

# คำชี้แจง

แบบทดสอบนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อวัดความรู้ความเข้าใจในเนื้อหาวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ โดยจะนำผลที่ได้ไปใช้ประกอบการพิจารณาคัดเลือกบุคคลเข้าศึกษาในสถาบันอุดมศึกษาในระบบรับตรง ปีการศึกษา 2560

รายละเอียดแบบทดสอบ แบบทดสอบฉบับนี้มี 38 หน้า จำนวน 80 ข้อ

วิธีการตอบ ให้ใช้ดินสอดำ 2B ระบายในวงกลมที่เป็นคำตอบในกระดาษคำตอบ

เกณฑ์การให้คะแนน (คะแนนเต็ม 100 คะแนน)

ข้อ 1-80 ข้อละ 1.25 คะแนน

## ข้อปฏิบัติในการสอบ

1. เขียนชื่อ-นามสกุล เลขที่นั่งสอบ สถานที่สอบ และห้องสอบ บนหน้าปกแบบทดสอบ
2. ตรวจสอบชื่อ-นามสกุล เลขที่นั่งสอบ รหัสวิชาที่สอบ เลขประจำตัวประชาชน 13 หลัก ในกระดาษคำตอบว่าตรงกับตัวผู้เข้าสอบหรือไม่ กรณีที่ไม่ตรงให้แจ้งผู้คุมสอบ เพื่อขอกระดาษคำตอบสำรอง แล้วกรอก/ ระบายให้ถูกต้องสมบูรณ์
3. อ่านคำแนะนำวิธีการตอบข้อสอบให้เข้าใจ แล้วตอบข้อสอบด้วยตนเองและไม่เอื้อให้ผู้อื่นคัดลอกคำตอบได้
4. เมื่อสอบเสร็จ ให้สอดกระดาษคำตอบไว้ในแบบทดสอบ
5. ไม่อนุญาตให้ผู้เข้าสอบออกจากห้องสอบ ก่อนหมดเวลาสอบ
6. ไม่อนุญาตให้ผู้คุมสอบเปิดอ่านข้อสอบ

## SECTION I: LISTENING & SPEAKING (20 items)

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

**Dialogue 1:** In the study room, Dan is talking with Pol about their grades.

- Dan: Hi Pol. How did you do on your research paper? I got an 'A'.  
Pol: \_\_\_1\_\_\_. Look! I got an 'F'. The teacher said that I plagiarized it.  
Dan: \_\_\_2\_\_\_. Well, the writing looks much better than your usual work.  
Pol: I copied and pasted it from a website. That's why.  
Dan: But you can't do that! \_\_\_3\_\_\_!  
Pol: Well, it's a research paper. \_\_\_4\_\_\_ to get the information?  
Dan: It's OK to use information from the Internet but you still have to write it in your own words. You also need to include the source of the information. \_\_\_5\_\_\_, you are stealing someone else's ideas.  
Pol: Huh. I never thought about it that way. I won't do it again.

1. 1. Here's to you  
2. There it goes  
3. Here is mine  
4. Same here  
5. Here goes nothing
2. 1. Give me a hand  
2. Let me see  
3. It's a lot beyond me  
4. I can't see it happening  
5. I couldn't be happier for you



3.
  1. They are tricky
  2. It's practical
  3. You're convincing
  4. This is biased
  5. That's cheating
  
4.
  1. Where am I supposed
  2. What on earth is going on
  3. When to stand up for oneself
  4. Why in the world
  5. How often will I be charged
  
5.
  1. However \*
  2. Meanwhile
  3. Subsequently
  4. Otherwise
  5. Similarly



**Dialogue 2:** In the common room, Earl, Farth and Elm are discussing about what to do for their class assignment.

Earl: OK guys -- we need to come up with an idea for our "inventions that changed the world" assignment. \_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_

Earth: \_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_ we should present about the smart phone. Everyone uses one of those these days.

Elm: What about the toilet?

Earl: \_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_! Who would want to present about that?

Elm: Well, you mentioned things that everyone uses.

Earl: You know, that idea is really not so crazy. Before there were toilets, sanitation was really bad.

Elm: \_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_. And people died of diseases all the time because of that.

Earth: Hmm. OK then. Actually, everyone else will probably be presenting about new gadgets. We'll be the ones \_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_!

6.
  1. What idea?
  2. What's the right idea?
  3. Put ideas in your head.
  4. All in your head.
  5. Any ideas?

