

Part B: Cloze Test

Directions: Questions 88-92 are related to the following passage. Read the passage and decide which choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) best fits each space. Then mark your answer sheet.

When we are so interested in an activity we enjoy that we lose track of time, we are in a state of flow. The activity (88) art, playing piano, surfing, or playing a game. People who experience flow in their work or (89) are likely to be happier. Moreover, people who include spirituality in their daily life tend to be happier. Practicing spirituality is a way of (90) and trying to understand the wonder and beauty of existence. Some people (91) by going to a place of worship or praying. Some people practice yoga or meditation. Some people go..... (92) long walks in nature.

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|-----|-------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 88- | 1) may make | | 2) could be making | |
| | 3) is to make | | 4) of making | |
| 89- | 1) income | 2) discount | 3) hobbies | 4) guidelines |
| 90- | 1) accessing | 2) donating | 3) inspiring | 4) recognizing |
| 91- | 1) do this | | 2) who do it | |
| | 3) that are doing | | 4) whom they do this | |
| 92- | 1) at | 2) by | 3) to | 4) for |

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:

Many different factors affect how well we learn. While we can't control all of these factors, there are many that we can. For example, fuel for our brain comes from calories in the food we eat. In fact, 20% of the calories we eat are used by our brain. Although not all calories help learning, research suggests that some foods might be especially good for concentration and memory.

Drinking enough water is also important. The brain is more than 70% water. If we don't drink enough water, it affects our learning. We need around six to eight glasses of non-sugary fluid each day. Moreover, studies suggest that the brain does not do well with sudden rushes of sugar, so sweet, fizzy drinks do not help the brain either.

Remember also the importance of oxygen, which is carried to the brain by your blood. When you move your body, your blood flow increases and your brain gets more oxygen. Walking, running, or riding a bike really help get oxygen to the brain, as do stretching and breathing deeply. Besides exercise, rest is important for learning. Getting enough rest boosts our mood and helps us concentrate. What's more, when we are asleep, the brain practices what we did during the day.

- 93- **What does the passage mainly discuss?**
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) The fuel for the brain | 2) How the brain works |
| 3) What we can do to learn better | 4) The main habits of good learners |
- 94- **All of the following statements are true according to the passage EXCEPT that**
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| 1) water is an example of something that influences our learning |
| 2) more than half of the water we drink is consumed by the brain |
| 3) one fifth of the energy we get from eating is consumed by the brain |
| 4) some foods might not especially have a positive effect on learning |

- 95- It is suggested in the passage that drinking sweet, fizzy drinks
- 1) can cause a sugar rush
 - 2) can sometimes help the brain
 - 3) is particularly harmful to children
 - 4) increases our blood flow
- 96- It can be understood from paragraph 3 that if we have difficulty paying careful attention to something, we should most likely
- 1) go walking
 - 2) take a rest
 - 3) breathe deeply
 - 4) boost our mood

Passage 2 :

Most people know that Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. But not many know about another talking device he invented just four years later, in 1880. He called the device the photophone. 'Photophone' comes from the Greek words for 'light' and 'sound.' The photophone used a beam of sunlight travelling through the air. With his invention, Bell could actually transmit human speech on a beam of light instead of electricity. To do so, he spoke close to a thin mirror that was reflecting sunlight. The vibrations of his voice caused the mirror to vibrate, and the vibrating mirror caused the light to vibrate. The vibrating light hit a light-sensitive cell in a receiver placed some distance away. The cell changed the light patterns into electrical signals. Earphones changed the signals back into sounds.

Bell believed that his idea of talking on a beam of light would prove to be important. He often called the photophone his greatest invention. Even though the photophone depended on a source of energy that was not constant -the sun- Bell wasn't a bit discouraged. He felt sure that people would one day talk using beams of light. Two much more recent developments made Bell's dream come true. In 1960, a scientist built the laser. A laser produces a highly concentrated beam of light. Shortly afterward, other scientists developed a new kind of optical fiber. The optical fiber is a glass thread. The new fiber could carry light beams long distances.

- 97- What does paragraph 1 mainly discuss?
- 1) What inventions Graham Bell has
 - 2) Who Graham Bell was and what he did
 - 3) How the photophone transmitted speech
 - 4) How Graham Bell came up with the idea of the photophone
- 98- What can be inferred from paragraph 1 about the telephone?
- 1) People only used it for four years.
 - 2) It used electricity to transmit speech.
 - 3) It was invented after the photophone.
 - 4) It carried human speech through the air.
- 99- According to paragraph 2, a problem of the photophone was that
- 1) a beam of light could not get through walls
 - 2) its source of energy was not stable
 - 3) Bell thought too highly of it
 - 4) it did not use laser beams
- 100- Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- 1) The origin of the word photophone
 - 2) The role of a mirror in the photophone
 - 3) How the laser is used in the photophone
 - 4) What inventions made Bell's dream come true