Direction*:*Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions according to the information given in the passage.

Passage 1

(1) For centuries, time was measured by the position of the sun with the use of sundials. Noon was recognized when the sun was the highest in the sky, and cities would set their clock by this apparent solar time, even though some cities would often be on a slightly different time. Daylight Saving Time (DST),sometimes called summer time, was instituted to make better use of daylight.Thus, clocks are set forward one hour in the spring to move an hour of daylight from the morning to the evening and then set back one hour in the fall to return to normal daylight.

(2) Benjamin Franklin first conceived the idea of daylight saving during his tenure as an American delegate in Paris in 1984 and wrote about it extensively in his essay,"An Economical Project."It is said that Franklin awoke early one morning and was surprised to see the sunlight at such an hour. Always the economist, Franklin believed the practice of moving the time could save on the use of candlelight, as candles were expensive at the time.

(3) In England, builder William Willett (1857–1915) became a strong supporter for Daylight Saving Time upon noticing blinds of many houses were closed on an early sunny morning.Willet believed everyone, including himself,would appreciate longer hours of light in the evenings. In 1909, Sir Robert Pearce introduced a bill in the House of Commons to make it ***obligatory*** to adjust the clocks.A bill was drafted and introduced into Parliament several times but met with great opposition,mostly from farmers. Eventually, in 1925, it was decided that summer time should begin on the day following the third Saturday in April and close after the first Saturday in October.

(4) The U.S. Congress passed the Standard Time Act of 1918 to establish standard time and preserve and set Daylight Saving Time across the continent.This act also devised five time zones throughout the United States:Eastern,Central, Mountain,Pacific,and Alaska.The first time zone was set on "the mean astronomical time of the seventy-fifth degree of longitude west from Greenwich"(England).In 1919,this act was repealed.

(5) President Roosevelt established yearround Daylight Saving Time (also called War Time) from 1942–1945.However, after this period, each state adopted its own DST,which proved to be disconcerting to television and radio broadcasting and transportation.In1966,President Lyndon Johnson created the Department of Transportation and signed the Uniform Time Act.As a result, the Department of Transportation was given the responsibility for the time laws. During the oil embargo and energy crisis of the 1970s, President Richard Nixon extended DST through the Daylight Saving Time Energy Act of 1973 to conserve energy further.This law was modified in 1986,and Daylight Saving Time was reset to begin on the first Sunday in April (to spring ahead) and end on the last Sunday in October (to fall back).

1. As it is used in paragraph 3, the word ***obligatory*** most nearly means
   a. approved. b. sparse.
   c. aberrant. d. requisite.
2. Who first established the idea of DST?
   a. President Richard Nixon b. Benjamin Franklin
   c. Sir Robert Pearce d. President Lyndon Johnson
3. Who opposed the bill that was introduced in the House of Commons in the early 1900s?
   a. Sir Robert Pearce b. farmers
   c. television and radio broadcasting companies d. the U.S. Congress
4. Which of the following statements is true of the U.S. Department of Transportation?
   a. It was created by President Richard Nixon.
   b. It set standards for DST throughout the world.
   c. It constructed the Uniform Time Act.
   d. It oversees all time laws in the United States.
5. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
   a. The History and Rationale of Daylight Saving Time
   b. Lyndon Johnson and the Uniform Time Act
   c. The U.S. Department of Transportation and Daylight Saving Time
   d. Daylight Saving Time in the United States

6. The Daylight Saving Time Energy Act of 1973 was responsible for

a. preserving and setting Daylight Saving Time across the continent.

b. instituting five time zones in the United States.

c. extending Daylight Saving Time in the interest of energy conservation.

d. conserving energy by giving the Department of Transportation authority over time laws.

Grammar

Direction:Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives.

7.A manager should have a good knowledge of labor _____ .

A) organizer B) organization

C) organized D) organize

8.Petroleum _____ are getting more and more expensive everyday.

A) produces B) products

C) production D) productivity

9. We had a very _____ time at the football match yesterday.

A) excited B) excitement C) exciting D) excitedly

10. He had to pay the library for the _____ book.

A) lose B) lost C) loss D) loser

11. Stop talking and _____ with your work.

A) get on B) get away C) get after D) get back

12. _____ the radio; I can't hear what you're saying.

