

Part 1 : Speaking (25 points)**Directions: Choose the most appropriate answer.**

1. Film goes to see a policeman. The first thing the policeman says to him is: ".....".
 1. Can you tell me everything that's wrong?
 2. What seems to be the problem?
 3. May I help you?
 4. So what have you been doing?
2. Your relative is short of money and asks you: ".....".
 1. How is five hundred baht?
 2. Let's call it five hundred baht.
 3. Can I borrow five hundred baht?
 4. Could I loan you five hundred baht?
3. Dan and Beam have just seen a very amazing soccer match. Dan comments on how amazing it was. Beam agrees and says: ".....".
 1. So do I.
 2. It certainly was.
 3. I did too.
 4. It seems you're right.
4. As you are leaving a party, you say to the host: ".....".
 1. I am very happy about it.
 2. Pleased to meet you.
 3. I had a great time.
 4. It's your hospitality.
5. Tata is in a restaurant and the waitress who is taking her order asks: ".....".
 1. What would you want to eat?
 2. What would you like to eat?
 3. What do you have to eat?
 4. What do you think to eat?
6. Toon disagrees with his teacher but does not want to exasperate him so he says: ".....".
 1. May I suggest another idea?
 2. How could you say that?
 3. You've got to be reasonable.
 4. I couldn't agree with you.
7. You are standing in line to buy some food coupons when someone cuts in front of you. You say: ".....".
 1. Hold on. I'll put you through.
 2. Wait for me.
 3. Go to the back of the line.
 4. I'll save you a place.
8. Cheer spends the weekend with her company at the house in the country. When she leaves, she says to her host, ".....".
 1. Thank you for having me.
 2. I admire your hostess.
 3. You are too kind to take me.
 4. You make me feel so good.

9. At a wedding reception, the uncle of the bride stands up and says, ".....".
 1. I'd like to give a talk to the bride and groom.
 2. Please join me in wishing the newlyweds a happy life together.
 3. Let's join the bride and groom while they are having a drink.
 4. Please stand and have some toast with them.
10. You can't hear the news on the radio so you say to your American friend ".....".
 1. How about switching it on?
 2. Could you pick it up, please?
 3. Would you mind turning it up?
 4. Can you please put it on?
11. May is always complaining because her boyfriend doesn't have enough money to buy a car. One day he says to her angrily, ".....".
 1. How am I supposed to think?
 2. You're driving me crazy.
 3. Don't be so serious.
 4. How can I do that to you?
12. You are in Bangkok, talking to your friend in Singapore. You mention that you are flying down next weekend. Your friend says, "....." at the airport.
 1. I'll go and receive you
 2. I'll pick you up
 3. I'll come after you
 4. I'll be there for you
13. You are short of sugar so you ring your neighbor's bell and say, "....".
 1. Can I use your sugar?
 2. Give me some sugar.
 3. May I borrow some sugar?
 4. I would like to take your sugar.
14. You are in the dentist's chair and the dentist says to you, ".....".
 1. Go ahead.
 2. Let's have a look.
 3. Make yourself at home.
 4. Wait and see.
15. Your friend is about to cross the street and he doesn't see a fast-approaching car. You shout, ".....".
 1. Hurry up!
 2. Run fast!
 3. Watch out!
 4. Look up!

This is a conversation between an old lady and a clerk at the information office in a railway station.

Directions : Choose the most appropriate alternatives to complete this conversation.

- Clerk : Good afternoon, ma'am. Can I help you?
 Old lady : Yes, good afternoon. **16**.....
 Clerk : Yes, ma'am. Which train? Where are you going?
 Old lady : To Chiangmai. You see, I have never....
 Clerk : So your question is "..... **17**.... Chiangmai?" Is that correct?
 Old lady : Yes.
 Clerk : At 6 p.m. That's in a couple of minutes.

