

ภาษาอังกฤษ 9 วิชาสามัญ (ปี'56)

SECTION I: LISTENING & SPEAKING (20 items)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with appropriate responses.

Conversation 1

In the school corridor

Siriruk: This assignment is pretty tough. The teacher asked us to explain some famous quotes, give our opinion and follow up with an example, but it's tough.

Pathara: Yeah, _____ 1 _____ What quote did you get from the teacher?

Siriruk: It's a quote from Mark Twain "**Never argue with a fool; onlookers may not be able to tell the difference.**"

Pathara: What is an 'onlooker

Siriruk: _____ 2 _____ the audience or people watching something going on.

Pathara: What do you think the quote means then?

Siriruk: _____ 3 _____ It could mean that a is someone who has an ignorant opinion about something and is too narrow-minded to properly consider other points of view.

Pathara: Yeah, so?

Siriruk: So if you argue with a narrow-minded person, you won't change his or her mind and it is such a waste of time that people who see you arguing will think you are a fool _____ 4 _____.

1. this is quite all right
2. this is not happening
3. this is challenging
4. this is it
5. this one's on me

2. 1. That's a new one
2. There is no way to tell
3. Take my word for it
4. I believe it would be like
5. It isn't worth the trouble

3. 1. have no comment
2. I disagree with you
3. I couldn't agree more
4. I'm quite certain
5. I'm not sure

4. 1. to be good at
2. for even trying
3. on the wagon
4. in the right
5. with a will

Conversation 2

In the dormitory living room

Pathara: This assignment the teacher gave us is really difficult. We are supposed to explain with examples, the ideas behind some of Einstein's famous quotes.

Siriruk: Yeah, this is hard _____ 5 _____ to understand the most brilliant mind that ever lived? I am not in the mood to do this. Let's just go to the mall.

Pathara: Let's do this first, then go to the mall. Which quote did you get for your assignment?

Siriruk: Two things are infinite: the universe and human stupidity; and I'm not sure about the universe.

Pathara: Ha ha _____ 6 _____. That quote isn't hard at all

Siriruk: Funny?

Pathara: Yeah, Einstein was making a joke with a serious message. The universe is supposed to be infinite -so big it can't be measured. So he is saying that human stupidity is actually bigger than the universe.

Siriruk: _____ 7 _____? Was Einstein a snob then, because he was so much smarter than everyone?

Pathara: Ha ha. No, _____ 8 _____. The quote means that while humans think they are smart, they are actually really dumb.

Siriruk: But I have good grades. I am not stupid

Pathara: Hmm. Yes, individual person can be intelligent, but there is a big difference in being intelligent and in being wise.

Siriruk: _____ 9 _____.

Pathara: Someone who is intelligent will have a high IQ and get high scores on tests. Someone who is wise shows good judgment with their behavior and decisions in their life.

Siriruk: _____10_____. How can an intelligent person not be wise?

Pathara: That is easy. All you need to do is to read the newspaper every day to see how so many people in this world lack wisdom. The newspaper is filled with stories of intelligent people who are corrupt, commit crimes and so on. I believe Einstein is stating that our greed and our ignorance are infinite and it results in people doing stupid things, every day.

Siriruk: I see _____11_____. I guess.

5.
 1. Will you hold
 2. What can tell you
 3. Would you excuse me
 4. How are we supposed
 5. You want to make something of it
6.
 1. Not a chance
 2. Like I care
 3. Here goes nothing
 4. There you are
 5. That's a funny one

7. 1. If you please
2. It's yours
3. Really
4. What's yours
5. Look who is talking

8. 1. that is why not
2. that is not why
3. that's neither here nor there
4. that is not the way it goes
5. that is not what he meant at all

9. 1. Less is more
2. Enough is enough
3. I'm with you
4. don't get it
5. There's no doubt about it

10. 1. Please explain
2. Of all things
3. It's not over
4. You change your mind
5. Nothing to complain about

11. 1. That makes more sense
2. Something's got to give
3. Too good to be true
4. Put two and two together
5. Keep up the good work

Conversation 3

At the mall

Siriruk: It's great to get away from our assignments. Why is it so busy at the mall?