A) Turn up B) Turn on C) Turn away D) Turn down

13. I am sorry I am so late. My car _____ .

A) broke up B) broke away C) broke down D) broke in

14. Will you _____ the baby this morning while I do my shopping.

A) look over B) look back C) look up D) look after

15. Did Alice _____ to live here?

A) used B) use C) used to D) ever

16. A: Are you still employed at the airport?

B: Yes, I _____ there since 1978.

A) had been working B) worked C) have been working D) am working

17. A: You mean there was no food left when you got to the reception?

B: Exactly , they _____ everthing up.

A) will eat B) had eaten C) ate D) have eaten

18. Wasn't he really doing any work at home? No, I found him _____ inan armchair

A) sleep B) to sleep C) sleeping D) slept

19. A: Which shoe of this pair did you say was too tight?

B: _____ ; both of them fit me perfectly.

A) None B) Neither C) Nor D) No one

20. You look tired. What _____ ?

A)did you do B)were you doing C) have you been doing D) you have done

21. A: Do you play snowball in Florida in the winter?

B: No, it _____ for that.

A) isn't so cold B) is very cold C) isn't cold enough D) isn't too cold

22. If I _____ your father, I would certainly punish you for this.

A) am B) were C) had been D) was

23. The journalist saw two brigands _____ an old man to death.

A) beat B) bit C) bite D) beaten

24. Thousands of traffic accidents _____ by careless drivers every day.

A) are caused B) will cause C) caused D) cause

25. I've just finished _____ my shopping.
A) to make B) doing C) to do D) making
26. She has no intention of _____ a poor man like you.
A) marry B) to marry C) marrying D) married
27. I wish _____ what to do in an emergency like this.
A) I knew B) I know C) knowing D) to know
28. You _____ watch what you are saying. The boss is very upset today.
A) would rather B) had better C) had rather D) would sooner
29.The old woman knew about everything ____ was going on in the neighborhood.
A) what B) where C) that D) who
30.Very _____ people can learn how to read efficiently.
A) less B) few C) little D) a little
31.He sometimes wishes he _____ a computer.
A) doesn't touch B) will not touch
C) had never touched D) has never touched
32.Roy didn't go to school yesterday and _____.
A) nor didn't James B) neither didn't James
C) James didn't either D) James didn't too
33.If you _____ your money carelessly, you wouldn't have been pennilessin the middle of your holiday.
A) hadn't spent B) didn't spend
C) haven't spent D) wouldn't spent
34.The boss made him _____ the report all from the beginning.
A) write B) written C) wrote D) which
35.I was disappointed with my birthday present. It wasn't exactly _____I expected.
A) that B) that what C) what D) which
36.We had a test yesterday. I wish _____ .
A) we hadn't one B) we hadn't had one
C) we didn't have one D) we don't have one
37.The baby is crying. I think she has been _____ by the noise.
A) afraid B) frightened C) frighten D) frightening
38.Your sister never saw me, _____?
A) did she B) does she C) didn't you D) doesn't she
39.Whether one will fail or succeed depends _____ himself.
A) from B) on C) to D) in
40.The moment she _____ her wounded husband, she burst into tears.
A) will see B) sees C) has seen D) saw
41.It's been rainy all afternoon, _____it?
A) wasn't B) isn't C) hasn't D) doesn't
42.I am interested _____ English.
A) at B) to C) for D) in
43.After I _____ my dinner, I typed my report.
A) had B) have C) had had D) will have
44.If you're not feeling well, take a hot bath. It'll _____ you good.
A) do B) made C) help D) does
45.The twins look almost alike. None of us can _____ the differencebetween them.
A) say B) tell C) make D) prove
46.Now that I've bought a car, I _____ take the bus to work.
A) needn't B) must C) mustn't D) hadn't
47.It's time we _____ working.
A) start B) will start C) started D) had started

48. _____ strange car we saw near the post office belongs to the major.

