

**ARADA SUB-CITY EDUCATION OFFICE FIRST SEMESTER
MODEL ONE ENGLISH EXAMINATION FOR GRADE 12
STUDENTS Tir, 2017 E.C.**

2 HOURS

GENERAL DIRECTIONS: THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS THE ENGLISH EXAM. IN THIS EXAM, A TOTAL OF 120 QUESTIONS DIVIDED INTO 7 SECTIONS. EACH SECTION CONTAINS MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS CONSISTING OF FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS. CHOOSE CAREFULLY THE CORRECT ANSWERS AND PUT THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET.

- YOU ARE ALLOWED TO WORK ON THE EXAM FOR 2 HOURS. WHEN THE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY STOP WORKING.**
- ANY FORM OF CHEATING OR AN ATTEMPT TO CHEAT IN THE EXAM IS FORBIDDEN.**
- DON'T TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**

Section One: Word Order

DIRECTIONS: In Questions 1-3, the words are Not in the proper order. When you put in the right order, they become correct and meaningful English sentences. From the given alternatives, choose the one with a correct order and blacken the letter of your choice on your answer sheet.

1. not / morning / she / go / work / today
 - A. She not go work today morning.
 - B. She does not go to work today morning.
 - C. Today, she does not go to work in the morning.
 - D. She not work today go morning.
2. anyone / seen / you / have / the / film / latest
 - A. Have you anyone seen the latest film?
 - B. Have you seen the latest film anyone?
 - C. Have you seen the latest film anyone?
 - D. Have you seen anyone the latest film?
3. She/ interested/ that/ was/ in/ proposal/ said/ she/ the.
 - A. She was interested in that proposal said the she.
 - B. She said she was interested in that the proposal.
 - C. She said that she was proposal the interested in.
 - D. She said that she was interested in the proposal.

Section two: Paragraph Coherence (Jumped Sentence)

DERECTIONS: When you put in the correct order, make up a complete paragraph. Questions 4-6 are given for you. From the alternatives A- D given in each case, choose the letter that contains the correct order of the sentences and blacken the letter of your choice on your answer sheet.

4.
 1. They give us much information about history.
 - 2.He wrote about the everyday life of the common people.
 - 3.Shakespeare wrote 37 plays, dramas, tragedies and comedies.
 - 4.His plays help us to understand people.
 - 5,For example: Hamlet, King Lear....
 - A. 1, 5,2,4,3
 - B. 3,5,2,4,1
 - C. 2,1,4,5,3
 - D. 3,2,4,1,5

5. 1. Diseases can also be caused by a lack of hygiene.
2. Other diseases that are caused by insects are yellow fever, bilharzias Etc.
3. For example, malaria is caused by a certain type of mosquito.
4. Many diseases are caused by insects.
A. 4,3,2,1 B. 4,1,3,2 C. 4,2,1,3 D. 1,4,2,3
6. 1. Early humans imitated these natural bridge by chopping down tall trees and placing
charm across water.
2. It was built of many logs tied together with ropes
3. The first bridges were simply trees that had channel fallen across stream.
4. The first genuine bridge was laid across the Euphrates river at Babylon about 700BC
5. The bridge over the Euphrates River lasted for decades
A. 5,4,1,2,3 B. 4,1,3,5,2 C. 5,3,1,4,2 D. 3,1,5,2,4

Section Tree: Reading Comprehension

Reading Passage I

DIRECTIONS: Read the following passage carefully and answer questions 7-26 according to the information there in. each question has four choices, A-D. Choose the best alternative and blacken the letter of your choice on your answer sheet.

Technology in Farming

Farming has evolved dramatically over the past century, thanks to advancements in technology. From the development of better machinery to the use of computer systems, modern technology has greatly increased efficiency in agriculture. Tractors, combine harvesters, and planting machines have all improved the speed and accuracy of planting, cultivating, and harvesting crops. As a result, farmers can now produce more food with less labor and fewer resources.

Another area where technology has made a huge impact is in the management of crops and livestock. With the use of drones, sensors, and satellite imaging, farmers can now monitor crop health, soil conditions, and livestock well-being from a distance. This has allowed for more precise farming, where farmers can apply fertilizers, pesticides, and water only where needed, reducing waste and environmental harm.

