

Keynote Placement Test

Listening

Part 1. (Track 1)

Listen to a woman talk about herself and her mother. Choose the correct answers.

- 1. The woman says that she and her mother look very different.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 2. The woman says that both she and her mother worry about things and are shy.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 3. The woman says that both she and her mother love playing sports like baseball.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 4. The woman does not like cooking, but she does enjoy eating the food her mother cooks.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 5. The woman eats food from other countries more often than her mother does.**
 - a. True
 - b. False

Part 2 (Track 2)

Listen to a man talk about running marathons. Choose the correct answers.

- 1. How many marathons did the man decide to run?**
 - a. 8
 - b. 12
 - c. 20
- 2. What does the man say about his first race?**
 - a. He was feeling too nervous to perform well.
 - b. His training allowed him to finish the race.
 - c. He didn't like the weather and the atmosphere.
- 3. What caused a problem in the man's most difficult marathon?**
 - a. A previous injury
 - b. Some forgotten equipment
 - c. The cold weather
- 4. What surprised the man in Korea?**
 - a. How hot the weather was.
 - b. How many people took part.
 - c. How well he did in the race.

5. Where did the man run his first and last marathons?

- a. In Kuala Lumpur and Gwacheon
- b. In Okinawa and Bangkok
- c. In Reykjavik and Stockholm

Part 3 (Track 3)

Listen to four short conversations and answer these questions.

1. Based on what the speakers say, which statement is true?

- a. Neither speaker likes the idea of living in Crestview.
- b. The woman feels Woodlands would be too noisy.
- c. Both Brentwood and Woodlands have green spaces AND Woodlands is a conveniently located neighborhood.

2. Based on what the speakers say, which statement about Monterrey, Mexico is true?

- a. Both speakers lived in Monterrey for part or all of their childhood.
- b. It is difficult to get around Monterrey unless one has access to a car.
- c. Apparently, people in Monterrey are among the happiest in the world AND the Santa Lucía Riverwalk is a recommended attraction in Monterrey.

3. Based on what the speakers say, which statement about the book *The Lion, The Witch and the Wardrobe* is true

- a. Both of the speakers are big fans of it.
- b. It is about the adventures of some children AND the story is partially set in England.
- c. The main character is a magical animal.

4. Based on what the speakers say, which statement about space tourism is true?

- a. Only a single company is working to let people take their vacations in space.
- b. Potential space tourists can already purchase a ticket to take a trip into space.
- c. The great views of Earth would be one of the benefits of traveling to space AND the price for being a space tourist could be a quarter of a million dollars.

Part 4 (Track 4)

Listen to the talk and answer questions 1 and 2.

1. Why does Robert Wood talk about bees?

- a. To demonstrate the importance of taking inspiration from nature
- b. To explain why he feels robots will benefit from working in groups
- c. To give an example of an insect that performs dangerous tasks

2. What conclusion can be drawn about Robert Wood?

- a. He is not worried when one of his robot designs fails.
- b. He feels that traditional robots have rather limited uses.
- c. He has been interested in robots since he was a child.

Part 5 (Track 5)

Listen to the talk and answer questions 1, 2, and 3.

1. What can be inferred about the Challenger disaster in 1986?

- a. It might not have happened if the weather had been warmer.
- b. It happened because engineers at NASA used cheap equipment.
- c. It was the first launch of a rocket to be shown on live television.

2. What does the speaker imply about the Challenger space program?

- a. Over the years, it has experienced more than one serious accident.
- b. It has been successful, despite the explosion aboard the Challenger.
- c. Its senior managers were not interested in listening to advice.

3. What can be concluded about whistle-blowers like Roger Boisjoly?

- a. Their actions can have both physical and emotional consequences.
- b. It can take them up to a half a year to decide whether to tell the truth.
- c. They generally find it hard to have close relationships with others.

Part 6 (Track 6)

Listen to a talk and answer questions 1–3.

1. Which is the best description of Hipcycle?

- a. A charity that encourages people to recycle their unwanted possessions.
- b. A secondhand store that has recently become very popular.
- c. An online company that sells products made from waste materials.

2. What does the speaker say about the drinking glasses she bought?

- a. They are strong and look nice.
- b. They were a really good price.
- c. They were made from recycled plastic.