A) One of B) The C) An D) Two

49.The river that runs _____ our town has now become a health hazard.

A) in B) through C) over D) from

50.I wonder if you could give me _____ advice about finding a job.

A) an B) a C) any D) many

51.How long ago did you _____?

A) have painted your house C) have your house painted

B) had your house painted D) have your house paint

52.I really think there is too ____ furniture in your office?

A) much B) more C) many D) most

53.My coffee is _____ hot that I can't drink it.

A) very B) much C) so D) too

Communicative Skills

Direction:Choose the best answer from the given alternatives.

54. - Will you have some more chicken?

- _____. I'm full.- And you, Mr. Thompson?

- _____, just a little. It's delicious.

A) Yes / No

B) A little more / No, thank you

C) No, thank you / Yes, please

D) No, I shan't / Yes, have

55. - What outdoor games popular in England?

- Oh, there's football, hockey, golf, billiard, table-tennis and so on.

- But _____ and _____ are indoor games, aren't they?

-Oh, I'm sorry. Right you are.

A) hockey / golf C) billiard / table-tennis

B)football/billiard D)golf /football

56. - Could I see you on Monday?

- _____. When can you come?

- At 10 in the morning.

- _____. See you on Monday then. Good-bye.

A) I'm sorry, I can 't / That won't do

B) Yes / No, I'm busy at 10

C) No, you can't / Why?

D) Certainly / Very good

57. - _____.

- Yes, I went there last week. The tulips were wonderful.

- _____.

A) Have you been to Hampton Court? / Did you go there by car?

B) Where have you been lately? / Who did you go there with?

C) Have you finished your work? / Did you do it yourself?

D) Who has taken you to Hampton Court? /

58. - What bus are you waiting for?

- _____.

- You usually go to work by car, don't you?- _____.

A) I was waiting for him. / They belonged to my mother.

B) I'm waiting for bus 9 or 14. / Yes, but my mother sometimes needs it.

C) I was waiting for a doctor. / That's right.

D) Do you mind my waiting for a bus? / Oh, yes, my dear.

59. Melat: What are you doing, Ali?

Ali: _____.

Melat: Why? Let me see what's the matter with it.

A) I'm looking for my sister. C) I'm going home.

B)I can't close my bag. D.I'm reading a book

60. - Do you go to school ?

- _____.

- Oh, I see you don't like your school at all.

A) Yes, I do. C) No, I'm sent there.

B) Yes, I always do. D) Yes, I shall.

61. Mohammed : Let me go and buy the newspapers for you, Dad?

Father: _____.

A) Do, please. B) All right.

C) I have already bought them. D) You can buy them.

62. Belete: What about going to the cinema?

Tom: _____.

Bob: You can do your work after cinema.

A) I am afraid I can't B) I have a lot of things to do

C) With pleasure D) I don't feel like going to the cinema

63. A: Do you think you could give me your bicycle this morning?

B: _____.

A: _____.

A) I don't think so/You are right

B) You can't have it now/Certainly

C) Yes, I can't/Not at all

D) I'm sorry, I'm using it myself/Well, thanks

64 .A.How long have you been living here?

B: For three years already. We often spend our weekends here.

A: _____.

B: Yes, I have to get up early. But if you want to have a really quiet and healthy day off you've got to stay in the country.

A) But you've got to work much here B) But it depends on the color

C) Did you have much snow? D) I think, last spring wasn't very nice

65. - Where else have you been since you came to England?

- _____.

- You have seen a lot. When did you go there?

- _____.

A) I have never been to England/I didn't go

B) I shall be in Oxford, Canterbury and Stratford/I went there last month

C) Oh, I've been to Stratford and Oxford and Canterbury/I went there last week

D) He is coming on Sunday/Have a nice week-end

66. - I say, Ann, let's go and see Kate. She is ill.

- _____.

- When will you be free?- _____.

