

tennis balls to one person to start throwing around the circle. If N equals the number of people in the circle, then the highest number of balls you can have in the air is N minus 1. Why? Because it's almost (89) to throw and catch at the same time.

The purpose of the exercise is to demonstrate the importance of an individual's action. People usually only focus on catching the ball, but in fact, two (90) are equally important to the success of the exercise: that (91) catches the ball and that you are able to catch the ball. If you care less about how you deliver information (92) about how you receive it, you'll fail. You have to be skilled at both.

- 88- 1) has put 2) is to put 3) to put 4) was putting
- 89- 1) balanced 2) exact 3) valuable 4) impossible
- 90- 1) goals 2) customs 3) sections 4) destinations
- 91- 1) you're throwing the person who 2) the person you're throwing to
- 3) the person you throw 4) you're throwing to the person
- 92- 1) not 2) but 3) than 4) more

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part of the test, you will read two passages. Each passage is followed by four questions. Answer the questions by choosing the best choice (1), (2), (3), or (4). Then mark your answer sheet.

Passage 1:

It is hard to know what babies want. They can't talk, walk, or even point at what they're thinking about. Yet newborns begin to develop language skills long before they begin speaking. And, compared to adults, they develop these skills quickly. People have a hard time learning new languages as they grow older, but infants have the ability to learn any language easily. They have flexible brains ready to absorb any language from their environment. They are constantly in contact with other people, listen to what they say and watch their movements very closely. That is why they quickly master the languages they hear most often.

For adults who want to learn new languages, baby studies may offer some useful tips. For one thing, researchers have found that it is far better for a language learner to talk with people who speak the language than to use educational content with recorded conversations. Understanding a baby's brain may also help scientists design computers that learn languages as easily as babies do. Useful as computers are, they cannot discern a wide range of voices and communicate like people do.

- 93- **Which of the following is true according to paragraph 1?**
 - 1) Scientists can easily identify what babies want.
 - 2) Adults can never fully learn a new language as they grow older.
 - 3) Infants can quickly learn any language regardless of being in touch with it.
 - 4) Babies start language development way sooner than they can actually talk.
- 94- **Which of the following is NOT a reason why babies are fast language learners?**
 - 1) Having flexible brains 2) Having more movements
 - 3) Being around other people 4) Closely listening to and watching others

- 95- Which of the following observations supports the tip mentioned in paragraph 2 for adult language learning?
- 1) Studies show that, up to about 6 months of age, babies can recognize all the sounds that make up all the languages in the world.
 - 2) The measurements show that the way the brain responds to speech changes dramatically between 6 and 12 months of age.
 - 3) The babies' brains lit up with electrical activity when they heard real speakers talk, but this didn't happen when they watched someone speaking on TV.
 - 4) Experiments show that the stronger the response of a 7-month-old baby's brain to the speech sounds of his native language, the more words he'll speak by age 3.
- 96- The word "discern" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
- 1) control
 - 2) increase
 - 3) produce
 - 4) understand

Passage 2 :

Each human needs about 20 liters of water a day for the basics - washing, cooking and drinking. But there are many places around the world where people get five liters of water and less to live on. The situation is worst in Africa, especially some communities of Eastern Africa. Why do some places have so little water and how will the availability of water change in the future? Across the world 1.6 billion more people have access to clean drinking water than twenty years ago. But population growth and climate change could change this picture. In some regions, water is becoming very scarce, especially in places where consumption is already very high.

There are several rivers, for example, that don't even reach the sea any more. The Yellow River in China and the Murray-Darling in Australia are two examples. Mud and sand have to be removed from the bottom of the rivers so that they don't dry up. The Aral Sea in Central Asia and Lake Chad in Africa have shrunk in size because the rivers that flow into them have dried up. In Tanzania, rivers are drying up because people are taking out more and more water to water crops.

- 97- According to paragraph 1, some communities of Eastern Africa
- 1) have very little water to live on
 - 2) are consuming too much water
 - 3) have to use only 20 liters of water every day
 - 4) have better access to clean water than the rest of the world
- 98- The phrase "this picture" in paragraph 1 refers to
- 1) the water used daily for the basics
 - 2) population growth and climate change
 - 3) the available clean drinking water 20 years ago
 - 4) the present level of access to clean drinking water
- 99- The author's main purpose in paragraph 2 is to
- 1) give examples of rivers that are losing water
 - 2) explain why seas and lakes are getting smaller in size
 - 3) illustrate what parts of the world have no bodies of water
 - 4) provide solutions for lakes and rivers that are drying up
- 100- According to paragraph 2, which of the following is responsible for rivers drying up in Tanzania?
- 1) Cooking
 - 2) Farming
 - 3) Washing
 - 4) Mud and sand