Genetic engineering and biotechnology have also played a major role in transforming agriculture. By modifying the genetic makeup of plants and animals, scientists have created crops that are more resistant to pests, diseases, and extreme weather conditions. Additionally,

genetically modified organisms (GMOs) have been designed to grow faster and with higher yields, ensuring food security in the face of a growing global population.

However, the integration of technology in farming has not come without challenges. While technology can increase productivity, it often requires a significant initial investment, which may be difficult for small farmers to afford. Additionally, there are concerns about the long-term environmental impact of technologies such as GMOs and the potential loss of biodiversity. As farming continues to modernize, it will be important for farmers, governments, and scientists to work together to address these challenges while ensuring sustainable food production.

7. What role has technology played in farming over the past century?

- A. Reduced food production
- B. Increased efficiency and productivity
- C. Made farming less dependent on machinery
- D. Slowed down the farming process

8. How have tractors, combine harvesters, and planting machines improved farming?

- A. They have slowed down farming processes.
- B. They have increased labor costs.
- C. They have improved the speed and accuracy of farming tasks.
- D. They have made farming more traditional.

9. What tools are farmers using to monitor crop health and livestock well-being?

- A. Tractors
- B. Drones, sensors, and satellite imaging
- C. Hand tools
- D. None of the above

10. How has the use of drones, sensors, and satellite imaging benefited farmers?

- A. They make farming slower.
- B. They help farmers monitor crop health and livestock well-being.
- C. They create more waste.
- D. They increase manual labor.

11. What are the benefits of using technology to apply fertilizers, pesticides, and water in farming?

- A. It increases environmental harm.
- B. It reduces waste and environmental harm.

- C. It makes farming more expensive.
- D. It leads to excessive use of chemicals.

12. How has genetic engineering transformed agriculture?

- A. By creating plants that grow slower
- B. By making crops more resistant to pests and diseases
- C. By making crops require more water
- D. By reducing crop yield

13. What are some advantages of genetically modified organisms (GMOs)?

- A. They reduce crop yields.
- B. They grow slower and require more labor.
- C. They are resistant to extreme weather and grow faster.
- D. They harm the environment.

14. What challenges do small farmers face when adopting new technologies?

- A. They lack access to genetically modified crops.
- B. They cannot afford the initial investment required for new technologies.
- C. They have too much government support.
- D. They prefer traditional farming methods.

15. What concerns are there about the long-term environmental impact of GMOs?

- A. There are no concerns.
- B. GMOs may reduce biodiversity.
- C. GMOs improve biodiversity.
- D. GMOs have no effect on the environment.

16. Why is it important for farmers, governments, and scientists to collaborate in the modernization of farming?

- A. To avoid the use of technology
B. To ensure food production remains sustainable and address challenges
C. To increase labor costs
D. To reduce productivity

17. What does the word "evolved" mean in the context of the passage?

- A. Stayed the same
B. Changed or developed gradually
C. Stopped growing
D. Increased in size

18. What is the meaning of "efficiency" as used in the passage?

- A. The ability to produce results with minimal effort and resources
B. The use of more resources to achieve results
C. The act of working slowly
D. The process of trial and error

19. What does "biotechnology" mean in the passage?

- A. A new type of machinery
B. The use of living organisms and biological processes in agriculture
C. A method of managing soil
D. A technique for cultivating crops by hand

20. What is a "combine harvester"?

- A. A tool used for planting seeds
- B. A tool used for watering plants
- C. A machine used for harvesting crops
- D. A device used to monitor crop health

21. What does "biodiversity" mean in the context of the passage?
- A. The use of technology in farming C. The variety of different species in an environment
B. The productivity of a farm D. The process of crop modification
22. Which of the following is the closest meaning to "**precise**"?
- A. Uncertain B. Accurate C. Random D. Broad
23. What does "initial investment" mean in the passage?
- A. The first amount of money spent B. The last payment made
C. The yearly income from farming D. A loan from the government
24. What is the meaning of "GMOs" in the passage?
- A. Genetic Modification Only B. General Management Operations
C. Genetically Modified Organisms D. Global Market Organizations
25. What does the word "sustainable" mean in the context of the passage?
- A. Increasing the use of resources
] B. Decreasing the production of food
C. Producing in a way that can be maintained long-term
D. Reducing the amount of machinery
26. What is the meaning of "investment" in the context of the passage?
- A. Spending money on new equipment or technology to improve farming
B. The process of selling crops
C. Cutting costs to reduce spending
D. Financial assistance from the government

Reading Passage II

Read the following passage carefully and answer questions 27--38 according to the information in the passage by choosing from the given alternatives

Education in Ethiopia

Education in Ethiopia has seen substantial progress over the past few decades, with significant improvements in access, infrastructure, and literacy rates. The government has made education a priority, aiming to increase enrollment at all levels, especially in rural areas. Primary education is free and compulsory for children and enrollment rates have grown rapidly in recent years. However, challenges remain, including overcrowded classrooms, a lack of educational resources, and disparities between urban and rural areas. Despite these obstacles, the government is committed to addressing these issues and improving the quality of education across the country.

