



ข้อสอบชุดที่ 1

คณะกรรมการประสานงานการคัดเลือกบุคคลเข้าศึกษา
ในสถาบันอุดมศึกษา ทบวงมหาวิทยาลัย

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

รหัสวิชา **03**
ข้อสอบวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ
วันพุธที่ 11 ตุลาคม พ.ศ. 2543
เวลา 12.00 - 14.00 น.

คำอธิบาย

- ข้อสอบมี 28 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 หมครรอยดำเสียก่อน แล้วจึงระบายวงกลมตัวเลือกใหม่
- ห้ามนำข้อสอบและกระดาษคำตอบออกจากห้องสอบ
- ไม่อนุญาตให้ผู้เข้าสอบออกจากห้องสอบก่อนเวลาสอบผ่านไป 1 ชั่วโมง 30 นาที

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารสงวนลิขสิทธิ์ของทางราชการ
ห้ามเผยแพร่ อ้างอิง หรือ เฉลย ก่อนวันที่ 21 พฤศจิกายน 2543





Directions: Choose the most appropriate answer.

1. You want to change the time you arranged to meet your friend, Bob. You phone him and say, " _____"
 1. Sorry Bob, you've got to give me more time.
 2. Bob, you stood me up. What about tomorrow?
 3. Sorry Bob, I have to see you more often.
 4. Bob, I can't make it at 2 o'clock. Are you free at 4?

2. Your friend has changed her hair style. You compliment her on her appearance by saying, " _____"
 1. It really looks at you.
 2. You look terrific.
 3. You look strange indeed!
 4. What have you done now?

3. A friend is walking with you along the pavement. You see he is about to step in a puddle of water and say, " _____"
 1. Look up!
 2. Look out!
 3. Step along!
 4. Step over!

4. John is talking to Mary when she sneezes. He asks her, " _____"
 1. Are you likely to get better?
 2. Do you want a hand?
 3. Are you getting cold?
 4. Do you have a cold?





5. When you check your bill at the restaurant, you find you have been overcharged. You say to the waiter, “_____”
1. I think there has been a mistake.
 2. I want another bill.
 3. There is too much to pay.
 4. You are cheating me.
6. You hear your friend use an English word that you don't know so you ask, “_____”
1. Can that be written?
 2. How can you spell that?
 3. Must you say that again?
 4. What does that mean?
7. Your teacher asks your opinion about an outside reading book. You found it boring but you want to be polite so you say, “_____”
1. How could you assign such a boring book?
 2. The book I liked was certainly not this one.
 3. I prefer the book we read last term.
 4. The book was unreadable, wasn't it?
8. A tourist is visiting Bangkok for the first time and wants to go to Wat Po. He asks a policeman, “_____”
1. I am travelling to Wat Po. Please tell me how.
 2. I want to go to Wat Po. Please take me there.
 3. Give me the map of Wat Po, thanks.
 4. What is the best way to get to Wat Po?





9. You are meeting a friend at Don Muang airport. The first thing you say is, “_____”
1. Good afternoon. Did you fly?
 2. Hi! Did you have a good flight?
 3. I've waited a long time to meet you.
 4. Let's find a way to go to town.
10. Your friend did not get a scholarship to study abroad. You try to cheer him up by saying, “_____”
1. You can't teach an old dog new tricks.
 2. Birds of a feather flock together.
 3. Every cloud has a silver lining.
 4. Strike while the iron's hot.
11. You meet a friend who has just had her car stolen. You say, “_____”
1. Very disappointed in you.
 2. Really sorry to hear the news.
 3. Never more excited for you.
 4. Can't stand such a loss.





12. Bill and Anne have been to a pop concert to listen to their favorite band. On their way home, Anne says disappointedly, “_____”
1. They are not as good as they used to be.
 2. They are less good than they ever were.
 3. They were much worse during the last month.
 4. They always play such brilliant music.
13. Just after an important examination, Alan asks James, “_____”
1. How did you do?
 2. Did you do it?
 3. Can you find it OK?
 4. What did you do?
14. Myra has been unable to study because of the loud hammering coming from the room next to hers. She phones the apartment manager and says, “_____, but could you do something about the noise?”
1. Excuse me for saying this
 2. There’s something going on
 3. I’m sorry to bother you
 4. Please accept my apologies
15. In an examination room, a student’s mobile phone starts to ring. The teacher says, “_____”
1. Turn that off.
 2. Let it out.
 3. Who’s calling?
 4. What happens?