Pathara: Yeah, _____12_____. A new book or movie would be good to get. I have no idea why it is so busy though.

Sirink: Hey look, a new smart phone is out. That is why so many people are lining up for that.

Pathara: Let's go to the other side of the mall then. I want to avoid this crowd.

Siriruk: Maybe you should buy a new smart phone; you are still using a phone from almost 10 years ago.

Pathara: _____13_____. As a phone, mine is still working just fine.

Siriruk: But it is so big, it looks like a bomb.

Pathara: Ha ha, funny

Siriruk: You know you might have more friends if you had the latest phone. People will think that you are cool and up-to-date. Why don't you upgrade yourself and buy one?

Pathara: Uh, _____14_____. This is a perfect example of what Einstein said about not being a person of material goods.

Siriuk: Hey, _____15_____ you could improve your image.

Pathara: First all, a person cannot be upgraded. You upgrade your computer when you get a faster microchip. A person is a person. I am still me whether I have the latest gadget or whether I don't have any gadgets at all. And second, I don't care if had more friends because of the things I own. Why would I want to hang out with someone who is _____16_____

Siriruk: _____17_____. All I was saying is that you could use a new phone.

Pathara: I know what you are saying I just think your reasons for me to get a new phone are silly.

Siriruk: _____18_____, your phone is so old. Why not get a new one?

Pathara: My phone works fine. Yeah the new smart phone has some new features but they don't interest me. My phone is simple but I only need it to make calls or send a message.

Siriruk: But the new smart phone can do so many new things.

Pathara: Yeah it is the new gadget of the month. New gadgets come out every month so _____19_____ in getting excited about them. What is new today will be standard for most phones in a few months. People can be fickle and shallow whereas I prefer to look at the true value of any product. I always try to judge products by how useful and by how it can help my life. I try not to judge a product by how it will make me look in public.

Siriruk: You still need a new phone.

Pathara: Ha ha. Soon _____20_____.

12. 1. I'm good
2. I'm speechless
3. I need a break
4. I've got work to do
5. I'll try to catch you later

13. 1. No joke
2. No thanks
3. Not a chance
4. No doubt
5. No such luck

14. 1. don't tell a soul
2. don't speak so soon
3. don't waste my time
4. don't sweat the small stuff
5. don't say such a ridiculous thing

15. 1. Leave it to me
2. I'm just saying
3. just biding my time
4. You can say that again
5. That's just what you need

16. 1. rich and famous
2. indifferent and contented
3. bright and smart
4. fake and superficial
5. knowledgeable and practical

17. 1. Now you are talking
2. Sorry that I asked
3. Don't be so serious
4. What can I tell you
5. You've got to be kidding

18. 1. Come on
2. Come on over
3. Come right in
4. Come through
5. Come as no surprise

19. 1. make it fast
2. not for the world
3. no offense meant
4. there is no point
5. one way or another

20. 1. not in this life
2. once and for all
3. I'm not picky
4. the sooner the better
5. when this one breaks down

SECTION II: READING (40 items)**Part I Graph and Ads (8 items)**

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

Don't let the energy and excitement of this summer break pass you by! New beginnings and new learning opportunities in the University of South Carolina (USC) summer school are open to those seeking to expand and advance skills and knowledge in language and literature. Many can be taken for college credit. Here is one choice to pick.

Book Week

June 12

Join faculty and students from the children's language learning program in the Department of Curriculum and Instruction reviewing the best in books for young readers. Acclaimed author and literacy expert members from Australia will speak. On-hands opportunities are provided for those interested in literary writing.