3. Why does the speaker mention old vinyl records and bicycle parts?

- a. They are products that the speaker has recently bought.
- b. They are examples of the materials used by Hipcycle.
- c. They are examples of things the speaker has donated to Hipcycle.

Part 7 (Track 7)

Listen to the talk and answer questions 1 and 2.

1. Which is the best description of Boxcycle?"

- a. It's a company that makes cardboard boxes from recycled paper.
- b. It's a website that helps users find used cardboard boxes that are available near where they live.
- c. It's a company that collects used cardboard boxes from people's homes and delivers them to people who need them.

2. What does the speaker say about Boxcycle?

- a. Any money you spend on Boxcycle goes to charity.
- b. Most of the cardboard boxes are available for free.
- c. You can sell your old cardboard boxes and make a little money.

Speaking

Read each speaker's statement or question and choose the best response.

1. **"How often do you go shopping?"**
 - a. About twice a month.
 - b. I usually go to the mall.
 - c. No, I don't enjoy it.
2. **"Are you good at making decisions?"**
 - a. Yes, I can.
 - b. Yes, I'm pretty good.
 - c. Yes. I can do it fluently.
3. **"I'm feeling really homesick."**
 - a. How did you cope?
 - b. Oh, I know how you feel.
 - c. Yeah, I guess you're right.
4. **"Are you looking forward to your vacation?"**
 - a. I'm going to Hawaii.
 - b. Yeah, I can't wait.
 - c. Yeah, next month.
5. **"Why don't you buy a bike?"**
 - a. Because it was too expensive.
 - b. That's not a bad idea.
 - c. There's a shop near my house.
6. **"What are your plans for the weekend?"**
 - a. I really enjoy playing tennis.
 - b. I visited my grandparents.
 - c. I'm going shopping with a friend.
7. **"What's the best advice you've ever received?"**
 - a. I told my friend to quit his job.
 - b. My brother told me that he was getting married.
 - c. My grandfather told me to follow my dreams.
8. **"What kind of book are you reading?"**
 - a. I usually read horror stories.
 - b. It's a fairy tale.
 - c. It's fantastic!
9. **"How do you like living in New York?"**
 - a. For about two years.
 - b. I came here to study English.
 - c. I love it. It's so lively.

- 10. "Have you ever been camping?"**
- a. No, I've never been there.
 - b. Yes, but not for a long time.
 - c. Yes, I'd love to.
- 11. "Do you think driverless cars will ever become common?"**
- a. I don't think there are very many.
 - b. I think it's a great invention.
 - c. Probably, but not anytime soon.
- 12. "I can't log in to Facebook."**
- a. Have you forgotten your password?
 - b. Yeah, I don't like it either.
 - c. You should upload some photos.
- 13. "That guy just cut in line. Unbelievable!"**
- a. I hate it when people do that.
 - b. I'm sorry to hear that.
 - c. That must have been annoying.
- 14. "What do you think makes a good leader?"**
- a. I think it's really important in business.
 - b. My manager at my previous company.
 - c. You need to be able to inspire people.
- 15. "What would you do with your free time if you didn't need to work?"**
- a. I just relax at home every day.
 - b. I think I'd take up painting.
 - c. I'm going to learn the piano.
- 16. "How do you deal with stress?"**
- a. For me, exercise is a great way to unwind.
 - b. It's usually when I have too much work to do.
 - c. Yeah, I have an important exam tomorrow.
- 17. "Do you think superheroes are good role models?"**
- a. Some might be, I suppose.
 - b. To be honest, I'm not sure they do.
 - c. Yeah, I think it was a great idea.
- 18. "Would you describe yourself as a liar?"**
- a. My best friend lies quite a lot.
 - b. No, I don't. It's dishonest.
 - c. Not really. But I do lie sometimes.
- 19. "Are you good at multi-tasking?"**
- a. No, I can't do two things at once.
 - b. Not really. I'm a bit too shy.
 - c. Yes, I can. I'm very good with numbers.

20. “Why did this project go so badly?”

- a. I think if we hired more staff, it would be much easier to meet the deadline.
- b. I think if we’d planned more carefully, we could have predicted a lot of the problems.
- c. In my opinion, our best option is to consider using other suppliers.

21. “We can’t have this meeting without John. Shall we postpone it?”

- a. I would suggest waiting a few more minutes first.
- b. No, let’s rearrange it for tomorrow.
- c. Yeah, I agree. Let’s get started.

