

เวลา 11.00 - 12.30 น

SECTION I: LISTENING & SPI	EAKING (20 items)	
Directions: Choose the best answer		
Conversation 1 15/20		•
In the hallway		
an the hanway		
A: There's a great new movie showin mom can drive us there?	g at the mail tonight. D	o you think your
B:1 She's at her ballre	oom dancing class.	
A: Your mom still takes classes?	0	
B: Yeah. She studies2 li	ke history and poetry, by	ut also fun stuff
like pottery and dancing.		idy.
A:3 why anyone would	keep studying if they d	on't have to
B: Well, she says4 She		
things. What does your mom do in		et et
A: She mostly just-watches dramas en	TV. Maybe5	she never
seems to have anything interesting		· ·
	*	*
1. 1. Not done	4	
2. Not tonight	8	·, · · .
3. Not all there		
-4. Not a lot		•
5. Not have anything on		

- .4. all the better
- 2. all the same
- 3. all the way
- 4. all kinds of things
- 5. all in one piece





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- 3. 1. I can't imagine
  - 2. I'm listening
  - 3. I'll put a stop to
  - 4. I don't like this feeling
  - 5. I'd like some input about
- 4. 1. it's a small world
  - 2. it stands to reason
  - 3. it keeps her mind sharp
  - 4. it takes all sorts of people
  - 5. it makes no difference to her
- 5. 1. this, that and the other
  - 2. the other way around
  - 3. then and there
  - 4. there's no telling
  - 5. that's why



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#### Conversation 2

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v		$\mathbf{c}$	C		300

A. Hi,6today?		
B: Well, not so great. 7	State of the state of	
A: Do you want to hear a joke? That m	ight cheer you up.	** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***
B: Sure8		
Λ: Ok—What is the tailest building in the	he world?	
B: Hmm9	. 1	
A: It's a librarybecause libraries have	the most stories!	
B: Huh?10		
A: Well, there are "stories" in books, but	t "stories" are also what	you call the
levels in a building.		
B: Ah, ok. So the word has two differen	it meaningsli	! Don't tell
this joke to anyone, promise?		
[3] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	to the section as a	

- 6. 1. how are you doing
  - 2. where are you going
  - 3. do you understand
  - 4. what is the first step
  - 5. did you hear the news
- 7. 1. I really feel satisfied
  - 2. I want to be sad for a while
  - 3. I'm feeling a bit down
  - 4. I see that puzzled look on your face
  - 5. I'm so enthusiastic to begin my day





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- 8. 1. It's my life
  - 2. It's correct
  - 3. It's like that
  - 4. It's worth a shot
  - 5. It's not standard
- 9. 1. I go for it
  - 2. I have no idea
  - 3. I got lost
    - 4. I just know
    - 5. I want you to know
- 10. 1. I don't understand
  - 2. This is how we do
  - 3. That should be done
  - 4. It's perfectly clear
  - 5. Then and now
- 11. 1. I get it now
  - 2. I hear your voice
  - 3. I let you go
  - 4. I would like to inform you
  - 5. I had better do something

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#### Conversation 3

In the	dining room
Son:	Dad,12, and I really don't want to go back to finish my
	semester in the boarding school after the holiday break is over. I think
	my English is not good enough.
Father:	Really?13?
Son:	Well, when the teacher asks me a question in class, it takes me a long
	time to figure out14 It's embarrassing.
Father:	15 The teacher and other students know that English is not
	your first language. I'm sure they understand.
Son:	16 when I get my written work back it always has a lot of
	grammar mistakes on it and the teacher says he doesn't understand what
. 3	I'm trying to say.
Father:	Well, do you have any friends in class who might be able to help you
	with your homework? Just for checking grammar of course—you still
	need toi7
Son:	Well, there is this one student—Robert18 We hang out
	after class sometimes too.
Father:	i9 Don't be afraid to ask for help. For sure there are
	plenty of people willing to give you a hand.
Son-	Ok Dad 20





