



สถาบันทดสอบทางการศึกษาแห่งชาติ (องค์การมหาชน)

## รหัสวิชา 13 วิชา ภาษาอังกฤษ

สอบวันอังคารที่ 28 กุมภาพันธ์ พ.ศ. 2549 เวลา 12.00 - 14.00 น.

ชื่อ-นามสกุล..... เลขที่นั่งสอบ.....  
สถานที่สอบ..... ห้องสอบ.....

### คำอธิบาย

- ข้อสอบมี 2 ตอน (24 หน้า) ตอนที่ 1 ข้อสอบปรนัย 4 ตัวเลือก จำนวน 70 ข้อ(ข้อ 1-70) หน้า 2-21  
ตอนที่ 2 ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อสอบปรนัย 4 ตัวเลือก จำนวน 10 ข้อ(ข้อ 71-80) หน้า 21-23  
ส่วนที่ 2 ข้อสอบอัตนัย หน้า 24
- ก่อนตอบคำถาม จงเขียนชื่อ-นามสกุล เลขที่นั่งสอบ สถานที่สอบ และห้องสอบ ลงในข้อสอบ
- จงเขียนชื่อ-นามสกุล วิชาที่สอบ วันที่สอบ สถานที่สอบ ห้องสอบ เลขที่บัตรประจำตัวประชาชน รหัสวิชา และเลขที่นั่งสอบ ในกระดาษคำตอบ พร้อมทั้งขีดเครื่องหมายกากบาททับตัวเลขในช่องสี่เหลี่ยมที่กำหนดไว้ให้ตรงกับตัวเลขที่เขียน ด้วยปากกาถูกเส้นหมึกดำ
- ในการตอบ ให้ใช้ปากกาถูกเส้นหมึกดำ ขนาด 0.5 มิลลิเมตรขึ้นไป  
ตอนที่ 1 และตอนที่ 2 ส่วนที่ 1 ให้ขีดเครื่องหมายกากบาททับตัวเลขในช่องสี่เหลี่ยมที่ตรงกับคำตอบที่ท่านเลือกในกระดาษคำตอบ (ห้ามขีดนอกช่องสี่เหลี่ยม) ในแต่ละข้อมีคำตอบที่ถูกต้องหรือเหมาะสมที่สุดเพียงคำตอบเดียว  
ตัวอย่าง ถ้าตัวเลือก 2 เป็นคำตอบที่ถูกต้อง ให้ทำดังนี้ 

1	X	3	4
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ถ้าต้องการเปลี่ยนตัวเลือกใหม่ ให้ทำเครื่องหมาย = ทับเครื่องหมาย x เดิม แล้วขีดเครื่องหมายกากบาททับตัวเลขใหม่ในช่องสี่เหลี่ยม เช่น ถ้าต้องการเปลี่ยนตัวเลือก 2 เป็นตัวเลือก 4 ให้ทำดังนี้ 

1	<del>X</del>	3	<del>X</del>
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ตอนที่ 2 ส่วนที่ 2 ให้เขียนคำตอบด้วยตัวบรรจงในกรอบที่กำหนดให้ในกระดาษคำตอบตอนที่ 2 ให้ชัดเจน
- ห้ามนำข้อสอบและกระดาษคำตอบออกจากห้องสอบ
- ไม่อนุญาตให้ผู้เข้าสอบออกจากห้องสอบก่อนเวลาสอบผ่านไป 1 ชั่วโมง 30 นาที

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารสงวนลิขสิทธิ์ของสถาบันทดสอบทางการศึกษาแห่งชาติ (องค์การมหาชน)

ห้ามเผยแพร่ อ้างอิง หรือ เฉลย ก่อนได้รับอนุญาต



**ANET I**

**Part One (70 points )**

**Items 1-15: Speaking (Conversations)**

**Directions: Choose the best answer.**

**Conversation I (Items 1-2)**

Maureen: The mail-carrier just brought a registered package for you. It's from Japan.