- Old lady :18.....?
- Clerk : A first-class, air-conditioned sleeper one way is eight hundred baht, ma'am.
- Old lady : Can I get something to eat on the train? I always like to eat when I travel.
- Clerk : Yes, ma'am.19.....
- Old lady : Oh, good! Er Can you please tell me how much I'll have to pay for a plate of fried rice?
- Clerk : I think it's about 60 baht, ma'am.
- Old lady : Sixty baht! Oh dear!20.... . Anyway, I suppose you have been to Chiangmai many times.
.....21.....?
- Clerk : It's a very nice place. I hope you'll enjoy your trip. Your train's leaving in a minute.
- Old lady : Oh!22....?
- Clerk : Platform 11 That was your train, ma'am.23.....
- Old lady : Oh, no! I didn't know the train would leave early.
- Clerk : The train24....., but you've asked so many questions!
- Old lady : What a pity! Ah, would you please tell me again when the next train to Chiangmai leaves?
- Clerk : At 10 p.m.
- Old lady : In that case,25..... Thank you very much.

16. 1. Who can I talk to, please?
2. Are there many trains here?
3. I'm looking for someone to help me.
4. I'd like some information about the train, please.
17. 1. Which train goes to
2. When's the next train to
3. Where's the best train to
4. How many trains leave for
18. 1. How much is a ticket
2. Where are the sleepers
3. Which is the return fare
4. What condition is it in
19. 1. There's a restaurant at this station
2. There's a dining car on the train
3. You can eat where you like
4. you are allowed to eat
20. 1. Good price
2. That's a lot
3. How high it is
4. Believe it or not

21. 1. What is it
2. What's it like
3. How do you feel
4. How about it
22. 1. How far
2. What for
3. Which one
4. Where from
23. 1. Get on
2. Hurry up
3. It's coming
4. You've missed it
24. 1. left on schedule
2. is going that way
3. can't wait for you
4. doesn't follow you
25. 1. we must hurry
2. you are quite right
3. I'll wait around here
4. it's going to be late

Part 2 : Vocabulary (10 points)

26. She's young and **dynamic**, and will be a great head of the department.
1. active
2. successive
3. faulty
4. imminent
27. An incurable skin disease has **damaged** his once-handsome face.
1. hindered
2. revenged
3. ruined
4. craved
28. Their **nuptials** will take place in France.
1. indigence
2. bless
3. ceremony
4. matrimony
29. It's quite **feasible** that we'll get the money.
1. itinerant
2. credulous
3. workable
4. possible
30. She went to the doctor because she was suffering from **insomnia**.
1. sleeplessness
2. ultimatum
3. gist
4. impunity
31. Her job as a lawyer for a big corporation has a lot of
1. charm
2. hazard
3. extortion
4. prestige
32. They were in mood for days after they won the prize.
1. awkward
2. euphoric
3. curious
4. nervous
33. The judge gave an verdict that did not favor either side.
1. biased
2. exasperated
3. impartial
4. obstinate

34. It took a lot of to stand up and criticize the chairman.

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| 1. audacity | 2. extinction |
| 3. plentitude | 4. intimacy |

35. Like any political system, it has its

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| 1. shortening | 2. shortcut |
| 3. shortfall | 4. shortcoming |

Part 3 : Sentence Completion (10 points)

36. Divorce rates in urban areas are higher than in

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|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. the future | 2. the summer |
| 2. metropolitan areas | 4. rural areas |

37. For at least 10,000 years, humans have sought to improve the quality of their crops -- by saving the seeds of the best plants,, or by cross breeding to develop new varieties.

- | | |
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| 1. therefore | 2. however |
| 3. for instance | 4. such as |

38. Carbon dioxide and other gases from the burning of fossil fuels collect in the atmosphere and act like the glass walls of a greenhouse,

- trapping heat on the earth's surface
- so that the planet's temperature could rise
- we are already seeing melting polar ice
- some areas could suffer stronger storms

39. Although your article was well written and informative,

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|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. it happens all the time | 2. it was full of facts |
| 3. I like it a lot | 4. there were several errors |

40. Should you find yourself wandering around Singapore this fall

....., you're not looking hard enough.