A) I can. I'm free now / Tomorrow

B) I can't. I'm busy now / In 2 hours

C) O.K. / I'm busy

D) All right / Certainly

67. A: Can I borrow your pen for a moment?
B: _____.
A: _____.
A) You must / Don't mention it B) No / Here it is
C) Sure. Here you are / Thanks D) Not a bit / Thank you

68. - Hello! _____?
- Not bad, thank you.
A) Glad to see you B) How do you do
C) How are you D) Is that you

69.- _____.
- No, I'm waiting for Tom.- _____.
- I'm not in a hurry. I'll wait till he's ready.
A) Who are you waiting for? / He is out
B) You are waiting for Sally, aren't you? / She has just left
C) Aren't you coming with us? / But he won't be ready for some time
D) Would you like to wait for Tom? / He will be ready in a minute

70. - What are you doing at the week-end?-
- Would you like to go to a football match with me?- _____.
A) He didn't think about it/Yes
B) At the week-end? I haven't thought of it yet/Oh, I'd love to
C) I'm going to the country/No, I haven't any time to go there
D) I'm leaving for Brooklyn/O.K.

71. - Look over there! What can it be? It's scared me out of my wits.
- _____.
A) Oh, that's OK. Calm down. It's only a cat
B) I don't know, the weather is likely to change tomorrow.
C) We'll find out who plays there if we come up to the hill.
D) Call the speaking clock.

72. A: What are you doing, Bob?
B: _____.
A: What are you writing to him about?
B: Don't ask so many questions _____ .
A) I'm writing a letter to Helen/Curiosity killed the cat
B) I'm going to write a letter/There is no time left
C) I'm writing/About the letter I've got from my
D) I'm going to visit my uncle/He is ill

73. A: Are you ready to go?
B: _____.
A: When will you be ready?
B: _____.
A: Hurry up, I'm waiting for you
A) Not yet / In five minutes
B) Yes, of course / I don't know
C) Yes, I think / Why, I've no time to go
D) I'm afraid I can't / Tomorrow morning

74.A: Are you free tonight?
B: Why? _____?
A: Yes, I've got tickets for "King Lear".
B: It's the first night, isn't it? How did you manage to get seats?

A: Don't ask me questions, just say whether you're coming or not.

B: _____. How can I miss a chance like that?

A) Are you going to invite me anywhere / Oh

B) Shall we go anywhere / No, I'm not

C) What can I do for / Yes, I think

D) Can you help me / No, I am not

75.A: _____?

B: "Friends", I think.

A) Who are you going to call on?

B) Whom did you meet?

C) Who is your office manager?

D) What's on tonight?

Vocabulary

completion

Direction:Choose the best word that completes the sentence.

76. I don't know how we are going to get to the airport. We will have to_____ for a taxi to come.

a. plan b. arrange c.book d. hire

77. If you don't like the soup, why don't you_____ to the waiter and he can bring you another one.

a. complain b. protest c. criticise d. insult

78. If you were a more_____ person, you would not have left me waiting for you in the rain for an hour.

a. polite b. considerate c. kind d. humorous

79. Oh I am so_____ ! Let's go and rent a video or something.

a. boring b. fed up c. tired d. unhappy

80. I don't think Alan is_____ . Sherie is at home with him.

a. lonely b. solitary c. unsociable d. alone

81. His uncle owns four computer companies and lives in a big_____ out in the country.

a. mansion b. bungalow c. apartment d. hut

82. I am afraid this car doesn't have enough_____ to get up that hill. We will have to walk up!

a. motor b. power c. charge d. engine

83. The company didn't have any_____ opening shops in Paris and Marseilles so they closed after only three months.

a. profit b. success c. victory d. winnings

Substitution

Direction: Each of the following questions has an underlined word.There are four alternatives given after each sentence.Choose one word that keeps the meaning of the given sentence if substituted for the underlined word.

84.We should ***delete*** some parts of this article.

A) omit B) rewrite C) change D) improve

85.Samantha ***deliberately*** let Tom know that she was dating someone else.

A) purposely B) hastily C) adroitly D) tactfully

86.The commander ***delivered*** his speech asking for "liberty or death"just before the attack.

A) made B) wrote C) announced D) brought

87.An ultimatum given by one country to another usually includes a ***demand for*** action.

