



ข้อสอบชุดที่ 1

คณะกรรมการประสานงานการคัดเลือกบุคคลเข้าศึกษา
ในสถาบันอุดมศึกษา ทบวงมหาวิทยาลัย

ชื่อ.....
เลขที่นั่งสอบ.....
สถานที่สอบ.....
ห้องสอบ.....

รหัสวิชา **03**
ข้อสอบวิชา ภาษาอังกฤษ
วันอาทิตย์ที่ 12 มีนาคม พ.ศ. 2543
เวลา 12.00 - 14.00 น.

คำอธิบาย

- ข้อสอบมี 21 หน้า (100 ข้อ) ข้อสอบนี้เป็นข้อสอบ ชุดที่ 1
- ก่อนตอบคำถาม จงเขียนชื่อ เลขที่นั่งสอบ สถานที่สอบ ห้องสอบ ลงในกระดาษแผ่นนี้ และในกระดาษคำตอบ พร้อมทั้งระบายรหัสเลขที่นั่งสอบ รหัสวิชา และรหัสชุดข้อสอบ ให้ตรงกับชุดข้อสอบที่ได้รับ
- ในการตอบ ให้ใช้ดินสอดำเบอร์ 2B ระบายวงกลมตัวเลือก ① ② ③ หรือ ④ ในกระดาษคำตอบให้เต็มวง (ห้ามระบายนอกวง) ในแต่ละข้อมีคำตอบที่ถูกต้องหรือเหมาะสมที่สุดเพียงคำตอบเดียว
ตัวอย่าง ถ้าตัวเลือก ② เป็นคำตอบที่ถูกต้อง ให้ทำดังนี้
① ● ③ ④
ถ้าต้องการเปลี่ยนตัวเลือกใหม่ ต้องลบรอยระบายในวงกลมตัวเลือกเดิมให้สะอาด หมครอยดำเสียก่อน แล้วจึงระบายวงกลมตัวเลือกใหม่
- ห้ามนำข้อสอบและกระดาษคำตอบออกจากห้องสอบ
- ไม่อนุญาตให้ผู้เข้าสอบออกจากห้องสอบก่อนเวลาสอบผ่านไป 1 ชั่วโมง 30 นาที

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารสงวนลิขสิทธิ์ของทางราชการ
ห้ามเผยแพร่ อ้างอิง หรือ เฉลย ก่อนวันที่ 16 เมษายน 2543





Directions: Choose the most appropriate answer.

1. Someone calls your office and asks to speak to your boss. You say, " _____"
 1. Who are you?
 2. What do you want?
 3. Could I have your name, please?
 4. Would you please call me again?

2. You are in class and need to go to the bathroom. You say to your teacher, " _____"
 1. Must I go out now, please?
 2. I want to go away now.
 3. Just a moment, please.
 4. May I leave the room?

3. The students are very noisy. The teacher says, " _____"
 1. Keep quiet.
 2. Speak up.
 3. Come down.
 4. Stay calm.

4. Your friend is about to cross the street and he doesn't see a fast-approaching car. You shout, " _____"
 1. Hurry up!
 2. Run fast!
 3. Watch out!
 4. Look up!

5. You see two tourists standing on the street looking at a map and you think they are lost. You say, " _____"
 1. How did you lose it?
 2. Do you need some help?
 3. Can't you read a map?
 4. What's wrong with you?

6. You are in a shop and want to buy a watch but there is no price tag. You say to the shopkeeper, " _____"
 1. What's the expense?
 2. How many do you want?
 3. What's the worth of this watch?
 4. How much does this cost?