22. “It’s been suggested that we reassess our marketing strategy. What’s your take on that, Akemi?”

- a. I see your point, but I have to disagree with you.
- b. Sorry, I don’t have any suggestions.
- c. To be honest, I completely agree.

23. “Have you got a minute?”

- a. Of course. What is it?
- b. Sorry, I don’t have any.
- c. Yes, it’s about three thirty.

24. “Can you see yourself ever moving abroad?”

- a. It’s a possibility, yes.
- b. Yeah, I see what you mean.
- c. Yes, it was three years ago.

25. “I’ve got a confession to make.”

- a. Oh dear. You must be really busy.
- b. Really? What is it?
- c. That’s a shame, but I understand.

Grammar

Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

1. Mariela ___ swimming and tennis, but she doesn’t like running or soccer.

- a. does likes
- b. is like
- c. likes

2. Although Diego speaks English fairly well, Carla speaks English ____ .

- a. better
- b. the best
- c. the better

3. I ___ eat out at restaurants because I prefer to eat at home.

- a. every day
- b. hardly ever
- c. sometimes

4. I love exercising, but I don't have ____ time to do it these days.
- a. few
 - b. many
 - c. much
5. My girlfriend ____ my parents.
- a. did never meet
 - b. has never met
 - c. was never met
6. The restaurant ____ than we expected.
- a. cost more and more
 - b. was more expensive
 - c. wasn't as cheap
7. Tomoko is excited about the weekend because she ____ several old friends.
- a. going to see
 - b. has seen
 - c. is seeing
8. Karim ____ a YouTube video when he remembered he was supposed to be at work.
- a. could watch
 - b. has watched
 - c. was watching
9. I'm excited because next month I'm going to visit the country ____ my parents grew up.
- a. that
 - b. where
 - c. which
10. I just learned that my friend's house is located right ____ the soccer stadium downtown.
- a. around
 - b. behind
 - c. inside
11. ____ what you're going to study at university yet?
- a. Are you decided
 - b. Have you been deciding
 - c. Have you decided
12. My friend gave me a really ____.
- a. good suggestion
 - b. great advice
 - c. interesting news

13. Sofia ____ in Spain for the last 10 years, but visits her home country once or twice a year.
- a. did live
 - b. has lived
 - c. is living
14. Dmitri will help his brother move into a new apartment if he ____ enough time.
- a. can have
 - b. has
 - c. will have
15. After all the delays, I could hardly believe that the construction project ____ on time.
- a. has completed
 - b. is completed
 - c. was completed
16. My father said that he was busy and ____ be able to take me shopping as we had planned.
- a. couldn't
 - b. mustn't
 - c. wouldn't
17. Unfortunately, they had to cancel their trip because of ____.
- a. it was raining so heavily
 - b. the bad weather
 - c. there was a storm
18. The invitations ____ by express mail yesterday.
- a. have all sent
 - b. were all sending
 - c. were all sent
19. After she finished speaking, Soo Young asked the people ____ her presentation if they had any questions.
- a. attending
 - b. that are attending
 - c. who attending
20. Mohammed said that if ____ what was going to happen, he would not have agreed to do it.
- a. he could know
 - b. he had known
 - c. he were known
21. If no delays happen, I am confident that I ____ the project by this time next week.
- a. am finishing
 - b. should be finished
 - c. will have finished

22. Unless I send the gift by express mail, I ____ reach my friend in time for her birthday.
- a. doubt it will
 - b. hope it can
 - c. worry it might
23. The woman living next door to us said ____ her house next summer.
- a. she has just sold
 - b. she may sell
 - c. she might have sold
24. Marcus received _____ emails that it took him hours to reply to them all.
- a. a lot of
 - b. so many
 - c. too many
25. Astrid couldn't ____ to her by email because the size of the file was too large.
- a. ask for the information sends
 - b. get the information to send
 - c. have the information sent
26. The barking dog was scaring the child, but I was able to calm it down after speaking to it ____ .
- a. as a friendly way
 - b. by acting friendly
 - c. in a friendly manner
27. During the meeting, several employees ____ to the company's proposal.
- a. decided to support
 - b. explained their worries
 - c. expressed their opposition
28. No sooner ____ one project than his boss asked him if he could take on another.
- a. had Petr finished
 - b. Petr had finished
 - c. Petr is finished
29. Although I like the house itself, its convenient location ____ persuaded me to purchase it.
- a. is what really
 - b. must be that
 - c. was the most
30. One of my cat's bad habits is that ____ scratching the furniture.
- a. it always
 - b. it always wants
 - c. it is forever

Vocabulary

Part 1

Circle the best meaning of the word in ALL CAPS.