A) shipment of B) understanding of

C) request for D) burden of

88.The old town hall was ***demolished*** and a new recreation center took its place.

A) renovated B) razed C) remodeled D) vanished

89.The plant has an ***edible***, bulb-shaped stem.

A) eatable B) rotund C) convex D) sizable

90.The detectives use various means to ***elicit*** a confession frommurderers.

A) make B) force C) frame D) draw out

91.He worked hard for the ***enlightenment*** of his people.

A) lavishness B) brightness C) qualification D) education

92.The residents of the small town looked for an ***eloquent*** civil servantto give the welcoming address in the ceremony.

A) a friendly person B)a serious speaker

C) a good speaker D) a calm speaker

93.Imagine my ***embarrassment*** when I realized that the man I thoughtwas a waiter was the president of the company.

A) chagrin B) indifference C) rapture D) anger

Passage2

DIRECTIONS: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions according to the information given in the passage.

Medical waste has been a growing concern because of recent incidents of public exposure to discarded blood vials, needles (sharps),empty prescription bottles, and syringes.Medical waste can typically include general refuse,human blood and blood products, cultures and stocks of infectious agents,laboratory animal carcasses, contaminated bedding material, and pathological wastes.

Wastes are generally collected by gravity chutes, carts, or pneumatic tubes, each of which has its own advantages and disadvantages.Chutes are limited to vertical transport, and there is some risk of exhausting contaminants into hallways if a door is left open during use.Another disadvantage of them is that the waste container may get jammed while dropping or it may be broken upon hitting the bottom.Carts are primarily for horizontal transport of bagged or containerized wastes.The main risk here is that bags may be broken or torn during transport, potentially exposing the worker to the wastes.Using automated carts can reduce the potential for exposure. Pneumatic tubes offer the best performance for waste transport in a large facility. Advantages include high-speed movement, movement in any direction, and minimal intermediate storage of untreated wastes. However, some objects cannot be conveyed pneumatically.

Off-site disposal of regulated medical wastes remains a viable option for smaller hospitals (those with less than 150 beds).Some preliminary on-site processing, such as compaction or hydro pulping,may be necessary prior to sending the waste off site.Compaction reduces the total volume of solid wastes,often reducing transportation and disposal costs,but it does not change the hazardous characteristics of the waste.Compaction may not be economical if transportation and disposal costs are based on weight rather than volume.

Hydro pulping involves grinding the waste in the presence of an oxidizing fluid,such as hypochlorite solution.The liquid is separated from the pulp and discharged directly into the sewer unless local limits require additional pretreatment prior to discharge.The pulp can often be disposed of at a landfill. One advantage is that waste can be rendered innocuous and reduced in size within the same system. Disadvantages are the added operating burden,difficulty of controlling fugitive emissions,and the difficulty of conducting microbiological tests to determine whether all organic matters and infectious organisms have been destroyed from the waste. On-site disposal is a feasible alternative for hospitals generating two tons or more per day of total solid waste.Common treatment techniques include steam sterilization and incineration. Although other options are available, incineration is currently the preferred method for on-site treatment of hospital waste.

Steam sterilization is limited in the types of medical waste it can treat, but is appropriate for laboratory cultures and/or substances contaminated with infectious organisms. The waste is subjected to steam in a sealed, pressurized chamber. The liquid that may form is drained off to the sewer or sent for processing.The unit is then reopened after a vapor release to the atmosphere, and the solid waste is removed for further processing or disposal. One advantage of steam sterilization is that it has been used for many years in hospitals to sterilize instruments and containers and to treat small quantities of waste. However, since sterilization does not change the appearance of the waste, there could be a problem in gaining acceptance of the waste for landfilling.

A properly designed,maintained,and operated incinerator achieves a relatively high level of organism destruction.Incineration reduces the weight and volume of the waste as much as 95% and is especially appropriate for pathological wastes and sharps.The most common incineration system for medical waste is the controlled-air type. The principal advantage of this type of incinerator is low particulate emissions. Rotary-kiln and grate-type units have been sed, but use of grate-type units has been discontinued because of high air emissions.The rotary kiln also puts out high

emissions, and the costs have been prohibitive for smaller units.