7. Your brother is annoying you. You say, " _____"
 1. Get lost.
 2. Go far.
 3. Get back.
 4. Be gone.





8. You are in a shoe store trying on shoes. The sales clerk asks you, "_____"
1. Why are your feet so big?
 2. How big are you?
 3. Are you comfortable?
 4. Do they fit?
9. You would like to interrupt someone during a class discussion. You raise your hand and say, "_____"
1. Stop talking and let me speak.
 2. Can I say something?
 3. Why don't you let me talk?
 4. It's my time now.
10. You want to borrow a book from the library. You say, "_____"
1. Please rent this book to me.
 2. Is this book for rent?
 3. Can I take this book out?
 4. Please borrow this book for me.
11. You are visiting a friend in the hospital. When you leave you say, "_____"
1. Get well soon.
 2. Recover better.
 3. Get in shape.
 4. Speed up.
12. Your friends have come to see you off at the airport because you will be studying abroad. Before you get on the plane, you say, "_____"
1. Thank you for coming.
 2. Wish you were here.
 3. Long time no see.
 4. Have a good trip.
13. You are in a meeting and it's getting late. You say, "_____. Let's meet again tomorrow."
1. Better late than never
 2. It's a good day
 3. It's been a long day
 4. Give me a break
14. Someone asks you where the nearest post office is. You say, "_____"
1. It's far from here two kilometers.
 2. It's two kilometers away.
 3. It's two kilometers in distance.
 4. It's near here two kilometers.





15. You are taking a very difficult exam and you say to yourself, "_____"
1. How hard this test is!
 2. How is this test difficult?
 3. What difficulty this test is!
 4. What is this test?

Situation: Two students are talking in front of their classroom building.

Toy: Hi there. There's no point going in.

Pim: Why? __16__?

Toy: There are no fans, no lights.

Pim: Not another power cut. Any explanation for it?

Toy: __17__ the transformer blew up during the night.

Pim: Blew up? Why?

Toy: Oh, I don't know all the technicalities.

Pim: I'm sure you're __18__. I bet it's just a short circuit and they'll fix it in no __19__ at all.

Toy: Well, that's not what the technicians __20__. They told me it would take at least until noon.

Pim: That means no class, I assume.

Toy: __21__. These students will use any excuse to get out of class.

Pim: That's not fair. It's a pretty solid excuse. __22__, we can't study in a dark, airless room, __23__?

Toy: Yes, that's true, __24__ I'm afraid we are going to get behind the other groups.

Pim: Well, you can always study on your own.

Toy: I know I can, but I'm not very disciplined.

Pim: That's too bad. Anyway, since there is no class, what do you want to do?

Toy: __25__.

Pim: Right. Let's go.

- 16.
1. What's up
 2. What else is new
 3. What's on
 4. What's the big idea





17. 1. Looks 2. Seems
3. Shows 4. Sounds
18. 1. being frank 2. telling me
3. exaggerating 4. talking it over
19. 1. way 2. time
3. sweat 4. chance
20. 1. said 2. will say
3. have told 4. are telling
21. 1. For sure 2. Feel free
3. Fair enough 4. Forget it
22. 1. In conclusion 2. By and large
3. More or less 4. After all
23. 1. do we 2. can we
3. have we 4. shall we
24. 1. or 2. else
3. then 4. but
25. 1. Let's take some ice cream. 2. How about some ice cream?
3. Why go for some ice cream? 4. Do you prefer some ice cream?





There is an old story about a mathematics professor who meets up with a former student ten years __26__ the student graduated. __27__ professor is wearing the same old jacket he always wore. The student is wearing beautiful new clothes and __28__ an expensive car. The professor says, "You were __29__ student I ever taught. How come you have done so well for yourself?" The student replies: "I went into the __30__ car business. Now I buy a car for \$1,000 then I sell it for \$2,000 and there's my ten per cent."