7.
  1. I doubt
  2. I think
  3. I like
  4. I wish
  5. I refuse



8. 1. You take a joke too seriously  
2. You seem lost and funny  
3. You're taking it for granted  
4. You've got to be kidding me  
5. You don't seem to pay attention
9. 1. I don't think so  
2. It's your turn  
3. That's right  
4. There is no such thing  
5. This is of little interest to me
10. 1. rocking the boat  
2. beating around the bush  
3. getting out of control  
4. feeling under the weather  
5. thinking outside the box



**Dialogue 3:** In the cafeteria, Ake is telling Rob about his health.

- Rob: Hi Ake. \_\_\_11\_\_\_?
- Ake: I'm a little worried. I was just reading about a terrible illness on the Internet and I think I might have caught it.
- Rob: Really? \_\_\_12\_\_\_?
- Ake: It's from Africa and \_\_\_13\_\_\_. The symptoms include fatigue, vomiting, and a fever. You can get it from mosquitoes.
- Rob: Yeah, I think \_\_\_14\_\_\_. But do you have those symptoms?
- Ake: No, \_\_\_15\_\_\_. But I am tired a lot. And I have a runny nose.
- Rob: That sounds a little more like a cold to me. You should take some vitamin C and get some rest.
- Ake: Huh. That's exactly what my mom told me to do.
11. 1. How come  
2. How about that  
3. How do you do?  
4. How so  
5. How are you doing?
12. 1. What is it  
2. What's happening  
3. What is keeping you  
4. What can I say  
5. What's what



13. 1. it's really no big deal  
 2. it's larger than life  
 3. it's very deadly  
 4. it's safety first  
 5. it's no use
14. 1. I may be taking sides  
 2. I have been in the game  
 3. I do mention it  
 4. I've heard about that one  
 5. I'll drop it
15. 1. not all there  
 2. not really  
 3. not enough  
 4. not hot  
 5. not worth the trouble



**Dialogue 4:** In the coffee shop, Rose and Peter are talking about music.

- Rose: Do you know what song that is playing on the radio? \_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_  
 Peter: Yeah, that's a great tune. It's 'You say it best when you say nothing at all' by Ronan Keating.  
 Rose: It's a beautiful song, but that doesn't really \_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_ - does it? How can you say something well if \_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_?  
 Peter: Ha ha. That is kind of funny, I guess. I think he means that sometimes you don't have to speak to express your feelings.  
 Rose: Huh, I suppose that's true. I'm surprised you like this song though.  
 Peter: Really? \_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_?  
 Rose: Because your taste in music is usually terrible.  
 Peter: Grrr! If I don't say anything now, can you guess \_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_?
16. 1. What a drag!  
 2. This is it.  
 3. I'm really into it.  
 4. It's nerve-wrecking.  
 5. That's the last straw.
17. 1. make it through  
 2. make sense  
 3. make it big  
 4. make fun of him  
 5. make up



18. 1. you keep your voice down  
2. you say a lot  
3. you are careful about hidden meaning  
4. you just play on words  
5. you don't say anything
19. 1. Why's that  
2. Why don't you  
3. Why not you  
4. Why bother  
5. Why make waves
20. 1. where I'm travelling  
2. when I'm listening  
3. what I know  
4. how I'm feeling  
5. why I go there



**SECTION II: READING (40 ITEMS)**

**Part One: Graph and Ad (8 items)**

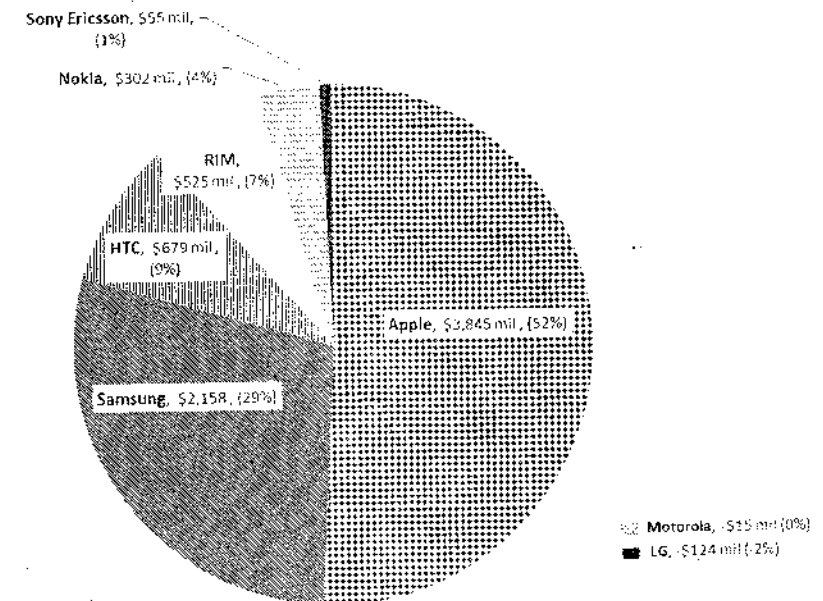
**Directions: Choose the best answers to the questions using the information given.**

