

Oral communication is more than just speech. It involves expressing ideas, feelings, information, and other things that employ the voice, like poetry or music, verbally. The building blocks of an oral language are the words people speak. Children begin learning to speak extremely early in life. They begin by babbling, a stage in which children attempt to mimic the speech they hear from older people. As they get older, they develop more language skills and start forming sentences. They continue building their vocabularies throughout their lives. Vocabulary is just one of the components of oral language. Other components include syntax, pragmatics, morphology, and phonology. Syntax deals with the arrangement of words and phrases in a specific order. In other words, it covers topics like word order and grammar rules, such as subject-verb agreement or the correct placement of direct and indirect objects. Pragmatics is concerned with what a speaker implies and a listener infers based on contributing factors like the situational context, the individuals' mental states, the preceding dialogue, and other elements. Morphology analyzes the structure of words and parts of words such as stems, root words, prefixes, and suffixes. The study of the sound of speech is called phonology and it tells us what sounds are in a language, how they do and can combine into words, and explains why certain phonetic features are important to identifying a word.

1. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) ~~even if~~ oral communication is restricted to only speech by people, it consists of other processes, nevertheless
- B) oral communication is a complex process that includes a variety of physical and mental operations
- C) ~~children start to produce original utterances in babbling stage~~
- D) ~~written communication slightly differs from oral communication in terms of their usage frequency~~
- E) ~~children can form complex sentences as soon as they start to learn their native language~~

Oral communication is more than just speech. It involves expressing ideas, feelings, information, and other things that employ the voice, like poetry or music, verbally. The building blocks of an oral language are the words people speak. Children begin learning to speak extremely early in life. They begin by babbling, a stage in which children attempt to mimic the speech they hear from older people. As they get older, they develop more language skills and start forming sentences. They continue building their vocabularies throughout their lives. Vocabulary is just one of the components of oral language. Other components include syntax, pragmatics, morphology, and phonology. **Syntax deals with the arrangement of words and phrases in a specific order. In other words, it covers topics like word order and grammar rules, such as subject-verb agreement or the correct placement of direct and indirect objects.** Pragmatics is concerned with what a speaker implies and a listener infers based on contributing factors like the situational context, the individuals' mental states, the preceding dialogue, and other elements. Morphology analyzes the structure of words and parts of words such as stems, root words, prefixes, and suffixes. The study of the sound of speech is called phonology and it tells us what sounds are in a language, how they do and can combine into words, and explains why certain phonetic features are important to identifying a word.

**2. When an asterisk is put in the beginning of a sentence, this means that the sentence is ungrammatical. For example,**

**\*Children likes eating chocolate.**

**2. According to this explanation and passage, which of the following components of language handles this ungrammaticality?**

- A) Syntax
- B) Pragmatics
- C) Morphology
- D) Phonology
- E) Vocabulary

Oral communication **is more than just speech**. It **involves** expressing ideas, feelings, information, and other things that employ the voice, like poetry or music, verbally. The building blocks of an oral language **are** the words people speak. Children begin learning to speak extremely early in life. They begin by babbling, a stage in which children attempt to mimic the speech they hear from older people. As they get older, they develop more language skills and start forming sentences. They continue building their vocabularies throughout their lives. **Vocabulary is just one of the components of oral language**. **Other components include syntax, pragmatics, morphology, and phonology**. Syntax deals with the arrangement of words and phrases in a specific order. In other words, it covers topics like word order and grammar rules, such as subject-verb agreement or the correct placement of direct and indirect objects. Pragmatics is concerned with what a speaker implies and a listener infers based on contributing factors like the situational context, the individuals' mental states, the preceding dialogue, and other elements. Morphology analyzes the structure of words and parts of words such as stems, root words, prefixes, and suffixes. The study of the sound of speech is called phonology and it tells us what sounds are in a language, how they do and can combine into words, and explains why certain phonetic features are important to identifying a word.