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|------------|
| 26. | 1. since | 2. when |
| | 3. after | 4. for |
| 27. | 1. A | 2. Another |
| | 3. The | 4. One |
| 28. | 1. drove | 2. drive |
| | 3. driven | 4. driving |
| 29. | 1. the bad | 2. a worse |
| | 3. the worst | 4. a bad |
| 30. | 1. using | 2. used |
| | 3. use | 4. uses |





36. Divorce rates in urban areas are higher than in _____.
1. the future
2. the summer
3. metropolitan areas
4. rural areas
37. For at least 10,000 years, humans have sought to improve the quality of their crops—by saving the seeds of the best plants, _____, or by cross breeding to develop new varieties.
1. therefore
2. however
3. for instance
4. such as
38. Fourteen million Americans have coronary heart disease, and 500,000 _____, making it the leading killer of men and women in the U.S.
1. more will get cancer next year
2. die from the condition every year
3. recover after having open heart surgery
4. seek alternative treatment abroad
39. Carbon dioxide and other gases from the burning of fossil fuels collect in the atmosphere and act like the glass walls of a greenhouse, _____.
1. trapping heat on the earth's surface
2. so that the planet's temperature could rise
3. we are already seeing melting polar ice
4. some areas could suffer stronger storms
40. At the first stage of development, most animal embryos split lengthwise into two equal hemispherical cells. _____.
1. In the second step, these cells divide vertically again.
2. Among living animals, only crustaceans develop in this fashion.
3. Until last year, most scientists had not even considered studying embryos.
4. There are many stages of embryos' development.





I Am Proud of My Country Because ...

“History and tradition” and “natural and scenic beauty” are the factors given by most people throughout Asia, excluding Singapore and Japan, as the reasons why their country **stands out** from all other countries. When compared with the responses from the U.S. and Europe, an overall larger proportion of Asians are proud of their country’s “natural and scenic beauty.”

POINTS THAT MAKE MY COUNTRY STAND OUT	ASIA					WESTERN COUNTRIES			
	Japan	China	South Korea	Thailand	Singapore	U.S.A.	U.K.	France	Germany
Public safety	70.1*	16.3	4.0	16.4	80.3*	44.0	38.9	9.3	24.0
Education level	46.8	9.1	58.7*	13.3	75.0*	28.3	26.0	32.7	44.4
History and tradition	43.4	85.3*	65.0*	74.5*	12.8	33.7	87.7*	82.4*	59.5*
Culture and art	34.5	54.7*	36.6	83.9*	17.1	37.2	54.0*	90.1*	59.5*
National character and disposition	29.4	12.1	41.9	29.7	35.2	42.7	43.5	22.8	39.5
Social system	9.0	8.5	3.3	12.4	42.4	29.3	31.6	63.1*	70.1*
Natural and scenic beauty	23.6	66.4*	54.1*	68.5*	16.4	46.8	46.0	57.7*	37.8
Economic power	17.8	4.6	2.0	4.8	44.7	65.3*	16.8	10.6	65.5*
International leadership	1.7	13.4	1.7	7.0	11.8	53.8*	18.9	18.9	21.1
Military and defence power	1.3	25.1	7.6	17.6	25.3	80.2*	35.4	28.5	15.8

Source: International Comparative Survey On Values 1996-1998 by Dentsu Institute for Human Studies





41. The word "tradition" could best be replaced by _____.
1. commerce
2. crafts
3. customs
4. character
42. An example of "national character and disposition" is _____.
1. Mandarin Chinese
2. the Eiffel Tower
3. the Thai smile
4. pizza or spaghetti
43. The phrase "natural and scenic beauty" refers to the attractiveness of the country's _____.
1. architecture
2. landscape
3. stamps
4. museums
44. People in _____ take great pride in their ability to maintain law and order.
1. the U.S.A. and the U.K.
2. Singapore and Japan
3. Thailand and China
4. South Korea and France
45. The phrase "stands out from" could best be replaced by _____.
1. is separate from
2. is similar to
3. is closely connected with
4. is more remarkable than
46. This study was conducted by researchers in the field of _____.
1. international relations
2. population control
3. comparative economics
4. human studies
47. Some numbers have an asterisk (*) next to them because they _____.
1. represent the majority of the respondents
2. indicate the highest response in each category
3. show the highest degree of disagreement
4. are highly unexpected





One of the most asked questions about etiquette, a set of customs and rules for polite behavior, is: "Why do we have these rules, and who invented them?"