The story of Android vs IOS is a long and storied tale. While people might like using the IOS more, it's undeniable that Android has been killing it in the market share arena.

This is important because developers want to be the first ones on the biggest platforms so that their apps can draw the largest possible audience. While many would argue that the best apps are currently on IOS, it might not be this way for long.

Here is a chart of mobile company profits that illustrates the market share battle between IOS and Android, as well as other interesting tidbits along the way.

**Share of Industry Profits For Leading Mobile Companies**



21. What does the writer mean by saying "The story of Android vs IOS is a long and storied tale."?
1. Their fighting for the market share is unreal.
  2. The writer's story is more real than any other story.
  3. Android and IOS have been fighting for the market share for a long time.
  4. Android and IOS created their own story for marketing strategy.
  5. Android and Apple companies have told many false stories about each other.
22. Which company has the highest profits?
1. Samsung
  2. Apple
  3. Motorola
  4. HTC
  5. RIM
23. What can we learn from the chart?
1. Samsung's annual profits were increasing tremendously.
  2. Apple gained higher profits this year than last year.
  3. HTC had the smallest share of profits.
  4. Sony Ericsson earned the smallest market share.
  5. RIM earned lower profits than Nokia.
24. Which statement is TRUE according to the passage?
- ✓ 1. Apple was more expensive than any other company.
  2. Samsung's share was less than a quarter of the total profits.
  3. Motorola and LG were meant as the tidbits by the writer.
  4. Motorola was the most prestigious among all.
  - × 5. Nokia had more profits than RIM and HTC.



**Directions: Read the advertisement and choose the best answers to the questions.**

Installed with a great number of sensors, iPhone, the smartphones of 2016 are going to be better at sensing your energy levels, your heart rate, the oxygen in your blood and even your mood. With iPhone, you will be able to see more advanced atmosphere measurements being taken by these handsets, giving you more accurate weather forecasts, and quality readings and more. Available this Summer, priced at US\$450-US\$500.

25. What does this ad focus on?
1. Users' well-being
  2. On the spot forecast
  3. Some specific functions of iPhone
  4. Welfare of buyers
  5. The best phone award of the year
26. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the ad about the iPhone?
1. Its hi-tech monitoring ✓
  2. Its advanced features ✓
  3. Its innovative style ✓
  4. Its atmosphere measurement ✓
  5. Its sensors



27. Which of the following is **TRUE** about iPhone?

1. It provides standard accuracy.
2. It gives mental readings.
3. It is sold at all medical supply stores.
4. It is not available in Spring, 2016.
5. It is strictly only for superior atmosphere measurements.

28. Who would be most interested in iPhone's sensor feature?

1. Health conscious people
2. Hospital-in-patients
3. Sensitive buyers
4. Weather forecasters
5. Young pharmacists



**Part Two: Joke and News (10 items)**

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

**Passage 1**

There was an elderly couple who in their old age noticed that they were getting a lot more forgetful, so they decided to go to the doctor. The doctor told them that they should start writing things down so they wouldn't forget. They went home and the old lady told her husband to get her a bowl of ice cream. "You might want to write it down," she said. The husband said, "No, I can remember that you want a bowl of ice cream." She then told her husband she wanted a bowl of ice cream with whipped cream. "Write it down," she told him, and again he said, "No, no, I can remember; you want a bowl of ice cream with whipped cream." Then the old lady said she wanted a bowl of ice cream with whipped cream and a cherry on top. "Write it down," she told her husband and again he said, "No, I got it. You want a bowl of ice cream with whipped cream and a cherry on top." So he went to get the ice cream and spent an unusually long time in the kitchen, over 30 minutes. He came out to his wife and handed her a plate of eggs and bacon. The old wife stared at the plate for a moment, then looked at her husband and asked, "Where's the toast?" *toast*