Info: www.curins.depc.edu/bookweek

21. Which course is likely to be offered by the USC summer school?

1. American History.
2. Knowledge Management.
3. Advanced Composition.
4. Speech Therapy.
5. Public Relations.

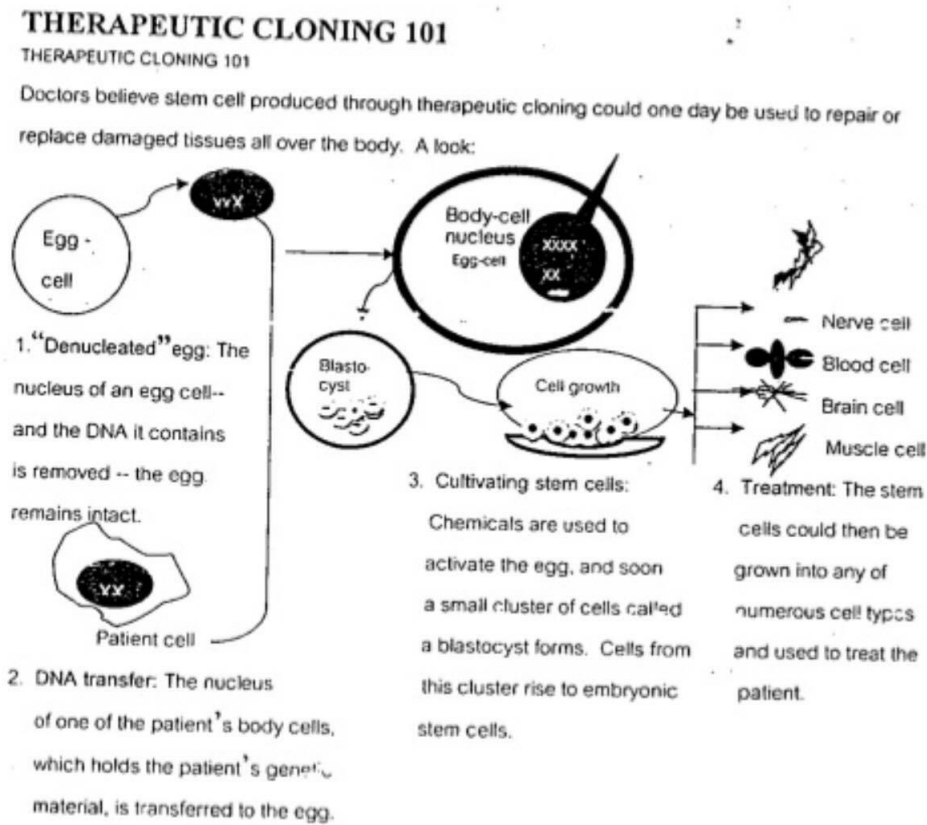
22. What CAN'T you do on 12th June during Book Week?

1. Practice literary writing skills.
2. Take college courses in various fields.
3. Attend the lectures given by experts from Australia.
4. Review the best books for young readers.
5. Work with those from the language learning program.

23. Which group will most likely benefit from Book Week?

1. USC students in language learning program.
2. Reviewers of the best books for young learners.
3. Young learners involved in young readers' best book program.
4. Interested educational reporters.
5. Australian writers and literature club members.

Direction: Study the flow chart about therapeutic cloning 101 and answer the following question.



24. What is the main purpose of therapeutic cloning?

1. To germinate offspring.
2. To treat human cells through cell networking.
3. To produce stem cells to treat patients.
4. To reinforce and fix injured cells.
5. To safeguard sickness and injuries.

25. Which sequence of therapeutic cloning is correct according to the chart?
- A. Implantation of the patient's gene in the egg.
 - B. Growth of embryonic stem cells
 - C. Application of chemical substances to form cell clusters.
 - D. Separation of DNA from the egg.
 - E. Increase in stem cells.
- 1. A-C-D-E-B
 - 2. C-B-A-D-C
 - 3. E-D-C-A-B
 - 4. B-E-A-C-D
 - 5. D-A-C-B-E
26. What process forms blastocyst?
- 1. Drug application.
 - 2. Chemical stimulation.
 - 3. Technological biology.
 - 4. Nucleus synchronization.
 - 5. Cell separation.
27. What property do nerve cell, blood cell, brain cell, and muscle cell have in common?
- 1. Their curing purpose.
 - 2. Their cellular connection.
 - 3. Their DNA ingredients.
 - 4. Their cell formation.
 - 5. Their treatment for sickness.

28. According to the information given in the chart, what does therapeutic cloning 101 most likely lead to?

1. Future remedy for sicknesses and injuries.
2. Replacement of all kinds of human beings.
3. Networking of nerve cell, blood cell, brain cell, and muscle cell.
4. Treatment of patients with various kinds of therapy requirements.
5. Successful DNA transfer.

