Part I: Speaking

1. Poori says, I’ve been doing these exercises for two hours now and I think at long last I’m starting to see daylight.
   It means that Poori is going to _______________.
   1. see the answer to the problem
   2. see the reason for the work
   3. see the end of the task
   4. see the problems in the answers

2. Pim says, I knew once the car didn’t start, I saw it had a flat tyre and also that it had started to rain, that this was going to be one of those days.
   It means that Pim experienced _______________.
   1. a day when nothing goes right
   2. a day when something goes wrong
   3. a day when little goes right
   4. a day when little goes wrong

3. Boyd says, Sina the news broke out about the disaster, I’ve been keeping a very low profile.
   It means that Boyd tried _______________.
   1. to look small
   2. to look casual
   3. to be careful
   4. not to be seen

4. Britney says, I’m sorry that looks awful—those two colors don’t go together.
   It means that Britney think that two colors ___________.
   1. smash
   2. crash
   3. clash
   4. smear

5. Peter says, I have a feeling that Tuk’s taking Earn for a ride.
   It means that Tuk is _______________.
   1. taking Earn in a car
   2. pulling Earn along
   3. trying to trick Earn
   4. trying to push Earn

6. Aj.Luk says, there is something very fishy about that story she told us because he can’t quite get to the bottom of it.
   It means that her story _______________.
   1. had something to do with sea
   2. was connected with fish
   3. was suspicious
   4. had strong smelling

Part II: Vocabulary

11. Nathan begged to be allowed to leave home and his parents finally _______________.
   1. dispensed
   2. emitted
   3. sacrificed
   4. acquiesced

12. Dr. Abhisit is ___________ professor who got Ph.D. in his early 20s.
   1. a notorious
   2. an erudite
   3. a vicious
   4. an obstinate

13. Like any political systems, democracy has its ________ in the regime.
   1. shortening
   2. shortcut
   3. shortfall
   4. shortcoming

14. Goft and Mike were ___________ children who could read and write at the age of three.
   1. laggard
   2. precocious
   3. puny
   4. timorous

15. “I don’t think she paid for that book”, Mos whispered to me _______________.
   1. respectfully
   2. incredibly
   3. pridefully
   4. discreetly

16. Being depressed makes him lethargic and unable to get out of bed in the morning.
   1. sluggish
   2. bare
   3. ignorant
   4. worried

17. Helen’s career was in the doldrums during those years.
   1. calm
   2. low spirits
   3. normal
   4. modern

18. It is an idiosyncrasy of her that she always smells a book before opening it.
   1. personal peculiarity
   2. behavior
   3. moral
   4. tradition

19. Egoism is the tendency to think only about yourself and consider yourself better and more important than other people.
   1. friend
   2. aggression
   3. conceit
   4. positivism

20. They cannot be accused of the crime because the evidence against them is all hearsay.
   1. rumor
   2. doubtful
   3. cruel
   4. illegal

Part III: Writing

Error Detection Test

21. A ________ point of any liquid is determined by the pressure of the surrounding gases.
   1. boiled
   2. liquid
   3. determined
   4. pressure

22. The Ranger spacecraft it provided more than 17,000 pictures of the moon.
   1. space
   2. spacecraft
   3. provided
   4. pictures of
23. Many people who live in New York City think that life in a large city offers special advantages.

24. The scientific revolution of the early 1900’s affected education by changing the nature of technology.

25. Meadowlarks are about the same size as robins, but they have heavier bodies, shorter tails, and longer bills.

26. On May 20, 1932, Amelia Earhart became the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean.

27. Translated into terms of psychological theory, association has been thought of as the basis of learning, conditioning, and creative thinking.

28. The statue of Liberty was originally proposed in 1865 to commemorate the alliance of France with the American colonies during the American Revolution.

29. Reptiles are widely distributed all over the world, but are much more abundant in warm regions and are virtually absent beyond the tree line in the Arctic.

30. Like light waves, microwaves may be reflected and concentrated.

31. Conifers first appeared on the Earth during the early Permian period, some 270 million years ago.

32. There are very few areas in the world where apricots can be grown successfully.

33. As soon as a baby turtle is hatched, it must be able to fend for itself.

34. Tungsten, a gray metal with the highest melting point of any metal, is used to from the wires in electric light bulbs.