29. Where did this scene take place?

1. At the doctor's office
2. At home
3. At an ice cream parlor
4. At a coffee shop
5. At the supermarket



30. Why did the couple go to see the doctor?

1. To cure their diseases ×
2. To ask for some medicine >
3. To buy some ice cream.
4. To get help for their forgetfulness
5. To prevent them from discases

31. What did the wife first ask her husband to bring her?

1. A toast
2. A cherry
3. An ice cream
4. Whipped cream
5. An egg and bacon

32. What did the husband actually bring to his wife?

1. The toast
2. A plate of eggs and bacon
3. A bowl of ice cream
4. Whipped cream on top of the cherries
5. The toast and the cherries

33. In the end, who was forgetful?

1. Only the husband
2. Only the wife
3. Both the husband and the wife
4. The doctor
5. The ice cream seller



**Passage 2**

SEOUL -- Pedestrians glued to their smartphones were given something else to look at this week, as officials in Seoul launched a safety campaign to keep them from walking into busy traffic.

A sign advising pedestrians of the dangers of using smartphones while walking has been displayed at an intersection in central Seoul since June 22, 2016.

In a bid to reduce the number of people either stepping carelessly into oncoming traffic or slamming into each other on the sidewalk, officials in Seoul -- one of the world's most wired cities -- have begun installing the first batch of 300 warning signs this week in five locations across the capital.

"We picked locations with the highest number of young pedestrians since the majority of smartphone users are in their teens to their 30s," Kim Ooc-Kyeong, a Seoul city official in charge of the project, told AFP on Wednesday.

Some signs are attached to traffic light poles and depict a person looking at his smartphone as he is about to be hit by a car.

But given that the target audience are people who wouldn't look up from their screens to see such warnings, other signs have been plastered on the actual sidewalk.

But neither type of warning seemed to have registered with locals interviewed at lunchtime by AFP.

Seoul plans to monitor the effectiveness of the signs until the end of the year before deciding whether to expand the project.





34. What is the main idea of this news?

1. Most of smartphone users in Seoul are teenagers.
2. Seoul has launched a pilot project to keep smartphone users safe.
3. Using smartphones while driving is the main cause of car accidents in Seoul.
4. South Korean people have the serious problem of smartphone addiction.
5. The increasing number of road accidents in Seoul are related to smartphone users.

35. Which of the following is part of the safety campaign in Seoul?

1. Attach warning signs to the traffic light poles.
2. Prohibit using smartphones while walking in the street.
3. Install traffic lights at the crossing points in the downtown area.
4. Conduct a pilot study to find out the main cause of the road accidents.
5. Interview pedestrians about their awareness of the traffic signs.

36. Which statement is **TRUE** according to the news?

1. The warning signs plastered on the sidewalk are easily noticed.
2. Most of South Korean smartphones users are in the age range of 30 to 40.
3. 'Distracted pedestrians' is the number one leading cause of road accidents in Seoul.
4. Seoul is regarded as one of the world's most wired cities because of the increasing number of road accidents.
5. The campaign's main purpose is to alert walkers to the dangers of using smartphones while walking onto busy roads.



37. Based on the interview with locals by AFP, what can be concluded about the campaign?

1. The warning signs were noticeable to the pedestrians.
2. Most smartphone users were still unaware of the warning signs.
3. The government will expand the project for another year.
4. Most Korean smartphone users paid attention to the campaign.
5. The campaign is expected to reduce the number of accidents.

38. Which of the following can best describe Seoul?

1. Modern architecture
2. Mixture of cultures
3. Vibrant night life
4. Colorful history and scenic attractions
5. High technology





Part Three: Articles (22 items)

Passage 1

A crew of researchers is working on a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) project aimed at learning why Minnesota's moose are dying in such great numbers. Glenn DelGiudice, an adjunct associate professor in the University of Minnesota's Department of Fisheries, Wildlife, and Conservation Biology, leads the portion of the study that focuses on calves.

Out in the field, his students take turns swinging a VHF receiver antenna to pick up the staccato mortality signal from a calf's radio collar. The collar had gone into "mort mode" at 4.13 p.m. the day before, meaning the animal hadn't moved in six hours. On the previous day, the calf and its mother had moved, though not much – they were probably foraging on the lake shore. Then the tracking data changed. The mother appeared to race deep into the woods, then return to the stationary calf, then hurry back and forth again.