94. Which of the following organizational schemes is most prevalent in the passage?

A. chronological order C. order by topic

B. comparison-contrast D. hierarchical order

95. One disadvantage of the compaction method of waste disposal is that it

A. cannot reduce transportation costs.

B. reduces the volume of solid waste material.

C. does not allow hospitals to confirm that organic matter has been eliminated.

D. does not reduce the weight of solid waste material.

96. According to the passage,which of the following could be safely disposed of in a landfill but might not be accepted by landfill facilities?

A. hydro-pulped material B. sterilized waste

C. incinerated waste D.laboratory cultures

97. "Them" paragraph two line four refers to

A.chutes B.Wastes

C. exhausting contaminants D. hallways

98. Hospitals can minimize employee contact with dangerous waste by switching from

A. a manual cart to a gravity chute

B. an automated cart to a hydro-pulping machine

C. a gravity chute to a manual cart

D. a manual cart to an automated cart

99.The word exhausting,as it is used in the second paragraph of the passage,nearly means

A. debilitating B. disregarding

C. detonating D. discharging

100.The underlined phrase ***fugitive emissions*** in the fourth paragraph most nearly means

A. Contaminants those are extremely toxic.

B. Contaminants that are illegally discharged.

C. Contaminants that escape the disposal process.

D. Contaminants that come from micro-biological testing.

101. One disadvantage of the compaction method of waste disposal is that it

A. cannot reduce transportation costs.

B. reduces the volume of solid waste material.

C. does not allow hospitals to confirm that organic matter has been eliminated.

D. does not reduce the weight of solid waste material.

Paragraph Coherence

Direction:Choose the letter the contains the correct order of the sentences.

102. 1. As it was almost a holiday event for the family we were in our best frocks.

2. You guessed right, the holiday was spoiled.

3. The day on which Daddy took us to the Zoo was a very bright and lovely Sunday.

4. Suddenly a car pushed past us, splashing us with dirty sprays of water from the nearest pool.

5. The Zoo being close to our house we walked there.

6. We had been looking forward to go there for the whole week.

A) 1,2,3,4,5,6 C) 5,6,4,2,3,1

B) 6,3,5,1,2,4 D) 4,6,5,3,1,2

103. 1. Mackintosh rubberized his coat and it became waterproof.

2. It often rained in Scotland and he got wet very often.

3. Since that time people began to call rubberized coats Mackintosh.

4. A lot of people liked it and asked Charles to rubberize their coats.

5. In 1823 in Scotland there lived a man whose name was Charles Mackintosh.

A) 5,2,1,4,3 C) 2,5,1,3,4

B)1,2,3,4,5 D)3,4,5,1,2

104. 1. It is situated on a high hill.

2. The Castle is made of stone.

3. Nowadays the Castle serves as a museum.

4. It's people were brave and fought against invaders.

5. Hiffer Castle is in Netherlands.

A) 5,1,2,4,3 C) 2,1,5,4,3

B) 1,2,4,3,5 D) 5,3,2,1,4

105. 1. Cardiff, the capital of Wales, is a beautiful city.

2. It's area, with 3 mm people, is 20 thousand square kilometers.

3. And in the East it borders on England.

4. Wales, a part of Great Britain, lies to West of England.

5. Separating England from Ireland, the Irish Sea washes it in the West.

A) 4,2,5,3,1 C) 2,3,5,1,4

B) 1,3,5,2,4 D) 1,3,2,4,5

106. 1. The teacher said it was bad to hear that.

2. The boy said that it was his father speaking.

3. He wondered who the speaking man was.

4. Jack Smith didn't want to go to school.

5. He phoned to his teacher and said that Jack Smith wouldn't go to school for some days.

A) 4,5,1,3,2 C) 4,1,3,2,5

B) 1,3,2,5,4 D) 3,2,1,5,4

107. 1. Rubber trees grow only in the hottest and dampest countries.

