



Better EVERYWHERE. Smarter EVERYDAY.
เก่งขึ้นได้ทุกที่ ดีขึ้นได้ทุกวัน

ชื่อ-สกุล: _____ วันที่สอบ: _____ เวลาที่สอบ: _____

กฎระเบียบและรายละเอียดของการสอบ

1. ข้อสอบมีทั้งหมด 80 ข้อ รวมคะแนนเต็ม 100 คะแนน (ข้อละ 1.25 คะแนน)
2. เวลาสอบทั้งหมด 90 นาที
3. กรอกคำตอบลงบนกระดาษคำตอบบนเว็บไซต์ให้ชัดเจน
4. หากหมดเวลาสอบ จะไม่สามารถกดยกคำตอบลงบนเว็บไซต์และระบบจะ

บังคับให้ส่งข้อสอบทันที

ลงชื่อผู้เข้าสอบ _____

วันที่ _____

SECTION I: LISTENING & READING

Directions: Fill in the blank with appropriate questions, comment or responses.

Part I Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Student: When do I have to do if I want to withdraw from the course?

Teacher: If you want to (1)_____ the course, you have to go to the College Office.

1. 1) do 2) drop
- 3) take 4) attend
- 5) complete

Dialogue 2

Tom: Are you going to phone Patricia again?

Peter: (2)_____ I've left five messages for her, and she's never replied.

2. 1) I haven't. 2) I'd bothered.
- 3) She doesn't want to. 4) It's really no bother.
- 5) I can't be bother.

Dialogue 3

William: Can you come round for a meal tonight?

Pat: Thank very much. (3)_____ I haven't met you for a long time.

3. 1) I doubt it. 2) I'd love to.
- 3) I wish I were. 4) That looks good.
- 5) I'm really apologetic.

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Dialogue 4

James: What did you think of your brother's new girlfriend?

Jane: (4)_____ I got on with her very well.

4. 1) She's fantastic. 2) She looks awful.
 3) She's lost weight. 4) She's in her thirties.
 5) She has beautiful red hair.

Dialogue 5

Kevin: Hi, Manee. (5)_____

Manee: Hi, I'm great. I'm going to visit my uncle in Songkhla.

Announcement: Ladies & Gentlemen. Attention please! Train 2637, Hualumpong Express, bound for Hadyai will leave at 21.30 hours from platform 3

Manee: I'm sorry, Kevin. (6)_____ I'll see you later. There is an announcement about your train also. Bye!

5. 1) How's it like? 2) How about you?
 3) How do you do? 4) How have you been?
 5) How long have you been here?
6. 1) Keep your time. 2) Someone is calling me.
 3) You can wait for me here. 4) My train is always delayed.
 5) My train is about to leave.

Dialogue 6

Travel agent: Hello. Worldwide Travel, Can I help you?

Harris: Hello. Good morning. I want to book a ticket to Chiang Mai.

Travel agent: (7)_____

Harris: Next Monday.

Travel agent: Economy or business?

Harris: (8)_____

Travel agent: OK. Please wait. Let me check... Yes. Tickets are available. (9)_____

Harris: Please do. How much is for the round trip?

Travel agent: Just a minute... That will be Baht 5,600.

Harris: OK. (10)_____ Thank you.

Travel agent: You're welcome.

7.
 - 1) When will you start from here?
 - 2) When will you buy the ticket?
 - 3) When do you want to travel?
 - 4) When will you collect the ticket?
 - 5) When do you want to come back?
8.
 - 1) It's my business.
 - 2) Economy, please.
 - 3) Mind your business.
 - 4) I am a business person.
 - 5) Here's my business card.
9.
 - 1) May I have your ticket?
 - 2) Shall I buy you a ticket?
 - 3) Shall I reserve your ticket?
 - 4) Do you want to sell the ticket?
 - 5) Do you want to give me your ticket?
10.
 - 1) I'll drop you here.
 - 2) I will fly tomorrow.
 - 3) You should confirm it.
 - 4) I'll drop by in an hour.
 - 5) You should drop me a line.

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Directions: Fill in the blank with appropriate questions, comment or responses.

Part II Conversations

Conversations 1

Bill: Mika, you look tired.

