed the blow hurricane and to continued.

B)The blow continued to and destroyed the town hurricane.

C)The hurricane continued to blow and destroyed the town.

D) The continued blow destroyed the town to the hurricane.

15. Come hopefully soon will spring.

A)Spring will hopefully soon come. C) Hopefully soon spring will come.

B)Soon hopefully spring will come. D) Hopefully spring will come soon.

16. Before I around haven't here seen you.

A)I haven't seen you around here before. C) I here you haven't seen around before.

B)You haven't seen here before I around. D)I haven't seen you before around here.

SECTION TWO: Reading Comprehension (17 - 39)

DIRECTIONS: *Read the following two passages carefully and answer the questions that follow. Each question has four choices. Choose the best alternative and* ***blacken*** *the letter of your choice in the separate answer sheet provided.*

Passage One:

The Use of Peer Education

1. It is up to you and your community to decide whether or not to work with peer-educators in your program. Working with peer-educators may require a significant commitment in time, resources, and support, yet the benefits of using peer educators can be considerable.
2. Peer educators are people selected for their leadership potential in helping others. They are trained to help other participants learn through demonstrations, listening, and role playing, encouraging, serving as role models, providing feedback, and supporting healthy decisions and behavior.

3. Young people are likely to listen to, and imitate peers that are well liked and respected. Peer educators who model examples of healthy behaviors can influence behaviors of other peers and help **them** avoid taking risks. They can support, encourage, and help their peers both inside and outside of sessions. Peer educators may be able to help manage and solve problems among the group.

4. Some characteristics to look for when choosing peer-educators include: Considered opinion–leaders by other young people. Concerned about the welfare of their peers, able to listen to others, honest, Well–liked by other young people, Well–rounded young people not necessarily the top student in the class; someone who does well in school but also is active outside of the classroom, such as in sports, clubs, or community work.

5. Peer educators require an extra time commitment. It can be difficult maintaining motivation. Often peer educators want an **incentive** for the work that they provide. Emphasize the benefits of being a peer-educator, including skills and self–esteem building, contacts, and so forth. You might provide a group uniform or badge to set them apart from others, make **it** possible for them to network with other peer educators.

6. Students may become jealous of peer educators. Strike a balance between motivating the peer educators through opportunities and making other young people jealous by your treatment of the peer educators. If others are jealous of the peer educators, they will be much less effective than if they are well liked and feel a part of the group.

7. A peer educator, who becomes ill-mannered, may be **incredibly** damaging to the program. For this reason, constant monitoring, re–training, and reinforcement are crucial for your peer educator program.

8. However, keep in mind that "**relapse is expected"** in behavior change. Your response to such a situation is important in reducing the stigma associated with HIV, disability etc. Guiding this peer educator through such a life change will provide a powerful example for the peer group.

9. Peer educators may not be knowledgeable and convey incorrect information. When peer educators spread information, other young people typically believe them. After all, you have chosen and trained these young people, so the belief is that they must be experts. Therefore, if peer educators are spreading incorrect information, it can be doubly harmful. It is imperative to spend time training and re–training these young people to **disseminate** correct information.

10. There are a number of ways to choose your peer educators. Involve the community leaders. Then, put the potential peer educators through some exercises. Based on the personalities that manifest themselves in these exercises choose a good mix of peer educators. Ask the young people to nominate or choose peer educators. It is certainly a good idea to have young people choose those who will represent them. You can try to avoid the popularity contest phenomenon by asking them to vote for twice as many peer-educators as you need. Then using the process suggested for the community above, choose the best peer educators.

11. If you are working in a school, it may be best to select some peer-educators from each of the grade levels. If all peer educators are from the final grade, you will lose all of your peer educators at once when **they** finish school. To reach a wide range of people, choose young people from different groups, clubs, and interests.