1. Tom did not buy the camera because it was **EXPENSIVE**.
 - a. costs a lot of money
 - b. looks difficult to use
2. Sandy decided to eat more fruits and vegetables to improve her **HEALTH**.
 - a. the condition of your body
 - b. the type of food you eat
3. The event was so **POPULAR** that tickets sold out online in just a few minutes.
 - a. easy and cheap to buy
 - b. liked by many people
4. The parents **ENCOURAGED** their child to take his first steps.
 - a. give support and confidence to somebody
 - b. persuade somebody to do something unusual
5. Gulay got in trouble because she did not ask for **PERMISSION** before taking a cookie.
 - a. the opportunity to try again
 - b. the right to do something
6. Although they got the answer wrong, the teacher praised the **APPROACH** that the students took to solving the problem.
 - a. way of doing something
 - b. way of talking to somebody
7. Kate's friends listened **SYMPATHETICALLY** as she described the unfortunate events that had taken place during her first week of work.
 - a. offering advice and suggestions
 - b. showing pity and understanding
8. Although the evidence against him looked extremely damaging, Benjy **ASSERTED** his innocence.
 - a. argue for a point of view that is unpopular
 - b. state a fact or belief in a confident way
9. Alan was sure his plan for reducing pollution was **FEASIBLE**, but he found it hard to raise the capital he needed to begin the venture.
 - a. eligible
 - b. viable
10. Many of the people in the audience found the whining noise from the air conditioning system to be very **OFF-PUTTING**.
 - a. disconcerting
 - b. discriminatory

Part 2

Choose the best answer to complete each sentence:

1. A survey on spending habits shows that the average student in the U.S. loves _____ for clothes.
 - a. buying
 - b. shopping
 - c. spending
 - d. wearing
2. The results even suggest that many students spend more money on clothes than they do on food, which may _____ some parents!
 - a. avoid
 - b. doubt
 - c. question
 - d. worry
3. According to a _____ report, climate change has started to affect farmers around the world.
 - a. modern
 - b. present
 - c. recent
 - d. soon
4. Although some crops will definitely grow better in a warmer world, others may not do so well. For instance, almonds need a long _____ of cool weather each year. Without this, the trees will not flower.
 - a. month
 - b. period
 - c. stage
 - d. time
5. We live in an age of information overload. Research shows that each day the average social media user receives about 300 pieces of content with a total number of words roughly _____ to the length of a typical novel.
 - a. compatible
 - b. equivalent
 - c. exclusive
 - d. relative
6. With so much content available, people have less time to spend on any one piece of information, so data must be _____ quickly and effectively to get their attention.
 - a. assigned
 - b. delivered
 - c. evaluated
 - d. nominated

7. Many of us dream of _____ great wealth, but the most satisfying thing that Bill and Melinda Gates, who are among the richest people in the world, have done is to give their money away.
- a. accumulating
 - b. anticipating
 - c. incorporating
 - d. undertaking
8. Their mission is not only to practice _____ with their own money, but to encourage others among the wealthy to do the same so as to help make the world a more just place.
- a. periphery
 - b. philanthropy
 - c. plausibility
 - d. polarity

Reading

Part 1

Read the article and answer the questions below.

Body image—the way people feel about their appearance—is a big issue for many young people today. According to two different studies, more than half the teenage girls in the United States think they should be on a diet, and almost one in five teenage boys are worried about their bodies and their weight.

But what's the cause? Many blame the media. Turn on the TV, and you'll likely see beautiful models, handsome actors, and fit sports stars. Open a magazine or newspaper, browse the internet, and it's unlikely to be any different.

Many young people feel pressure to look like these "perfect" people. But for most, this is just not possible. In the United States, for example, the average woman is 163 centimeters tall and weighs 64 kilograms. The average model is 180 centimeters tall and weighs 53 kilograms.