Mika: Yeah, I feel like (11) _____. So tired from (12) _____.

Supachai: You mean you went to the fitness?

Mika: (13) _____ correct your English, but 'go to the fitness' is Thailish. Fitness is a noun that should normally be combined with other nouns, so you say "Go to the fitness center" or "follow a fitness routine."

Supachai: Sorry, my English needs work. Anyway, (14) _____. How often are you working out?

Mika: 6 or 7 days a week. I want to get back into shape.

Bill: But you already look as fit as fiddle. You need (15) _____.

Supachai: Yeah, try to be like me. I don't need the gym. I'm already thin. (16) _____.

Mika: Actually you are far from it. Just because you are thin, it doesn't mean you are fit. Many people who are thin are also (17) _____.

Supachai: So why are you working out so much Mika?

Mika: I plan on entering the Phuket triathlon in the next three months.

Bill: Wow, (18) _____. That is a major competition, isn't it?

Mika: Yeah, I need to be able to complete a 1.8 km swim, followed by a 55 km bike ride and 12 km run.

Bill: Wow, (19) _____. I didn't know you were such a fitness nut. It makes me want to do something about (20) _____.

11. 1) I am a bit off color.

2) I'm on my last legs.

3) I am back on my feet.

4) I add more fuel to the fire.

5) I put my foot in the mouth.

12. 1) hitting the gym

2) going to touch base

3) zigzagging my way

4) fighting a lose battle

5) dashing up to cloud no.9

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13. 1) I hate to
3) I'd rather to
5) I'm afraid not to
- 2) I'd love to
4) I'd better not to
14. 1) you are boring
3) you do look tired
5) you look on a bright side
- 2) you are so mean
4) you look larger than life
15. 1) to take it easy
3) to take it seriously
5) to take it as a grain of salt
- 2) to take it for fun
4) to take it for granted
16. 1) I am an old flame.
3) I am a blaze of publicity.
5) I am the picture of health.
- 2) I am an early bird.
4) I am a ripper of laughter.
17. 1) out and out
3) down and out
5) weak and out of shape
- 2) down at heel
4) strong and firm
18. 1) point taken
3) you're kidding
5) it's out of the question
- 2) it's a big 'if'
4) over my dead body
19. 1) that is rather awful
3) that is quite indispensable
5) that is more or less substantial
- 2) that is really impressive
4) that is slightly exaggerated
20. 1) a twist in my arm
3) my own spare type
5) the back of my hand
- 2) the heart of hearts
4) the apple of my eye

Conversations 2

Peter: So Phil, we need to come to an arrangement on the final grades for this dentistry course.

Phil: What do I do about Siriporn? She missed the last quiz and didn't hand in the final report.

Peter: (21) _____ Does she cut class all the time?

Phil: No, from what I understand, (22) _____ and that has affected her health in the last month.

Peter: (23) _____.

Phil: She passed with flying colors. She can be an eager beaver in class with assignments. We need to get grades handed in, so I can only let her do the quiz tomorrow. She'll have to cram for it tonight.

Peter: OK, inform her about that today then. Great. Let's move on. We're really getting through this quickly.

Now what do we do about your student...

21. 1) She is fine.

2) It doesn't matter.

3) That's fine with me.

4) Where is her report?

5) What is the problem?

22. 1) she seems fine

2) she looks upbeat

3) she likes to travel

4) she is irresponsible

5) she is under a lot of stress

23. 1) I saw her pass by.

2) How is she doing now?

3) Tell her to drop by my office.

4) How did she do on the final exam?

5) Did she show up her classmates in the exam?

24. Who are talking?

1) a student and a teacher

2) a student and a student

3) an advisor and a student

4) a teacher and a teacher

5) an examiner and an examinee

25. What is the topic of this conversation?

- 1) What Siriporn likes
- 2) Why Siriporn cuts classes
- 3) How to grade Siriporn's paper
- 4) When Siriporn should take the quiz
- 5) How to solve the problem of Siriporn

26. How can you describe Phil from what he said?

- 1) proud
- 2) arrogant
- 3) energetic
- 4) pessimistic
- 5) sympathetic

Conversations 3

Lee: Hey Sirin, what grade did you get on the writing assignment?