Slightly adapted from Pages of World Health Organization from School Health Education To Prevent AIDS and STD: A Resource Package for Curriculum Planners—Handbook for Curriculum Planners, p. 38, and Teacher's Guide, p. 15 © WHO 1994

17. According to the passage who are peer educators?
    A) People who have better potential from the community.
    B) People who have good leadership quality.
    C) People who are willing to lead others.
    D) People who are frightened by the community members.
18. Which one is not the benefit of using peer-educators?
    A) To help and manage the group.
    B) To be a good role model for others

C)To impose once need on the group

D) To provide all rounded encouragement for peers.

19. All are some qualities of good peer-educators **except**?

A)They develop trust by other peers

B)They give priority for interests of other colleagues.

C)They do not emphasize the benefit as being a peer educator.

D) They are committed to allow time for peer group activities.

20. What are the parameters to select peer educators?

A)In the school, we mostly select from the higher grade.

B)We select them from peer groups in spite of their traits manifestation

C)We select them based on their popularity in the society.

D) It is better to choose mixed ability and gender as well as class level.

21. According to the information in the passage which of the following statement is true?

A) Young people should appoint their representatives by themselves.

B) Inclusion of people with HIV and disability in peer group is not advisable.

C) Irregular monitoring and reinforcement are sufficient to strength the task of peer groups.

D) Peer-educators will be selected from elders who are well-liked by the community.

22. As seen in paragraph eight, which of the following words has nearly the same meaning as **<u>setback</u>**?

A) Relapse B) Stigma C) Disability D) Expected

23. Which of the following does the writer mention more dangerous condition of peer-educators tasks?

A) When peer-educators selected based on their manifested behavior.

B) If peer-educators selected from low grade level.

C) If peer educators lack knowledge and pass information wrongly.

D) Involving the community leaders in peer educator nomination.

24. In Paragraph eight the writer mention "However, keep in mind that "**relapse is expected"** in behavior change" has nearly the same meaning as?
    A) The behavior of peer-educator can change time to time.
    B) Peer-educators must think to change their behavior.
    C) The behavioral withdraw of peer educator will happen.
    D) There is similarity of behaviors in peer-educators.
25. As used in paragraph three, the word **"them**" refers to ____
    A) Peer educators with good manner C) All members of the peer groups.
    B) Young people D)A member of peer groups except the peer-educator.
26. In paragraph five, what does the antonym for the word ***incentive*** in "peer educators want an **incentive** for the work that they provide" refer to?
    A) Wage B)income tax C) stipend D) Allowance
27. In paragraph five the word **it** in "…make **it** possible for them to network with other peer educators" refer to:
    A) Providing benefits C) Incentives
    B) The networking D) Group uniform or badge
28. As used in paragraph nine, which of the underlined word has nearly the same meaning as to **disseminate** correct information?
    A) Distribute B)Minimize C) Reduce D) Cross check
29. According to the passage, which one is an ***incorrect*** statement?
    A)Ill-mannered peer educator does not much damaging to the program.
    B)Choosing young people from different groups, clubs, and interests are better to sustain the task.
    C)Peer educators will be more knowledgeable than the other group members.
    D) It is mandatory to work with peer group in every program

Passage Two

DIRECTION: *Read each of them carefully and answer the questions that follow. Each question has four choices. Choose the best alternative and write the letter of your answer in the space provided.*

1. Reading is becoming more and more important in the new knowledge economy and remains the most effective human activity for transforming information into knowledge.

2. If top readers read at speeds of above 1000 words per minute (wpm) with near 85% comprehension, they only represent 1% of readers. Average readers are the majority and only reach around 200 wpm with a typical comprehension of 60%. This seems surprising since most readers, actively reading work documents, newspapers, magazines, books or the contents of computer display are practicing daily for at least one hour. With such an intense training everyone should be close to top performances.

3. Unfortunately, this is far from the real situation. The average reader is five times slower than the good reader. Things are even worse if we consider reading efficiency as well as speed. Reading efficiency is reading speed weighted by comprehension rate and it amounts to 200 x 60% or 120 efficient words per minute (ewpm) for the average reader and to 1000 x 85% or 850 ewpm for top readers. Thus, an efficient ratio of seven divides these two categories.

