

**ADDIS ABABA YEKA SUB CITY ADMINISTRATION EDUCATION
BUREAU**

**GRADE 6TH ENGLISH LANGUAGE MODEL EXAMINATIONS 2015E.C
/2023 G.C**

NUMBER OF QUESTION: 40%

TIME ALLOWED: 1HOUR

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

**THIS MODEL EXAMINATION CONTAINS 40 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, CONVERTING 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 YOU
PENCIL DOWN, AND WAIT FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.**

**ANY FORM OF CHEATING OR AN ATTEMPT TO CHEAT IN 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.



SECTION ONE: READING PASSAGE

DIRECTIONS: for questions (1-9) read the following passage carefully and choose correct answer from the given alternatives.

Air pressure is a property of air that often changes. Sometimes the pressure of the air is less than at other times. An area of low pressure on a weather map is called a low. An area of high pressure is called a high.

Air pressure is measured with a barometer. Any changes in air pressure are shown by this instrument. A falling air pressure reading on the barometer is often a sign of bad weather. A rising air pressure means high pressure or a high is coming. A high often means good weather. A steady barometer reading means the weather will remain the same.

Another property of air is moisture. Moisture in the air can be in the form of a gas, a liquid, or solid. one type of air moisture is a gas called water vapor. You cannot see water vapor.

The amount of water vapor in the air is called humidity. when air contains lots of water vapor, the humidity is high. Air with little vapor has low humidity. Air temperature affects humidity. warm air holds more water vapor. Cold air cannot hold so much. As air becomes colder, **it** holds less and less water vapor.

Still another property of air is movement. The movement of air is called wind. Strong can cause much damage. Wind moves from Areas of higher air pressure to areas of lower air pressure. Wind is named for the direction from which it comes. A north wind blows from north to south. A west wind blows from west to east.

Wind changes speed as well as direction. Wind speed is measured by an instrument called an anemometer. An anemometer has cups that turn from the wind. The stronger the wind blows, the faster the cups turn. The gauge of an anemometer is marked in meter per second.

1. An anemometer measures
 - A. Wind direction
 - B. Meters per second
 - C. the speed of the wind
 - D. how fast cups turn
2. According to the information in the passage, the properties of air are
 - A. Air pressure, moisture and movement
 - B. A gas, a liquid and a solid
 - C. water vapor and humidity
 - D. water vapor and movement
3. "It holds less and less." The underlined word refers to:-
 - A. Water vapor
 - B. water
 - C. air
 - D. barometer
4. " sometimes the pressure of the air is less than at other times." This means that
 - A. The pressure of air changes from time to time.
 - B. The pressure of air is always the same.



- C. The pressure of air is always low.
D. The pressure of air is always high.
5. A north wind blows towards
A. The east B. the west C. the south D. the north
6. The first two paragraphs are about
A. Air temperature B. air pressure C. air movement D. air moisture
7. The last paragraph is about
A. Wind B. air temperature C. air pressure D. air moisture

SECTION TWO: GRAMMAR

DIRECTIONS: for items (8 – 22), choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

8. Haymanot usually _____ her parents after school.
A. help B. will help C. helped D. helps
9. This book was originally _____ by her.
A. written B. writing C. wrote D. writes
10. Have you _____ my pen anywhere?
A. seen B. saw C. to see D. see
11. If these pupils worked harder, they _____ get more marks.
A. won't B. will C. would D. would have
12. Abdi _____ outside when his father came home.
A. is playing B. was playing C. plays D. has played
13. There has been no rain in that region _____ seven months.
A. Since B. for C. at D. on
14. Be careful! You _____ fast. You better be slow.
A. drive B. are drive C. were drive D. are driving
15. All my friends bought expensive shirt, but Hana bought _____.
A. expensive B. more expensive C. the most expensive D. less
16. It is getting darker, we _____ our journey tomorrow.
A. will continue B. are continuing C. continued D. continues



17. When I was a child, I _____ ride a bicycle.
A. may B. can C. could D. should
18. She _____ a fish last night.
A. catch B. caught C. catches D. will catch
19. You _____ the Jugol wall if you had visited Harer.
A. will visit B. visited C. would visit D. would have visited
20. I think you _____ try to relax more.
A. should B. might C. must D. would
21. This year competition is _____ than last year.
A. good B. well C. better D. best
22. If they _____ him, he will surely give that to them.
A. ask B. asked C. had asked D. will ask

SECTION THREE: SPEAKING

DIRECTIONS: for Questions (23-29) choose the one that is most appropriate to complete the dialogue.

23. Police man: Did you see the thief?

A woman: _____

- A. No, I am not B. Yes, I am C. Yes, I will D. No, I didn't

24. Dawit: when did she come here?

Belay : _____

- A. Last week B. To see her family C. By plane D. For two years

25. Old man: where do students go?

Little boy: _____

- A. Every day B. To get to learn C. to school D. they go on foot

26. Zewudie: he couldn't read his hand writing , _____ ?

Girma: yes, he asked him to write it again.

- A. could he B. could she C,. can he D. can't he



27. Gadisse : my stomach is aching me.

Alemnesh: _____

- A. You have to dance.
- B. I think you should see a doctor.
- C. In my opinion, you should cook dinner.
- D. From my point of view it is good thing.

28. A: I am going to cry.

B: _____

A: Because I have lost my cell phone.

- A. What B. why C. who D. How

29. Foreigner; where is the national museum?

City man: _____

- A. First get permission C. inside the museum
B. Sure, you can visit D. I'm so sorry, I don't know exactly where it is

SECTION FOUR: VOCABULARY

DIRECTIONS: for items (30- 32), choose the correct meaning for the underlined phrases as they are used in the sentences.

30. She always stays **conscious** late at night.

- A. angry B. awake C. happy D. lay

31. They tried to **avoid** any kind of mistakes when they type the book.

- A. make B. use C. prevent D. apply

32. I will **unify** the social gathering program next week.

- A. join B. separate C. refuse D. decline

DIRECTIONS: for items (33- 35), choose the appropriate word to fill the blank space in sentences below.

33. A _____ student do not study hard.

- A. active B. successful C. lazy D. hardworking

34. He was the _____ of the war. He died immediately.



A. victim B. shock C. public D. attitude

35. They _____ first aid until the ambulance comes.

A. emergency B. injure C. focused D. apply

SECTION FIVE: WRITING

DIRECTION: for question (36-38) choose the best rearrangement of jumbled words to make grammatically correct sentences.

36. Sometimes/eat/ pizza /we

A. we eat sometimes pizza.

C. we sometimes pizza eat.

B. we sometimes eat pizza.

D. we pizza eat sometimes.

37. Has/ train/ arrived/ already / the

A. The train already has arrived.

C. Already has the train arrived?

B. The train has already arrived.

D. Arrived has already the train.

38. She / friends / many / have/ doesn't

A. She doesn't have many friends.

C. She have friends doesn't many.

B. Many have she doesn't friends

D. Doesn't many have she friends.

PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION

DIRECTION: For questions (39-40) choose the sentence which is correctly punctuated and capitalized.

39. A. Childrens' must be fed well.

C. Children's must be fed well.

B. Childrens's must be fed well.

D. Childrens must be fed well.

40. A. the price of fifty kilos of sugar, two kilos of onion/and one litter oil are same.

B. The price of fifty kilos of sugar, two kilos of onion and one litter oil are same.

C. the price of fifty kilos of sugar, two kilos of onion, and, one litter oil are same.

D. The price of, fifty kilos of sugar, two kilos of onion and one litter oil are same.