35. Rattan comes from the reedy stems of different kinds of palms.

36. At thirteen, at a district school near her home, and when she was fifteen, she saw her first article in print.

37. Vitamin C, discovered in 1932, was the first vitamin for which the molecular structure was established.

38. The behavior of gases is explained by what scientists call the kinetic theory.

39. Ironically, sails were the salvation of many steamships that had suffered mechanical failures.

40. Although some mammals came to live in the sea is not known.

Guided Paragraph Writing

(41) __________

(42) __________

A. First _______ (43) _______

1. first _______ (44) _______

2. _______ (45) _______

B. _______ (47) _______

1. _______ (48) _______

2. _______ (49) _______

C. _______ (50) _______

1. _______ (51) _______

2. _______ (52) _______

3. _______ (53) _______

4. _______ (54) _______

5. _______ (55) _______

6. _______ (56) _______

7. _______ (57) _______

8. _______ (58) _______

9. _______ (59) _______

10. _______ (60) _______

11. _______ (61) _______

12. _______ (62) _______

13. _______ (63) _______

14. _______ (64) _______

15. _______ (65) _______

16. _______ (66) _______

17. _______ (67) _______

18. _______ (68) _______

19. _______ (69) _______

20. _______ (70) _______

21. _______ (71) _______

22. _______ (72) _______

23. _______ (73) _______

24. _______ (74) _______

25. _______ (75) _______

26. _______ (76) _______

27. _______ (77) _______

28. _______ (78) _______

29. _______ (79) _______

30. _______ (80) _______

31. _______ (81) _______

32. _______ (82) _______

33. _______ (83) _______

34. _______ (84) _______

35. _______ (85) _______

36. _______ (86) _______

37. _______ (87) _______

38. _______ (88) _______

39. _______ (89) _______

40. _______ (90) _______
From the above outline of paragraph development, supply the appropriate name of these numbered positions according to general regulations of logical paragraph organization.

41. Name 1. Title
3. Main Idea 4. Topic Sentence
42. 1. Topic Sentence 2. Subject
3. Title 4. Framework
43. 1. paragraph subject 2. paragraph topic
3. major example 4. major detail
44. 1. choice 2. minor detail
3. major detail 4. major choice
45. 1. second minor detail 2. second major detail
3. second major topic 4. second major title
46. 1. Outline 2. Attitude
47. 1. second major topic 2. second major detail
3. third major topic 4. third minor detail
48. 1. first major detail 2. first minor detail
3. second major detail 4. second minor detail
49. 1. third major topic 2. third major detail
3. third major title 4. third major subject
50. 1. synopsis 2. conclusion
3. summary 4. inference

41. I would much ___ (51) ___ pop concerts on television than go to the stadium. For ___ (52) ___, I find it ___ (53) ___ to do this. ___ (54) ___, it is cheaper to watch the concert at home. I do not have to spend 500 baht for a ticket and another 15 Baht for a parking space. If I want some kanoms, I can have what is already in the refrigerator, ___ (55) ___ paying out another 10 baht for tasteless, unclean kanoms and watery Coke. Also, it is more comfortable at home. I can lie quietly on my bed instead of sitting on a hard seat with noisy people all around me. Most of all, watching the concert on television is more interesting. ___ (56) ___, I get good quality sound which would otherwise be deafening at the concert stadium. I can also ___ (57) ___ of the concert and later edit this to show to my friends. So I will let the other fans spend their money, ___ (58) ___, crowds, and hard seats, and guess who ___ (59) ___.

51. Which statement reflects the most suitable title?
1. I prefer Pop Music.
2. I love to be a Pop Music Fan.
3. What I want is to stay at home with Pop Music.