4. Compare the results of the average reader to other areas. We may imagine a sprinter practicing every day for several years on the running track and then just calmly walking for race. We can also picture a racing driver never exceeding 30 mph or a pianist playing every day of the week for 20 years and only able to play music like a beginner. Unfortunately, since the age of 12, most readers do not substantially improve their efficiency and never reach their full capacity.

5. Every computer-user who is also a slow typist is aware of the benefits he could obtain with a typing course, but nearly no one suspects the much higher profit he could reach by improving his reading comprehension and speed. The rapid improvement of voice recognition may gradually make typing virtuosity obsolete since a good typist performs well under the speed of speech. On the other hand, human or computer speaking, with an average speed of 15wpm, will always remain many times slower than a good reader, without any consideration of the skimming and skipping possibilities.

6. There are three possible ways to improve reading. The fastest is probably a speed reading seminar based upon good materials and animated by a dynamic instructor. It is quite usual for a slow reader to double and even triple his reading efficiency during a two-day class offering a positive atmosphere, carefully selected texts and comprehension tests. However, as the rapid and encouraging improvement is not sufficient anchored, it often fades with time.

7. A book about speed reading is the second possibility. Such a book usually provides speed and comprehension tests as well as techniques to improve reading. It often includes more general information about concentration, interest stimulation, skimming techniques and ways to approach a text. Some methods may include audio or videocassettes. A book-based method requires a good deal of time as well as a strong commitment from the reader.

8. Finally, a speed reading computer program is probably the most efficient way to achieve top reading levels. Computers offer unique exercise to boost reading efficiency through interactivity, text animation and pacing. Higher reading skills obtained with a computer screen are totally transferable to reading from paper. Unfortunately the inverse way dose not works so well. Speed reading software delivers enjoyable and fast paced training, thus giving the consistent practice necessary to break lifelong slow reading habits. This is the task that seminars and speed reading books usually leave up the reader.

30. Compared to the average reader, the accomplished reader reads with?
    A) Higher speed and worse reading comprehension.
    B) Higher speed and same reading comprehension.
    C) Higher speed and better reading comprehension.
    D) Lower speed and lower reading comprehension.
31. Readers reading above 1000 wpm/?
    A) Are average reader
    B) Are the 1% minority
    C) Inefficient reader
    D) Are the majority of the reader
32. The average reading speed is around?
    A) 120 wpm B)150 wpm C) 120 ewpm D) 200 wpm

33. The average reader comprehension is around?

A) 50% B)60% C) 85% D) 1%

34. Which is the most effective way to acquire knowledge from information?

A) Listening to a speaker C) Watching TV

B) Reading text D) Calmly walking for race

35. The average speaking speed of a race driver is around?

A) 120 mph B)200 wpm C) 1000 wpm D) 150 wpm

36. Most computer users want to?

A) Improve typing B)Buy a large screen C) Type slowly D) Improve reading

37. What will lessen the importance of fast typing?

A) Spelling- checkers C) Progress in voice recognition

B) More economic keyboards D) Reading comprehension

38. A speed reading seminar or book lacks?

A) Rapid results C) Deep enough explanations

B) Consistent practice D) Good materials

39. What is probably the best way to reach top level reading efficiency?

A) A speed reading book C) A speed reading software

B) A speed reading seminar D) Watching movie

SECTION THREE: Vocabulary (40-64)

A. Substitution of Synonyms

DIRECTIONS: *Questions 39 -51each has an underline word or phrase. There are four alternative words A-D, given below each question. Choose the word that best completes the sentence and blacken the letter of your choice in the space provided in the answer sheet.*