About 11,000 years ago, humans made a big change in the way they lived. They found they did not have to __55__ wander through the forest hunting animals and gathering nuts and berries to eat. __56__, they learned about planting seeds and domesticating animals. They discovered that they could live in one place, and __57__ was not such a desperate daily struggle. There was more food, more leisure time, more security.

Soon after, they began to develop ways of getting __58__ with as little fighting, anger and __59__ as before. Eventually, the rules changed as ways of living changed. But the reasons for these rules are as valid now as they were at the beginning.

Young people like things __60__. So, you can tell them that there are two basic __61__ of behavior that have held up through the centuries: be kind and treat people with respect.

The second most asked question is: "Why should I follow these rules?"

We learn the rules of etiquette __62__ knowing them gives us confidence. If you know how to __63__ wherever you are, you will be more at ease, and you will be able to put those around you at ease. People will get the message that you are a __64__ person.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|
| 55. | 1. naturally | 2. gradually |
| | 3. continually | 4. immediately |
| 56. | 1. Seldom | 2. Instead |
| | 3. However | 4. Therefore |
| 57. | 1. reality | 2. experience |
| | 3. knowledge | 4. survival |
| 58. | 1. across | 2. along |
| | 3. up | 4. over |
| 59. | 1. sense | 2. pleasure |
| | 3. impression | 4. confusion |





- | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|
| 60. | 1. expected | 2. explained |
| | 3. taken | 4. told |
| 61. | 1. attitudes | 2. parts |
| | 3. acts | 4. guidelines |
| 62. | 1. that | 2. is |
| | 3. because | 4. although |
| 63. | 1. change | 2. behave |
| | 3. show | 4. arrive |
| 64. | 1. considerate | 2. generous |
| | 3. well-to-do | 4. decisive |

Who am I?

I'm a strange **contradiction**: I'm new and I'm old.
 I'm often in tatters, and oft deck'd in gold:
 Though I never could read, yet letter'd I'm bound.
 I am always in black. And I'm always in white;
 5 I am grave and I'm gay. I am heavy and light.
 In **form** too I differ—I'm thick and I'm thin,
 I've no flesh, and no bones, yet I'm cover'd with skin;
 I've more points than the compass, more stops than the flute;
 I sing without voice, without speaking confute;
 10 I'm English, I'm German, I'm French and I'm Dutch;
 Some love me too fondly; some **slight** me too much.
 I often die soon, though I sometimes live ages,
 And no monarch alive has so many pages.

(Answer: I am a book)



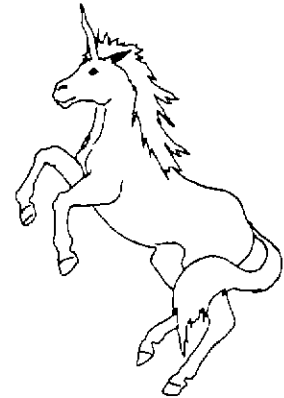


65. The word "contradiction" (line 1) means _____.
1. opposite
2. similarity
3. exception
4. addition
66. In line 6, "form" refers to _____.
1. difficulty
2. color
3. appearance
4. origin
67. "I" cannot be _____.
1. bound
2. read
3. heard
4. appreciated
68. Line 10 refers to _____.
1. nationalities
2. countries
3. languages
4. people
69. Which of the following could best replace the word "slight" (line 11)?
1. protect
2. doubt
3. respect
4. neglect





Unicorns were thought to be so fast and so smart that it was nearly impossible to catch one alive. But medieval manuscripts describe two ways to do it—both by **deception**.