18. 1. sometimes
2. now and then
3. together
4. each other
19. 1. nice to know
2. good to see
3. happy to meet
4. lucky to find
20. 1. what have you been doing
2. how do you do
3. what did you do
4. how are you
21. 1. living
2. working
3. opinion
4. job
22. 1. wonder
2. know
3. hope
4. suppose
23. 1. will you work afterwards
2. have you worked next
3. did you work then
4. do you work now
24. 1. funny
2. great
3. quite responsible
4. no big deal
25. 1. good move
2. hopeful sign
3. lucky opportunity
4. big challenge





One hot summer's day, a fox was strolling through an orchard. He was very hungry and thirsty. Just __26__ he spied a beautiful bunch of sun-ripened grapes hanging high on a vine that trailed from the branches of a tall tree. The grapes were bursting with juice, __27__ the fox's mouth watered.

"Just __28__ thing to quench my thirst," he thought as he jumped for them. But he missed by a long way.

Again and again he jumped, but each time he just missed the delicious prize. __29__, worn out with his useless efforts, the fox stalked off, nose in the air, muttering scornfully, "Well, I __30__ wanted those grapes anyway. I am sure they are sour."

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|--------------|
| 26. | 1. then | 2. when |
| | 3. after | 4. now |
| 27. | 1. while | 2. and |
| | 3. if | 4. where |
| 28. | 1. any | 2. a |
| | 3. the | 4. some |
| 29. | 1. At last | 2. Next |
| | 3. Surprisingly | 4. Even then |
| 30. | 1. still | 2. really |
| | 3. never | 4. often |





31. Although your article was well written and informative, _____.
1. I like it a lot
2. there were several errors
3. it was full of facts
4. it happens all the time
32. Should you find yourself wandering around Singapore this fall _____, you're not looking hard enough.
1. lost in a maze of shops
2. exhausted from sightseeing
3. wanting to stay a little longer
4. complaining that there's nothing to do
33. Without advertising sponsors, the only way to _____ would be with extremely high ticket prices.
1. show off
2. cover costs
3. reduce fees
4. try out
34. There has been a reduction in the population of Russia over the past eight years; it is now _____ to 145.5 million.
1. down
2. near
3. up
4. next
35. Desoto sees every day as a challenge _____.
1. that's the danger facing us
2. but things happen today
3. and as an education
4. before we know anything





A letter from the President of The Siam Society

On behalf of the membership of The Siam Society Under Royal Patronage, __36__ to join our organization. As a means to explore the arts, culture, natural heritage and history of Thailand, the Society is without peer.

As a member, you can learn ancient history firsthand __37__ seminars given by noted experts, whether in our lecture hall or outdoors at a historical site on one of our famous study trips. Throughout the year, other speakers, __38__ authority in his or her field, address a wide variety of topics on Thailand and neighboring countries for the enjoyment of members.

__39__, The Siam Society each year sponsors numerous exhibitions and performances. Our renowned library of over twenty-five thousand volumes __40__ a unique privilege of membership.

The Society is 96 years old and __41__ its second century of service to Thailand and neighboring countries. Our members come from __42__ including the arts, business, academic and countless other professions.

__43__ is an interest in exploring the richness of the Thai and Southeast Asian culture, history, art and nature. __44__. You will enrich your own knowledge, you will be entertained, and you will __45__.