40. Ato Birhanu is a <u>good</u> man.

A) Pleasant B)interesting C) amusing D) righteous

41. The boat <u>drifted</u> through the water.

A) Sped B)steered C) floated D) paddled

42. His paper were scattered all over the floor.
    A) Spread B)hanging C) lying D) dispersed
43. For this job you need a sturdy wooden beam.
    A) Powerful B) strong C) muscular D)solid
44. Bealu Girma is a famous Ethiopian writer.
    A) Knowledgeable B) interesting C) well-known D) fashionable
45. They used a map to find their way.
    A) Sketch B) picture C) design D) plan
46. The road to Harar is winds up the hill side.
    A) Breeze B) Twisting C) Cool D) Move up
47. Almaz's annual leave never coincide with mine.
    A) Reverse B) Differ C) be against D) Match
48. Ethiopian medical doctors are looking for a remedy to cure the Ebola illness.
    A) Medicine B)Vaccination
    C) Book D) Brochure
49. Lake Tana, as seen from the top of one of the city highest building is spectacular.
    A) Visible B)Wide
    C) unattractive D) Amazing
50. Her frightened behavior can be trace back to her childhood experience.
    A) Sketched to B) Developed to
    C) Related to D) Resulted to

B. Substitution of Antonyms:

DIRECTION: *Questions 52-64 each are an underlined words and phrases. Find the word which is opposite in meaning to the words or phrases underlined.*

51. All those in favor of the motion, raise their hands.
    A) Versus B)against C) disregarding D) opposite
52. I am sorry you do not go anymore.
    A) Keen B)joyless C) glad D) merry
53. We stopped at midday and ate a big meal.

A) Light B)sparse C) slim D) tiny

54. This necklace is priceless.

A) Costing nothing B) is worthless C) is valuable D) is being sold cheap

55. The prisoners were enslaved.

A) Sent to prison B)liberated C) did little work D)lightly punished

56. The calf looks sickly.

A) Weak B)good C) strong D) healthy

57. The Somalia Government is taking a long time to restore law and order in the country.

A) Bring back B)Break C) Come again D) Return

58. This is very straight forward problem to solve.

A) Easy B) soluble C) complicated D) unfair

59. Living in a city has both pros and cons; one advantage is that, it is often easier to find work. A)Limitation and advantage C) Drawback and limitation

B) Advantage and delimitation D) Merit and demerit

60. I was too young to be eligible for the first Ethiopian parliament election.

A) Inappropriate B) Unsuitable C) entitled D) unfitting

61. You are embarrassing me by asking personal question.

A) Upsetting B)Appealing C) Enjoying D) Pleasing

62. She is always running out of sugar, and borrowing from others.

A) Producing B) Finishing C) Lending D) Consuming

63. He was penalties for consistently breaking the rules.

A) Awarded B)Recorded C) Preserved D) Punished

64. Which of the words is an antonym for 'change'?

A) Transform B)Alter C) Conserve D) Amend

65. All of these words can take the prefix /**mis**-/ **Except**_____.

A) Trusted B) Treated C) used D) zip

SECTION FOUR: Grammar (65 - 92)

DIECTION: *Questions 65- are incomplete sentences. There are four alternative words or phrases, A-D, given below each question. Choose the word that* ***best*** *completes the sentences and* ***blacken*** *the letter of your choice in the space provided in the answer sheet.*

66. Why is that man waving it us? I think his car ____ down.
A)might have broken B)might be break C) couldn't have broken D) could break

67. Which one is the most correct order of adjectives?
A) Italian blue woolen sport suit. C) Blue Italian woolen sport suit.
B) Sport blue Italian woolen suit. D) Woolen blue Italian sport suit.

68. An accident _____ the traffic in town today.
A) get off B) take off C) held up D) give away

69. Last week I was in poor health. I wish I _____ harder for the test.
A) had studied B) have studied C) studied D) was studying

70. The nationality word of Somalia is to Somali as Congo is to:
A) Congoyan B) Congolese C) Congonese D) Congolish

71. Which one of the underlined qualifying phrases means there is a big difference?
A) Our school is <u>by far the most successful</u> in the region.
B) <u>Fewer</u> children are illiterates <u>now</u> than in 2003.
C) The percentage of boys that went to secondary school was <u>a bit bigger</u> in 2008 than in 2007.
D) <u>Nearly as many</u> girls went to secondary school in 2003 as in 2004.