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- 12. 1. I've thought about it
  - 2. I'm going to do it now
  - 3. I'm delighted
  - 4. I'd love to go
  - 5. I'll do it myself
- 13. 1. What's the news
  - 2. What will it be
  - 3. What have you done
  - 4. What makes you say that
  - 5. What's the world coming to
- 14. 1. why I did it
  - 2. where I need to be
  - 3. what I want to say.
  - 4. who I am with
  - 5. which one I'll be choosing.
- 15. 1. I wasn't sure
  - 2. I didn't hear that
  - 3. I might not be perfect
  - 4. I wouldn't worry about that
  - 5. I couldn't go in there
- 16. 1. It isn't a sin to be weak
  - 2. It isn't difficult and convenient
  - 3. It's no longer a make-or-break race
  - 4. It's not all or nothing
  - 5. It's not just that

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- 17. 1. walk alone
  - 2. move on with him
  - 3. read between the lines
  - 4. make up your mind
  - 5. use your own ideas
- 18. 1. He's having issues
  - 2. He's really friendly
  - 3. He took the blame for it
  - 4. He hasn't got all day
  - 5. He has his own way
- 19. 1. Here it is
  - 2. Wherever you are
  - 3. There you go
  - 4. Here going nothing
  - 5. Here we go again
- 20. 1. I'll try it
  - 2. I would be like that
  - 3. You know what I mean
  - 4. I've told you before
  - 5. You will be handling that



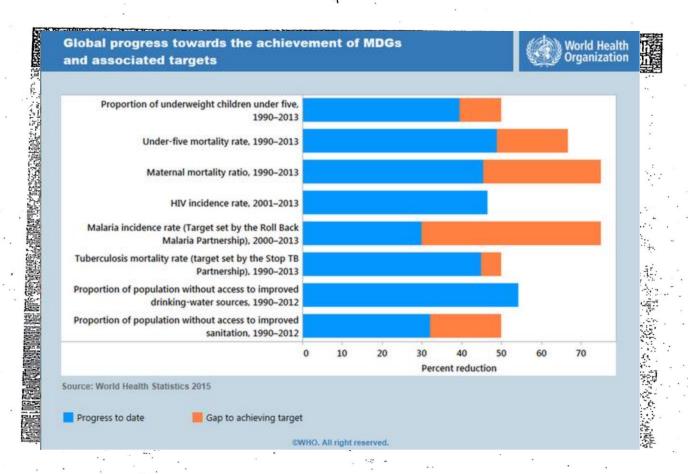
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SECTION II: READING (40 ITEMS)

Part One Graph and Ad (8 items)

Directions: Choose the best answers to the questions using the

information given. 3



- 21. For which disease has the reduction goal been reached?
  - 1. Tuberculosis
  - 2. Malaria
  - 3. HIV
  - 4. Diabetes
  - 5. Obesity

- 22. What percent is needed to reach the maternal mortality reduction goal?
  - 1: about 20%
  - 2. less than 20%
  - 3. about 30%
  - 4. more than 30%
  - 5. about 40 %
- 23. What category has the widest gap between the progress to date and the target goal?
  - 1. Under five mortality rate
  - 2. Malaria incidence rate
  - 3. Tuberculosis mortality rate
  - 4. Population without access to improved drinking water
  - 5. Proportion of underweight children under five
- 24. What category is the highest percent of reduction?
  - 1. HIV incidence rate
  - 2. Underweight children under five
  - 3. Maternal mortality rate
  - 4. Population without access to improved sanitation
  - 5 Population without access to improved drinking water





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Directions: Study the job announcements and choose the best answers to the questions using the information given. 2/4

A Brand Manager is needed for work in the food and beverage industry. Candidates must have a strong mindset willing to work in a fast paced environment on an international scale. He/She will be responsible for more than executing marketing campaigns; they will also be in charge of managing and ensuring the delivery of outstanding innovative concepts and strategies. The Brand Manager is required to develop promotional campaigns, launch events and the brand's identity and concept. Strong analytical skills, business savvy and the ability to multitask are all essential.