3. What is the **main** purpose of the author?

- A) To give **detailed information about the components of oral language**
- B) To highlight the importance of oral communication for people
- ~~C) To demonstrate that oral communication is not confined to speech~~
- D) To describe what oral communication is and constituents of oral language**
- E) To exemplify the primary elements of an oral language

Hurricanes bring destruction to coastal ecosystems and communities. When a hurricane reaches land, it often produces waves that can reach 6 meters (20 feet) high and be pushed by high winds 161 kilometers (100 miles) inland. These storm surges are extremely dangerous and cause 90 percent of all hurricane deaths. The deadliest hurricane on record is the Great Hurricane of 1780. Although sophisticated meteorological equipment was not available at that time, winds may have reached 320 kph (200 mph) as the hurricane hit Barbados and other islands in the Caribbean Sea. This may have been enough to strip the bark from trees. More than 20,000 people died as a result of the hurricane as it made its way across Barbados, St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Dominican Republic, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos, and Bermuda. Although it decreased in intensity, the hurricane was tracked through the U.S. state of Florida before **dissipating** in the Canadian province of Newfoundland. Still, the best defense against a hurricane is an accurate forecast that gives people time to get out of its way. The National Hurricane Center issues hurricane watches for storms that may endanger communities, and hurricane warnings for storms that will reach land within 24 hours.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) even though it is not possible to stop a hurricane, some measures can be taken so that people stay alive before the hurricane reaches nearby
- B) the Great Hurricane of 1780 claimed 20,000 people's lives, which makes it the deadliest hurricane on record
- C) although hurricanes are so destructive, their speed considerably decreases when reaching land
- D) because hurricanes give a tremendous damage to properties, hurricane centers have been set up to predict when they will occur
- E) storm surges pose a serious threat in that they are responsible for one-tenth of hurricane-related fatalities

Hurricanes bring destruction to coastal ecosystems and communities. When a hurricane reaches land, it often produces waves that can reach 6 meters (20 feet) high and be pushed by high winds 161 kilometers (100 miles) inland. These storm surges are extremely dangerous and cause 90 percent of all hurricane deaths. The deadliest hurricane on record is the Great Hurricane of 1780. Although sophisticated meteorological equipment was not available at that time, winds may have reached 320 kph (200 mph) as the hurricane hit Barbados and other islands in the Caribbean Sea. This may have been enough to strip the bark from trees. More than 20,000 people died as a result of the hurricane as it made its way across Barbados, St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Dominican Republic, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos, and Bermuda. Although it decreased in intensity, the hurricane was tracked through the U.S. state of Florida before **dissipating** in the Canadian province of Newfoundland. Still, the best defense against a hurricane is an accurate forecast that gives people time to get out of its way. The National Hurricane Center issues hurricane watches for storms that may endanger communities, and hurricane warnings for storms that will reach land within 24 hours.

2. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) as the primary energy source of hurricanes is ocean waters, they are typically strongest when over or near water and weaken quite rapidly over land
- B) although their effects on human populations can be devastating, hurricanes might also be beneficial in some ways
- C) hurricanes significantly interrupt infrastructure, leading to the hampering of reconstruction efforts
- D) the death toll from the Great Hurricane of 1780 alone exceeds that of many entire decades of hurricanes in total
- E) the number given about the speed of winds, while the Great Hurricane of 1780 hitting Barbados and other islands in the Caribbean Sea, is not precise

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3. The underlined word 'dissipating' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) disappearing
- B) resurrecting
- C) concealing
- D) intriguing
- E) destroying