- lost in a maze of shops
- exhausted from sightseeing
- complaining that there's nothing to do
- wanting to stay a little longer

41. Note sees every day as a challenge

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|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. and as an education | 2. but things happen today |
| 3. that's the danger facing us | 4. before we know anything |

42. Globalization is now to bring as many disadvantages as advantages.

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| 1. often saw | 2. usually see |
| 3. always thinking | 4. generally thought |

43. Although she has an English name, she is,, Thai.

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| 1. moreover | 2. in fact |
| 3. at least | 4. somehow |

44. Thousands of tourists traveled to Africa to watch the first solar eclipse of the new millennium. But many African traditionalists, believing the darkening of the sun to be a sign of bad luck.

- refused to use special glasses
- welcomed them with open arms
- remained firmly indoors
- outnumbered them

45. Chlorine is still the most popular weapon against contaminated pool water. Home pools should be tested at least once a day;, depending on the number of swimmers.

- many public pools are checked every one to three hours
- opening hours may be extended in the summertime
- swimming classes can be arranged
- pools can be found all over the world

Part 4 : Cloze Test (10 points)

Lamarck's theory of evolution, although at one time pretty generally discredited, has now been46..... by a number of prominent biologists. According to Lamarck, changes in an animal occur through use and47..... Organs which are specially exercised become specially48..... . The need for this special exercise arises from the conditions49..... the animal lives; thus a changing environment, by50..... different demands on an animal, changes the animal. The giraffe, for instance, has developed its long neck in periods of51..... scarcity by endeavoring to browse on higher and52..... branches of trees. On53..... hand, organs that are never exercised tend54..... disappear altogether. The eyes of animals that have taken to living in55..... grow smaller and smaller, generation after generation, until the late descendants are born eyeless.

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| 46. 1. reviving | 2. revive |
| 3. revived | 4. revives |

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| 47. 1. unuse | 2. disuse |
| 3. inuse | 4. misuse |

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| 48. 1. developed | 2. development |
| 3. developing | 4. develop |

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 49. 1. which | 2. what |
| 3. in what | 4. in which |

50. 1. make
3. making
2. made
4. being made
51. 1. relation
3. relate
2. relative
4. relationship
52. 1. higher
3. height
2. highest
4. high
53. 1. other
3. others
2. another
4. the other
54. 1. on
3. at
2. to
4. in
55. 1. dark
3. the dark
2. darken
4. the darken

Part 5 : Practical Reading (5 points)

AIDSSTATISTICS	
<u>State</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
New York	36,459
California	32,547
Florida	15,277
Texas	12,947
New Jersey	10,955
<u>City</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
New York	31,635
Los Angeles	11,409
San Francisco	9,943
Houston	5,086
Washington, D.C.	4,886

Data: Centers for Disease Control

56. Which city has the most AIDS cases?
1. New York
3. New Jersey
2. California
4. Washington
57. How many of the New York cases are outside New York City?
1. 36,459
3. 4,886
2. 4,824
4. 5,284

58. The number of AIDS cases in Florida...
1. is greater than the number in New York City.
2. is the most of any state.
3. is fewer than the combined total of Texas and Washington D.C.
4. is fewer than that of Los Angeles.
59. New Jersey...
1. has the least number of cases than any other city/state.
2. has the best number of AIDS cases in any state in the USA.
3. has more AIDS cases than San Francisco but fewer than Los Angeles.
4. is the AIDS capital of the USA.
60. Which of the following statements is not supported by the data?
1. The state with the highest rate of AIDS cases is New York.
2. The city with the second highest rate of AIDS cases is Los Angeles.
3. More gays and drug addicts live in New York than in any other part of the USA.
4. San Francisco is not the AIDS capital of the USA.