Sirin: I don't know. I didn't check.

Lee: Really? Why not? (27)_____ by studying all the time. I would think that you are serious about grades too.

Sirin: Professor Smith told me last week that I did a great job with the assignment. That's all I need to know.

Lee: You are a weirdo, you know.

Sirin: Ha Ha, no I am just not as focused on grades as everyone in class.

Lee: But you always have your nose in your books. So, why don't you care about your grades?

Sirin: (28) _____ I do care. But my old teacher always said that the purpose of university is about learning skills and that is what I try to focus on. Learn the correct skills from each course and the grades will take care of themselves.

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27. 1) You're keen to be a teacher
2) You shouldn't be so serious
3) You must be crazy about books
4) You seem like such a bookworm
5) You're just like a common student
28. 1) I couldn't agree more.
2) Actually I'm very careful.
3) I agree with what you said.
4) Because I really care about grades.
5) I didn't say that I don't care about grades.
29. What is Sirin's attitude towards learning?
1) She doesn't like university life.
2) Learning skills are heart of learning.
3) She doesn't like university grading system.
4) Teachers play an important role in learning.
5) Grade is the most important learning objective.
30. What of the following best describes Sirin?
1) curious
2) humble
3) ambitious
4) innovative
5) conscientious

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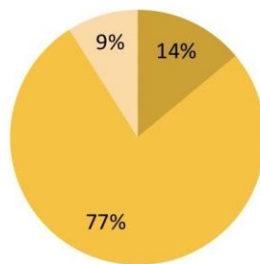
SECTION II: READING

Part I Graph & Ads

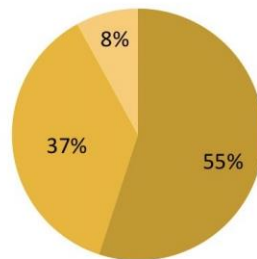
Directions: Study the pie charts and choose the best answers to the questions using information from charts.

Deaths by Broad Cause Group

Developed Regions



Developing Regions



■ Communicable diseases ■ Noncommunicable ■ Injuries

31. What do these pie charts show?

- 1) Contrast of regional deaths
- 2) Broad group of causes of death
- 3) Illustrations of victims of various diseases
- 4) Comparative study of communicable disease cases
- 5) Percentages of deaths from noncommunicable diseases

32. Which type of diseases has the second highest mortality rate for some countries in Asia and Africa?

- 1) HIV
- 2) Cancer
- 3) Malaria
- 4) Cholera
- 5) Dengue fever

33. What is the proportion of deaths from noncontagious diseases in developed regions and developing regions?

- 1) About 40%
- 2) About 50%
- 3) Three to eight
- 4) Almost one quarter
- 5) Approximately three to four

34. Which statement can be inferred from the pie charts?

- 1) An African is more prone to die from malaria than Japanese.
- 2) Communicable disease is illustrated as the major cause of death in the first world.
- 3) An almost equal number of people in both regions die from major and minor wounds.
- 4) Accidents and injuries are not causes of concern in both developed and developing regions of the world.
- 5) A small number of people die from communicable diseases in both industrialized and nonindustrialized worlds.

Directions: Study the ads and choose the best answers to the questions using information given.

Great health care

Start with great

Research and education

Case Western Research University School of Medicine is ranked as one of the top medical school for research in the nation by *U.S. News & World Report*.

We congratulate our affiliated hospitals for being recognized as some of the nation's best:

- Cleveland clinic
- University Hospital Case Medical Center
- Metro Health Medical Center

We are honored to partner with them to bring research and education to life.

case.edu/medicine

35. What is implied in this advertisement?

- 1) The organization is unprofessional.
- 2) The school of medicine is well-known.
- 3) The institute is a free-of-charge hospital.
- 4) The target reader is junior medical students.
- 5) The organization underestimates its partners.

36. What make this organization famous?

- 1) It praises its affiliation.
- 2) It is the best medical school.
- 3) It is renowned for its medical research.
- 4) It is well-known for its treatment of patients.
- 5) It is the nation's best medical research organization.