Contact: Food & Beverage ASIA Level 17 Townson Building, No.25 Chidlom, Ploenchit, Lumpini, Pathumwan, Bangkok Thailand 10330, Khun Wanna Prancebutra

- 25. What is the company which placed this ad looking for?
  - 1. A brand manager
  - 2. A sales promoter
  - 3. A food and beverage presenter
  - 4. A marketing officer
  - 5. An international campaigner
- 26. What should someone do if they are interested in this position?
  - 1. Ask for an appointment
  - 2. Visit the company
  - 3. Call Khun Wanna Praneebutra
  - 4. Text the company
  - 5. Email Food & Beverage Asia



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Are you in need for financial help? MONEY 123 is a registered financia company. We currently offer loans to any interested person or company at 3% interest for loans in the range of \$2,000 to \$10,000,000. If you are in need o financial assistance, do contact us now via cinail for more details.

Email: money123@hotmail.com

Website: www.moneymeansnothing.com

CONTACT US WITH THE REQUIRED INFORMATION BELOW.

Amount needed:

Duration:

Full name:

Country:

Contact Address:

- 27. What does the company mentioned in the ad do?
  - i. Register new businesses
  - 2 Provide financial advice-
  - 3. Set interest rates
  - 4. Lend money
  - 5. Invest money
- 28. What information is NOT needed for those wanting to make a contact with this company?
  - 1. Amount of money
  - 2. First and last name
  - 3. Contact address
  - 4. Name of country
  - 5. Identification number

Part Two Announcement and Joke (7 items)

Directions: Read the following passages and choose the best answers

to the questions.

#### Passage 1

In the event that our area experiences severe weather or other emergency conditions, your immediate supervisor will notify you by telephone. If you receive no call, and are still concerned, listen to radio ABCD, 1170 AM for information every thirty minutes on the hour and half hour.

If the highway patrol considers conditions too hazardous for safe travel, we will close the office. However, if the office is open, we expect employees to make every effort to be at work. We consider time missed when the office is officially open as employee's personal time off. If you have questions regarding this policy, please speak to your immediate supervisor.

#### 29. Who is this announcement for?

- 1. Company employees....
- 2. Area residents
- 3. Company supervisors
- 4. Patrol officers
- 5. Weather forecasters

- 30. What is the purpose of announcement?
  - 1. To warn of bad weather approaching
  - 2. To inform of the company's emergency policy
  - 3. To discuss the employee absenteeism
  - 4. To outline the supervisor's responsibilities
  - 5. To promote the safety in the workplace
- 31. According to the announcement, under what conditions may the office close?
  - 1. Employee strike

- 2. Political conflict
- 3. Severe storm
- 4. Traffic congestion
- 5. Bus strike
- 32. What should employees do if the office remains open?
  - 1. Work at home
  - 2. Come to work
  - 3. Listen to radio ABCD
  - 4. Contact their immediate supervisor
  - 5. Send the letter of absence to the office





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Passage 2 2/3

The widow looked at her dear departed one right before the funeral and, to her horror, found that he was in his brown suit. She had specifically said to the undertaker that she wanted him buried in his blue suit; she had bought it especially for that occasion, and she was distressed that the mortician had left him in the same brown suit he had been wearing when the lightning bolt hit him.

She demanded that the corpse be changed into the blue suit she had brought especially for that purpose. The undertaker said, "But madam! It's only a minute or two until the funeral is scheduled to begin! We can't possibly take him out and get him changed in that amount of time."

The lady said, "Who's paying for this?" Seeing the logic to this argument, a very reluctant mortician winceled the coffin out, but then wheeled it right back in a moment later. Miraculously, the corpse was in a bine suit.

After the ceremony, a well-satisfied widow complimented the undertaker on the smooth and speedy service. She especially wanted to know how he had been able to get her husband into a blue suit so fast. The funeral director said, "Oh, it was easy. It happens that there was another body in the back room and he was already dressed in a blue suit. All we had to do was switch heads!"