52. Fill the missing word(s) in gaps with the most appropriate word(s) in terms of the correct grammar and meaning.
1. rather to stay at home to play
2. prefer staying at home to watch
3. rather stay at home and watch
4. like to stay at home and watching

53. a. a good deal of reasons
   2. a great deal of reasons
   3. an amount of reasons

54. 1. much comfortable
   2. more comfortable
   3. much convenient
   4. more convenient

55. 1. For one thing
   2. At first
   3. First of all
   4. As a matter of fact

56. 1. instead of
   2. besides
   3. in addition to
   4. regardless of

57. 1. As soon as I see
   2. Not only do I see
   3. No less than I see
   4. Whatever do I see

58. 1. As usual
   2. On the contrary
   3. As a result
   4. In addition

59. 1. make a video CD recording
   2. do a recording video CD
   3. record a video CD doing
   4. produce a video CD recorded

60. 1. enjoy the real atmosphere
   2. put up with the traffic
   3. get the good quality sound
   4. lie on the beds

Part IV: Reading

Cloze Test
Thailand’s first communication satellite, Thaicom I, was ___ (61) ___ yesterday morning, starting a new phase in the country’s telecommunications development. The launch in French Guians, South America, was ___ (62) ___ on site by HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn and senior journalists from publications in Thailand and special guests flown to the French ___ (63) ___ courtesy of Shinawatra Computer & Communications Company.

The event was also carried live nationwide by all television channels. VIP guests and members of the Press were invited to SC & C headquarter in Pakkred, Nonthaburi, to observe the launch. Loud applause erupted as the Ariane 4 rocket blasted off at 8:30 a.m. (Thai time) in a huge of grey smoke.

The satellite is in its transfer orbit and will move to its orbital ___ (64) ___ at 78.5 degrees east, 35,786 kilometers above the Indian Ocean, in about 15 days.

The operation of the satellite’s 10 C-band transponders will start on February 1 and the two KU-band transponders will come to use in August.

Dr. Thaksin Shinawatra, chairman of Shinawatra Group, said the Government initiated the national project because it realized the importance and benefits of communications for national development.

The Transport and communications Ministry granted a 30-year ___ (65) ___ to Shinawatra Satellite Co. on September 11, 1991 to implement the project. His Majesty the King namedt Thaicom on December 17 that year.

The satellite, which has become national property has its earth station in Nonthaburi, is an HS-376 type built by the Hughes Aircraft Corporation of the United States. Its ___ (66) ___ includes Thailand and Indochina, Korea, Japan and the east coast of China.

Dr. Thaksin said the company would launch Thaicom 2, ___ (67) ___ to Thaicom 1, in August. The two satellites would be co-located and would provide...
altogether 20 C-band transponders and four KU-band transponders.

Thaicom 2 will also be a back up system in case of any unexpected ___ (68) ___. Each satellite has a working life of about 15 years, during which it will provide a broad range of services.

The satellite will be able to serve television and radio ___ (69) ___, satellite telephony, data communications networks and video conferences. They will ___ (70) ___ the broadcast of television programmes directly into viewers’ homes in Thailand under a direct-to-home broadcasting system.

“This capacity of the satellite in offering such a service will make Thailand a centre of communications in Asia,” Dr. Thaksin said.

Directions: Read the passage and choose the best alternative to complete each gap.

61. 1. freed 2. launched  
   3. thrown 4. blasted

62. 1. proved 2. looked  
   3. witnessed 4. overseas

63. 1. airline 2. boundary  
   3. kingdom 4. territory

64. 1. eclipse 2. slot  
   3. position 4. circuit

65. 1. consent 2. conservation  
   3. connection 4. concession

66. 1. footprint 2. blueprint  
   3. printout 4. printer

67. 1. different 2. thankful  
   3. identical 4. paralleled

68. 1. parts 2. circumstances  
   3. programs 4. commands

69. 1. diversification 2. distribution  
   3. distortion 4. distinction

70. 1. build 2. fill  
   3. allow 4. receive

Sentence Restatement

71. After sending the three young children to bed, Mrs. Doubfire allowed Jack and Jean to stay up for a while to talk to her.
   1. Mrs. Doubfire allowed Jack and Jean to wake up.
   2. The three young ones are extremely jealous of Jack and Jean.
   3. Jack and Jean were allowed not to go to bed by Mrs. Doubfire.
   4. Mrs. Doubfire loved Jack and Jean more than the three young ones.

72. In the past memories are rooted to the attitudes and emotions that characterize a person’s entire approach to life. This suggests that
   1. childhood memories are unforgettable
   2. a child’s feelings are the truest
   3. childhood memories help to set up good moral ethics
   4. childhood memories greatly help to shape one’s outlook on life

73. Mark Twain was born in a tiny two-room cabin in a small Missouri village near the Mississippi in 1835. At that time, Andrew Jackson was the President of the country. Abraham Lincoln was still a young farmer in Illinois. The first railroad had been built seven years before and the economic collapse, called the Panic of 1837, still lay ahead.