Secondary education is also expanding, with more schools being built in both urban and rural areas. While the number of students enrolled in secondary education has increased, there are still limitations, such as insufficient teachers and materials. Higher education in Ethiopia has grown significantly in the past two decades, with the establishment of new universities and colleges. Ethiopian universities have seen an influx of students, with many pursuing degrees in fields like engineering, health sciences, and business. However, the quality of education in higher institutions remains a concern, with some universities facing challenges related to outdated curricula, underfunded facilities, and the need for more qualified professors.

Despite the government's efforts to improve the educational system, Ethiopia faces challenges that hinder the development of its education sector. Poverty, cultural factors, and geographical barriers continue to limit access to education, particularly for girls and children in remote areas. The government, alongside international organizations, is working to address these issues by providing scholarships, building more schools, and offering adult literacy programs. Education is seen as a key to Ethiopia's development, and the government is taking steps to ensure that more children and young adults receive the education they need to contribute to the country's future.

Comprehension Questions:

27. **What is the primary focus of the Ethiopian government in the education sector?**
 - A. To improve access to secondary education
 - B. To reduce the number of students enrolled
 - C. To prioritize education and increase enrollment rates, especially in rural areas
 - D. To eliminate education for girls
28. **What is one of the challenges faced by Ethiopia in secondary education?**
 - A. Overcrowded classrooms in urban areas
 - B. A lack of teachers and materials
 - C. A decrease in student enrollment
 - D. Excessive government funding
29. **How has higher education in Ethiopia developed over the past two decades?**
 - A. Higher education enrollment has decreased.
 - B. The number of universities and colleges has significantly increased.
 - C. Higher education has become less accessible to students.
 - D. The government has shut down several universities.
30. **What is one of the ongoing barriers to education in Ethiopia?**
 - A. Abundant resources and support
 - B. Cultural factors and geographical barriers
 - C. Advanced technology in schools
 - D. The high number of qualified teachers

31. In the sentence "The government has made education a priority, aiming to increase enrollment at all levels," what does "it" refer to?
- A. Government B. Enrolment C. Priority D. Education
32. In the sentence "Despite these obstacles, the government is committed to addressing these issues and improving the quality of education," what does "these" refer to?
- A. The obstacles in the education system B. The issues related to poverty
C. The students in schools D. The educational resources
33. In the sentence "Ethiopian universities have seen an influx of students, with many pursuing degrees in fields like engineering, health sciences, and business," what does "many" refer to?
- A. The students enrolled in engineering B. The universities
C. The degrees offered D. The students in general
34. In the sentence "The government, alongside international organizations, is working to address these issues by providing scholarships, building more schools, and offering adult literacy programs," what does "these" refer to?
- A. Scholarships B. Adult literacy programs
C. Issues related to education D. The government's initiatives
35. What does "compulsory" mean in the sentence "Primary education is free and compulsory for children"?
- A. Optional B. Required by law C. Only available in urban areas D. Expensive
36. What does "influx" mean in the sentence "Ethiopian universities have seen an influx of students"?
- A. A decrease in students B. A large arrival or flow of students
C. A change in the educational system D. A lack of interest from students
37. What is the meaning of "barriers" in "Poverty, cultural factors, and geographical barriers continue to limit access to education"?
- A. Advantages B. Obstacles or hindrances C. Opportunities D. Resources
38. What does "disparities" mean in the sentence "There are disparities between urban and rural areas"?
- A. Similarities B. Differences C. Equalities D. Solutions

SECTION FOUR: GRAMMAR in USE

Direction: questions 39-71 are incomplete sentences. Choose the word from the given alternatives A- D which best completes the sentence and put the letter of your choice on the separate answer sheet.