- 33. Which word best describes the widow?
  - 1. Medesi
  - 2 Considerate
  - 3. Cooperative
  - 4. Sensible
  - 5. Determined



- 34. Which of the following is NOT true about the lady's husband?
  - 1. He was beheaded.
  - 2. He was struck by lightning.
  - 3. Before his death, he were a brown suit.
  - 4. After the ceremony, his body was in a blue suit.
  - 5. His head was replaced with that of the corpse in a blue suit.
- 35. How would the lady most likely feel when she found out how her husband got into a blue suit?
  - 1. Delighted
  - 2. Shocked

1

- 3. Threatened
- 4. Funny
- 5. Amused

Part Three News and Book Review (11 items)

Passage i 34

The office of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (known as CITES) says rates of elephant peaching and trade in illegal ivory remain very high—In-a-news-report, CITES warns that Africa's elephants—face an immediate threat to their survival because of continued high levels of poaching for their ivory.

Twenty thousand elephants were illegally killed in Africa last year, the report shows. That figure far exceeds the growth rate of the elephant population. In some regions of Africa elephants are threatened with extinction.



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The report also documents a clear increase in the number of large seizures amounts of over 500kg - of ivory in Africa. For the first time there were mor such seizures in Africa than in Asia, an indication, the report suggests, of th involvement of transnational organized crime in the illegal ivory trade.

And while elephant conservationists do believe that increased ivory confiscation is a sign that law enforcement is improving, they also point out that demand for ivory remains very high, and that even in some of the monitored elephan populations, poaching is actually increasing.

- 36. What would be the best headline for this news article?
  - 1. How to Protect African Elephants
  - 2. Save the Last African Elephants
  - 3. Effective Measures to Protect African Elephants
  - 4, Poaching threatens survival of African Elephants
  - 5. Growth Rates of African Elephants in Monitored Areas
- 37. What evidence indicates the threat of clephant extinction in Africa?
  - 1. The birth rates of African elephants
  - 2. The increasing amount of ivory products
    - 3. The poaching rates of African elephants
    - 4. The amount of ivory seized around the world
    - 5. The number of nations importing illegal ivory

- 38. According to paragraph 3, what did the large number of ivory seizures it Africa indicate?
  - 1. The business of illegal ivery trade involved many nations.
  - 2. Illegal ivory trade is damaging Africa's international reputation.
  - 3. Many countries are trying to stop the illegal trade of elephant ivory.
  - 4. Many African countries currently export their ivory illegally.
  - 5. The conservationists must take more action to protect African elephants.
- 39. What can be inferred from the last paragraph of the news?
  - 1. The government should increase the severity of punishment for the poachers.
  - 2. The government should find new measures to ban the export of illegal ivory.
  - 3. The elephant conservationists should organize more activities to protect African elephants.
  - 4. No matter how good law enforcement is, elephant poaching is hard to stop.
  - 5. The high demand for ivory of the newly rich people is the main cause of elephant extinction.



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Passage 2 4/7

How to Be a Successful Language Learner Reviewed by Erin Carson, Times

"How to Be a Successful Language Learner" is a popular and easy-to-read book which provides numerous concrete suggestions for how learners can become more independent, effective, and successful in their attempts to learn foreigner languages. Divided into two parts, the book introduces learners to the nature of the language-learning process and then provides step-by-step suggestions on how to improve vocabulary, grammar, reading, and writing, listening, and speaking skills. The book contains extensive examples of how different language learning skills can be practiced and applied. This is a very practical resource for language teachers and learners. All aspects of language elements are given detailed explanations and examples of various aspects of language improvement. I includes a number of exercises and assessment tools.

- 40. What is "How to Be a Successful Language Learner"?
  - 1. A grammar book for foreign learners of English
  - 2. A language book based on aspects of language elements
  - 3. A resource book for language teachers and learners
  - 4. A practice book to provide examples of language lessons
  - 5. An academic book explaining principles of language learning