Part II Reading passages (32 items)

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

Passage 1

PARCEL deliveries are often thwarted by menacing dogs, doorstep thieves, unanswered doorbells or a host of other impediments that keep goods from their intended destination. Even demography plays a role: young consumers are less willing than older folk to stay at home waiting for a delivery.

5 Businesses suffer as a result. Two-fifths of online shoppers said they stopped buying products from a website following a troublesome delivery, according to the Interactive Media in Retail Group (IRMG), a British industry association.

Customers and sellers should welcome the growth of a new way to ensure
10 that goods are delivered quickly and safely. Parcels are increasingly shipped not to home addresses but to local businesses, where they are held for pick-up. This summer Amazon, an American online-retail giant, is expanding a network of delivery lockers in local shops in some of America's biggest cities as well as in London. A locker pops open when a customer enters an
15 access code received by email or text message. Other companies are building

even bigger locker networks, especially in Europe.

Some shoppers are willing to pay to avoid home deliveries. By Box, a British firm, charges shoppers about £2 to retrieve a parcel from one of its 1,350 locations around the country. Other locker networks are free. Delivery firms

20 can save lots of money by sending a batch of parcels to a single place, where delivery is guaranteed, so they are naturally keen to provide the service.

29. What does this passage chiefly deal with?

1. Delivery firms.
2. Delivery lockers.
3. Delivering goods.
4. Pick-up services.
5. Locker networks.

30. Why do many people avoid shopping online?

1. Menacing dogs.
2. Doorstep thieves.
3. Unanswered doorbell.
4. Troublesome deliveries.
5. Waiting for the mailmen.

31. Which of the following is NOT offered as new delivery advantages?

1. Comfort.
2. Safety.
3. Convenience.
4. Reliability.
5. Security.

32. What is the second paragraph about?

1. A locker in a local shop.
2. An American online-retail agent.
3. A new method of delivery.
4. A network of customer service.
5. An access code of a locker.

33. In the third paragraph, which of the following is FALSE?

1. There are plenty of possibilities for delivering firms to save on costs.
2. One British firm provides a lot of locations of pick-up services.
3. By Box charges the shoppers for delivery goods.
4. Some shoppers prefer home deliveries.
5. Some locker network service is available free of charge.

34. Where do you expect to read this passage?

1. In a journal report.
2. In an academic essay.
3. In a classified ad.
4. In a documentary feature.
5. In a magazine article.

Passage 2

Scientists have thought that humans only started emitting significant quantities of greenhouse gases in the 19th century, after the Industrial Revolution took hold. But a study in Nature today suggests that our history as heavy emitters stretches back much farther, to the charcoal fires of the Roman Empire and the intensive agriculture of Han China.

5

To examine carbon emissions past, the research team analyzed more than 50 ice cores from Greenland, gauging levels of the greenhouse gas methane in Earth's atmosphere going back to 100 B.C. They looked at specific carbon signatures in the methane to determine whether it came from burning coal and other material or a natural biological process, then use mathematical models to further narrow down manmade emissions from naturally occurring ones. Human emissions, they found, were noticeable, though minuscule compared to post-industrial levels; only perhaps 10% human methane emissions over the past 2,000 years were produced before 1800. For a time when there were far fewer people around, however, that's still a lot of methane to be sending off into the atmosphere.

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15

While our current technologies and our sheer numbers mean we're emitting greenhouse gases at astonishing rates today, this study shows it's a far older pattern than scientists believed. And climate models, which often use pre-industrial levels as a baseline, may eventually have to be updated to reflect our long past as polluters.

20

35. Who gauged the levels of the greenhouse gases of around 100 B.C.?

1. The Romans.
2. The Chinese.
3. The researchers.
4. The industrialists.
5. The technologists.

36. How do we learn about "human first emission"?

1. From an experiment.
2. From a study.
3. From an extraction.
4. From a legend.
5. From a field trip.

37. What's the difference between the amount of human emission before and after the Industrial Revolution?

1. Huge.
2. Tiny.
3. Unknown.
4. Narrow.
5. Thin.

38. Why are the carbon signatures in the methane important in the research?

1. There are no other materials left for the study.
2. They can narrow down the mathematical model.
3. Humans in the old days used a lot of carbon.
4. They are the only source of methane in the old days.
5. They are the evidence for manmade pollution.