72. The indefinite reported speech of the sentence "Hussein said, I am going to Addis next week." A) Hussein says he is going to Addis next week.
B) Hussein said he is going to Addis this week.
C) Hussein said he was going to Addis the following week.
D)Hussein said he was going to Addis last week.

73. She said to me "I have got no money." The reported form of this statement is:
A) She said to me that she had got no money.
B) She said to me that she had got no money.

C) She said to me that she had get no money.

D) She said to me that she have got no money.

74. Abdul, _____ 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, everyone _____ to bed.

A) Has gone B)Had gone C) Goes D) Went

76. Which of the words can take both suffixes *–full* and *–less*

A. Grace B)Play C) Wonder D) Job

77. I am quite pleased with what I _____ this year.

A) Achieve B)Was achieving C) Achieved D) Have achieved

78. Have you ever discussed _____ the causes of HIV AIDS?

A) About B) On C) To D) With

79. We _____ pleased if she came.

A) Are B)Had been C) Will be D) Would be

80. If you _____ on the lights, you would not have fallen over the chair.

A) Will switch B) Switched C) Are switched D) Had switched

81. I won't travel to London if I _____ get a cheap flight.

A) Didn't B) Don't C) Doesn't D) Will not

82. The new cars _____ at the rate of twenty a day.

A) Are being turned out. C) Were being turned out

B) Are turned out D) Were turned out

83. It was thought that the social workers _____valuable work.

A) Do B)Have done C) Were doing D) Did

84. She studied hard _____ become a doctor.

A) In order to B)As C) Because D) For

85. _____ his book, he settled down to work.

A) Because find B)Having found C) Finding to D) As find

86. I am learning English _____ I can get a better job

A) So that B) While C) As if D) Until

87. Bonsa was late to the party_____ his car broke down on the highway.
    A) Where B)While C) Although D) Because
88. I wrote my first draft in pencil _____ I needed to change it.
    A) In case B)Were C) Since D) If
89. You should wear gloves _____ you have to treat someone's wound.
    A) Must B)Ought to C) Incase D) if
90. I am not leaving _____ I get an apology from you.
    A) while B)So that C) Until D) as long as
91. This is a very _____ disease but you can avoid _____ If you boil your drinking water.
    A) Infection / infection C) Infectious / infectious
    B) Infection / infectious D) Infectious / infection
92. _____ usually takes place in early September but for some reason the birds' only _____ in October this year.
    A) Migration / migrate C) Immigration / migration
    B) Migrate / migration D) Migrate / immigrate

SECTION FIVE: Communicative Activities (93- 108)

DIRECTIONS: *Questions 109- 123 are presented in a form of dialogue. The part said by one of the speaker is given, and a blank space is left for the other. For each of the blacken spaces, four alternative answers A-D given. Choose the alternative that is most appropriate to complete the dialogue and blacken the letter of your choice in the space provided in the answer sheet.*

93. ***Addisu***: Are you coming out to night?
    Awol:_____
    A) I want to ask permission. C) There is a lamp.
    B) You must tell him. D) That's an interesting idea.
94. ***Ayele:*** Could you tell me when the next bus leaves?
    Worku: _____
    A) It is half past four. C) It is cheaper than taxi.
    B) I want to use taxi rather than bus. D) It is direct to Dire Dawa.
95. ***Tuji:*** Would you like to come to the museum with us?

Teshome: _____

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.

96. **Abu**: _____

Bekele: 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

97. ***Zara:*** Can you tell me why you forget the umbrella?

Fatuma: _____

A) In my opinion, this umbrella is very expensive.
B) I think there is no rain in the afternoon.
C) It is not essential to buy umbrella. D)Don't mention it.