- 41. How is the book developed?
  - 1. Starting with introduction, showing each step in the process of languag improvement
  - 2 Providing the process of language learning and suggestions on language skil! development
  - 3. Using numerous theoretical examples and tips on how to effectively develop language use
  - 4. Detailing vocabulary, grammar, listening, speaking, reading, and writing
  - 5. Giving reasons, exercises, explanations, and assessment items
- 42. Which aspect of the book is specifically praised by Erin Carson?
  - 1. Its division
  - 2. Its success
  - 3. Its efficiency
  - 4. Its clarity
  - 5. Its statements
- 43. According to the review, who would be the most suitable readers/users of this book?
  - 1. Linguistic experts
  - 2. Language\_analysts\_
  - 3. Vocabulary developers
  - 4. English grammarians
  - 5. Language learners



- 44. According to the review, what is the strength of this book?
  - 1. Its standard mode of presentation for enthusiastic users
  - 2. Its magnificent subdivisions
  - 3. Its inclusion of both principles and practices
  - 4. Its explanations and assessment tools
    - 5. Its natural methods of presentation
- 45. What does this material allow learners to be?
  - 1. Self-esteemed
  - 2 Self-directed
  - 3. Self-employed
  - 4. Self-conscious
  - 5. Self-centered
- 46. To which of the following categories would this book belong?
  - 1. Texibook
  - 2. Exercise book
  - 3. Assessment tool
  - 4. Worksheets
  - 5. Journal





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Part Four Articles (14 items)

Passage 1 4/4

SOME people hope that the internet will revolutionize higher education, making it cheaper and more accessible to the masses. Others fear the prospect. Some academics worry that they will be sacked and replaced by videos of their more photogenic colleagues. Others argue that MOUCs (massive open online courses) are nowhere near as good as a class taught face-to-face.

Earlier this year academics at Amherst, a liberal-arts college, decided not to offer MOOCs. Professors in the philosophy department at San José State University wrote a letter of complaint because they were encouraged to use a popular online Harvard course, "JusticeX", as part of their own curriculum. Even at Harvard, which has invested \$30m in MOOCs, much of the faculty is prickly. In May, 58 professors wrote to the dean of arts and sciences to demand greater oversight of MOOCs.

Online education reached 6.7m students in 2011. A third of those enrolled at traditional colleges took an online course as part of their degrees. MCOC are only a little different: they cater to learners outside an old-fashioned university, generally offer only certificates of completion, and can be used by, and assess, large numbers of students simultaneously.

Academics are over-reacting, argues Jack Wilson, the president emeritus 20 of the University of Massachusetts. MOOCs are an interactive textoook, he says. Not every professor writes a textbook, but all can use them. Pre-recorded lectures and multiple-choice questions can lighten the load on lecturers. Sanjay Sarma, the director of digital learning at MIT, describes them as a "force multiplier". Professors will eventually get used to them. But 25 first, says Mr. Wilson, they must "get over the fear factor".





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- 47. What is the main point of paragraph 1?
  - 1. All professors are against MOOCs.
  - 2. Higher education is not accessible to all the ordinary people.
  - 3. Some people are for online education while others are against it.
  - 4. Higher education will be affected by MOUCs.
  - 5. Only photogenic professors are selected to teach online courses.
- 48. Why did many Harvard professors write to the dean of arts and science?
  - 1. To reject the use of MOOCs
  - 2. To encourage the development of online courses
  - 3. To reorganize the process of MOOCs
  - 4. To stop investing on MOOCs
  - 5. To call for the more careful review of MOGCs
- 49. Which of the following is a statement of FACT?
  - 1. Even at Harvard, which has invested \$30m in MOOCs, much of the faculty is prickly. (lines 11-12)
  - 2. Online education reached 6.7m students in 2011. (line 14)
  - 3. Not every professor writes a textbook, but all can use them. (line 21)
  - 4. Pre-recorded lectures and multiple-choice questions can lighten the load on lecturers. (lines 21-23)
  - 5. Professors will eventually get used to them. (line 24)



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- 50. Where does this passage most likely come from?
  - 1. A research
  - 2. A documentary
  - 3. A debate

...