39. Which of these statements do we learn from the passage?

1. Charcoal fire was the only cause of pollution 100 BC back.
2. Before the industrial revolution there was no pollution.
3. The latest high technology was used in the research.
4. Ice cores were used to analyze the carbon signatures.
5. Human beings 2000 years back caused pollution more than now.

40. What is the writer's purpose of writing this passage?

1. To campaign for the reduction of natural or manmade pollution with new technology.
2. To convince that people nowadays cause pollution less than those in the past
3. To remind researchers to push back the date of first pollution before the industrial revolution.
4. To blame the misunderstanding of the cause of pollution to the old scientists.
5. To update about the new technology used in finding the carbon signatures.

Passage 3

Nowadays, lots of people look for the words "organically grown" when they want to eat healthy. But what if it turns out those little labels don't actually mean what people think, and that the foods they feel so good about eating aren't that different from the store brand -except for the price tag at checkout

That's the question raised by researchers at Stanford University in a study published this week, which found that the health benefits of organically grown produce, meats, and cheeses are negligible when compared to their non-organic counterparts. Not only were foods organic nutritious than other foods, which tend to be substantially less expensive. they were as likely as the store brand to be contaminated by bacteria like *E.coli* and other dangerous germs.

Moreover, the researchers found that the nutritional content of most fruits and vegetables depended more on ripeness, soil and climate than on how they were farmed. Organic produce generally had higher levels of phosphorus and known as phenols, which may help prevent somecancers. But the differences were so researchers couldn't for sure they conferred any overall health benefit. Meanwhile, some non-organic strains of fruits and vegetables actually had more vitamins and anti-oxidants than their pricier organic cousins.

Will any of this discourage people from pursuing healthier lifestyles by

seeking out organically grown foods? Not likely. The organic produce market was a \$12.4 billion business last year, compared to 9.8 billion the year before and many people undoubtedly will see even minuscule

25 differences in pesticide levels and bacteria resistance as worth the extra cost. Eating foods that don't contain synthetic pesticides, hormones or additives is a lifestyle choice as much as a strategy for dietary health.

30 That's because even for those skeptical of the health advantages of organic foods and farming methods, they have a generally positive impact on the environment, organic farmers not only avoid the intensive use of pesticides to protect their plants, they also employ techniques like crop rotation and natural fertilizers that don't produce harmful agricultural runoff to contaminate rivers and streams.

35 Organic farming has the potential to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change. For many people, a healthier planet is as good a reason as any for eating organic, regardless of the health advantages such foods confer.

41. What can be inferred from the question raised researchers at Stanford by University?

1. organic foods are not worth eating.
2. Labels on organic foods are untruthful.
3. The price of organic foods is too high.
4. organic foods are quite different from non-organic counterparts.
5. Lots of people are misled by the words "organically grown".

42. What does the writer expect the reader to feel after reading paragraph 1?

1. Disappointed.
2. Horrified.
3. Helpless.
4. Amazed.
5. Angry.

43. Which is **NOT** the true statement about organic and non-organic foods?

1. Non-organic foods are as nutritious as organic ones.
2. Non-organic foods are generally cheaper than organic ones.
3. Health benefits of organic and non-organic foods are very slightly different.
4. Both organic and non-organic foods can be contaminated by bacteria and other dangerous germs.
5. Organically grown produce, meats, eggs and cheese are more delicious than their non-organic counterparts.

44. How are the ideas of the passage mainly developed?

1. Through general analysis.
2. Through specific details.
3. Through chronological order.
4. Through comparison and contrast.
5. Through cause and effect.

45. How did the writer largely support his points?

1. By logical reasoning.
2. By referring to organic farmers.
3. By specific facts based on research.
4. By quoting nutritionists.
5. By direct observation.

46. How do organic fruits and vegetables differ from non-organic ones?

1. They could gradually resist cancers.
2. They had more pesticide residue.
3. They had more nutritional content
4. They had more vitamin and anti-oxidants.
5. They had higher levels of phosphorus and phenols.

47. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?