Wendy: I haven't been expecting anything. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_. I was told that she'd moved to Tokyo.

Maureen: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Wendy: Her husband is doing some research in biology.

1.    1. It will be forwarded.  
      2. It's the wrong address.  
      3. It can be a nice change.  
      4. It must be from my cousin, Betty.
2.    1. Who's she going with?  
      2. What's she doing there?  
      3. What does she do for a living?  
      4. How long has she been there?

**Conversation II (Items 3-7)**

Laura: 3 \_\_\_\_\_. Doing the test is horrible.

Donna: 4 \_\_\_\_\_. And what did your instructor  
      5 \_\_\_\_\_?

Laura: He said I have to work harder and see him more.

Donna: Why don't you 6 \_\_\_\_\_?

Laura: Do you really think so? I'm so nervous.

Donna: Sure, 7 \_\_\_\_\_.



3. 1. I'm doing well  
2. I've failed twice  
3. I got off to a flying start  
4. I took it as a grain of salt
4. 1. I'm feeling a bit out of sorts  
2. I'll never be able to clarify it.  
3. I really think it's at the deep end  
4. I know exactly what you're talking about
5. 1. talk 2. tell  
3. say 4. speak
6. 1. call it a day  
2. make a shot at it  
3. give it another try  
4. put your faith in it
7. 1. second to none  
2. two's company  
3. third time lucky  
4. first come, first serve

**Conversation III (Items 8-12)**

Salesman: Good morning, sir. Can I help you?

Customer: Yes, I'd like to return this blouse I bought here the other day.

Salesman: \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_, sir?

Customer: Not really. I bought this blouse for my daughter, but she has already had one. I'd like a refund.

Salesman: Oh, I'm afraid we don't have a refund policy. Would you like to look for another style or color for her, sir?





Customer: Mmmm. \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_. I'm afraid I might not be able to choose something that would fit her. \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_?

Salesman: Actually, if you have a receipt with you, you can exchange the blouse for anything you like in any department, say...you can get a shirt for yourself, \_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_ that its price is not more than the price of this blouse.

Customer: Oh great... \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_. Thank you.

8.
  1. Why don't you want it
  2. What do you want it for
  3. Was there a problem with it
  4. Why do you see the problem
9.
  1. I think so
  2. You are sure
  3. I won't agree
  4. I don't think so
10.
  1. What else
  2. What would I care
  3. What would you suggest me to do
  4. What a threat could I receive from this store
11.
  1. or please understand
  2. but please make sure
  3. and you have to certify
  4. and then I try to remember that



12. 1. I'll have a look  
2. I may remember it  
3. I doubt if I need to buy it  
4. You may have to look at it

**Conversation IV (Items 13-15)**

Waitress: Are you ready to order, sir?

Paul: We're new customers here, so \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_?

Waitress: Our specialty is seafood, sir.

Paul: \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_.

Waitress: How about beef, sir? We've got roasted beef, and a large selection of steak.

Paul: Well, I think I'll have beef curry and rice.

Waitress: That's excellent, sir.

Paul: Linda, would you like some fish?

Linda: That's my favorite. But \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_.

Waitress: Madam, may I recommend our seafood with Thai dressing?

Linda: Great. I like spicy dressing.

Waitress: Certainly, madam. Will you have it with rice?

Linda: Yes, please.

13. 1. Would you be nice to us  
2. Will you make a decision  
3. Can I have more information  
4. What specialty would you recommend



14. 1. Let's try it first  
2. Seafood is my favorite  
3. I'm not very fond of fish  
4. That's why there's no empty table

15. 1. I still have no idea  
2. I'm not served yet  
3. I've been here before  
4. I don't know about cooking

**Items 16-20: Speaking (Situational Dialogues)**

**Directions:** Choose the best answer.

16. Interviewer: How do you describe yourself?  
Jack: \_\_\_\_\_

1. I work in the office.  
2. I'm easy-going, romantic and a family man.  
3. I have to travel to the north of Thailand a lot  
4. I watch adventurous movie whenever I have time.