When people don't match up to these standards, many develop low self-esteem. Some stop eating properly in order to lose weight. Others lose so much confidence that they start to withdraw from classroom activities at school.

Body image issues do not disappear as we get older, either. In the United Kingdom, for example, women over 50 spend more money on cosmetics than any other age group. Older men spend large amounts of money trying to avoid hair loss.

1. The main idea of the article is that too many teenagers are eating unhealthy food.
- a. True
 - b. False
2. When people think their body is not perfect, they may try to lose weight.
- a. True
 - b. False

3. It is unusual for older people to experience issues with their body image.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. One study shows that fifty percent of boys in the United States worry about their weight.
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. In the United States, the average model is taller than the average woman.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Part 2

Read the article and answer the questions below.

In 2010, a huge earthquake hit Haiti, causing the deaths of over a hundred thousand people and millions of dollars' worth of damage. The international community jumped into action to provide aid. On this occasion, funds were raised with amazing speed—within a week of the quake, the American Red Cross had raised \$22 million. The reason? People were donating via their mobile phones.

Technological advances have changed how charities work. Gone are the days when someone knocked on your front door and politely asked you to make a donation. In today's world of computers, smartphones, tablets, and smartwatches, charities can now reach more people than ever before.

Social media in particular has had a great impact on charity. News of disasters spreads quickly around the world. This enables charities to raise money extremely quickly, as in Haiti. And the quicker aid can be delivered, the more lives can be saved. Individual fundraising has also benefited. Most people are now so well-connected through sites like Facebook that asking people to contribute to your chosen cause is easier than ever. In the future, it's likely that we'll all be giving to our favorite causes more easily and more often.

1. This passage mainly discusses _____.
 - a. the uses of Facebook and other social media by charities
 - b. the ways in which charities can raise money these days
 - c. the effects of a natural disaster that occurred in 2010
2. The passage states that the earthquake in Haiti caused _____.
 - a. significant damage as well as many deaths
 - b. over \$20 million in damage to public buildings
 - c. more damage than any earthquake in history
3. After learning about the disaster, people _____.
 - a. regularly called friends to ask them to donate
 - b. suddenly decided to donate equipment to victims
 - c. quickly donated money via mobile technology

4. In the past, charities got donations by _____.
a. visiting people at home and asking for help
b. taking advantage of the latest technologies
c. using computers to get in touch with people
5. According to the passage, social media has made it easier for _____.
a. people to say how disasters have had an impact on them
b. governments to warn people about natural disasters
c. charities to connect with individuals and raise money

Part 3

Read the article and answer the questions below.

- A. For a long time, Facebook had a tool that allowed people to report photos as spam or abuse. But of the cases reported, only a small percentage of the photos were actually offensive. One of the designers on the team felt there probably was a reason for this, so he studied the cases carefully. He found that in most cases users just didn't like the photos of themselves their friends had posted, and wanted them taken down. To enable people to report cases like these, the Facebook team added a new feature. This feature allowed people to message their friends to ask them to take the photo down. But only 20 percent of people used the function.
- B. The team worked on the case further—it spoke to communications experts and studied rules of polite language. It discovered that users didn't just want to tell their friends to take the photo down—they wanted to tell their friends how the photo made them feel. So the team made a small change. People could select a message to explain why they didn't like it, such as, "It's embarrassing." This small change had a huge impact—60 percent of people who reported photos used the function. Surveys showed that people on both sides of the conversation felt better as a result.
- C. While data about how people are using a product can help designers make decisions, it isn't always as simple as following the numbers. Other factors such as intuition, research, and testing of design are equally important. As design expert Margaret Gould Stewart points out, "Data can help you make a good design great, but it will never make a bad design good."
- D. At one time, YouTube was looking for ways to encourage more people to rate videos. When Gould Stewart and her team looked into the data, they found that most people were only using either the highest rating (five stars) or the lowest rating (one star). Almost no one was using two, three, or four stars. So the team decided to simplify the rating—it gave users a choice between good or bad: thumbs up or thumbs down.
- E. YouTube tried to prepare people for this change by sharing data about how the five-star rating system wasn't being used as intended. It announced that it was going to change the system to match user behavior. When the change was made, it was still frustrating for some users as they had become attached to the old design. However, because of the preparatory steps taken earlier, it was easier for YouTube to get users to accept the change.