1. Perusing healthier lifestyle is unreasonable.
2. Many people are unwilling to pay the extra cost for organic foods for the sake of a healthier environment.
3. The research findings undoubtedly encourage people to eat organic foods.
4. In spite of the research findings, the growth of organic food business is evident.
5. The use of the crop rotation technique and natural fertilizers in organic farms reduces the greenhouse gas emission.

48. What is the chief purpose of this passage?

1. To inform.
2. To inspire.
3. To disapprove.
4. To confirm.
5. To judge.

49. What is the tone at the end of the passage?

1. Expectant.
2. Satisfied.
3. Objective.
4. Sarcastic.
5. Disappointed.

50. Which is the best title for the passage?

1. Healthy Foods.
2. Food Choices.
3. Pricier Foods for Healthier Planet.
4. Is Organic Food Worth It?
5. Impact of organic Food on Environment.

Passage 4

Intellectual property law is based on the notion that copying is creativity. It is usually cheaper to copy something than create something wholly new. If innovators are not protected against imitation, they will not invest in more innovation. At least that's how the story goes

5 The real world, however, tells a different story. imitation is at the center of an enormous amount of innovation. Rules against copying are sometimes necessary. But in many cases, they serve to slow down innovation. Copying, in short, is central to creativity.

How can copying be beneficial? Because it can enable as well as inhibit

10 innovation. When we think of innovation, we usually picture a lonely genius
toiling away until he or she finally has an "aha!" moment. In fact, innovation
is often an incremental, collective and competitive process. And the ability to
build on existing creative work --- to tweak and refine it --- is critical to the
creation of new and better things.

15 Once we look, we see examples all around us. Thomas Edison's light bulb
imitated elements from a dozen earlier bulbs. Shakespeare's "Romeo and
Juliet" borrowed from earlier writers, and "West Side Story" in turn drew
heavily from Shakespeare. This kind of copying and tweaking often leads to
more choice in the marketplace many variations on a theme and more
20 competition, which is good for consumers. Copying can also drive the
process of invention, as competitors strive to stay ahead. And copying can
serve as a powerful form of advertising for originators, one that carries
weight because it is authentic. Copying may even expand a market by
creating a trend.

25 There are many other examples, from fashion designs to football plays to
financial innovations like index funds, that exhibit this marriage of copying
and creativity. These examples do not prove that copying is always a force
for good. And it is not. Just ask Apple. From its beginning Apple was an
active copier itself.

30 In a 1994 interview, Steve Jobs invoked Picasso's alleged dictum that "good
artists copy, great artists steal." Jobs went on to say that at Apple, "We have

always been shameless about stealing great ideas."

Jobs was right. While he has often been invoked as a visionary, he was, as

Malcolm Gladwell recently described, "the greatest tweaker of his

35 generation." On a visit in 1979 to the Xerox research center in Palo Alto, he became fascinated with a Xerox prototype computer that used a mouse and screen icons. Jobs (and company) took ideas he'd seen at Xerox, refined them and made them central features of the Macintosh.

40 The freedom to copy built Apple, and gave us the great products we enjoy today.

51. What is the writer's purpose of this passage?

1. To accuse that copying is harmful.
2. To stress the importance of intellectual property law.
3. To discuss the right balance between competition and copying.
4. To convince that innovation is impossible without copying.
5. To show the relationship between imitation and innovation.

52. What does the writer use most to develop his point?

1. Specific examples.
2. Case histories.
3. Research data.
4. Personal incidents
5. Little anecdotes

53. What does the writer think about innovation?
1. It is a moment of enlightenment.
 2. It is a competition for excellence.
 3. It is usually a new creation of a lonely genius.
 4. It often results from improving existing creative work.
 5. It involves a group of people running business together.
54. Which of the following is **NOT** what the writer uses to support his argument by mentioning Edison's light bulb and Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet"?
1. To prove that copying has continued for centuries.
 2. To illustrate the scientific and artistic imitation.
 3. To honor the great inventor and the famous playwright.
 4. To show that even Edison and Shakespeare imitated their forerunners.
 5. To support the view that copying and refining existing work is beneficial.
55. How does the writer view copying?
1. With fair indifference.
 2. With certain acknowledgement.
 3. With intense concern.
 4. With somewhat opposition.
 5. With mild criticism.
56. According to the writer, which is **NOT** the advantage of copying?
1. it leads to severe competition.
 2. It enables consumers to have more choices.
 3. It results in more innovations.
 4. It may broaden a market by creating a trend.
 5. It is a forceful form of advertising for inventors.