Part 6 : Speed Reading (5 points)**Doctor of Business Administration****D.B.A.**

The Joint Doctoral Program in Business Administration (JDBA) was established in 1992 by the three leading institutions in Thailand; Thammasat University, Chulalongkorn University and National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA). This program will provide the opportunity for academic excellence in doctoral-level education.

Objectives

The JDBA program should meet the diverse needs of Thailand and the Southeast Asian region as follows:

- 1.) To accelerate the formation of faculty and research resources at the doctoral level.
- 2.) To accelerate the development of teaching, research and other program materials relevant to the SEA countries through the support of institution-based research and doctoral dissertations.
- 3.) To optimize the use of available resources through the effective networking and collaborating among local and regional institutions.
- 4.) To strengthen the existing institutional capacities for concrete contributions to national and regional economic development through advanced business education.
- 5.) To promote better understanding of economic, management and business issues among universities in Thailand by working with Canadian and regional universities.

Admissions

Admissions to the program will be based on the Admissions Committee's careful evaluation of applicant's qualifications. The following criteria must be satisfied:

1.1) Master's degree requirement.

The applicant must earn a master's degree; preferably a Master of Business Administration (MBA), with an average GPA of 3.30 or above

1.2) Remedial courses.

Applicants who hold master's degrees other than the MBA, remedial courses must be satisfied before admission to the program. Remedial courses consist of accounting, finance, marketing, production and operations management, and organizational behavior.

1.3) Interview

Applicants must show high motivation, a strong sense of leadership, and the ability to communicate in English.

61. What does JDBA stands for?
1. The Joint Development Business Academy
 2. The Joint Doctoral Program in Business Academy
 3. The Joint Doctoral Production in Business Academy
 4. The Joint Development Program in Business Academy
62. The JDBA program aims at region
1. Asian
 2. Southeast Asian
 3. East Asian
 4. Thailand
63. The candidate who needs to apply for the program must at least.
1. hold a Bachelor's degree
 2. hold a Master's degree
 3. hold a Doctoral degree
 4. hold a diploma
64. Who are required to take some remedial courses?
1. a MBA graduate
 2. a graduate earning some management courses
 3. a graduate lacking in some basic business knowledge
 4. a Marketing Major Student
65. What are the requirements for graduation of this program?
1. Doctoral dissertations and English competence
 2. Marketing knowledge only
 3. GPA of 3.30 or above and MBA degree only
 4. Remedial courses and high motivation

Part 7 : Reading Comprehension (25 points)

The "balance of nature" is not an empty phrase. Nature provides a population to occupy a suitable environment and cuts down surplus population to fit the available food supply. One means of reducing surplus population is predators; others are parasites and diseases. Also, population density produces nervous disorders and even drives animals to mass migrations, like the lemmings of Norway which plunge into the sea.

That predator populations mount to control other animals has long been known. Many years ago, the Hudson's Bay Company records revealed that the fox population went up and down about a year after the rabbit population had gone up and down.

Sometimes a situation occurs in which the predator population is reduced to a level below that which nature can readily replace. On Valcour Island in Lake Champlain (New York), a costly campaign resulted in the elimination of predatory animals only to have birds and small animals (including grouse and hares, popular game) increase for four years afterward. Then, lacking predator control, nature resorted to disease to cut down these populations.

Jamaica had an example of nature's persistence in providing animals for existing habitat. Sugar planters, about 75 years ago, imported mongooses to control rats. The mongooses killed off the rats and, with plentiful food, multiplied. Rats became scarce and the mongooses ate poultry, lambs, kids, kittens, puppies, and wildlife. Eventually, food became scarce and the mongoose population declined.

66. According to this article, the phrase "balance of nature" means the _____.
1. relationship of wildlife to man.
 2. adequacy of the food supply to support its animal population
 3. ratio of small game to predators.
 4. destruction of predators.
67. Nature brings itself into balance by _____
1. decreasing the animal population.
 2. decreasing the food supply.
 3. increasing the animal population.
 4. increasing the food supply
68. The phrase "resulted in" (line 13) can be replaced by _____
1. caused
 2. considered
 3. occurred
 4. comprised
69. Population density among some animals
1. does not affect them.
 2. automatically guides their rate of reproduction.
 3. never occurs.
 4. produces nervous disorders.