- 5 The first method required a great deal of courage. Hunters were advised to chase and annoy the unicorn until it was angry enough to attack. Then the hunter was to stand boldly in front of a tree as the animal charged directly at him. Just at the last minute,
- 10 the hunter would leap aside. The unicorn's horn would go into the tree instead of the hunter, and the animal would be stuck fast.

Although unicorns could be dangerously fierce, especially when hunted, they were believed to be very gentle with young girls. So another way to catch the animal was to use a pure-hearted maiden as bait. The maiden would sit in

15 a clearing, and the hunters would hide nearby. The unicorn would approach the maiden without fear and allow itself to be patted. If nothing **startled** it, the animal would even lie down, put its head on the maiden's lap, and go to sleep. Then it was time to spring the trap and capture the **unsuspecting** creature.

70. The main topic of the passage is _____.
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. catching unicorns | 2. unicorn lovers |
| 3. medieval animals | 4. ancient writers |
71. The first sentence describes unicorns' _____.
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. character | 2. activity |
| 3. lifespan | 4. appearance |
72. Unicorns are _____ by nature.
- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. sociable | 2. intelligent |
| 3. violent | 4. lazy |





73. The phrase "to do it" (line 3) means to _____.
1. describe a unicorn
2. write a manuscript
3. catch a live unicorn
4. train hunters
74. The word "deception" (line 4) can best be replaced by _____.
1. trickery
2. technique
3. skill
4. hand
75. The word "startled" (line 16) is closest in meaning to _____.
1. destroyed
2. frightened
3. annoyed
4. attracted
76. The word "unsuspecting" (line 18) could be best replaced by _____.
1. conscious
2. trusting
3. uninvited
4. fearful
77. In the first method, the unicorn attacks because the hunter _____.
1. is standing in front of its favorite tree
2. is leaping back and forth
3. has charged directly at it
4. has made it very angry
78. Which of the following is true about the second method?
1. It is more painful for the unicorn.
2. It is more dangerous for the hunter.
3. It is a better method, according to the writer.
4. It is less violent than the first method.





In places without fences, the western fence lizard, *Sceloporus occidentalis*, lives in trees. It turns out that the five-inch-long lizard also falls out of trees—a lot. A few years ago William Schlesinger, an environmental chemist from Duke University, began studying the circulation of essential nutrients between soil and trees in an oak-studded valley near Carmel, California. He and his two colleagues placed 200 large plastic flowerpots under 40 oak trees to collect falling leaves and twigs. They soon found they were collecting lizards as well.

The researchers decided to **keep track of** the lizard-fall by marking the reptiles and recording their size and sex. In two and a half years, Schlesinger's team recorded 198 fence lizard falls, some of **which** were the same lizard's second plunge into a pot. Extending **their findings** to the ground not covered by flowerpots, the researchers estimate that around 5,000 lizard falls take place every year on an acre of Carmel woodland. That's about 10 falls per lizard on average. But some lizards are clumsier than others; one particularly **oafish** reptile managed to fall into a flowerpot 5 times in less than a month. "I don't think anyone knew they fell out of trees at anywhere near this number," says Schlesinger. "It certainly makes the natural history of the species more interesting."

79. The passage is mainly about _____.
1. how essential nutrients circulate between soil and trees
2. the peculiar falling nature of the Western fence lizard
3. how to catch fence lizards using flowerpots
4. the study of why lizards fall
80. The focus of Schlesinger's original study was _____.
1. botany
2. natural history
3. environmental chemistry
4. zoology