57. How does Malcolm Gladwell feel about Steve Jobs' accomplishments?

1. Hate.
2. Distrust.
3. Admiration.
4. Infatuation.
5. Jealousy.

58. Which of the following is NOT used to reveal Steve Jobs' character?

1. His words.
2. His actions.
3. His thoughts.
4. His appearance.
5. Other people's thoughts and comments about him.

59. What does the writer's final remark suggest?

1. Optimism.
2. Pessimism
3. Indifference.
4. Discouragement.
5. Disappointment.

60. What is the best title for the passage?

1. Enforcement of Intellectual Property Law.
2. Copying: Stealing or Innovation.
3. Shameful Copying of Great Ideas.
4. Center of Innovation.
5. Innovation Process.

SECTION III: WRITING (20 ITEMS)

Part I Cloze Test (15 items)

Directions: Read the passages below and select the best word choices to complete the passages. **Cloze Passage 1**

Dear Sir/Madam

I am writing to enquire about your language courses _____61_____ your website last week. I have been studying English for many years at a public high school in Thailand but need to improve my oral skills. _____62_____ me if you have any speaking courses available, _____63_____ what are the starting dates, and how much they would cost? What kind of visa should I apply for? I would also like to know more about the accommodation. Are single rooms available? _____64_____ the cost of a course? I _____65_____ you could send me more information about your school and the surrounding area.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Areeya

61. 1. which advertisement I saw on
2. which I saw advertised on
3. on which saw advertisement
4.as advertised I saw on
5. advertised I saw on

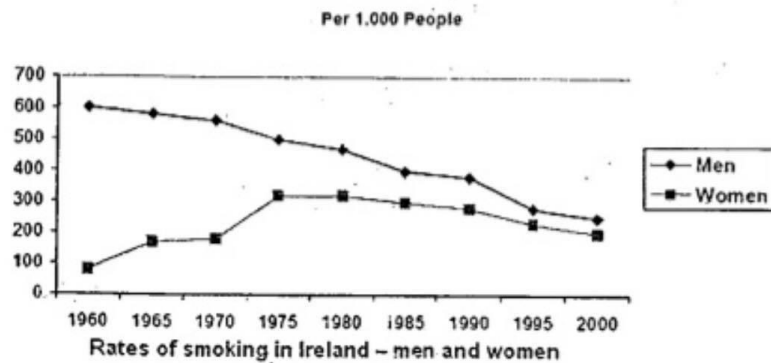
62. 1. Shall you please tell
2. Should you tell
3. Could you please tell
4. Do you please tell
5. Can you tell please

63. 1. how about
2. and if so
3. and also
4. or else
5. and so

64. 1. Do murals include with
2. Are meals included in
3. Will meals be included with
4. Have meals included to
5. Could meals include in

65. 1. would be grateful if
2. should be appreciated if
3. could be grateful that
4. will appreciate that
5. shall be appreciated that

Cloze Passage 2



The graph compares the rate of smoking in men and women in Ireland between the years 1960 and 2000. It _____66_____ that the rate of smoking for both men and women is currently declining and that fewer women have smoked throughout this period.

In 1960, 600 in every 1,000 men were smoking. This number _____67_____ to 500 by 1974 and continued to diminish more steeply to 250 in 2000. _____68_____, the rate of smoking in women in 1960 was very low at only 80 in every 1,000. By 1968, this number increased to 170, and increased again more steeply to 320 in 1977. The rate of female smokers then _____69_____ at 320 until 1984 at which point the figures began to decline, eventually dropping to 200 by 2000.

In conclusion, we can see that the rate of smoking in men dropped throughout the whole period, but their numbers were always _____70_____ than the female figures. The rate of smoking in women increased until 1977 but then decreased for the rest of this period.