The first railroad was constructed in _______.
   1. 1828  2. 1835  
   3. 1830  4. 1842

74. When a rainy day comes, money is there.
   1. Whenever the rainy season comes, it is always raining.
   2. If it rains, we cannot go out and spend money.
   3. Before the rainy season arrives, we must make due preparation for it.
   4. If a time comes when we need money, the money is always at our service.

75. In a good conversation there is plenty of give-and-take. No matter how well you can tell a story, if you monopolize the conversation too much your listeners will get restless. Give others a chance to express their views and thoughts also. They may have something just as important and worthwhile to contribute to the conversation.

No matter how well we can tell a story, we should

   1. not monopolize a conversation
   2. get the listeners to get restless
   3. monopolize a conversation
   4. give others a little chance to express their views and thoughts

76. Cowards die many times before their death.
   1. Cowards have many times to be dead.
   2. Cowards normally have longer lives.
   3. Cowards are frequently seriously injured.
   4. Cowards’ frequent fears are often as bad as death.

77. The two boys might never have escaped from the treacherous waters without the old man’s dog.
   1. Two boys saved the old man.
   2. An old man saved the two boys without his dog.
   3. A dog saved the two boys.
   4. Two boys saved the old man’s dog from drowning.

78. The student finished his assignment in a meticulous manner, and then he went outside to play.
   1. The boy needed to play outside, so he did his homework uncarefully.
   2. The boy went to play after carefully doing his homework.
   3. The student’s homework was sloppy, because he’d rather play.
   4. The student had to do his homework before he’s allowed to go to play.

79. Cloth making was greatly increased, both in the United States and in England, by the invention of a machine to remove the seed from the cotton, which grew abundantly in the southern area of the United States and in England, by the invention of a machine to remove the seed from the cotton, which grew abundantly in the southern area of the United States. (5) Stated. This machine was the work of Eli Whitney, a young man from New England who had gone south to teach school. While visiting a plantation, he heard a good deal of talk about the cost of separating cotton fiber from the seed. He was told that a man, (10) working all day, could separate only a pound of cotton from the seed. Whitney became so interested in the problem that he quit teaching and put all his time into inventing a cotton gin. In 1793 he completed a machine with which a man could clean (15) fifty pounds of cotton a day. He continued to work
on his machine, improving it so that it would clean more and more cotton. But his hopes of making a great fortune with the cotton gin were never realized because many people, after learning how, simply built gins and paid Whitney nothing for his invention. That Whitney’s contribution to the industrial world earned him nothing makes us assume that

1. the inventor shouldn’t have quit teaching to dedicate himself to the no-retune effort.
2. the merchants were conscientious enough to give Whitney nothing for his invention.
3. the designer of the cotton gin was wrong in selling the machine at a high price.
4. the authority should have had patent laws to protect inventions from being copied.

80. The identification of old age with growing old must be evaded. Growing old is an emotion coming over us at any age.
1. It is unlikely to avoid growing old.
2. It is necessary for us to distinguish old age from growing old.
3. Our feeling, despite the emotions, is against growing old.
4. Growing old in one’s old age is an unvoiced emotion.

Passage
Modern scientists divide the process of dying into two phases clinical or temporary death and biological death. Clinical or temporary death and biological death. Clinical death occurs when the vital organs, such as the heart of lungs, have ceased to function, but have not suffered permanent damage. The organism can still be revived. Biological death occurs when changes in the organism lead to the disintegration of vital cell and tissues. Death is then irreversible and final.

1. Scientists have been seeking a way to prolong the period of clinical death so that the organism can be reanimated before biological death occurs. The best method developed so far involves cooling of the organism, combined with narcotic sleep. By slowing down the body’s metabolism, cooling delays the processes leading to biological death.
2. To illustrate how this works, scientists performed an experiment on a six-year-old female baboon called Keta. The scientists put Keta to sleep with a narcotic. Then they surrounded her body with icebergs and began checking her body temperature. When it had dropped to 28 degrees the scientists began draining blood from an artery. The monkey’s blood pressure decreased and an hour later both the heart and respiration stopped; clinical death set in. For twenty minutes Keta remained in this state. Her temperature dropped to 22 degrees. At this point the scientists pumped blood into an artery in the direction of the heart and started artificial respiration. After two minutes the baboon’s heart became active once more, after fifteen minutes, spontaneous respiration began, and after four hours Keta opened her eyes and lifted her head. After six hours, when the scientists tried to give her a penicillin injection, Keta seized the syringe and ran with it around the room. Her behavior differed little from that of a healthy animal.