37. What is the institute's intention in affiliating with other hospitals?

- 1) To honor its partners
- 2) To bring life to university education
- 3) To accelerate medical goals and bring them to life
- 4) To increase interest and involvement in good health care
- 5) To make education and research vital in their partnership

Part II Reading

Directions: Read the following passages and choose the best answers to the questions.

Passage 1

1 In 1845, Captain Franklin, a British Royal Navy officer, took two ships and 129 men towards the Northwest Territories in an attempt to map the Northwest Passage, a route that would allow sailors to travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific via the icy Arctic circle.

5 Stocked with provisions that could last for seven years, and outfitted with the latest technology and experienced men, the two ship – the HMS Erebus and the HMS Terror -- were some of the biggest, strongest vessels ever to make the journey. But the men vanished into the frozen Arctic, leaving a few clues
10 but no explanation as to **what went wrong**.

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The first search party set off 3 years later in 1848. In the latest hunt for the remains of Captain Sir Jonh Franklin and his men, 160 years after he took his crew deep into the Arctic, representatives from Parks Canada announced the results from their search during the summer proved unsuccessful.

38. What would be the best possible title of this article?

- 1) The Arctic Search
- 2) Captain Franklin's Men
- 3) Franklin's Fateful Expedition
- 4) Search for the British Ships
- 5) A British Royal Navy Exploration

39. What event most likely took place in 1845?

- 1) An introduction of maps
- 2) An exploration of new route
- 3) A discovery of the Arctic Circle
- 4) British new territories in the northwest
- 5) No travelling allowed in the Pacific Ocean

40. How long would Captain Franklin's food supplies last?

- 1) one decade
- 2) three years
- 3) a few years
- 4) seven years
- 5) three score years

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41. In the third paragraph, what does the phrase “what went wrong” (line 10) refer to?

- 1) the discoveries of a few clues
- 2) why the men left their captain
- 3) the disappearance of the ships
- 4) how Franklin took the wrong route
- 5) Franklin’s decision to go to the frozen Arctic

42. Which of the following is TRUE about the search for Captain Franklin and his men?

- 1) It was made only once since 1848.
- 2) Canada was responsible for search.
- 3) There was no search done by the British.
- 4) The first search was in 1848 and the second one was in 2005.
- 5) The search for Captain Franklin and his men has been in vain.

Passage 2

- 1 Dr. Sue Stevens, a leading dietician and researcher in the field of food allergies and intolerance comments that food allergies are indeed on the rise, as is the confusion between the definitions of the allergy and intolerance. While an allergy is a reaction in the immune system,
- 5 intolerance means that the body can’t process certain foods properly. As Stevens explains, there are several theories behind the rise of food allergy and intolerance, including that the modern society is “too clean” and does not allow the immune system to build up the required strength, and the rise of genetic modifications in food crops.

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- 10 However, Stevens suspects that food intolerance such as fructose malabsorption has always been around, they just weren't spoken about.
- “Many years ago people didn't talk about bloating and wind; they were a taboo topic. I think that the problem has always been there, it's just that no one discussed it,” she says.
- 15 Increased demand for information on food intolerance and Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) compelled Stevens and Professor Peter Gibson, the Head of Medicine at Monash University, to co-author The food Intolerance Management Plan (Viking), which was released in May.
- “There is a lot of misinformation out there. This book is the result not
- 20 just of good ideas but also of scientific and clinical investigation,” says Gilson.
- “Conventional medicine now recognizes that choice is a very important part of helping people with IBS... **This whole area** has now been turned on its head with, as an American colleague said, ‘an avalanche of interest’ in food intolerance, food hypersensitivity and
- 25 diet,” he says.

43. What is the main idea of text?

- 1) People are no longer shy about their problems.
- 2) Food hypersensitivity is part of food intolerance.
- 3) Conventional medicine has led to cure of food allergies.
- 4) IBS has become a better known subject for discussion.
- 5) Food allergy has become an interesting topic for food processing.

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44. What is inferred in Paragraph 1 of the text?

- 1) People with food allergies lack immunity.
- 2) People with food allergies are usually too clean.
- 3) In general, human immune system has become weaker.
- 4) Dr. Stevens is confused between food allergies and intolerance.
- 5) Genetically modified foods are the main cause of food allergies and intolerance.