98. ***Chairperson:*** _____

Secretary: before that let's discuss on Mary's idea

A) Should we move on to the next point? C) What are the alternatives?
B) How do you think about this point? D) How about Mary's idea?

99. ***Bob:*** I like Ethiopia because I enjoy white water rafting.

Dhuguma:_____

Bob: Oh, What I mean is sailing on Ethiopian rivers

A) You can use water without any payment.
B) Of course, the water is pure to drink.
C) I don't think it uses for drinking.
D) I wonder if you could say that in a different way.

100. ***Teacher:*** Next Monday is the deadline of your assignment;

Student: _____

A) Excuse me; it is very kind of you if you postponed it to Tuesday.
B) Thank you I am working my assignment.
C) Sorry this assignment is not relevant for us.
D) I think you had better to tell us the answer.

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

Eshete: _____

A) So am I B) I agree C) You're right D) don't mention it

102. ***Ayni***: I'm in a hurry.

Zekaria: _____

A) So am I B) I am too C) Me to D) All

103. ***Memekia:*** I don't have enough money anyway.

Sintayehu:_____

A. So do I C) Neither do I

B. Neither am I D) I don't either

104. ***Fasika:*** I don't like chocolate ice cream.

Awoke: _____

A) Well, I do B)I don't think so C) Me neither D) I disagree

105. ***Tufa:*** This may be unpleasant, but our friend _____

Bulcha: That is terrible!

A) Won the lottery C) Scored best grade

B) Nominated for scholarship D) Departed us for good

106. ***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.

107. ***Ayantu:*** Have you two met each other?

Chaltu & Deme: No, we haven't

Ayantu: _____

A) Chaltu this is Deme. C) Chaltu I am Ayantu

B) Deme this is Chaltu D) A & B

108. The following words have ***/-ught/*** endings which one of the words is pronounced differently?

A) Bought C) Draught

B) Ought D) Thought

SECTION SIX: Writing (109- 120)

DIRECTION: *The following questions are related to different types of writing. Read each of them very carefully and choose the best answers, A-D, then blackens the letter of your choice in the space provided in the answer sheet.*

109. *'When Abebe was twenty years old, he went to Addis Ababa University. At first, he scored very good grades although he did not work very hard. Then he discovered that the work became more difficult and he had to work much harder, in the evening as well, to get even average grades.'* This paragraph is mostly likely _____

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

110.'*His eyes were abnormally large, and round like those of cat. The pupils, too, upon any accession or diminution of light, underwent contraction or dilation, just such as is observed in the catlike tribe.'*

This is most likely part of a writing that is _____ in nature.

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

111. *"... if they plagiarize, they will not develop their own writing and critical thinking skills. As a result, they may not be prepared to pass their final exams. In the end, plagiarism is harmful to student's own academic success."* This extracted paragraph is most likely _____

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

112.'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...'

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

113.Which one of the following words is correctly spelt?

A) Decive
B) Hygine
C) Autumen
D) Colonel

114. A letter of greetings to the school director most likely ends in:

A) Love B) With regards C) Obediently yours D) Yours ever

115. Which of the following sentences is correctly punctuated?

A) “Ibrahim Hussein, are you going to give me your identity card or not?”

B) “Ibrahim Hussein are you going to give me your identity card or not”?

C) Ibrahim Hussein! “are you going to give me your identity card or not.”

D) “Ibrahim Hussein, are you going to give me your identity card or not.”

116. Which of the following word is correctly spelt?

A) Beginer B) Murmered C) Recuring D) Knitted

117. These nouns have the same plural and singular form except _____.

A) Species B) Foot C) Sheep D) Deer

118. The chairperson “the issue we have to discuss today is…” used to

A) Keep order
B) Close the meeting
C) Begin the discussion
D) Confirm there is agreement

119. In an informal letter “Best wish to you and your family” is used to

A) Open greeting
B) Close the letter
C) Refer last contact
D) Request some information

120. The parts of application letter beneath the receiver address is_____

A) Date
B) Greeting
C) Closing
D) Subject

Good Luck!