

Read the following passage. Then answer the questions .

Most people can remember a phone number for up to thirty seconds. When this short amount of time **elapses**, however, the numbers are erased from the memory. How did the information get there in the first place? Information that makes its way to the short term memory (STM) does so via the sensory storage area. The brain has a filter which only allows stimuli that is of immediate interest to pass on to the STM, also known as the working memory.

There is much debate about the capacity and duration of the short term memory. The most accepted theory comes from George A. Miller, a cognitive psychologist who suggested that humans can remember approximately seven chunks of information. A chunk is defined as a meaningful unit of information, such as a word or name rather than just a letter or number. Modern theorists suggest that one can increase the capacity of the short term memory by chunking, or classifying similar information together. By organizing information, one can optimize the STM, and improve the chances of a memory being passed on to long term storage.

When making a conscious effort to memorize something, such as information for an exam, many people engage in "rote rehearsal". By repeating something over and over again, one is able to keep a memory alive. Unfortunately, this type of memory maintenance only succeeds if there are no interruptions. As soon as a person stops rehearsing the information, it has the tendency to disappear. When a pen and paper are not handy, people often attempt to remember a phone number by repeating it aloud. If the doorbell rings or the dog barks to come in before a person has the opportunity to make a phone call, he will likely forget the number instantly.* Therefore, rote rehearsal is not an efficient way to pass information from the short term to long term memory.* A better way is to practice "**elaborate** rehearsal". *This involves assigning semantic meaning to a piece of information so that it can be filed along with other pre-existing long term memories.*

Encoding information semantically also makes it more retrievable. Retrieving information can be done by recognition or recall. Humans can easily recall memories that are stored in the long term memory and used often; however, if a memory seems to be forgotten, it may eventually be retrieved by prompting. The more **cues** a person is given (such as pictures), the more likely a memory can be retrieved. This is why multiple choice tests are often used for subjects that require a lot of memorization.

- 1 According to the passage, how do memories get transferred to the STM?
 - a They revert from the long term memory.
 - b They are filtered from the sensory storage area.
 - c They get chunked when they enter the brain.
 - d They enter via the nervous system

- 2 The word **elapses** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:
 - a Passes
 - b adds up
 - c Appears
 - d Continues

- 3 All of the following are mentioned as places in which memories are stored EXCEPT the:
 - a STM
 - b long term memory
 - c sensory storage area
 - d maintenance area

- 4 Why does the author mention a dog's bark?
 - a To give an example of a type of memory
 - b To provide a type of interruption
 - c To prove that dogs have better memories than humans
 - d To compare another sound that is loud like a doorbell

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- 5 How do theorists believe a person can remember more information in a short time?
- By organizing it
 - By repeating it
 - By giving it a name
 - By drawing it
- 6 The author believes that rote rotation is:
- the best way to remember something
 - more efficient than chunking
 - ineffective in the long run
 - an unnecessary interruption
- 7 The word **it** in the last paragraph refers to:
- encoding
 - STM
 - semantics
 - information
- 8 The word **elaborate** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:
- complex
 - efficient
 - pretty
 - regular
- 9 Which of the following is NOT supported by the passage?
- The working memory is the same as the short term memory.
 - A memory is kept alive through constant repetition.
 - Cues help people to recognize information.
 - Multiple choice exams are the most difficult.
- 10 The word **cues** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- questions
 - Clues
 - Images
 - Tests
- Vocabulary in context. Choose the best words to complete the sentences**
- 11 Immigrants are often among the most members of society , partly because anyone brave enough to make an overseas move is likely to be a risk-taker.
- Industrious
 - Advantageous
 - Enterprising
 - Willing
- 12 The company tried to the low interest rates to expand operations.
- Exploit
 - Explode
 - Discover
 - Decode
- 13 This job requires a person , someone who will look for opportunities instead of just waiting around for them.
- dull
 - Ignorant
 - Inactive
 - Dynamic
- 14 My pay doesn't properly me for my efforts , but my other benefits, like health insurance, fill in the gap.
- Adapt
 - Compensate
 - Follow
 - Haggle

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- 15 Pay raises at our company are based on , as determined by a committee of managers.
- a merit
b experience
c the soul
d the ability
- 16 Our new advertising campaign had only success, raising sales by a mere 3 percent .
- a significant
b effective
c Marginal
d unstable
- 17 Unless my employers stop polluting local rivers, I'm going to
- a register
b afford
c promote
d resign
- 18 The snow John's ability to hear anyone's footsteps.
- a assailed
b impaired
c guessed
d inspected
- 19 The neighbors became of Jim when he bought a big new car and some fancy clothes .
- a curious
b vivid
c suspicious
d ambitious

Grammar.

Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences

- 20 In Ethiopia, primitive farming practices and uncontrolled clearing of natural vegetation have transformed much of the country's highlands _____ bare landscapes, but all destroyed _____ erosion.
- a above / of
b for / with
c into / by
d in / under
- 21 The advance in the steel industry has been marked _____ a progressive increase _____ size, complexity and capital outlay .
- a by / in
b under / through
c over / from
d at / of
- 22 We are prevented _____ completing the project _____ time due to unforeseen circumstances.
- a from / on
b at / over
c off / from
d for / about
- 23 One of Jane's favorite subjects in school is drama because _____ lots of fun and enjoys being part of it all.
- a has really she
b she really has
c she really is
d is she really

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- 24 **Only after they had completed the analysis to that degree _____ how to apply technology to the needs of our enterprise.**
 A did they ask to begin
 B did they begin to ask
 C they did begin to ask
 D to ask did they begin
- 25 **The archaeologists were astonished to find such _____ at that particular site.**
 A an incredibly rare beautiful artifact
 B a rare incredibly beautiful artifact
 C a beautiful artifact incredibly rare
 D an incredibly beautiful rare artifact
- 26 **We don't know _____ taught us noun clauses before.**
 A if the teacher has
 B the teacher has
 C the teacher hasn't
 D whether teacher
- 27 **Can you please tell me _____ ?**
 A what time the next bus arrives
 B what time arrives the next bus
 C when arrives the next bus
 D when arrives the bus
- 28 **The judges had an extremely hard time deciding _____ .**
 A who's painting was the best
 B whose painting was the best
 C painting who was the best
 D the best painting was who
- 29 _____ is a mystery. I wish that I could ask him.
 a How did it
 b What he did it
 c How he did it
 d When did it
- 30 It is no secret that healthy natural environments healthy human lives.
 a contribute to
 b make up
 c lead for
 d result with