- 1. Which statement is true according to the information in paragraph A?**
 - a. For a long time, there was no way for Facebook users to report photos as spam or abuse.
 - b. Facebook added a new feature to help people remove photos they didn't like.
 - c. Facebook's new feature enabled people to remove any photo they didn't like immediately.
- 2. Which statement is true according to the information in paragraph A?**
 - a. The new change allowed people to tell their friends why they didn't like a certain photo.
 - b. The Facebook team had to make huge changes to their new feature.
 - c. There was no evidence to show that the new change made people feel better.
- 3. Which statement would Margaret Gould Stewart most agree with?**
 - a. When creating a good design, intuition is not important.
 - b. By studying data about how people use a product, you can change a bad design into a good one.
 - c. You can improve the design of a product by studying data about how people are using it.
- 4. Which statement is true according to the information in paragraph D?**
 - a. Gould Stewart and her team decided to make YouTube's rating system more simple.
 - b. Data showed that very few YouTube videos were given the highest rating.
 - c. Gould Stewart and her team discovered that not many people used YouTube's rating system.
- 5. Which is the best summary of the information in paragraph E?**
 - a. YouTube did not prepare users for the change in the rating system. As a result, users were unhappy.
 - b. Because YouTube explained in advance about the change in the rating system, it was easier to get users to accept the change.
 - c. YouTube decided not to change the rating system as they feared it would make users unhappy.

Part 4

Read five paragraphs and answer the questions below each one.

Paragraph 1

Many college students experience stress. Being away from home for the first time is one major cause; the pressure of exams is also a factor. Since feeling stress is common to college life, counselors often recommend that students find ways to cope with it. There are many techniques for reducing stress. Physical exercise is one. Listening to music is another. In addition, talking to people—especially friends and family back home—can be an excellent way to relieve stress. Even though it is a fact of college life, having ways to handle stress can help give students a sense of control over their lives.

- 1. What conclusion can be drawn from this passage?**
 - a. People feel more stress as they get older.
 - b. Stress can often cause college students to fail their exams.
 - c. Spending time with new people is one way to reduce stress.

Paragraph 2

There never seems to be enough time to do everything. As a result, many of us feel a need to rush through life. We now have faster cars, faster Internet, even “fast food.” In response to the rush of modern life, a growing number of people have embraced the “Slow Movement.” This began in 1986, when Carlo Petrini founded Slow Food to protest against the opening of the first McDonald’s in Italy. He wanted to restore an appreciation for local food cultures and traditions, and promote quality over convenience. The Slow Movement encourages us to do things like eating and exercising in a more leisurely way, and to be more aware of our surroundings. This way, we can develop more meaningful ties with other people.

2. What can be inferred about people who support the Slow Movement?

- a. They believe that using the Internet leads to higher levels of stress.
- b. They believe that the best lifestyle to adopt is the traditional European one.
- c. They feel it is important to push back against the pressures of a modern life.

Paragraph 3

Household savings rates can be very different across different countries. Global Finance magazine researched how much families around the world save, and discovered that while richer countries generally have higher savings rates, not all wealthy countries save a lot. In 2015, the best savers in the world were the Swiss, who saved over 17 percent of their household income. However, Denmark’s household savings in 2015 was very low, at about 4 percent. This could be due to the Danes’ confidence in the economy, Denmark’s well-developed social security system, and other factors that create more equal distribution of incomes in the country.

3. What does this article imply?

- a. Several factors affect how much money people save.
- b. Danish people are likely to save more in the future.
- c. People who live in rich countries should save more.

Paragraph 4

How often have you clicked “Like” on Facebook, not because you actually like the picture of your friend’s lunch or the cat video your cousin posted, but because you want to show your support? Psychology professor Larry Rosen says that we do this to show our friends that we have good intentions. This white lie is an example of a pro-social lie. According to Rosen, it’s similar to saying “Yes” when someone asks, “Do you like my new shoes?” You’re lying not to hide a secret or to protect yourself, but to avoid hurting someone’s feelings. But when people tell lies on social networks to make their own lives seem more exciting, or to make others jealous, this is antisocial lying. It doesn’t bring friends closer, but instead creates negative feelings.