39. _____ living in a big house, they only use the ground floor.
A. Despite B. Therefore C. Because D. Although
40. _____ I was walking home, it began to rain.
A. However B. Although C. While D. If
41. Kidane: What a pity! All athletes were not prized.
Belete: oh! Yeah if they had run quickly, they _____.
A. will have been prized C. would be prized
B. would have been prized D. will be prized
42. The traders _____ many cars since last year.
A. has sold B. sold C. have sold D. sell
43. The students _____ are studying in the library are my best friends.
A. which B. whom C. whose D. who
44. The meeting hall _____ at the moment in order to serve our participants as usual.
A. was being decorated C. is being decorated
B. was decorated D. are being decorated
45. The chairman couldn't make himself heard; _____, someone suggested that he uses a loud speaker.
A. yet B. therefore C. however D. on the other hand
46. _____ girls' playground is behind the school.
A. An B. A C. The D. -
47. _____ a rainy day, we could have gone out for a walk.
A. Had it been B. If it was C. Hadn't it been D. Had it have been
48. Ato Degu, _____ wife is a nurse, goes to work on foot.
A. which B. whose C. whom D. who
49. They were exhausted highly because they _____ all day.
A. have been drive B. have been driving C. had been drive D. had been driving
50. _____ she studied hard, she failed the exam.
A. Even though B. However C. Especially D. in spite of

51. I don't think your friend is a good person. I advise you _____ thinking about her.
A. to stop B. stopping C. stop D. stopped
52. He gets a stomachache _____ he eats acidic foods.
A. wherever B. whatever C. whenever D. whichever
53. I _____ for the exam before I realized it was canceled.
A. have studied B. study C. am studying D. had studied
54. _____ his performance, he deserves a promotion.
A. Although B. However C. Such as D. Based on
55. Oranges _____ from Paraguay.
A. imported B. are imported C. have imported D. had imported
56. Her father didn't give her any present for her birthday that's why she felt so sad. I wish she _____ a present on that unforgettable day.
A. had been given B. would given C. gave D. were given
57. There is no hope of _____ money for the research; we have searched all the means.
A. to get B. get C. getting D. getting it
58. He failed to submit his assignment on time. _____, he lost 10% of his marks.
A. As a result B. Because C. However D. Then
59. I wish I _____ a bigger car. Mine is too small.
A. have B. would had C. had D. had had
60. They would have been here hours ago if they had followed me. This means:-
A. They were around here. C. They followed me.
B. They didn't follow me. D. They are still here.
61. Some people prefer to work in teams; _____, others thrive in solitary environment.
A. on the other hand B. therefore C. despite D. moreover
62. Dawit said to Hillina, "Muna will leave for her native place tomorrow."
A. Dawit told Hillina that Muna will leave for her native place tomorrow.
B. Dawit told Hillina that Muna left for her native place the next day.
C. Dawit told Hillina that Muna would be leaving for her native place tomorrow.
D. Dawit told Hillina that Muna would leave for her native place the next day.
63. _____ enough sleep is very important for good health.
A. Getting B. Get C. Is getting D. To get
64. We _____ reduce the price if we wanted to sell our house.
A. must B. would have to C. will have to D. had to

74. Rosa: What do you think about his arrival?

Girum: _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. I think he'll arrive on time | C. Arrivals are now a days uncertain |
| B. May be arrive | D. I'm not sure he does |

75. Mesfin: Would you mind opening the door?

Elsa: _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Please open the door | C. Why don't you open the door |
| B. Yes, I don't mind | D. No, not at all |

76. Caller: Hello, can I speak to Ato Geday, please?

Receiver: _____.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Don't call again | C. This is my phone number |
| B. I'm afraid you have got the wrong number | D. Your number is wrong, please change |

77. Waiter: What will you have sir?

Guest: _____.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| A. It doesn't matter. Don't repeat it again. | C. May I have a menu, please? |
| B. What do you mean? Anything to drink. | D. Nothing special |

78. Besufikad: Will she do well in the language part?

Alem: _____.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Language is key to all subjects. | C. I doubt it. She doesn't like writing essays. |
| B. I don't think so, she is quite ingenious. | D. And in science |

79. Customer: Do you have a changing room.

Shop assistant: _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. We don't change here | C. No, thank you |
| B. The rooms are too narrow | D. Certainly, it's over there |

80. Hany: Do you think it will rain today?

Petros: _____.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. I guess so, because the sky is cloudy. | C. I don't think so, the clouds are so dark. |
| B. I think so, the sun still shines. | D. I'm sorry, but I can't agree with you. |

81. Solomon: What do you think about the film?

Ahmed: I think _____.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| A. it good | B. the film great | C. it was very interesting | D. it useless |
|------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------|

82. Aster: I feel tired and dizzy.

Alem: I think _____.