45. What is fructose malabsorption?

- 1) An example of food intolerance
- 2) An illness caused by fruit intake
- 3) Confusion led by poor definition
- 4) A result of a food probiotics research
- 5) An incurable illness by a recently developed medicine

46. What is the implication of this text concerning IBS treatment?

- 1) Traditional methods can be very promising.
- 2) Conventional medicine will never cure food in intolerance.
- 3) Self-awareness in terms of our dining system is beneficial.
- 4) Selection of menu is significant to the treatment of patients.
- 5) Dietitians and doctors are researching the causes and symptoms of IBS.

47. What used to be a “taboo” topic of conversation at dinner tables?

- 1) Food choice on the menu
- 2) Other guests’ food problem
- 3) Consequences of food contamination
- 4) Discussing one’s own bowel condition
- 5) Medicinal therapy to stop stomachache

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48. What does the term “**this whole area**” (line 23) refer to?

- 1) Monash campus
- 2) Treatment of IBS
- 3) Symptom reaction
- 4) System malfunction
- 5) Traditional medicine

49. What does the last paragraph imply?

- 1) Self-realization is very important factor.
- 2) Treatment and cure are possible for all IBS patients.
- 3) Groups of doctors have become knowledgeable about diets and cures.
- 4) People should be more open about their bowel illness and its symptoms.
- 5) One's realization of one's own level and kind of food intake is significantly to cure.

50. What is the main purpose of this article?

- 1) To provide a medical report service
- 2) To persuade the general public to diet
- 3) To inform about food reactions, symptoms and treatments
- 4) To enhance reactions to IBS and various methods of curing it
- 5) To request the readers to take conventional measures to cure

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Passage 3

Cracks start to show in "vegetative state" diagnosis

by Kathleen Gilbert

1 July 11, 2011 (LifeSiteNews.com) -- After years of opposition from disability advocates, more experts are beginning to question the validity of the "persistent vegetative state" (Pvs) diagnostic label that p the way for Terri Schiavo's **starvation death**.

5 A Discover magazine article by Kat McGowan published online on July 6 explained that PVS often fails to account for a broad swath of traumatic brain injury patients who are deemed to be "still in there" -- a conclusion one science reporter called "haunting."

The article examined the outcome of years of experiments by Dr. 10 Joseph Giancino, Director of Rehabilitation Neuropsychology at Spaulding Rehabilitation Hospital, and Nicholas Schiff, a Weill Cornell Medical Center neurologist, as they probed the distinction between reflexes and "real cognition" in patients who appear to have little communion with the outside world.

15 Several studies, one as late as 2009, have found that as many as 41 percent of PVS patients had some level of awareness, and the evidence keeps building. Schiff called his first experience with an awakening he discovered his very first PVS patient was speaking three years later "truly surreal." Spurred by that experience, he and Giancino examined

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20 more "PVS" patients. In one case, the team marveled as the neural activity of one man deemed minimally conscious "flared up" just like a healthy brain at the sound of his mother's voice

Another patient woke up abruptly after 19 years of minimal consciousness and began to speak fluently. Later, a scan found that his
25 brain was sprouting new connections, something "nobody would have believed" possible with a decades-old injury without picture proof, according to one expert

However, the bright prospects may be dimmed by prejudice against the disabled: Giancino reflected on a grim reaction he received at a "well
30 regarded major medical center" after he had given a presentation of his findings.

"The Head of Trauma Center thanks me and in a very jovial manner says, "In my day, the term for these patients was jellyfish." And he laughs and moves on," he said. "What do you do with that?"

35 "The implications of their work are haunting. It suggests that many of the estimated 250,000 to 300,000 or more people in this country languishing in bedrooms and nursing homes with disorders of consciousness are probably still „in there” -- still have some capacity to think and to feel and might, in a limited way, be able to rejoin the world,"
40 writes McGowan.

Several cases have been documented of supposedly "vegetative" patients returning to consciousness after as many as twenty years, a fact

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frequently stressed by disability advocates such as the Terri Schiavo Life and Hope Network.