"This is where I think trouble happened," graduate student Bill Severud had said back at the field station. He pointed to lines superimposed on a Bing map on his computer. "She came back to the kill site a second and a third time." The tracks on the screen appear to tell a tale of panic and sorrow.

It's late June, the sun strong. The forest seems filled with hot breath. DelGiudice and crew follow the shore toward the far end of the lake, where the collar is still transmitting. Then Tom Enright calls, "We got our kill site!" Wading carefully through the sedges, they find a scapula, a chip of rib, an ear tag, and a pile of ripe digested browse and milk with the remains of the calf's stomach. "Oh, nice!" DelGiudice says with startling enthusiasm.

"Not much is left! You can imagine wolves converging on them out here— (the moose) sinking in the muck!"



A call comes from the end of the lake. Tom Enright and volunteer Ben Butler have found part of the skull and jaw, cleaned of meat. The radio collar lies nearby, where a wolf likely dropped it.

For these scientists, piecing together the final hours of one calf's life is part of a much larger effort to understand the precipitous decline of Minnesota's moose population, which, by some estimates, could drop to zero in this decade. Through previous studies, they know the moose are dying at unsustainable rate. But they don't know why -- or how to stop it.

By Greg Breining

39. What is the purpose of the DNR project?

1. To study wild life habitat
2. To learn why the moose are dying
3. To do environmental research
4. To understand moose behavior
5. To test new tracking equipment



40. Who is the team leader?
1. Glenn DelGuidice
  2. Bill Steverud
  3. Tom Enright
  4. Ben Butler
  5. Greg Breining
41. What were the calf and its mother probably doing on the shore?
1. Fighting enemies
  2. Enjoying the sun
  3. Looking for food
  4. Having fun
  5. Seeking shelter
42. Which of the following would **NOT** be included in the “**tale of panic and sorrow**” (line 17)?
1. The wolves attack the calf and its mother.
  2. The calf get torn apart into pieces.
  3. The mother runs into the woods.
  4. The mother comes back twice to the scene of the crime.
  5. The calf and its mother are moving, but not much.
43. How does the scientist interpret the moment the collar shows “**mort mode**” (line 9)?
1. The calf is dying.
  2. The calf is moving slowly.
  3. The calf is running.
  4. The calf is eating.
  5. The calf is resting.
44. How would you describe DelGuidice when he says “**Oh, nice**” (line 23)?
1. Depressed
  2. Confused
  3. Inhumane
  4. Puzzled
  5. Excited



### Passage 2

Most Europeans are, on average, at their happiest since the financial crisis. In 2008, 76% of EU citizens said they were satisfied with their lives. That number is now 80%, according to the Eurobarometer survey, which has tracked self-reported happiness for over four decades. Those in northern European countries, such as Denmark and Sweden, are consistently the most content. But some countries have bucked the trend. According to Ruut Veenhoven, a professor at Erasmus University in Rotterdam who has been analyzing data on happiness for decades, people in Greece and Portugal have become gloomier over the past three decades (although they have started to perk up over the past few years).

Some general themes stand out. According to Eurostat, the EU’s statistical office, the only metric consistently correlated with European happiness is relative income. Moving one step up the income ladder increases happiness in every country in the EU; the difference in happiness between the bottom quintile and the second quintile is the largest. European men tend to be slightly happier than women, though not in Britain or Denmark. Those who go to university tend to be happier (not controlling for income).

But some big differences also emerge. Europeans are generally happier when they are younger. However, richer countries see an uptick of joyfulness in old age: Germans are happier when they are over 75 years old than when they are between 25 and 34, and the Swiss are happier when they are over 75 than when they are teenagers. (Britons, Swedes and Danes are happiest when they are between 65 and 74.) The Portuguese seem to have the worst mid-life crises, whereas Greeks, Bulgarians, Romanians and Slovenians all become glummer as they get older.



Where and how Europeans live also determines their happiness. In all countries, people are least happy if they live on their own. By the same token, in most countries those with children tend to be happier, with the exception of Britain, Denmark, Ireland and Switzerland, where people tend to be happier when childless. Overall, Europeans tend to be most content if they live in towns or suburbs as opposed to cities or rural areas. Northern Europeans tend to be cheerier the farther they are from cities (and hence from other people). In most parts of southern and eastern Europe, however, the opposite is true.

45. Which question is answered in paragraph 1?

1. Why are the Greeks and the Portuguese unhappy?
2. How was the Eurobarometer developed?
3. Why are European citizens satisfied with their lives now?
4. What was the result of the analysis of Professor Veenhoven?
5. How long did it take Professor Veenhoven to analyze the data on happiness for this study?