17. Sean: So we'll have a party on Friday and a meeting on Saturday. Is that agreed then?

Patrick: Wouldn't it be better to have them \_\_\_\_\_?

1. on the way  
2. come a long way  
3. the other way round  
4. to my way of thinking



18. Rose: What do you think of my new hairstyle?

Mary: \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Well, if you think so
2. Well, it looks okay to me
3. Well, it's coming on you
4. Well, it looks being treated

19. Steven: I'm still not satisfied with your work.

Martin: \_\_\_\_\_! I quit.

1. That does it
2. That'll be the day
3. That's just when you need it
4. That brings me to the point of being acceptable

20. Laura: I just got a raise.

Ann: \_\_\_\_\_!

1. Good luck
2. Good for you
3. Good to have you
4. Good talking to you

**Items 21-27: Vocabulary**

**Directions:** Choose the best answer.

21. Joe suffers from \_\_\_\_\_ so he never travels by subway.

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. xenophobia   | 2. arachnophobia  |
| 3. technophobia | 4. claustrophobia |





22. I love the sound of autumn, the red and brown leaves \_\_\_\_\_ in the trees when the wind blows.

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. rustling | 2. gasping    |
| 3. rumbling | 4. clattering |

23. We are back in business and more beautiful than ever—the hotel looks fantastic with the completely \_\_\_\_\_ reception, main-lobby, swimming pools and restaurants.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. rearranged  | 2. reproduced  |
| 3. refurbished | 4. regenerated |

24. Nothing builds confidence in a leader more than a willingness to take \_\_\_\_\_ for what happens during his time in office.

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. authority      | 2. liberty     |
| 3. responsibility | 4. credibility |

25. Since the rough waves and temperature of the water were enough to \_\_\_\_\_ anyone from going swimming, we returned to the cabin.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. prevent | 2. resist  |
| 3. dismiss | 4. protect |

26. Despite the fact that CTX bomb detectors were still fresh in the memory of the public, a new scandal has \_\_\_\_\_ about another important airport facility.

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. emerged  | 2. overwhelmed |
| 3. vanished | 4. approached  |





27. In spite of an expensive public education campaign, heart disease still kills a \_\_\_\_\_ number of people.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. minute     | 2. severe     |
| 3. tremendous | 4. collective |

**Items 28-35: Grammar and Structure**

**Directions: Choose the best answer**

28. The trade and current accounts have both fallen into deficits since the beginning of the year due to \_\_\_\_\_.

1. the stability of the economic growth in the world
2. the slowdown of the special scheme for technical transfer
3. the announcement of the success in the first phase of investment
4. the sharp increase in global oil prices and rising domestic demand

29. A female cowbird doesn't feed her babies; she nevertheless \_\_\_\_\_.

1. by responding to some sounds teaches them to sing by and ignoring others
2. responding to some sounds and ignoring others teaches them to sing by
3. to sing by teaches them responding to some sounds and ignoring others
4. teaches them to sing by responding to some sounds and ignoring others

30. Cornwall, a beautiful town in the south-west of England, is well-known \_\_\_\_\_.

1. either to arrive late or leave earlier
2. both for the agreement and consultation



3. neither for signing a contract nor building a factory
  4. not only for the surfers but also for the tourists all over the world
31. If a psychopath does something that hurts another person,  
\_\_\_\_\_.
1. reports a team of British psychiatrists
  2. he or she is less likely to feel remorse than other people
  3. the findings support previous research on antisocial behavior
  4. twins are often used by researchers investigating inherited traits
32. Women are more likely to strike than men because they take a more emotional attitude \_\_\_\_\_.
1. to problems at work
  2. it is a common feature
  3. which produce garment
  4. with a sense of play and work
33. For the health-conscious, 'organic vegetables' offer the best option  
\_\_\_\_\_.
1. how to indicate cleanliness
  2. where traders enjoy themselves
  3. when deciding to buy vegetables
  4. what helps identify useful vitamins
34. A shoplifter was arrested after security guards at a sports clothing shop \_\_\_\_\_.
1. charged her with intended robbery
  2. filed a complaint at the reception desk
  3. noticed her bulky attire despite the hot weather
  4. left her in the busy commercial heart of the city