- A. you must sing
- C. you should lie down and have some rest
- B. I must take some rests too
- D. you can see the doctor tonight

83. Sisay: Have you ever heard that Natan and Dagmawit are getting married?

Semegn: Oh, really? What a surprise. _____.

- A. I'm very pleased to hear that
- C. I don't really like her
- B. Of course, I heard about it
- D. It is not my business

84. Sam: Are you joining us for the movie tonight?

Eva: I'm not sure yet. I might have some work to finish first.

Sam: Well, _____.

- A. ...you never want to join us .
- B. ...then don't bother coming.
- C. ...it's your call, but we'd love to have you.
- D. ...what movie are we even watching?

85. Teacher: You haven't submitted your assignment yet.

Student: I'm sorry, I lost track of time.

Teacher: In that case _____.

- A. ...you can submit it tomorrow.
- B. ..there will be a penalty for late submission.
- C. ...don't submit it at all.
- D. ...you should manage your time better.

86.. Friend 1: I can't believe we missed the train.

Friend 2: _____.

Friend 1: Fine, but let's not argue about this. _____.

- A. It's not my fault! You were late.
- B. ...you should have called me earlier.
- C. ...now we'll never get there in time.
- D. ...this always happens with you.

87. Manager: How's the progress on the project?

Employee: _____.

Manager: Alright, just make sure you don't let it fall behind further.

- A. ...you're giving it your best effort.
- B. ...you inform the client about the delay.
- C. It's coming along, but we're facing some delays.
- D. ...the budget isn't affected.

88. Chris: Why didn't you call me back?

Jordan: I was swamped all day.

Chris: Still, you could have _____.

- A. ...someone else to call.
- B....made some time for me
- C. ...ignored my message.
- D. ..sent me a text at least.

89. Coworker: Can you cover for me tomorrow?

You: I'll see what I can do. But _____

- A. ...you owe me one. B. ...why should I help you?
C. ...it depends on my schedule. D. ...don't make it a habit.

90. Jane: Have you heard from Mia lately?

Tom: No, I think she's been really busy.

Jane: Maybe we should. _____

- A. ..give her some space. B. ...invite her over for dinner.
C. ...stop trying to reach her. D. ...send her a message to check in.

91. Neighbor: "Your dog keeps digging in my garden.

You: I'm really sorry about that. I'll make sure. _____

- A. ...to keep him away from now on. B. ...he doesn't bother you again.
C. ...to train him properly. D. ...he's punished for this.

92 Shopkeeper: Would you like a bag for your groceries?

Customer: No, thank you. I brought my own.

Shopkeeper: Great!. _____..

- A. ...That's very eco-friendly of you. B. ... You've spent my money.
C. . many people do that these days. D. .it is not my businnes?

93. Coworker: Do you want to grab lunch together?

You: I'd love to, but I have a meeting. Maybe _____

- A. ...another time? B. ...you could bring lunch back for me?
C. ..we can eat quickly? D. ...I'll cancel the meeting?

SECTION SIX: VOCABULARY

A. Substitution

Questions 94-100 each has an underlined word or phrase. Choose word or phrase that it substituted gives similar meaning to the original word.

94. The children were **delighted** by the magician's tricks.

- A. Thrilled B. Bored C. Confused D. Angry

95. She **Swiftly** completed her homework before going out to play.

- A. Slowly B. quickly C Lazily D. Hesitantly

96. The movie was very **captivating**, and the audience loved it.

- A. Boring B. Interesting C. Confusing D. Predictable

97. He was **exhausted** after working all day in the garden.

- A. Energetic B. Tired C. Refreshed D. Relaxed

98. She **stubbornly** refused to listen to anyone's advice.

- A. Willingly B. Reluctantly C. Obstinate D. Kindly

99. The lecture was **tedious**, causing many students to lose focus.

- A. dull B. fascinating C. enlightening D. complex

100. The manager's decision was considered **prudent**, ensuring the company avoided unnecessary risks. A. reckless B. thoughtless C. cautious D. spontaneous

B. Completion

Questions 101-105 are incomplete sentences. Choose the alternatives that best completes each sentence.

