

Brain

It's amazing just how many medical myths there are **(1) to choose / to be chosen** from, but one part of the body seems to attract more than its fair **(2) share / arrangement**, and that's the brain. One of my favourite brain myths is the idea that we only use 10% of it. It's an **(3) upsetting / appealing** idea because it suggests the possibility that we could become so much more intelligent, successful or creative, **(4) if only / so that** you could **(5) "harness"** that wasted 90%. This might inspire us to try harder, but unfortunately that doesn't mean there is any truth in it.

5. "**harness**" is closest in meaning to ----.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A) scrutinize | B) attach |
| C) exploit | D) denounce |
| E) exceed | |

6. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- A) It is possible to use the wasted 90%.
- B) There is no such thing as wasted 90%.
- C) We can become more imaginative by using more of our brains.
- D) It is unlikely for us to be motivated to work harder unless we are inspired by a possibility to use more of our brains.
- E) The author of the text is an avid supporter of the idea that we only use 10% of our brains.

angora
inJilizeangora
enJilish

One of my favourite brain myths is the idea that we only use 10% of it. First of all, it is important **(7) to be asked / to ask** the question – 10% of what? If it is 10% of the regions of the brain to which people are referring, this is the easiest idea to **(8) “quash.”** Using a technique called functional magnetic resonance imaging, neuroscientists can place a person inside a scanner and see which parts of the brain are activated **(9) given that / when** they do or think about something. A simple action like clenching and unclenching your hand or saying a few words requires activity **(10) in / of** far more than a tenth of the brain. Even when you think you are doing nothing your brain is doing rather a lot – **(11) whether / either** it is controlling functions like breathing and heart rate, or recalling the items on your to-do list.

8. “quash” is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) inspect
- B) overwhelm
- C) deploy
- D) condemn
- E) surpass

angora
inJilizceangora
enJilish

But maybe the 10% refers to number of brain cells. Again this doesn't work. When any nerve cells are (12) **"going spare"** they (13.a) **either** / **whether** degenerate and die off or they are colonised by other areas nearby. We simply don't let our brain cells (13.b) **loiter**. (14) They are too valuable for that.

In fact, our brains are a huge (15) ---- on our resources. Keeping brain tissue alive consumes 20% of the oxygen we breathe, according to cognitive neuroscientists.

12. **"going spare"** is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) to be used
- B) to be left aside

13. **"loiter"** is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) work hard individually
- B) hang around idly

14. Which of the following is true according to the underlined sentence?

- A) It is impossible for us to let any single brain cell roam freely.
- B) There are such valuable brain cells that they cannot be spared unlike certain brain cells.
- C) The value of a brain cell depends on the functions it performs.
- D) It is unlikely for us to control our brain cells as they degenerate and die off or they are colonised by other areas nearby
- E) The writer probably thinks that the value of brain cells is hyperbolic.

15. Choose the best option to fill in the blank.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| A) relief | B) reliance |
| C) arrangement | D) drain |
| E) beat | |

angora
inJilizceangora
enJilish

It is true that nature can sometimes involve some strange designs, but to evolve **(16) to have / having** a brain ten times the size we needed would seem very odd, when its large dimensions are so costly to our survival, leading on occasion to obstructed labour, – also known as labour dystocia, which occurs when the baby does not exit the pelvis during childbirth due to being physically blocked– and the death of a mother during childbirth if no help is available. Yet many people do **(17) cling on** to the idea that we only use 10% of our brains. The idea is **(18) ----** prevalent ---- when the University College London neuroscientist Sophie Scott was **(19) on /at** a first aid course, the tutor assured the class that head injuries are not very serious because of the 10% “fact”. He was not only wrong about the 10%, but he was also wrong about the impact **(20) on / of** brain damage. Even a small injury can have huge effects on a person’s capabilities. The first aid tutor probably wasn’t **(21) ----** instructing a professor of neuroscience on the course, but Scott put him right.

17. “cling on” is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) stick to B) turn down C) rest on

18.

- A) so / that B) such / that

21. Choose the best option to fill in the blank.

- A) taking up B) pulling over
C) allowing for D) referring to
E) bargaining on

22. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- A) Labour dystocia is a phenomenon that occurs more often than not.
B) Obstructed labour does not literally refer to an obstruction.
C) The death of a mother during childbirth has nothing to do with the brain and thus skull size.
D) That the brain has not evolved in time to have a bigger size is a sort of blessing for our survival.
E) The writer thinks that the size of the brain is the epitome of nature’s strange designs.

angora
inSilizce

angora
enSilish