It is one of Hollywood's favorite bits of pseudoscience: human beings use only 10 percent of their brain, and awakening the remaining 90 percent allows otherwise ordinary human beings to display extraordinary mental abilities. In *Phenomenon* (1996), John Travolta gains the ability to predict earthquakes and instantly learns foreign languages. Scarlett Johansson becomes a superpowered martial-arts master in *Lucy* (2014). And in *Limitless* (2011) Bradley Cooper writes a novel overnight. This ready-made blueprint for fantasy films is also a favorite among the general public. But the truth is that we use all of our brain all of the time. If we needed only 10 percent of our brain, the majority of brain injuries would have no discernible consequences, since the damage would affect parts of the brain that were not doing anything to begin with. It is also known that natural selection discourages the development of useless anatomical structures. We have been able to bolster these logical conclusions with hard evidence. Imaging techniques, such as positron emission tomography (PET) and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), allow doctors and scientists to map brain activity in real time. The data clearly shows that large areas of the brain, far more than 10 percent, are used for all sorts of activity, from seemingly simple tasks like resting or looking at pictures to more complex ones like reading or doing math. Scientists have yet to find an area of the brain that does not do anything. Obviously, this is bad news for anyone hoping to find the secret to becoming a genius overnight. The good news, though, is that hard work still works. There is plenty of reason to believe that anyone can build brainpower by regularly working at challenging mental tasks.

1. It is apparent in the passage that ----.

- A) the claim humans only use one-tenth of their brain is portrayed in a great number of films around the world
- B) researchers have fiercely debated whether humans use only a small portion of their brain and found a compelling evidence that refutes this issue
- C) the human body does not support any body composition which has no useful function to be used by the body
- D) not only the general public but also actors have adopted the view that humans cannot fully appreciate the importance of their brain
- E) John Travolta, Scarlett Johansson and Bradley Cooper are the examples of those who use only 10 percent of their brain

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2. It can be inferred from the passage that ---.

- A) the damage caused by an external factor would not have any explicit impact on brain if humans were to use a mere 10 percent of their brain
- B) all the abilities humans possess in such films as *Phenomenon*, *Limitless* and *Lucy* are far from being real
- C) human beings use all of their brain, but they are still limited in understanding extraordinary events
- D) only by working hard can humans be a genius, yet most of the humans still believe fictions they watch
- E) in spite of solid and established facts from scientists, filmmakers still continue to draw on non-realistic events in their films



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**3. The underlined verb 'bolster' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.**

- A) deteriorate
- B) conceal
- C) devote
- D) stimulate
- E) assist**

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4. What is the author's **attitude towards the myth of brain usage of humans?**

- A) Disapproving
- B) Indifferent
- C) Sarcastic
- D) Objective
- E) Pessimistic

Works of literature, though many detest and have a scornful look upon hearing the very word, at their best, provide a kind of blueprint of human society.

From the writings of ancient civilizations such as Egypt and China to Greek philosophy and poetry, from the epics of Homer to the plays of William Shakespeare, from Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte to Maya Angelou, works of literature give insight and context to all the world's societies. In this way, literature is more than just a historical or cultural artifact; it can serve as an introduction to a new world of experience. But what is considered to be literature can vary from one generation to the next. For instance, Herman Melville's 1851 novel "Moby Dick" was considered a failure by contemporary reviewers. However, it has since been recognized as a masterpiece and is frequently cited as one of the best works of Western literature for its thematic complexity and use of symbolism.

1. What is the author's attitude towards literature?

- A) Disapproving
- B) Indifferent
- C) Sarcastic
- D) Objective
- E) Appreciating

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**2. Which of the following is true about literature?**

- A) It has the power to influence people's emotion in a significant way.
- B) It has a tentative nature as what is ascribed to it may change over time.**
- C) It can provide readers with new spiritual words through its fictional feature.
- D) It has been practiced by all the civilizations, but some outperformed the others.
- E) It encompasses fiction genres more than non-fiction ones.

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**3. According to the passage, *Moby Dick* by Herman Melville ----.**

- A) first disappointed his readers, but soon it became a masterpiece
- B) is the best work to make use of symbolism as well as thematic complexity
- C) used to be underrated by the critics in the past, but now is treated as it deserves
- D) is thought to be the best work of fiction ever written
- E) lacks thematic complexity and use of symbolism

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4. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) **literary works** give information as to **how** humans have evolved and **developed throughout history**
- B) authors of literary works have not always been valued by people, and undergone severe discrimination
- C) all the works that were thought to be a failure will be accepted as a masterpiece by the society one day
- D) **the scope of literature is not confined to history and culture since it also includes a fictional universe**
- E) humans have had an innate tendency to write fictional books for pleasure since ancient times