46. What can be inferred from paragraph 1?

1. Professor Veenhoven is the most reliable researcher for happiness data.
2. The financial crisis had no effect on most Europeans.
3. People in northern European countries are happier than those in the south.
4. Erasmus University offers a lot of scholarships.
5. Greece and Portugal suffered the most from the financial crisis.



47. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?

1. Europeans are generally happier when they are younger.
2. German and Swiss people are happy when they are over 75.
3. Europeans in rich countries are happy when they are old.
4. There are big differences between the elderly and the youth.
5. Europeans in poor countries suffer when they are old.

48. According to paragraph 4, which of the following statements is TRUE?

1. People with children in all European countries are happy.
2. The Britons and the Danes without children seem happier.
3. Northern Europeans prefer living in big cities.
4. People in southern and eastern Europe like to live in suburbs.
5. No matter where and how Europeans live, they tend to be happy.

49. Which of the following was NOT looked at in the research about European people's happiness?

1. Income
2. Sex
3. Age
4. Occupation
5. Living arrangements.

50. To support his findings, what does the writer depend chiefly on?

1. Research data
2. Case histories
3. Reasoning
4. Analogy
5. Personal experience



51. Where does this passage probably come from?

1. A government report
2. A student essay ✗
3. A travel brochure ✗
4. A scientific journal
5. A magazine article ✗

52. What would be the best title for this passage?

1. European Differences
2. Data on Happiness
3. Eurobarometer Survey
4. Change in Satisfaction
5. European Happiness



### Passage 3

Counterfeiting and piracy (together known as intellectual property, or IP) cover an immense gamut: from synthetic cinnamon to fake Louis Vuitton luggage to copies of the world's most elaborately programmed computer software. Some manufacturers and distributors are out-of-out hoodlums: investigations in America, Canada and Sweden have linked biker gangs to counterfeit medicines. Others are cunning entrepreneurs who would doubtless shrink from other areas of organized crime. A Chinese woman accused of selling fake branded luxury goods worth millions of dollars was found last year to be living in a quiet Californian suburb, studying for a university degree.

Measured by the number of customs seizures, footwear was the most-affected industry in each of the three years studied by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) from 2011 to 2013. Other popular items to rip off included clothing, electrical equipment, leather goods and watches. The country that suffers most from trademark infringement is, of course, America. Next is Italy, a country long notorious for making sham products, but which is also home to many of the world's most envied brands.

Globalization has enabled traffickers to run rings round officialdom, says Candice Li, vice-president of the International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition (IACC), a lobby group. "There isn't an international legal or enforcement framework with which to confront the problem," she says. Counterfeiters can make parts in one country, assemble a product in a second and package it in a third—without stepping outside the law in any of them.

Even when laws are broken, the risks are slight. "Nobody is sitting in jail for taking fake shampoo or stock cubes across international borders," says Hans Schwab, the founder of Illicit Trade Monitor, a website. Drug trafficking



organizations in South America are starting to move towards the counterfeiting of consumer products because it is more lucrative, and there is no need for bribes or fast boats or planes.

Establishing the origins of internationally traded counterfeit or pirated goods is not easy. Distributors go to great lengths to zig-zag around the world. A consignment of counterfeit versions of Avastin, a cancer drug, found in America in 2012 had travelled through Turkey, Switzerland, Denmark and Britain. Free-trade zones are particularly favored as transit points—as are poorly governed or war-torn countries.

53. What can be inferred from the first paragraph?

1. Counterfeit foods and pharmaceuticals are increasing every year.
2. Consumers cannot trust branded luxury products from China.
3. It is impossible for customers to find genuine products in today's marketplace.
4. The rise of e-commerce has made selling and transporting fakes much easier.
5. There is a wide variety of people involved in counterfeiting.

54. According to the study of OECD, what products are most ripped off?

1. Drugs ✕
2. Cosmetics
3. Shoes
4. Electrical equipment
5. Computer Software ✓



55. In the second paragraph, which of the following is **FALSE**?

1. Wearing apparel is one of the popular counterfeit products.
2. Footwear were the most seized counterfeited products.
3. Large seizures of fake goods were found in the United States.
4. From 2011 to 2013, a large number of American products were ripped off.
5. Italy has only minor problems with intellectual property violations.