- 4. A magazinc
- 5. A commentary
- 51. What is one of the advantages of MOOCs mentioned in the passage?
  - 1. Their quality is unquestionable.
  - 2. They enable good-looking professors to become famous.
  - 3. They are more efficient than courses taught face-to-face.
  - 4 They can be used by a large number of students.
  - 5. They can add to the load of lecturers.
- 52. What is the main idea of this passage?
  - 1. Professors don't like to teach courses they do not create.
  - 2. MOGCs make higher education cheaper and more accessible to masses.
  - 3. Most university administrators have a positive attitude toward MOOCs.
  - 4. Many professors are hostile to online education.
  - 5. In spite of some disapproval, online courses are in great demand.
- 53. How can Jack Wilson be described?
  - 1 Optimistic.
  - 2. Pessimistic
  - 3. Smbborn
  - 4. Emotional
  - 5. Self-centered



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#### Passage 2

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It's that time of the year when couples show their love for each other by sending cards, flowers and checolates. But Valentine's Day is not only about public displays of affection: in recent years it has also become big business. In the UK alone, more than 20 million pounds is spent on flowers, whilst in the United States over 1 billion dollars is forked out on chocolates.

Although Valentine's Day has become a global industry with more than 80 million roses sold worldwide, the origins of the day are unclear and hidden in the mists of time. Nobedy knows exactly who St Valentine was, although some historians suggest he was a Roman martyred in the third century AD

10 by a Roman Emperor. It is said that the first recorded Valentine's card was sent by the imprisoned Duke of Orleans in 1415. It is believed that he sought sclace from his confinement by writing love poems to his wife.

Valentine's Day, or its equivalent, is now celebrated in many countries around the world. However, the traditions often differ from place to place. In Is Japan, for example, it is customary for the woman to send chocolates to the man, whilst in Korea April 14th is known as 'Black Day' and is when the unfortunate men who received nothing on Valentine's Day gather to eat noodles and commiserate with each other.

Technological developments have also played their part in keeping

20 Valentine's Day relevant in the 21st century. Valentine's e-cards have been all the rage in recent years. However, internet security experts urge web users to be wary as malicious hackers could use e-cards to spread viruses and spyware.



Valentine's cards can also be used for less than remantic purposes. Police in

- the UK city of Liverpool sent Valentine's cards to criminals who failed to appear in court or have not paid fines. The cards contained the verse, 'Roses are red, violets are blue, you've got a warrant and we'd love to see you'. Who says romance is dead?
- 54. Which statement is TRUE according to the passage?
  - 1. The very first Valentine's card was sent over 500 years ago.
  - 2. Sending flowers is the only way to show affection on Valentine's Day.
  - 3. The most important aspect of Valentine's Day is that it is a big business holiday.
  - 4. Many people around the world celebrate Valentine's Day in the same way.
  - 5. It is believed that a Roman Emperor is the first person who sent Valentine's card.
- 55. What does the passage say about the origins of Valentine's Day?
  - 1. Are widely known
  - 2. Remained a mystery
  - 3. Have been scientifically proven
  - 4. Are based in Christianity
  - 5. Are historically recorded
- 56. Who do some historians believe was St Valentine?
  - 1. A Duke of Oricans
  - 2. A Roman Emperor
  - 3. The first card sender
  - 4. A Roman historian
  - 5. A Reman martyr





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- 57. Why do some Korean men eat noodles together on Black Day?
  - 1. To express their friendship
  - 2. To show sympathy for one another
  - 3. To display affection to their partners
  - 4. To celebrate their freedom
  - 5. To get together with other singles
- 58. What can replace the phrase 'all the rage' (line 21)?
  - 1. Lucky
  - 2. Annoying
  - 3. Challenging
  - 4. Convenient
  - 5. Popular
- 59. What is discussed in paragraph 4?
  - 1. The development of e-cards
  - 2. The reaction against e-cards
  - 3. The advantages of sending e-cards :
  - 4. The danger of sending e-cards
  - 5. The way to protect against viruses and spyware
- 60. How does the writer end the passage?
  - 1. Tragically
  - 2. Surprisingly.
  - 3. Humorously
  - 4. Seriously
  - 5. Gracefully





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SECTION III: WRITING (20 ITEMS)

Part One Cloze Test (15 items)  $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{7}{15}$ 

Directions: Read the passages below and select the best word choices to complete the passages.