2. These countries are near the equator.

3. Nowadays rubber is used nearly in all branches of industry.

4. Nearly all the world's rubber comes from the forest of America and West-Africa.

5. Rubber was first used to make rubber balls.

A) 1,2,5,3,4 C) 1,2,3,4,5

B) 5,3,2,4,1 D) 4,3,5,1,2

108. 1. There was a hole in it.

2. It was last summer.

3. Grandfather repaired the roof the same day.

4. I lived in the country with my grandparents.

5. One day grandfather saw that the roof of the house was not good.

A) 2,4,5,1,3 C) 5,1,3,4,2

B) 4,2,5,3,1 D) 4,5,2,3,1

109. 1. He behaved so badly that soon everybody in London knew him.

2. In 1830 there lived a man whose name was Hooligan.

3. Do you know that Hooligan was an English name?

4. When somebody behaves badly people call him hooligan.

5. Thus when somebody behaves badly people say he is a hooligan.

A) 4,3,2,1,5 C) 2,3,4,1,5

B) 3,2,1,5,4 D) 1,4,2,5,3

110. 1. People began to look at him and one of them asked if he had a handkerchief.

2. The boy said one must have his own handkerchief.

3. He said he had but he couldn't let him have it.

4. Once a boy went to school by bus.

5. He had a bad cold, sniffed all the time.

A) 3,2,1,4,5 C) 1,2,4,3,5

B) 4,5,2,3,1 D) 5,1,3,4,2

111. 1. During his school years he took great interest in literature.
2. But having finished school he began to study medicine.
3. The great writer was born in Scotland in a working class family.
4. Later on he worked in a mining region in South Wales.
5. After graduating from the University he started working as a doctor in Scotland.

A) 1,2,4,5,3 C) 3,1,5,2,4
B) 3,1,2,5,4 D) 3,2,4,5,1

Writing

Direction : In each of the following sentences,one sentece contains no error in mechanics.Find the sentece that is correctly written.

112. A.A young boy playing harmonica,has strolled by us.
B.A young boy playing harmonica; has strolled by us.
C.A youn boy, playing harmonica, has strolled by us.
D.A young boy, playing harmonica;has strolled by us.

113. A.Sympathizing with their cause,Aaron decided to volunteer.
B.Sympathizing with their cause Aaron decided to volunteer.
C.Sympathizing, with their cause, Saron decided to volunteer.
D.Sympathizing with their cause;Saron decided to volunteer.

114. A."The game."he said,"was very suspenseful."
B."The game," he said. "was very suspenseful."
C."The game," he said,"Was very suspenseful."
D."The game," he said, "was very suspenseful. "

115. A.Lets get started no longer than 500 O'clock.
B.Let's get started no longer than 500 O'clock.
C.Let's get started no longer than 5:00 O'clock.
D.Let's get started no longer than 5:00 O'clock.

116. "Love is a very powerful force; it conquers barriers of color, race, religion, and culture. It thrives on mutual nurturing of each other,"it is very likely that the writing is:
A. argumentative B. narrative C. descriptive D. expository

117."Frankly speaking, unless we use Facebook for positive issues,we will have dramatic crisis."Of the following alternatives which one is the best summary of the short argument above?
A. If we speak frankly, we use Facebook for positive issues not to have economic crisis.
B. We are frankly using Facebook positively, and there is an economic crisis.
C. Facebook that is better for economic development.
D. Dramatic economic crisis is resulted from what we have used Facebook positively.

118. Which one is correctly punctuated?
A. The gentleman has visited: Ambo, Oromia; Gondar, Amhara; and Semera, Afar.
B. The gentleman has visited Ambo, Oromia; Gondar, Amhara; and Semera, Afar
C. The gentleman has visited Ambo- oromia, Gondar- Amhara, and Semera - Afar.
D. The gentleman has visited, Ambo, Oromia; Gondar, Amhara; and Semera, Afar.

119. "As we have discussed above, work experience is most advantageous, but you have to strike a balance between school and the job." This line the most likely taken from a _____ piece of writing.
A. narrative B. descriptive
C. exposition D. argumentative

120. which one of the following is wrongly punctuated?
A.experience B.language C.sceintist D.mystery

The End!

Set by:Mr.Daniel G/s