81. The phrase "keep track of" (line 9) means _____.
1. count
2. find
3. watch
4. prevent
82. The word "which" (line 11) refers to the _____.
1. reptiles
2. falls
3. markings
4. flowerpots
83. In line 12, "findings" refers to _____.
1. results
2. fences
3. lizards
4. trees
84. How many times do most lizards fall in a year?
1. 5 times
2. 10 times
3. 198 times
4. 5,000 times
85. The word "oafish" (line 16) could best be replaced by _____.
1. old
2. hungry
3. sleepy
4. clumsy
86. According to the passage, it can be inferred that _____.
1. about 200 lizards fell in two and a half years in Carmel
2. the flowerpots were originally put under the trees to catch lizards
3. western fence lizards prefer to live in trees
4. the researchers were able to identify the lizards
87. The researcher's remark in lines 17 – 18 suggests that lizards fall out of trees _____.
1. quite rarely
2. surprisingly often
3. rather seldom
4. only occasionally





Just outside the archaeological dig that made this ancient city famous sit two old farmers who share at least three things: the name Yang, a not-too-recently shaved head, and the claim to have unearthed China's greatest historical **find** of the century.

5 It is a spectacular site—an army of terracotta warriors built to guard the tomb of Qin Shihuang, the emperor who unified China in 220 B.C. In March 1974, an unusually bad drought **prompted** the local commune leader to send several farmers to dig a well in Lintong, just outside Xian. According to Yang Zhifa, it was about noon on the third day of digging when
10 he and one other farmer were six feet deep in a hole and he hit something hard. Digging it out, Yang Zhifa saw a torso-shaped piece of terracotta, carved in the shape of a warrior's tunic.

As it turned out, the site of the well was only inches inside the original front entrance of an underground **vault**, which was eventually discovered to
15 contain 6,000 life-size figures. The exact spot is marked in today's excavated vault and was pointed out to Clinton, as it is to every visitor. No written record of the terracotta vault existed, so archaeologists were stunned as they uncovered its full length, several hundred yards long—and then found three smaller vaults behind it.

20 The excavation continues and will probably take decades longer.

88. The purpose of this passage is to _____.

1. celebrate the unification of China
2. tell the story of the two farmers
3. honor Emperor Quin Shihuang
4. report the historical discovery at Xian

89. According to the passage, the event which happened first was _____.

1. two old farmers sitting outside the Xian archaeological site
2. the unearthing of China's greatest historical site
3. the water shortage in Lintong area
4. the visit of President Clinton to Xian





90. It is **not** stated in Paragraph 1 that the two farmers _____.
1. have the same family name
 2. have the same hairstyle
 3. got a reward from the government
 4. were involved in the discovery
91. The army of 6,000 terracotta warriors was built about _____ years ago.
1. 25
 2. 220
 3. 1,800
 4. 2,200
92. The Xian archaeological site was discovered _____.
1. because Xian was a famous historical city
 2. under orders from the central government
 3. while searching for the tomb of Emperor Qin Shihuang
 4. by accident while digging a well
93. The word "**find**" (line 4) means _____.
1. location
 2. discovery
 3. accident
 4. battlefield
94. The word "**prompted**" (line 7) means _____.
1. caused
 2. supported
 3. helped
 4. frightened
95. The word "**vault**" (line 14) refers to a _____.
1. box
 2. palace
 3. floor
 4. room





96. The army of 6,000 terracotta warriors was built _____.
1. for the Emperor's art collection
 2. to protect the tomb of the Emperor
 3. in memory of the soldiers who died in war
 4. to represent those who loyally served the Emperor
97. The terracotta warriors were _____.
1. only broken heads
 2. all in pieces
 3. statues as tall as men
 4. the preserved bodies of soldiers
98. Which pair of words is most similar in meaning?
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. dig : excavation | 2. ancient : spectacular |
| 3. existed : stunned | 4. recently : probably |
99. It can be inferred from the passage that the site of 6,000 terracotta warriors has become a _____.
1. monument where heads of state pay respect
 2. tourist attraction
 3. national burial ground
 4. memorial opened by President Bill Clinton
100. The archaeological dig at Xian _____.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. is still going on | 2. has been completed |
| 3. will be finished very soon | 4. has yet to start |

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