101. The professor's explanation was so _____ that all the students understood the topic clearly.

- A. complicated B. simple C. confusing D. puzzling

102. The team celebrated their _____ after winning the championship game.

- A. disappointment B. failure C. success D. frustration

103. The research results were _____ in a scientific journal for others to review.

- A. hidden B. published C. ignored D. confused

104. The teacher's _____ comments helped the students improve their writing skills.

- A. criticizing B. encouraging C. unhelpful D. indifferent

105. The manager gave _____ instructions to ensure the project was completed on time.

- A. vague B. inaccurate C. clear D. Unfocused

C. PHRASAL VERBS

Directions: For items (106-108), choose the correct phrasal verbs from the given alternatives to complete the gaps and blacken the letter of your choice on the separate answer sheet provided.

106. Stop complaining and _____ your work!

- A. get on with B. get over C. get in D. get down

107. I thought I would _____ for a cup of coffee. Is that okay?

- A. drop off B. drop in C. drop over D. drop out

108. The boss wants you to _____ your figures for this month to him.

- A. hand out B. hand over C. hand in D. hand off

D. ANALOGY

Directions: For questions (109-111), two pairs of words are given. Look at the relationship between the two words in each pair and choose the word which forms a similar relationship with the word given next to each pair and then blacken letter of your choice on the separate answer sheet provided.

109. Easy: simple; Effortless: _____.

- A. Straightforward B. Difficult C. Challenging D. Horrible

110. Rock: Heavy; Feather: _____.

- A. Light B. Fast C. Rich D. Hard

111. Find the odd one out from the given options.

- A. Doctor: Patient C. Teacher: Students
B. Painter: Paintbrush D. Shopkeepers: Customer

SECTION SEVEN: Writing

Sentence compression

DIRECTIONS: For Items 112-114, choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to the head sentence. Each question has four choices, A-D. Choose the best alternative and blacken the letter of your choice on the answer sheet.

112. **Had I known about the traffic, I would have left earlier.** What is the message of the sentence?

- A. I didn't know about the traffic and arrived late. B. I knew about the traffic and left on time.
C. I would have arrived early if there had been no traffic. D. I didn't need to worry about traffic.

113. **I wish it weren't so cold today; I would go for a walk.**

- A. I enjoy the cold weather and went for a walk. C. I love walking, regardless of the weather.
B. The cold weather stopped me from going for a walk. D. It is warm, so I went for a walk.

114. **Despite studying all night, he didn't pass the exam.**

- A. He passed the exam because he studied all night.
B. He studied hard but still didn't pass the exam.
C. He didn't study at all and failed the exam.
D. He didn't study but still passed the exam.

Directions: For items 115-117, the following questions are related to different aspects of writing. Read each of them carefully and choose the best answer from the alternatives.

115. " To make coffee first wash the coffee beans and roast them next, grind the roasted coffee beans with mortar and pestle and then add the coffee flour to the boiling water in a kittle .

" This extract is most likely taken from:

A. narrative B. expository C. argumentative D. descriptive

116. " I was hurrying across the campus to get to a class. As it had rained heavily all morning, I had to across the path full of flood. After some minutes walk, I called to two friends.....

This extract is most likely taken from :

A. narrative B. descriptive C. expository D. argumentative

117. However, it would be a serious mistake to replace libraries with tablets. First, digital books and resources are associated with less learning and more problems than print resources..... This is most likely taken from :

A. Descriptive B. expository C. argumentative D. narrative

Punctuation Items:

Directions: for questions 118-120, choose the sentence that is correctly punctuated and capitalized.

118.A. While walking to the store, John saw his friend, who was riding a bike.

B. While walking to the store John, saw his friend who, was riding a bike.

C. While, walking to the store John saw, his friend who was riding, a bike.

D. While walking to the store John saw his friend who was riding a bike.

119. A. "I don't think she will come," said Mark, "even though she promised."

B. I don't think she will come said, Mark even though she promised.

C. I don't think she will come, said Mark, even though she promised.

D. "I don't think she will come" said Mark even though she promised.

120.A.The store sells apples, bananas, oranges and pears.

B. The store sells apples, bananas, oranges, and pears.

C. The store sells, apples bananas, oranges and, pears.

D. The store sells apples bananas, oranges, and pears.