56. Which of the following statements would Candice Li, vice-president of IACC **NOT** agree with?

1. Fake goods can be easily traded at the international borders.
2. International law deals with IP problem.
3. Fake products can be assembled in any country.
4. The trafficking routes of fake products may vary between many countries.
5. The problem of intellectual property involves many nations.

57. Why are drug traffickers in South America getting involved in counterfeiting?

1. It is profitable.
2. It is illegal.
3. It is risky.
4. It is popular.
5. It is successful.



58. What does the writer say about free-trade zones in the last paragraph?

1. They are areas with many geographic advantages for trade.
2. They are transit points of counterfeit products.
3. They are places for the assembling of pirated goods.
4. They are areas where counterfeit products are manufactured.
5. They are points that customs authorities check the products.

59. What conclusion can be drawn from the last paragraph?

1. It is difficult to determine the country of origin of counterfeit products.
2. Fake products are usually distributed to underdeveloped countries.
3. Poorly governed or war-torn countries are the good destinations for human trafficking.
4. Switzerland, Denmark and Britain are poorly governed.
5. Turkey is the country of origin of the counterfeit versions of Avastin.

60. What is the best title for the passage?

1. Online Piracy and Counterfeiting
2. Enforcement of Intellectual Property Law
3. Economic Impact: Counterfeiting and Piracy
4. Counterfeiting and Piracy: Stamping it out
5. Coalition against Counterfeiting and Piracy



### SECTION III: WRITING (20 ITEMS)

#### Part One: Letter Writing (10 items)

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

**Situation:** You assume two roles. First, you are 'LOST IN EL PASO, TEXAS', writing a letter asking advice from ABBY, a newspaper advice columnist. Then, you play the role of ABBY, giving advice to LOST IN EL PASO, TEXAS.

DEAR ABBY: I'm having trouble with my daily life. I have become more \_\_\_ 61\_\_\_ and rarely even look at people. All I do is my schoolwork. I have lost trust in quite a few people over the years, including most of my family members. My parents have taught me to trust almost no one and \_\_\_ 62\_\_\_.

I recently started high school, and I have only talked with two or three people at the most. I have really bad social anxiety, and \_\_\_ 63\_\_\_ differently from my siblings. I'm feeling like my whole life is just a lie and that I'm nothing. I feel like people can't see me – that I'm invisible to everyone.

My family controls my life \_\_\_ 64\_\_\_ they are dictators. I've lost control over any \_\_\_ 65\_\_\_ I make and anything I do. I don't know \_\_\_ 66\_\_\_ : I'm so lost. Please help me! – LOST IN EL PASO, TEXAS

DEAR LOST: I agree you need help, because I'm sure there's more to your situation – and possibly your family's – than you have shared. \_\_\_ 67\_\_\_ for you to overcome your distrust of \_\_\_ 68\_\_\_ and the feeling that you are "invisible," you \_\_\_ 69\_\_\_ in a trusted teacher or counselor at school.

You need more help than I can \_\_\_ 70\_\_\_ in a letter or my column.



61. 1. reserved  
3. violent  
5. pleasant
2. confident  
4. ignorant
62. 1. afraid of strangers always  
2. strangers are always afraid  
3. always being afraid by strangers  
4. to always be afraid of strangers  
5. strangers being always afraid of
63. 1. treat me  
3. treating me  
5. I'm treated
2. to treat me  
4. I've treated
64. 1. in case  
3. so  
5. who
2. as if  
4. when
65. 1. attempts  
3. decisions  
5. complaints
2. excuses  
4. comments
66. 1. what to do anymore  
2. what do I do anymore  
3. what more can I do  
4. anymore what I do  
5. what more to do



67. 1. Despite  
2. Because  
3. However ✗  
4. Alternatively  
5. Otherwise
68. 1. other  
2. the other  
3. others  
4. the others  
5. another
69. 1. need confide  
2. need to be confided  
3. are needed confiding  
4. are needing to confide  
5. will need to confide
70. 1. obtain  
2. review  
3. speed  
4. provide  
5. lend