Cloze 1	Passage	1
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No human virus is known to have changed its mode of transmission. Viruses
61 yellow fever that are transmitted by mosquitoes, or HIV, which is
transmitted by body fluids, continue to be passed on the same way. Ebola's
transmission route62 either. It is usually the result of close and direct
physica!63 with a patient's infected body fluids, especially blood, feces
and vomit64 the virus can also be transmitted indirectlyvia
contaminated surfaces and objects-that risk is low and it can be lowered further
by disinfection procedures. Ebola can 65 on dry surfaces, such as
doorknobs, for several hours but is easily killed.

- 61. 1. like
  - 2. as
  - 3. for
  - 4. in
  - 5. tiwough
- 62. 1. isn't changed
  - 2. doesn't change
  - 3. didn't change
  - 4. wasn't changed
  - 5. hasn't changed



- 63. 1. exchange
  - 2. control
  - 3, contact
  - 4. relation
  - 5. connection
- 64. 1 While
  - 2. Otherwise
  - 3. Consequently
  - 4. In conclusion
  - 5. On the contrary
- 65. 1. slip
  - 2. speed
  - 3. succeed
  - 4. survive
  - 5. support

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#### Cloze Passage 2

Cell phones are almost as common as pocket change these days. It seems nearly everyone, including an increasing number of children, \_\_\_66\_\_ a cell phone wherever they go. Cell phones are now \_\_67\_\_ popular and convenient that they are surpassing landlines as the primary form of telecommunication for many people.

Yet, as \_\_68\_\_, so does concern about the possible health risks of prolonged exposure to cell phone radiation.

Wireless cell phones \_\_\_\_59\_\_\_ signals via radio frequency (RF), the same kind of low-frequency radiation used in microwaves ovens and AM/FM radios. Scientists \_\_\_ 70\_\_ for years that large doses of high-frequency radiation---the kind used in X-rays---causes cancer, but less is understood about the risks of low-frequency radiation.

- 65. 1. cngages
  - 2. carries
  - 3. charges
  - 4. calls
  - 5. sends
- 67. 1. so
  - 2. very
  - 3. too
  - 4. more
  - 5. rather



### 27 ธันวาคม 2558



เวลา 11.00 - 12.30 น.

- 68. 1, the use continues to grow of cell-phones
  - 2. cell-phones used to continue growing
  - 3, continuous use of cell-phones is growing.
  - 4. cell-phone use continues to grow
  - 5. growing use of cell-phones continues
- 69. 1. transfer
  - 2. transcribe
  - 3. transact
  - 4 transmit
  - 5. transform
- 70. 1. know
  - 2. knew
  - 3. known
  - 4. knewing
  - 5. have known

3. away 4. out

5. even

เวลา 11.00 - 12.30 น.

Cloze Passage				8	
Plastic bags a	re not biode	gradable.	They 7	l water	vays, speil the
landscape, and	end up in lan	dfills wher	e they may t	ake 1 000 v	Pars or more to
break 72	into ever sm	aller partie	les that cont	inue to palls	te the soil and
water.	*			mae to pont	te the son and
		,			
Plactic boos als					
Plastic bags als	so pose a ser	ricus dange	er to birds.	and marine	mammals that
73 The	ousands die ea	ach year aft	ter swallowing	ng or chokin	g on discarded
piastic bags.					
74, produ	cing plastic ba	ags 75	millions o	of gallers of	netraloum thei
could be used for	transportation	n or heating		or Sanons of	penoreum mar
	portation	or noating	· .		
71. 1 clog				- 4	
2. stick		Ж	* •		
2. Strock	,	*			
3. attach 4. flow					
				*	
5. prevent					
					N N N
72. 1. up					× ×
- 2. in			•		



# รหัสวิชา 29 ภาษาอังกฤษ วันอาทิตย์ที่ 27 ธันวาคม 2558



เวลา 11.00 - 12.30 น:

- 73. 1. make mistake often with food
  - 2. they mistake them often as food
  - 3. for mistaking them often as food
  - 4. often mistaking them for food
  - 5. often mistake them for food
- 74. 1. Consequently
  - 2. Approximately
  - \_\_3\_Luckily
    - 4. Finally
    - 5. Immediately
- 75. 1. require
  - 2. requires
  - 3. to require
  - 4. requiring
  - 5. required

Part Two Paragraph Organization (5 items)

Directions: Choose the correct answers to fill in the blanks.