4. What is the best title for this article?

- a. Reasons Why We Lie to Family
- b. The Most Common Lies We Tell Our Friends
- c. The Two Kinds of Lies We Tell

Paragraph 5

Earl Miller is a famous scientist and an expert on multitasking and the brain. He says that multitasking can be addictive because every time we complete a small task—like sending an email or answering a text message—the brain releases the pleasure chemical dopamine. Over time, however, this constant task-switching leads to anxiety and stress. In fact,

multitasking has been found to increase production of the stress hormone cortisol in the brain, which can lead to health problems like diabetes, heart disease, and even depression.

5. Where does this passage most likely come from?

- a. From a website offering advice to busy people
- b. From an article in a popular fitness magazine
- c. From a textbook intended for medical students

Part 5

Read two passages and answer the questions below each one.

Passage 1

A little over a quarter of identity crime—twenty seven percent—involves government documents or benefits. This is fraud where someone pretends to be someone else in order to illegally receive money such as healthcare payments or a pension from the government. About half as many cases—fourteen percent—are credit card fraud. In these instances, the identify thief usually uses stolen documents to obtain a credit card in someone else’s name. The theft is usually caught when the first bill arrives, but the money is already spent and, usually, the thief simply disappears. Phone or utilities fraud occurs at about the same rate as credit card fraud—thirteen percent. Employment fraud accounts for about nine percent of identity theft. The rate is similar for bank fraud. A small minority of instances involve loan fraud—taking a bank loan in another person’s name and then vanishing. Finally, a sizeable portion of ID thefts—26 percent—are in the ‘other’ category. This includes social media identity theft, sending email from another person’s address, and pretending to be someone else on the phone.

1. What was the author’s purpose in writing this text?

- a. To explain why the incidence of identity theft is currently increasing
- b. To identify and illustrate reasons why people commit identity theft
- c. To categorize and enumerate some typical kinds of identity theft
- d. To imply that the use of modern technology leads to identity theft

2. What can be concluded from this text?

- a. Identity theft in order to get healthcare payments is more common than theft to get a pension.
- b. Most cases of identity theft are related to employment fraud.
- c. Cases of social media identity theft have fallen in number in recent years.
- d. In cases of credit card fraud, the person who stole somebody else’s identity is rarely caught.

Passage 2

When you suddenly realize you have been daydreaming—especially when you are working on a difficult problem—the usual response is to snap out of it and try to get back to work. But what scientists now understand is that while we are daydreaming, we are often solving problems at the same time. Albert Einstein’s story is a case in point. He had been thinking about his special theory of relativity for about seven years when he finally had a breakthrough. In 1904, he had been working for months on complex mathematical exercises when he decided to take a break. As he rested, he began to daydream. His mind had been wandering for several minutes when the image of a train formed in his brain—a train being

struck by lightning. At that moment, it all fell into place. Because he had not been trying to think about it, Einstein was able to produce a completely new description of the universe.

So daydreaming is actually one way the mind has of getting work done, and scientists in Canada have been studying the brain in the hope of understanding more about what happens when we daydream. In one recent experiment, researchers monitored the brain activity of test subjects while they were performing a simple routine task—pushing a button when numbers appeared on a screen. After the subjects had been performing the task for several minutes, they began daydreaming—and parts of their brain associated with problem-solving began lighting up on the brain scanner. The research is altering scientists' perception of daydreaming, because it shows that when we daydream, our brains are more active than when we focus on a routine task.

One conclusion of the study is that when people are struggling to solve complex problems, it might be more productive to switch to a simpler task and let their mind wander.

Psychologists interested in creativity and imagination will be watching developments in this area closely as our understanding of the mind and its workings deepens, and we will certainly see more research into the power and workings of the imagination. It is less likely, however, that we will soon be seeing teachers encouraging students to stare out the window and daydream instead of doing their lessons.

3. What does the author state or imply about daydreaming?

- a. Research into daydreaming has changed ideas about education.
- b. Despite seeming unproductive, daydreaming can be beneficial.
- c. For some people, daydreaming is a way to enhance productivity.

4. Why does the author mention Einstein?

- a. To demonstrate the impact of daydreams AND To illustrate a point about daydreams
- b. To emphasize that everybody daydreams
- c. To explain why and how brains daydream

5. What does the author say about research into daydreams?

- a. It has not yet explained when daydreaming happens.
- b. It is having an impact on complex social problems.
- c. It can involve analysis of activity levels in the brain AND it suggests one approach to solving tough problems.