**Part Two: Sentence Completion (5 items)**

**Directions: Choose the best choice to correctly and meaningfully complete the statement in the stem.**

71. When the trees are covered with red and gold leaves, \_\_\_\_\_.
1. people finish sweeping their yards and driveways
  2. there are a number of places to visit to observe the colors of the season
  3. the winds strongly and incessantly blow away fallen leaves
  4. there are plenty of fruits to feed the family members and friends
  5. who else are able to sit under the trees in Spring
72. With its many romantic waterways, \_\_\_\_\_.
1. the townspeople enjoy their evening walk
  2. jogging and boating are considered popular activities
  3. families enjoy their riverside picnic and water sports
  4. the island is a great place for leisurely stroll
  5. the speed boats emit unbearably shrieks
73. The scientist has been conducting \_\_\_\_\_.
1. a special performance while studying
  2. the state prepares battles against future flu outbreaks
  3. an epidemiological investigation of the flu spread
  4. that wind may have carried the virus
  5. the birds' feces shedding virus



74. In the operating room, a plastic surgeon is interpreting data \_\_\_\_\_.
1. to determine where to make the incision
  2. on domestic birds
  3. on veterinary medicine
  4. to start a new project on herbal medicine
  5. to be collected on criminal cases
75. H5N2, a subtype of the influenza virus, \_\_\_\_\_.
1. flew over Asia and North America
  2. migrated to the Pacific Northwest
  3. studied wild contagious avian disease
  4. probably originated in Asia
  5. decided on its treatment



**Part Three : Paragraph Organization (5 items)**

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

76. 1. In fact, the word *airplane* didn't come into common usage until after 1945.  
 2. But before the Wright Brothers flew their plane in 1903, most scientists thought flight by heavier-than-air machines would never be achieved.  
 3. Airplanes are such a common form of travel these days.  
 4. However, it is easy to forget just how recently they were invented.  
 5. They are so common that even a person in the middle of nowhere would not be surprised to see a plane in the sky.
1. 1-2-3-4-5  
 2. 3-5-4-1-2  
 3. 4-1-5-3-2  
 4. 2-3-4-5-1  
 5. 5-1-3-4-2



77. 1. To make it worse, some companies encourage consumers to buy their "carb-free" food products.  
 2. But the truth is the human body needs carbohydrates to function properly so you should include healthy carbohydrate such as those in fruits, vegetables, nuts, and grains as part of a well-balanced diet.  
 3. This is that people should avoid foods such as pasta, potatoes, rice and white bread because of their high levels of carbohydrate which our bodies convert to sugar.  
 4. Many television ads, movies, magazine articles also spread this idea widely.  
 5. America's obsession with dieting has led to one of the most dangerous health misconceptions of all time.
1. 5-3-4-1-2  
 2. ④-5-1-2-3  
 3. 3-5-4-2-1  
 4. 5-4-3-1-2  
 5. ~~2~~-1-5-4-3



78. 1. Charles Darwin, the father of evolution, began life as a creationist.  
 2. "I did not then in the least doubt the strict and literal truth of every word in the Bible," he wrote.  
 3. While studying at Cambridge, a tutor recommended he take a biology research trip around the world on the HMS Beagle.  
 4. Raised as a Christian in Victorian England, he enrolled at Cambridge University as a divinity student.  
 5. It was a voyage that would prompt Darwin to question his Christian worldview.

1. 1 - 4 - 5 - 3 - 2  
 3. 4 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 5  
 5. 1 - 4 - 2 - 3 - 5

2. 1 - 2 - 4 - 3 - 5  
 4. 3 - 5 - 1 - 2 - 4

79. 1. Some modern commentators have argued that the Egyptian religion was in fact a form of veiled monotheism with him as the one god.  
 2. This seems to be somewhat of an overstatement, but underlines his primary position within religious texts throughout Egyptian history.  
 3. Ra (Re) was the primary name of the sun god of Ancient Egypt.  
 4. He was often considered to be the King of the Gods and thus the patron of the pharaoh and one of the central gods of the Egyptian pantheon.  
 5. In addition, he was also described as the creator of everything.

1. 3 - 1 - 5 - 2 - 4  
 3. 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5  
 5. 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 1



80. 1. A single fruit fly can lay up to 500 eggs on the surface of a piece of fruit.  
 2. Within eight days, the fruit flies that hatch from these eggs are full adults that can then lay their own eggs.  
 3. Fruit flies are tiny insects that are attracted to ripe or rotting fruits and vegetables.  
 4. The flies not only eat the fruit, they also lay their eggs there.  
 5. As you can see, what might start out as a small fruit fly problem can become very large very quickly.

1. 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 1  
 2. ~~1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5~~  
 3. 3 - 1 - 2 - 4 - 5  
 4. 3 - 4 - 1 - 2 - 5  
 5. 4 - 1 - 2 - 5 - 3