Paragraph 1 3

, but the benefits are typically greater that the amount of a paycheck. Students who work during their college careers may have better time-management skills than their counterparts. They must understand responsibility and apply it to their daily lives. They earn money that can be used for fun or for tuition, while gaining experience in the workplace that will be attractive to future employers after graduation.

- 76. What would be best to complete the topic sentence of the paragraph?
  - I. The part-time job is more important than the degree
- 2. The paycheck and the degree are closely related
  - 3. Taking on a part-time job while pursuing a degree is hard work
  - 4. Talking about working as a chef is fun
  - 5. Working as a teacher is a hard work



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เวลา 11.00 - 12.30 น์.

#### Paragraph 2

Last year was the first time I had ever been the new kid at school. For the first four days, I was completely alone. I don't think I even spoke to a single person. Finally, at lunch on the fifth day, Karen Watson walked past her usual table and sat down right next to me. Even though I was new, I had already figured out who Karen Watson was. She was popular. Pretty soon, all of Karen's friends were sitting there right next to me. I never became great friends with Karen, but after lunch that day, it seemed like all sorts of people were happy to be my friend. You cannot convince me that Karen did not know what she was doing. I have a great respect for her, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

- 77. What would be best to complete the concluding sentence of the paragraph?
  - 1. I decided that I should follow the rest of the group to school
  - 2. I was not convinced that I would not be lonely again in the school
  - 3. I really don't like her at all even she's so kind to me
  - 4. I knew that I would be the most talkative girl in school
  - 5. I learned a great deal about what it means to be a true leader

#### Paragraph 3

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Smoking should not be allowed in public places because second-hand smoke is really dangerous leading to all types of health concerns. It is a well-known facthat smoking causes cancer and second-hand smoke is just as dangerous as first-hand smoke. Imagine being a non-smoking waiter or a waitress at a restaurant and having to inhale other people's toxic fumes. Imagine how they would feel, after living a healthy life, coming down with lung cancer. It just doesn't seem right.

- 78. What would be the best concluding sentence of this paragraph?
  - 1. Lung cancer is considered to be the most dangerous decease.
  - 2. This is the reason why lung cancer must be cured as soon as possible.
  - 3. It is for this reason that smoking should not be allowed in public places.
  - 4. You now know how to avoid the cause of lung cancer in public.
  - 5. We should consider preventing cancer instead of spending time curing it





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#### Paragraph 4

Usually college students live on their own, in the dormitory or in an apartment. This means they are free to come and go as they like. Their parents can't tell them when to get up, when to go to school, and when to come home. It also means that they are free to wear what they want. There are no parents to comment about their hair styles or their dirty jeans. Finally, they are free to listen to their favorite music without interference from parents.

- 79. What would be the best topic sentence of this paragraph?
  - 1. College life is rather lonely but very busy.
  - 2. I don't like college students who don't dress properly.
  - 3. Most students like the freedom they have in college.
  - 4. To get good grades every semester in college is not easy.
  - 5. I live in the dormitory within the college compound.



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#### Paragraph 5

Newspapers in India are classified into two categories according to the amoun and completeness of information in them.

Those in the second category do not have much information and sometimes they hide the truth. Newspapers in the first category have news collected from different parts of the country and also from different countries. They also have a lot of sports and business news and classified ads. The information they give is clear and complete and it is supported by showing pictures.

- 80. What is the supporting sentence of this paragraph?
  - 1. There are a lot of English newspapers in the first category.
  - 2. Newspapers in the first category are more informative and factual.
  - 3. Newspapers in the first category are not as colorful as the second one.
  - 4. The first category cannot be compared with the second one.
  - 5. But newspapers in the first category are thicker and more expensive.