81. This passage focuses on
1. the difference between biological and clinical death
2. an experiment of a six-year-old baboon called Keta
3. the nature of clinical death
4. prolonging the period of clinical death

82. The best statement of the main idea of this passage is that
1. modern scientists divide the process of dying into clinical and biological death
2. biological death occurs when vital organs have suffered permanent damage
3. scientists have found a way to prolong the period of clinical death
4. cooling delays the processes leading to biological death

83. One characteristic of clinical death is
1. lasting damage to the lungs.
2. destruction of the tissues
3. temporary non-functioning of the heart.
4. failure to reanimate the organism.

84. According to the passage, cooling an organism
1. speeds up the body’s metabolism
2. retards disintegration of body tissues
3. prevents biological death
4. revives damaged organs

85. One possible benefit of the experiment discussed in the passage is
1. less crowded cities
2. victory over death
3. protection against fatal injury
4. better health measures

86. The writer develops the main idea of the first paragraph
1. from general statement followed by specific details
2. from details up to general statement
3. by stating a cause and effects
4. by explaining the process of the situation

The kindergarten child will develop many interests in the world around him and the teacher can use field trips to the school ground or around the block to arouse interests to the point of having projects grow out of these experiences. For example, a story about buildings or pets, plus a walk around the schoolyard with the teacher pointing out the things described in a story, can generate ideas for many pictures done with crayons or paints. The child is thus developing ways of communicating. He uses his picture and talks about his experience. The regular routine of the days in kindergarten helps children establish certain patterns of living. Going to the toilet, washing hands, and getting drinks all help in establishing habits of orderly living. All of these things are part of a maturity schedule which prepare a child for his next stage of growth.

87. The main idea of this passage concerns
1. the development of kindergarten children
2. communication patterns of young children
3. the maturation of children
4. living patterns of children.

88. The field trips referred to in the passage would be
1. rather long trips.
2. confined to the vicinity of the school.
3. good opportunities to get out of the classroom.
4. part of the regular routine.

89. Habits established in kindergarten should
1. be changed by the parents.
2. be carefully monitored by the teacher.
3. generate ideas about life.
4. get a child ready for the next growth period.

90. The value of field trips is that
1. that the child will gain ideas for future school projects.
2. that the child will learn to be independent.
3. that the child will meet new friends.
4. none of the above.

You have seen them in movies: scientists who are infallible and coldly objective—little more than animated computers in white lab coats. They take measurements and record results as if the collection of (5) data were the sole object of their lives. The assumption: If one gathers enough facts about something, the relationships between those facts will spontaneously reveal themselves. Nonsense!

(10) The myth of the infallible scientist evaporates when one thinks of the number of great ideas in science whose originators were correct in general but wrong in detail. The English physicist John Dalton (1766-1844) gets credit for modern atomic theory, but his mathematical formulas for calculating atomic weights were incorrect. The Polish astronomer Copernicus, who corrected Ptolemy’s ancient concept of an Earth-centered universe, nevertheless was mistaken in the particulars of the planets’ orbits.

(20) Luck, too, has played a determining role in scientific discovery. The French chemist Pasteur demonstrated that life does not arise spontaneously from air. But it may have been luck that he happened to use an easy-to-kill yeast and not the hay bacillus that another, long-forgotten, investigator had chosen for the same experiment. We now know that hay bacillus is heat-resistant and grows even after the boiling that killed Pasteur’s yeast. If Pasteur had used the hay bacillus, his “proof” would not have materialized.

(30) Gregor Mendel, the founder of modern genetics, epitomizes the humanness of the scientist. Plant hybridization intrigued and puzzled Mendel, an Augustinian monk with some training in mathematics and the natural sciences. He had read in the professional literature that crosses between certain species regularly yielded many hybrids with identical traits; but when hybrids were crossed, all kinds of strange new combinations of traits cropped up. The principle of inheritance, if there was one, was elusive.