70. The effect of predator control over other animal populations _____.
 1. has just been learned. 2. is not recent knowledge.
 3. is not important to know. 4. was learned in Norway.
71. The records of the Hudson's Bay Company show that the fox population _____.
 1. has no relation to the rabbit population.
 2. increased after the rabbit population increased.
 3. decreased after the rabbit population increased.
 4. increased after the rabbit population decreased.
72. When predator control is not available, nature brings animal population into balance by resorting to _____.
 1. hunters. 2. storms and floods.
 3. disease. 4. forest fires.
73. Killing predators on Valcour Island resulted in _____.
 1. an increase in predators. 2. a decrease in small game.
 3. an increase in small game. 4. no change
74. When the mongooses in Jamaica killed off the rats, they
 1. quickly died for lack of food. 2. attacked humans.
 3. became problems themselves. 4. ate the sugar crop.
75. Implied but not stated:
 1. Sugar planters imported mongooses to control rats.
 2. Man should never tamper with nature.
 3. To upset the balance of nature can be troublesome.
 4. Man has complete control over nature.
76. What is the main subject of the passage?
 1. Language acquisition in children
 2. Teaching languages to children
 3. How to memorize words
 4. Communicating with infants
77. The word "feat" in the sentence 3 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 1. Experiment 2. Idea
 3. Activity 4. Accomplishment
78. The word "reckoned" in the sentence 6 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 1. Suspected 2. Estimated
 3. Proved 4. Said
79. In the sentence 6 the word "which" refers to
 1. their ability 2. reading vocabulary
 3. idiomatic expression 4. learning process
80. According to the passage, what is impressive about the way children learn vocabulary?
 1. They learn words before they learn grammar.
 2. They learn even very long words.
 3. They learn words very quickly.
 4. They learn the most words in high school.

I sometimes wonder whether flying is as much fun as it used to be. The pilot of a modern airliner is like the driver of a very complicated bus, following set routes and keeping to a rigid schedule. Everything he does is governed by instruments and regulations. With several million pounds' worth of aero plane and several hundred passengers in his care, he has to obey the rules.

Fifty years ago flying was very different. A pilot was free to go where he liked, when he liked. With few instruments he had to rely on his own ability and experience. If he got lost, he could follow a railway line until he came to a station, which often had its name written on the roof, or even land in a convenient field to ask the way.

It's not surprising that some modern pilots feel nostalgic about the good old days, and spend much of their spare time reading about old aircraft or even rebuilding and flying them.

Having no language, infants cannot be told what they need to learn. Yet by the age of three they will have mastered the basic structure of their native language and will be on their way to communicative competence. Acquiring their language is a most impressive intellectual **feat**. Students of how children learn language generally agree that the most remarkable aspect of this feat is the rapid acquisition of grammar. Nevertheless, the ability of children to conform to grammatical rules is only slightly more wonderful than their ability to learn words. It had been **reckoned** that the average high school graduate in the United States has a reading vocabulary of 80,000 words, **which** includes idiomatic expressions and proper names of people and places. This vocabulary must have been learned over a period of 16 years. From the figures, it can be calculated that the average child learns at a rate of about 13 new words per day. Clearly a learning process of great complexity goes on at a rapid rate in children.