35. The President of the Board had no support from the Committee;

1. therefore, he decided to resign
2. thus, the workers made an insurance claim
3. in addition, the company gained a lot of profit
4. furthermore, the share holders all voted for him

**Items 36-45: Cloze Test**

**Directions: Choose the best answer.**

Every kitchen needs a charcoal stove. Even though it looks dated and dirty, it does have its benefits and you will \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ to use it. First of all, it is great for \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ a long period of time, like making stock from pork bones and chewy chicken to be \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ noodles or clear soup or boiling chickens and ducks for Chinese festivals. All these things are much better done on a charcoal stove; you don't have to sit and watch it. If you forget it, the coal will slowly \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_, unlike gas stoves where the flame is \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ and if you forget it, the liquid will evaporate, or worse your food \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_. Secondly, the charcoal stove can be \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ to any location you like. Thirdly, when you grill beef, pork, chicken, shallots or chillies to make curry paste, a charcoal stove enhances the aroma and you can also control the heat quite easily. If your kitchen smells stale, sprinkle some instant coffee \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ the embers of charcoal in the stove. \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen with the doors and windows closed. Very soon all the stale smells \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 36. 1. take a look  | 2. avoid a meal     |
| 3. make no effort   | 4. find an occasion |
| 37. 1. stewing over | 2. stirring up      |
| 3. burning down     | 4. boiling over     |





- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 38. 1. used with       | 2. mixed up on       |
| 3. cooked by           | 4. extracted from    |
| 39. 1. burn itself out | 2. break itself up   |
| 3. pass itself down    | 4. blow itself away  |
| 40. 1. eternal         | 2. constant          |
| 3. ceaseless           | 4. persistent        |
| 41. 1. melt down       | 2. blow out          |
| 3. dry itself off      | 4. burn to a crisp   |
| 42. 1. looked on       | 2. put up            |
| 3. moved around        | 4. knocked out       |
| 43. 1. through         | 2. onto              |
| 3. below               | 4. inside            |
| 44. 1. Throw it over   | 2. Clean it out of   |
| 3. Leave it in         | 4. Take it away      |
| 45. 1. will be gone    | 2. should be reduced |
| 3. can be the same     | 4. might be exceeded |

**Items 46-55: Short Passages**

**Directions:** Choose the best answer.

**Passage I (Items 46-50)**

The basis of most jokes is that, at the punch line, something disastrous or painful happens to someone. In effect, the unexpected ending 'frightens' our brain, and we laugh with sounds similar to a chimp warning others of imminent danger. Even though we consciously know that the joke is not a real event, our laugh releases endorphins for self-aesthesis as if the joke was a real event. If it





was a real event, we may go into crying mode and the body would also release its endorphins. Crying is often an extension of a laughing bout and is why, in a serious emotional crisis, such as hearing about a death, a person who cannot mentally accept the death, may begin laughing. When the reality hits, the laughter turns to crying.

46. What would be the best heading for this article?

1. How Jokes Work
2. Humor Heals and Sells
3. Laughing Till You Cry
4. When to Laugh and Cry

47. Why does the writer mention about a chimp's action?

1. To argue why a chimp is clever
2. To explain the horror of the jungle
3. To give an example of an animal pattern
4. To compare with the human's brain functions

48. In the context of this article, what are you dealing with when you laugh?

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Pain   | 2. Happiness |
| 3. Danger | 4. Reality   |

49. Which of the following **does not** illustrate a serious emotional crisis?

1. A death in a family
2. A change of part-time job
3. A collapse of school buildings
4. A failure in an entrance examination



50. According to the writer, why can a person laugh when hearing about a sad event? Because \_\_\_\_\_.

1. he finds it funny
2. he can't accept the news
3. he makes a fool of himself
4. he doesn't know what to do

**Passage II (Items 51-55)**

The flow of mail, documents and packages has become increasingly diverse, containing everything from bills and e-statements to direct mail and goods like DVDs.