45 In the Discover article, McGowan claimed the autopsy of Schiavo "proved that she could never have recovered" because her brain had shrunk dramatically. However, other experts have contested that conclusion based on the known status of Terri's brain, which besides its size had remained "relatively preserved," in the words of the doctor who performed the

50 autopsy

51. Which of the following is the appropriate definition of "cracks" in the headline of "Cracks start to show in 'vegetative state' diagnosis"?

1[C] a sign that an organization, relationship, or plan is weak or beginning to fail: *events which deepened the cracks in the monarchy*; cracks start to appear (in sth) *After only a year cracks started to appear in their marriage.*

2[C] a short sudden loud noise like a small explosion: *the sharp crack of a single gunshot.*

3[C] informal a hard hit on a part of your body : *He's had a nasty crack on the head.*

4[C] *informal* an attempt to do something: have/take a crack at [doing] sth We thought we'd have a crack at running our own business.

5[C] *informal* a rude or insulting joke about someone or something: *Some of the students were making cracks about her appearance.*

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4
- 5) 5



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52. What is the main objective of this article?

- 1) to protect the disabled
- 2) to promote the two scientists
- 3) to question Terri Schiavo's death
- 4) to call for the reconsideration of PVS diagnosis
- 5) to give information about vegetative state diagnosis

53. What does "starvation death" mean? (line 4) It means to die from ...

- 1) a heart attack
- 2) a lack of food
- 3) a jovial jelly fish
- 4) a shrinking brain
- 5) a vegetative state

54. What was the evidence that PVS patients had some level of awareness?

- 1) Terri Schiavo's brain had shrunk dramatically.
- 2) A 19-year-old patient woke up and began to speak fluently.
- 3) A man in a vegetative state responded to his mother's voice.
- 4) A patient's brain with a decades-old injury began developing new connections.
- 5) About 250,000 to 300,000 or more patients with disorders of consciousness still have some capacity to think and feel.

55. Which of the following words could replace the word "spurred" (line 19)?

- 1) serviced
- 2) imitated
- 3) indicated
- 4) informed
- 5) stimulated

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56. How are the ideas primarily developed? Through ...

- 1) reasoning
- 2) general analysis
- 3) specific examples
- 4) personal incidents
- 5) comparison and contrast

57. From where has the writer of this article mainly collected her information?

- 1) Nicholas Schiff's paper
- 2) Kat McGowan's article
- 3) Gilbert's research report
- 4) Joseph Giancino's paper
- 5) The Perri Schiavo Life and Hope Network

58. What was the attitude of the Head of Trauma Center toward his patients?

- 1) Tolerant
- 2) Disdainful
- 3) Affectionate
- 4) Sympathetic
- 5) Disappointed

59. What is the overall tone of this article?

- 1) Sincere and factual
- 2) Angry and sarcastic
- 3) Resentful and hopeless
- 4) Indifferent and scornful
- 5) Critical and informative

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60. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?

- 1) To state that McGowan was biased.
- 2) To verify that Terri would never recover.
- 3) To confirm the known status of Terri's brain.
- 4) To contrast McGowan's conclusion and that of other experts.
- 5) To confirm the reliability of the doctor who performed the autopsy.

SECTION III: WRITING

Part I Paragraph Organization

Directions: Choose the correct answers that show the logical sequences.

61. A. Collins had an aggressive cancer that responded well to a certain regimen of prompt chemotherapy.
 B. "That was really pretty devastating," recalls Collins, 66,
 C. But a severe shortage of one of the key drugs, he learned, would force a switch to less effective drugs to avoid interrupting treatment.
 D. His prognosis would worsen without the drug, cytarabine, from about a 70 percent chance of staying in remission for 10 years to "a tossup".
 E. a retired Viterbo University chemistry professor.

