

Read the following passage then answer the questions from 1 to 12:

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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 are retrieved 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

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3. All of the following are mentioned as places in which memories are stored except :
 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.
5. How do theorists believe a person can remember more information in a short time?
 A) By organizing it. B) By repeating it. C) By giving it a name. D) By drawing it.
6. The author believes that rote rehearsal is...
 A) the best way to remember something. B) more efficient than chunking.
 C) ineffective in the long run. D) an unnecessary interruption.
7. The word (it) in the last paragraph refers to:
 A) encoding B) STM C) semantics D) information
8. The word elaborate in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
 A) complex B) efficient C) pretty D) regular
9. Which of the following is not supported by the passage?
 A) The working memory is the same as the short term memory.
 B) A memory is kept alive through constant repetition.
 C) Cues help people to recognize information.
 D) Multiple choice exams are the most difficult.
10. The word cues in the passage is closest in meaning to
 A) questions B) clues C) images D) tests
11. There are three important ideas that complete the below introductory sentence as a summary of the passage except :
 "The brain stores information that a person may need in the immediate future in a place called the sensory memory (STM)."
 A) Most people can only remember numbers for a short time.
 B) Many psychologists agree that only a certain amount of information can be stored in the STM at a time.
 C) Some techniques for memorization don't work because of potential interruptions.
 D) Assigning meaning to information makes it easier for the brain to retrieve.
12. Which of the following best provides the important information in the highlighted sentence in the passage?
 A) Prompting is the easiest way to retrieve short term memory after an extended period of time.
 B) A memory can be retrieved by prompting, in a case where it has been rarely used.
 C) It's easier to remember short term memories than long term memories due to regular prompts.
 D) Recalling a long term memory that is often used is easy, while forgotten memories often require prompting.
13. I'm looking for a unique gift for my friend; he appreciates nice things. The word unique means:
 A) unusual B) normal C) ordinary D) beautiful
14. The newlyweds agreed to be very frugal in their shopping because they wanted to save money to buy a house. The word frugal means:
 A) wasteful B) economical C) interested D) disappointed
15. If you are late to the meeting, it will be really difficult to _____ the subjects which have been discussed.
 A) look for B) play down C) drop in D) catch up with
16. Since my brother is not good at computers, I have _____ all important files in case he may delete any of them.
 A) taken for B) passed away C) backed up D) come about

17. Whether you are in love with her or not, I will never _____ to this marriage.
 A) decline B) approve C) argue D) consent
18. Jack's _____ knowledge of the nature of sound enabled him to conjecture the possibility of transmitting multiple messages over the same wire at the same time.
 A) extensive B) restrictive C) numerous D) disgraceful
19. Until he won a great amount of money from lottery, he had been living in _____ for more than 30 year
 A) vacancy B) welfare C) temptation D) poverty
20. Your lawyer's being present in the court room is _____ since he may prevent your chance of being misdirected.
 A) critical B) mutual C) official D) flexible
21. During the long period of _____ farmers had to irrigate their crops.
 A) famine B) chaos C) calamity D) drought
22. A vacuum cleaner is the only electrical _____ I have got.
 A) appliance B) cleaners C) kettle D) thing
23. The students usually _____ an exam after each unit.
 A) takes B) took C) will take D) take
24. Ahmad cut his finger while playing _____?
 A) didn't he B) doesn't he C) don't he D) can't he
25. The food _____ fantastic. You're such a good cook.
 A) taste B) tastes C) is tasting D) tasted
26. The clause *If he had money* means
 A) He has money B) He didn't have money
 C) He hasn't got money D) He doesn't have money
27. Linda wrote everything in the exam. The passive form is
 A) Everything is written in the exam. B) Everything were written in the exam.
 C) Everything was written in the exam. D) Everything was being written in the exam.
28. Which negative sentence is in the present progressive?
 A) Tom will be doing his homework. B) Tom hasn't been doing his homework.
 C) Tom wasn't doing his homework. D) Tom is not doing his homework.
29. To advise a person in a serious situation you use....
 A) You had better... B) You could... C) You must... D) Unless you.....
30. Ahmad and his friend help the old man every day. (The question about the doer of the action is
 A) Who does Ahmad and his friend help everyday? B) Who helps the old man every day?
 C) Who helped the old man everyday? D) Who are helping the old man?
31. The correct one is.....
 A) She asked, "When will you be here?" B) She asked "When will you be here?"
 C) She asked, "When will you be here?" D) she asked, "when will you be here?"
32. If he had been looking where he was going,
 A) he wouldn't have walked into the wall. B) he wouldn't walk into the wall.
 C) he would have walked into the wall. D) he won't have walked into the wall.
33. You've eaten too much, and now you feel sick. You say.....
 A) I wish I had eaten too much. B) I wish I eat so much.
 C) I wish I have eaten so much. D) I wish I hadn't eaten so much.
34. The aspirated sound \p\ is in.....
 A) spin B) spit C) pin D) spider
35. The phonetic symbol for the first sound in (though) is
 A) ð B) θ C) ʃ D) dʒ

36. Phonology is the.....
 A) study of speech sounds in language. B) study of the sound patterns found in language.
 C) study of the words of language. D) study of the meaning of words.
37. This phonetic description /naʊ/ is for....
 A) new B) not C) know D) now
38. The _____ movement embodied a philosophy of artistic freedom from conventional expectations of content and form with a belief in "art for art sake."
 A) Aesthetic B) Symbolic C) Realistic D) Metaphysical
39. An expatriate and a key writer of the early twentieth century in the English literature he thought of as "dear, dirty Dublin."
 A) T.S. Eliot B) G.B. Shaw C) James Joyce D) Virginia Woolf
40. In his novel _____, George Orwell articulated the case for devastating critiques of totalitarianism rule.
 A) Nineteen eighty four B) Shooting an Elephant C) Homage to Catalonia D) Down and Out in Paris and London
41. It seems that all Elizabethan poets learned a great deal from _____ who was in love with words, especially their melodious arrangement, and showed others how to get the maximum musical effects from the simplest of words.
 A) Donne B) Spenser C) Shakespeare D) Dryden
42. A sentence in two parts which its own verbs emphasize a particular piece of information is called...
 A) a topic sentence B) a cleft sentence C) a basic sentence D) an independent sentence
43. The study of purposes for which utterances are used is _____
 A) pragmatics B) informativity C) intertextuality D) text linguistics
44. Why don't you toss a coin? The speaker here is _____
 A) asking for advice B) offering advice C) offering help D) just inquiry
45. The act of meeting with a group of learners in order to develop ideas and think of ways of solving problems is _____
 A) application B) capacity building C) brainstorming D) coaching
46. In educational planning, the acronym "SMART" stands for.....
 A) Special \ Modern \ Available \ Random \ Tentative
 B) Specific \ Measurable \ Achievable \ Reliable \ Timed
 C) Silly \ Motivating \ Abnormal \ Rising \ Top
 D) Smart \ Magnificent \ Advanced \ Round \ Tangible
47. A good test must be valid. This means _____
 A) It should test what it is meant to. B) It should be easy for lower-level learners.
 C) It should give almost the same results if it is repeated. D) It should be difficult and ambiguous.
48. A global view of achievement of the teaching and learning process over a period of time is ..
 A) testing B) evaluation C) informal assessment D) formal assessment
49. On-going assessment is often called _____
 A) formative assessment B) summative assessment C) specific assessment D) overall assessment
50. The most recurrent level in Bloom's taxonomy in traditional teaching is the level dealing with ____
 A) knowledge B) application C) evaluation D) analysis

The End