In fact, it has become so complex that some key players have coined a new term, the mailstream, to better describe this dynamic amalgam of data, processes and technology.

But out of complexity has come opportunity. A growing number of business leaders have transformed their mailstream into a profit engine—with help from Pitney Bowes.

We're the only company that offers end-to-end mailstream solutions, from data management to personalized document creation, production and distribution. They can make your business mail more effective, efficient, and personal than you may have thought possible.

The result: increased customer acquisition, retention and loyalty. Significantly decreased costs. And, ultimately, higher profits.

So as you can see, the question is no longer "what's a mailstream?" It's "when can I start profiting from them?"

Visit [pb.com/mailstream](http://pb.com/mailstream) to learn more.

51. Where would you find this piece of writing?

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A news report | 2. A book review     |
| 3. A magazine ad | 4. A journal article |



52. Which of the following is the target reader?

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Housewives  | 2. Graduates     |
| 3. Businessmen | 4. Technologists |

53. Which of the following term is being defined?

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Mailstream   | 2. Amalgam      |
| 3. Pitney Bowes | 4. E-statements |

54. What does the word "them" in "When can I start profiting from them?" refer to?

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Costs     | 2. Mailstreams |
| 3. Solutions | 4. Processes   |

55. What would you do if the message got into you?

1. Learn more about Pitney Bowes
2. Look for an answer in direct mail
3. Profit more by using a profit engine
4. Train people to grasp the opportunity





**Items 56-65: Reading (A Long Passage)****Directions: Choose the best answer.**

Can't remember phone numbers? Worried about an upcoming exam or desperately want to give up smoking? In future, the answer will be simple : just pop a pill. The idea that an **array** of easily available, addiction-free drugs could be used to improve memory or increase intelligence is the stuff of science fiction dystopia--in "Brave New World", Aldous Huxley created a whole planet under the spell of a pleasure drug called Soma.

But a new report by leading scientists in the fields of psychology and neuroscience argues that, very soon, there really will be a pill for every ill.

"It is possible that advances could usher in a new era of drug use without addiction," says the report by Foresight, Britain's science-based think-tank.

"In a world that is increasingly non-stop and competitive, the individual's use of such substances may move from the fringe to the norm."

Drugs that work on the brain are already common--many people can hardly begin their days without the mind-sharpening effects of caffeine or nicotine.

The British government's chief scientific adviser, Sir David King, says that brain enhancing drugs developed to treat diseases such as Alzheimer's are likely to find increased use among healthy people looking to improve their perception, memory, planning or judgment.

Ritalin, prescribed to children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, is sometimes used by healthy people to enhance **their** mental performance. Modafinil, a drug developed to treat narcolepsy, has been shown to reduce impulsiveness and help people focus on problems.

"It improves working memory--your ability to remember telephone numbers--it gives you an extra digit or two," says Prof Trevor Robbins, and experimental psychologist at Britain's Cambridge University and an author of the Foresight report.





56. What should be the best title of this passage?

1. A pill for every ill
2. Addiction-free drugs
3. Ways to improve memory
4. How to cure Alzheimer disease

57. Which statement is TRUE according to the passage?

1. Drugs can improve memory but many have side effects.
2. The brain-enhancing drugs tend to be more widely used.
3. Robbins is the name of a scientist who develops the pill.
4. At present, scientists have already discovered medicines to increase intelligence.