- 1) A-C-B-E-D
- 2) A-D-B-E-C
- 3) A-D-C-B-E
- 4) B-E-A-C-D
- 5) D-B-E-A-C

- 1) A-B-C-D-E
- 2) B-A-E-C-D
- 3) C-E-A-D-B
- 4) D-E-B-A-C
- 5) E-D-C-B-A

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64. A. A quarter of all deaths in 2007 occurred at home, according to a recent analysis by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention a jump of more than 50 percent in two decades.
- B. Not surprisingly, the deciding factor is often a person's desire, though research reveals that the wishes of family members can make all the difference.
- C. When the time finally comes, some 88 percent of Americans say they would prefer to die at home, though fully 63 percent of people aged 65 and older end their lives in a hospital or a nursing home.
- D. CDC data show, for example, that non-Hispanic whites in the US express a higher preference than Hispanics and blacks for dying at home and indeed do so in greater numbers.
- E. But it appears that paradigm is starting to shift.

- 1) A-C-D-B-E
- 3) C-E-A-B-D
- 5) D-B-E-C-A

- 2) A-E-D-B-C
- 4) C-E-B-A-D

65. A. The other problem is that once colleges get into big-time sports, corruption tends to follow.
- B. Only a handful of athletic departments actually pay for themselves.
- C. The rest rely on students' tuition and fees to help pay for coaches, trainers, equipment, and travel and lodging expenses for the players.
- D. High-powered athletic programs drain money from academics.
- E. A university has more football coaches (seven) than it has professors in its history department (four).

- 1) B-E-C-A-D
- 3) D-B-C-E-A
- 5) E-D-C-B-A

- 2) D-A-B-C-E
- 4) D-E-A-B-C

Part II Cloze Test (15 items)

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

Passage 1

Everyone these days should know how to use a computer. Normally, basic computer courses (66) _____ most continuing education programs. They (67) _____ and usually reasonably priced. These courses can usually be found in your district schools or community college, on evenings and weekends. Career retraining programs often offer computer courses for free or at a low fee for (68) _____ qualify. Check with your local Labor Department Office (69) _____ on these programs.

There are both online tutorials (70) _____. Don't worry if you don't have a computer. Many public libraries allow patrons (71) _____. Here are two websites that offer (72) _____.

66. 1) offer
2) offered at
3) are offered
4) are offering
5) are offered by
67. 1) convenient scheduled
2) conveniently schedule
3) scheduled conveniently
4) are convenient schedules
5) are conveniently scheduled
68. 1) that who
2) those are
3) which are
4) those who
69. 1) for more information
2) for many informations
3) with much information
4) about information more
5) with many more informations
70. 1) or available courses
2) and course available
3) but courses available
4) and courses available
5) but an available course

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- 71.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) used computers | 2) using computers |
| 3) use the computer | 4) to use their computers |
| 5) to be used the computers | |
- 72.
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) course online free | 2) course free online |
| 3) online courses free | 4) online-free courses |
| 5) free online courses | |

Passage 2

Singapore's average annual rainfall is more than (73) _____ of notoriously soggy Britain, (74) _____ the casual observer might be surprised to learn that the place has a shortage of drinking water. With around 7,000 people per square kilometer, Singapore is (75) _____ densely populated country in the world: Its land mass is (76) _____ its 5 million inhabitants with water.

One answer is to desalinate seawater. That, though, is expensive, so the Singaporean government is keen to find cheaper ways of doing it. And, (77) _____ a German company, it may have done so, for the company says its demonstration desalination plant on the island can turn seawater into drinking water using less than half the energy required by the most effective previous method.

(78) _____ human consumption, its salt content of approximately 3.5% must be cut to 0.5%. (79) _____ desalination plants do this in one of two ways. Some employ distillation, (80) _____ needs about 10 kilowatt-hour of energy per cubic meter of sea water processed. Other plants employ reverse osmosis. This process needs about 4kWh per cubic meter. The new system, by contrast, consumes 1.8 kWh per cubic meter.

- [illegible]

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75. 1) third most
2) third mostly
3) the most third
4) the third most
5) the mostly third

76. 1) to supply not large enough
2) large not enough to supply
3) not large enough to supply
4) large to supply not enough
5) not enough large to supply

77. 1) to collaborate
2) collaborated to
3) collaborating of
4) in collaboration with
5) with collaboration of

78. 1) For seawater to fit to
2) Seawater to make it fit
3) Making seawater fit by
4) Making fit seawater to
5) To make seawater fit for

79. 1) Exist
2) Existed
3) To exist
4) Existing
5) Existence

80. 1) that
2) what
3) which
4) whose
5) whenever

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