(40) Mendel had the basic idea that there might be simple mathematical relationships among plants in different generations. To pursue this hypothesis, he decided to establish experimental plots in the monastery garden at Brunn, raise a number of varieties of peas, interbreed them, count and classify the offspring of each generation, and see whether any reliable mathematical ratios could be deduced.

After many years of meticulously growing, harvesting, and counting pea plants, Mendel thought he had something worth talking about. So, in 1865 he appeared before the Brunn Society for the Study of Natural Science, reported on his research, and postulated what have since come to be called the Mendelian laws. Society members listened politely but, insofar as anybody (55) know, asked few questions and engaged in little discussion. If may even be that, as he proceeded, a certain suspicion emerged out of the embarrassed silence. After all, Mendel lacked a degree and had published no research. Now, if Pasteur had advanced this idea…

(60) Mendel’s assertion that separate and distinct “elements” of inheritance must exist, despite the fact that he couldn’t produce any, was close to asking the society to accept something on faith. There was no evidence for Mendel’s hypothesis other than his computations: and his (65) wildly unconventional application of algebra to botany made it difficult for his listeners to understand that those computations were the evidence.

Mendel undoubtedly died without knowing that his findings on peas had indeed illuminated a well-nigh universal pattern. Luck had been with him in his choice of which particular traits to study. We now know that groups of genes do not always act independently. Often they are linked, their effect being to transmit a “package” of traits. Knowing nothing about genes, let alone the phenomenon of linkage, Mendel was spared failure because the traits that he chose to follow were each controlled separately.

The probability of making such a happy choice in random picks is only about 1 in 163!

91. The word “Nonsense!” conveys the extent to which the authors
1. object to the tendency of scientists to rely on existing data
2. reject the way in which scientists are portrayed in the media
3. are amused at the accidental nature of some scientific findings
4. oppose the glorification of certain scientists as the expense of others

92. The authors cite the example of Copernicus (16-19) to substantiate which of the following claims?
1. The achievements of scientists are not always recognized.
2. Scientific progress depends on a variety of factors.
3. Scientists often suffer from professional jealousy and competition.
4. Noted scientists are not always wholly accurate in their theories.

93. The term “humanness” (line 32) as it is applied to Mendel refers to
1. the tendency to rely excessively on emotion
2. an interest in improving the human condition through scientific research
3. an attitude of forgiveness toward those who underrated him
4. a combination of intellect, intuition, and good fortune

94. In the passage, Pasteur’s use of a certain yeast is comparable to
1. a previous investigator’s use of the hay bacillus
2. Dalton’s discovery of atomic weights
3. Mendel’s choice of traits to study
4. Copernicus’ study of the universe
95. In lines 58-59, authors imply that in comparison to Mendel, Pasteur
   1. was a more proficient researcher
   2. based his theories on more extensive investigations
   3. possessed a more impressive professional reputation
   4. was more meticulous in his observations

96. The “universal pattern” (line 70) refers to
   1. the initial skepticism with which new ideas are received
   2. a tendency of botanists to resist purely theoretical proof
   3. the way peas tend to exhibit the quality of linked traits
   4. the way traits usually reappear in succeeding generations

97. The word “happy” (line 77) most nearly means  
   1. joyful  2. fortunate  3. willing  4. dazed

98. The passage suggests that Mendel’s contemporaries assumed that valid biological theories
   1. are often proposed by inexperienced researchers
   2. cannot be based on mathematical proof alone
   3. must be supported by years of careful research
   4. often represent a departure from established practice

99. The passage suggest that Mendel’s experiments succeeded because
   1. Mendel was able to convince his colleagues to support his research
   2. Mendel discovered flaws in his research design and corrected them
   3. Mendel had a thorough understanding of the concept of linked traits
   4. the traits in peas happen to reappear in a distinct and predictable way

100. As described in the passage, the experiences of Mendel are most like those of
    1. Albert Einstein, who fled Nazi Germany to become the most famous physicist of this century
    2. Pierre Curie, whose career as a chemist was cut short by a tragic accident
    3. Barbara McClintock, whose theories about inherited traits in corn were not understood or accepted until long after she had advanced them
    4. Leonardo da Vinci, whose numerous attempts to make a successful flying machine resulted in failure