66. 1. will be crystal clear
 2. can be clearly seen
 3. could obviously see
 4. should be obviously seen
 5. will see clearly

67. 1. increased slightly
2. decreased tremendously
3. rose sharply
4. decreased gradually
5. increased significantly

68. 1. In addition
2. Even though
3. As a result
4. Nevertheless
5. In contrast

69. 1. rose sharply
2. remained stable
3. went upward
4. declined slightly
5. increased gradually

70. 1. at the same level
2. at a high level
3. on the highest point
4. at a high point
5. at a higher level

Cloze Passage 3

Scientists have known for a while _____71_____ new parents that babies and small children are phenomenally quick on the uptake. _____72_____ of their time systematically exploring the world through trial and error, and they grasp _____73_____ seem like complex concepts very quickly. Babies, we know, have an intuitive grasp of probability. In one experiment, researchers showed babies a box filled mostly with white balls and a few red ones, then drew out a sample of balls and showed it to the baby. If the sample was mostly red balls, the baby looked longer at it than _____74_____ mostly white balls. The infant knew that drawing several red balls out of the bin was unlikely. and therefore noteworthy. Toddlers, multiple experiments have shown, can test hypotheses about how machines work for example, they can _____75_____ which blocks made a machine play when some but not all blocks trigger the toy.

71. 1. same as
2. so that
3. like do
4. as do
5. so as to

72. 1. Little one spends most
2. Little ones spend most
3. Most of little one spends
4. Most of little ones spend
5. Most little ones spend

73. 1. what
2. that
3. who
4. how
5. why

74. 1. when they are
2. if they were
3. so are they
4. if it were
5. what it was

75. 1. countdown
2. keep up
3. look out
4. pull down
5. figure out



Part II Paragraph organization (5 items)

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

76. A. He walks with pride and grace, performing a dance of disdain as he slowly lifts and lowers each paw with the delicacy of a ballet dancer.
- B. He enjoys TV commercials, especially those for Meow Mix and 9 Lives.
- C. His familiarity with cat food commercials has led him to reject generic brands of cat food in favor of only the most expensive brands.
- D. Kenny is my beautiful gray Persian cat.
- E. His pride, however, does not extend to his appearance, for he spends most of his time indoors watching television and growing fat.
1. D-A-E-B-C
 2. C-B-A-E-D
 3. B-A-C-E-D
 4. C-B-A-D-E
 5. D-B-C-A-E
77. A. The good news is that there is help for many of these people, and steps that you can take to get a good night's sleep.
- B. On top of that, these people tend to have higher rates of depression, heart diseases, accidents, and missed work or school.
- C. For many of us, this can be simply caused by stressed, but for a large percentage of the population, about 1/3, this occurs nightly and can even prevent those people from functioning properly during the day.
- D. Many of us have dealt with insomnia at one point or another in our life.
- E. One of the most important steps in getting a good sleep is simply to be comfortable; this includes sleeping in a quieter room, or even wearing earplugs.

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

78. A. Those who are dieting can talk to a doctor about a plan for them.
- B. People looking to lose weight have a few options: exercise, diet, weight loss pills, and surgery. C. Individuals who are severely overweight can talk to a doctor about having surgery to lose the weight that they need.
- D. Exercising involves going to a gym, working out at home or joining some sort of class or sports team.
- E. Weight loss pills can be taken, if proper precautions and directions are followed.

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

79. A. To start with, black pepper has many minerals that we need to keep our bodies functioning well.
- B. These vitamins contain antioxidant properties which can help prevent cancer.
- C. In addition, there are also many digestive benefits you could get from eating black pepper.
- D. There are also many vitamins in black pepper, including vitamins K, A, C, and
- E. Did you know that there are many health benefits you can get from eating black pepper?

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

80. A. With the growth of technology in today's age, one day s these robots could become of value to humans.
- B. What is the point of these robots? There is no definitive answer to that question.
- C. In May 2012, the Chinese Academy of Sciences had a team that created the Cloth bot.
- D. However, its creators have discussed that it may be used as "a pet climbing" on humans, or could even be used as a movable phone on our shoulders which frees the human hands."
- E. This tiny climbing robot uses a mechanism that grips and pinches folds in clothes and uses the wrinkles to climb up the fabric.

1. C-B-A-E-D
2. C-E-B-D-A
3. D-B-A-R-C
4. C-B-A D-A
5. B-C-A-E-D