58. According to the passage, which of the following **cannot** be helped by drugs?

1. Solving problems
2. Making judgment
3. Improving memory
4. Becoming more anxious

59. Which of the following IS NOT the name of drug?

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Soma      | 2. Ritalin  |
| 3. Modafinil | 4. Dystopia |

60. What does the word "array" mean?

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Usage    | 2. Collection |
| 3. Standard | 4. Response   |



61. What does the word “**their**” refer to?

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Normal children's    | 2. Sick people's    |
| 3. Hyperactive children | 4. Healthy people's |

62. What does a psychologist deal with?

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Physical health | 2. Mental health |
| 3. Heart disease   | 4. Brain disease |

63. What is the purpose of the writer?

1. To persuade people to buy new drugs
2. To compare new drugs with the old ones
3. To inform us about the advancement of drugs
4. To give reasons why new products are popular

64. What can be inferred from the passage?

1. New drugs are more effective and reliable.
2. People tend to keep good health by taking drugs.
3. The writer convinced healthy people to take drugs.
4. Many existing drugs will be used in healthy people to help mental performance.

65. Which of the following best indicates the writer's opinions towards the new drug?

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Neutral  | 2. Favorable   |
| 3. Doubtful | 4. Judgemental |



### Items 66-70: Speed Reading

**Directions:** Choose the best answer.

#### Christmas in Malaysia

In Malaysia, Christmas is celebrated on a small scale. This is because only 10% of the population are Christians and the majority of people are Muslim. However, in the last 10 years businesses have taken the opportunity to promote the event to sell more goods and to hold lots of end-of-year sales. Christmas Day is the only public holiday in Malaysia.

#### Christmas in Sweden

Christmas is a very important holiday in Sweden because it is the celebration of Jesus's birth. Several weeks before Christmas Eve people decorate the streets and shops. Families decorate their houses by setting up stars and candles in their windows, placing red table cloths on their tables, put out Santa Claus and decorating all their houses in red. EVERY family has a green tree in their house that they decorated and place presents underneath it. Some people sing Christmas carols and dance around the tree on Christmas Eve.

#### Christmas in England

Christmas is celebrated in England with people giving and receiving present to family and friends. Many people share a Christmas meal of roast turkey, roast potatoes and a large choice of vegetables followed by Christmas Pudding and Mince pies. They may also organize parties where beer, wine and sometimes champagne are served. Not many people go out at Christmas, unless they are going to families as on Christmas Day no shops or amusements are open.

#### Christmas in Australia

Christmas preparations in Australia begin early in December when people put up decorations in their houses which include door wreaths, artificial Christmas trees, nativity scenes and send Christmas cards to friends and relatives. Many start shopping for gifts and baking Christmas cakes and puddings. People who have real Christmas trees put them up with lights and decorations closer to Christmas Day. Shopping Centres and large Department stores always have Santa Claus sitting in a special chair handing out small gifts to children. Lots of different Christmas carols are played in Shopping Centres, schools and churches. School holidays start about this time of the year. On Christmas Eve some people go to church at midnight. Others go early on Christmas morning. Children believe that Santa Claus comes in the night and places their presents under their Christmas tree so they get up very early to open the presents. They often leave a glass of Coca Cola or milk for him and some carrots for his reindeers.





**Christmas in America**

Christmas trees with special ornaments and an angel on top and other decorations are put up in homes about one month before Christmas Day. Electric candles are hung in windows and greenery (some fake and some real) in other places. Christmas stockings are hung on the mantle of the fire place, one for each member of the family including pets. Some families also place a nativity scene under the tree with the gifts which are usually opened on Christmas morning. When children are in bed on Christmas eve Santa Claus flies through the night in his magic sleigh pulled by reindeers, lands on the roof tops, slides down the chimney and fills the stockings with small gifts and bones and treats for pets. The true reason Christmas is celebrated is for the birth of Jesus Christ, the Savior of all.

**Christmas in Germany**

Christmas in Germany starts early. People light one candle on every Sunday and have a "Adventskalender". On the 6<sup>th</sup> of December they have St. Nicola's Day, but they still have to go to school. On the day before Christmas families decorate their own Christmas trees with candles, balls and tinsel. On the evening of the 24<sup>th</sup> December families give gifts to family members and friends. They also sing Christmas carols and eat lots of yummy food like ducks with dumplings.