81. Why is a modern airline pilot like a bus driver?
1. Both must have the same quality.
 2. Both of them should be punctual.
 3. Both pilots and drivers follow fixed routes and keep to a schedule.
 4. Both must pay respect to the passengers.
82. What responsibilities has the airline pilot got?
1. He is aware of the danger that may happen at anytime.
 2. He is responsible for the safety of his plane and passengers.
 3. He is responsible for the manner of the air hostesses.
 4. He is responsible for his own ability.
83. Why was it more enjoyable to be a pilot in the old days?
1. Unlike a modern pilot, he was free to go where he liked, when he liked.
 2. Because a modern pilot has to be under control.
 3. To be a modern pilot is as difficult as to be the Prime Minister.
 4. A modern pilot has more responsibility.
84. How could a pilot find his way fifty years ago?
1. By using radar.
 2. By using maps.
 3. By following a railway line or by landing in a field to ask the way.
 4. By using both radar and maps.
85. What shows that some modern pilots miss the freedom of early flying?
1. They spend their leisure time reading about old aircraft.
 2. They don't like modern jet planes.
 3. They are not interested in modern technical aircraft.
 4. Wind is necessary factor.

British tourists going abroad are often advised to drink only boiled or bottled water. The few occasions when I have ignored this have been followed by expensive visits to the doctor's.

Now it seems visitors to Britain may soon be given a similar warning. At present, we take for granted our endless supply of fresh, clean tap-water, but this may alter unless farmers can be persuaded to change the fertilizers they use.

These fertilizers contain nitrates, which also occur naturally and are essential to life, but are poisonous in excess. It is the farmers who are responsible for the dangerous increase in the amount of nitrates absorbed into our water supply.

As it is very difficult and expensive to remove nitrates from our drinking water, the authorities believe that the nitrates should be prevented from getting into our water in the first place. This, they say, is the farmers'

responsibility. While changing farming methods may well reduce the amount of crops we grow, the expense of importing food will probably be less than that of purifying the water.

86. What warning may visitors to Britain soon be given?
1. They may be warned to stay only inside the hotels.
 2. They may be warned to drink only boiled or bottled water.
 3. They must be careful of weather which is always changeable.
 4. They must be careful of poisonous food.
87. What does the writer mean by "we take for granted"?
1. This means to refuse anything you don't want.
 2. Don't take anything without permission.
 3. This means to greet anyone coming to your town.
 4. This means to accept something without question.
88. When are nitrates dangerous?
1. When there are too many of them in either food or water.
 2. When we use them uncooked.
 3. When they are kept for a long time.
 4. When they are miscooked.
89. What do the authorities claim is the farmers responsibility?
1. To use only pure water.
 2. To prohibit them to use fertilizers.
 3. To force them to use only special fertilizers.
 4. To change or control the fertilizers they use.
90. Give "the adjective" of fertilizers.
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. fertility | 2. fertile |
| 3. fertilize | 4. further |

Part 8 : Error Identification Test (10 points)

91. With more parents in the work force, a great number of children is
1 2 3
 being left alone at home at a young age.
4
92. It is estimated that in the world as a whole, more than 2.5 million
1 2
 premature deaths each year can be attributed to smoking cigarette.
3 4
93. Consumers have no way of knowing that a particular food contain
1 2
 biotech ingredients as disclosure on food labels is not mandatory by law.
3 4

94. Usually, corporate crimes, such as the manufacturing and marketing of

1 2

unsafe products, tax evasion and money laundering are handled not by

3

the police but by regulatory agencies with a few power.

4

95. Criminals find it difficult to get jobs when they leave prison. Alike,

1 2 3

patients from mental institutions may have problems finding employment.

4

96. Caffeine is one of the most commonly consumed substance, found -

1 2 3

naturally in coffee and tea, added to soft drinks, and compounded into

more than 1,000 drugs.

4

97. The warming of the earth's climate, known as the greenhouse effect,

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could altering the landscape of Canada, flooding some areas and turning

2

3

others into dustbowls.

4

98. The destruction of the rain forests partly result from slash-and-burn

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agriculture, where poor people use the land for a while and then move

3

on when it is depleted.

4

99. The measures proposed by the authorities to relieve the water shortage

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ranging from the construction of reservoirs to economical water

3

4

consumption.

100. Soot is made up tiny particles, such as coal, wood, and oil that have -

1 2 3

not been burned.

4