66. What kind of beverages do people leave for Santa Claus?

1. Wine
2. Beer
3. Champagne
4. Coca Cola or milk

67. Which two countries depict the true spirit of Christmas celebration?

1. Sweden and America
2. Malaysia and England
3. England and Germany
4. Australia and Sweden







68. Which of the following is not included in Christmas celebrations in different countries?

1. Going to Midnight Mass
2. Going Trick or Treating
3. Hanging stockings by the chimney
4. Giving something as a present to someone

69. Which description DOES NOT explain the house decoration on Christmas?

1. Christmas in Sweden
2. Christmas in England
3. Christmas in Australia
4. Christmas in America

70. Why is a Christmas celebration not a big event in some places?

1. Because it is only a public holiday.
2. Because the number of Christians is very small.
3. Because the end-of-year sales are promoted instead.
4. Because businesses are not popular in the last 10 years.

### Part Two: (30 Points)

**Items 71-80: Error Identification (10 Points)**

**Directions:** Choose the number that indicates the mistake in each item.

71. The sukhothai gold chain is famous for its use of the basketry technique to knit the gold threads together and unique because it was inspired by the artisan.



72. Males whose index <sup>1</sup>finger are shorter than their ring fingers received more of the hormone <sup>2</sup>during gestation, and <sup>3</sup>show a greater tendency towards physical aggression as <sup>4</sup>adults.
73. <sup>1</sup>To most of us, the flu is a <sup>2</sup>nuisance and annual disease, which mutates so fast that no one ever becomes <sup>3</sup>fully immune, and a new vaccine <sup>4</sup>has to make each year.
74. <sup>1</sup>One by one, the islands of Hawaii <sup>2</sup>was born from the <sup>3</sup>volcano hot spot that <sup>4</sup>still fires eruptions on the big island.
75. <sup>1</sup>In a historical first, there are now as <sup>2</sup>many overnourished people <sup>3</sup>as undernourished around the world, requiring us to deal with obesity on <sup>4</sup>such global scale.



76. For animals that spend <sup>1</sup> most off their living and feeding <sup>2</sup> on the <sup>3</sup> ice—notably polar bears and ringed seals—the continuous loss <sup>4</sup> of sea ice could be catastrophic.
77. While everyone <sup>1</sup> knows of <sup>2</sup> Thailand's beautiful orchids, the country <sup>3</sup> is also <sup>4</sup> home to variety of roses, lotus blossoms and wild flowers.
78. In an era of continual <sup>1</sup> technological development, education <sup>2</sup> has become <sup>3</sup> a dynamic, lifelong endeavor where learning and adaptation is <sup>4</sup> an ongoing process.
79. But in the months that followed these calamities <sup>1</sup> , <sup>2</sup> the troubles that haunted these places—poverty, corruption, religious strife — <sup>3</sup> have <sup>4</sup> returned faster than the families that lived there : impeding recovery.
80. We usually interpret someone's quick nose touch <sup>1</sup> as <sup>2</sup> an itch, or that <sup>3</sup> when they rest their hand on their face—they are deeply interested in us, <sup>4</sup> without ever suspecting that we're boring them to death.



**Items 81-100: Composition (20 Points)**

**Directions:** Read the text and write about 70-140 words in length answering the following questions.

*What do you think of all the questions asked in the song? And do you agree with the only answer given in the Refrain? Why and Why not?*

*Whatever will be will be*

When I was just a little girl  
I asked my mother what will I be.  
Will I be pretty, will I be rich?  
Here's what she said to me.

**Refrain:** Que sera sera  
Whatever will be, will be.  
The future's not ours to see  
Que sera sera.

When I grew up and fell in love  
I asked my sweetheart what lies ahead.  
Will we have rainbows day after day?  
Here's what he said to me.  
(Refrain)

When I have children of my own  
They ask their mother what will I be.  
Will I be handsome, will I be rich?  
I tell them tenderly.  
(Refrain)

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