36. 1. you are strongly encouraged 2. it is of the utmost necessity
3. everyone is more or less welcome 4. I would like to invite you
37. 1. if you miss 2. when you attend
3. by presenting 4. after participating
38. 1. each an 2. all the
3. every 4. such
39. 1. For those involved in business 2. In order to promote health
3. Despite a lack of education 4. If you favor the arts
40. 1. are so 2. is also
3. can guarantee 4. will show
41. 1. hopes to go shortly into 2. is about to climb up
3. looks forward to entering 4. soon expects to get
42. 1. a variety of backgrounds 2. many different choices
3. countries all over the world 4. a number of institutions
43. 1. What they all share 2. To support the Society
3. With similar backgrounds 4. That they already know





- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>44. 1. Enjoy it
3. Bear with us</p> <p>45. 1. get a lot of money
3. make new friends</p> | <p>2. Come join us
4. Leave it</p> <p>2. be more attractive
4. find an interesting career</p> |
|---|---|

engineer / enrich

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engineer (en'jɪnɪr) *n.* 1 one skilled in some branch of engineering 2 one who operates or supervises the operation of engines or technical equipment /a locomotive engineer/ — *vt.* 1 to plan, construct, etc. as an engineer 2 to manage skillfully

engineering *n.* 1 the science concerned with putting scientific knowledge to practical uses 2 the planning, designing, construction, etc. of machinery, roads, bridges, etc.

English (ɪn'ɡlɪʃ) *adj.* 1 of England, its people, etc. 2 of their language — *n.* 1 the language of the people of England, the official language of the Commonwealth of Nations, the U.S., etc. 2 [sometimes *e-*] a spinning motion given to a ball — the English the people of England

English horn a double-reed woodwind instrument

Englishman (-mən) *n., pl. -men* a native or inhabitant of England — **Englishwoman**, *pl. -women, n.fem.*

engorge (en'ɡɔːʃ, ɪn-) *vt.* -gorged', -gorg'ing | < OFr *en-, in + gorge, gorge* | 1 to devour greedily 2 *Med.* to congest (tissue, etc.) with fluid, as blood

engrave (en'ɡræv, ɪn-) *vt.* -graved', -grav'ing | < Fr *en-, in + graver, to incise* | 1 to cut or etch letters, designs, etc. in or on (a metal plate, etc.) 2 to print with such a plate 3 to impress deeply — **engraver** *n.*

engraving *n.* 1 the act or art of one who engraves 2 an engraved plate, drawing, etc. 3 a print made from an engraved surface

engross (en'grɔːs, ɪn-) *vt.* | < OFr *engrossier, become thick* | to take the entire attention of; occupy wholly — **engrossing** *adj.*

engulf (en'ɡʌlf, ɪn-) *vt.* to swallow up

enhance (en'hɑːns, ɪn-) *vt.* -hanced', -hanc'ing | < L *in-, in + altus, high* | to make greater, better, etc.; heighten — **enhancement** *n.*

enigma (ɪ'nɪɡmə, e-) *n.* | < Gr *ainos, story* | 1 a riddle 2 a perplexing or baffling matter, person, etc. — **enigmatic** (en'ɪɡmə'tɪk, ɪ'nɪɡ-) *adj.*

enjambement or **enjambe ment** (en'ʃɑːmbəmənt) *n.* | < Fr *enjamber, to encroach* | the running on of a sentence from one line to the next of a poem

enjoin (en'joɪn, ɪn-) *vt.* | < L *in-, in + jungere, join* | 1 to command; order 2 to prohibit, esp. by legal injunction

enjoy (en'joɪ, ɪn-) *vt.* | < OFr *en-, in + joir, rejoice* | 1 to get pleasure from; relish 2 to have the use or benefit of — **enjoy oneself** to have a good time — **enjoyable** *adj.* — **enjoyment** *n.*

enlarge (en'lɑːʃ, ɪn-) *vt.* -larged', -larg'ing to make larger; expand — *vi.* 1 to become larger; expand 2 to speak or write at greater length; with on or upon — **enlargement** *n.*

enlighten (en'lɪt'n, ɪn-) *vt.* 1 to free from ignorance, prejudice, etc. 2 to inform — **enlightenment** *n.*

enlist (en'lɪst, ɪn-) *vt., vi.* 1 to enroll in some branch of the armed forces 2 to engage in support of a cause or movement — **enlistee** (-tɪ) *n.* — **enlistment** *n.*

enlisted man any person in the armed forces who is not a commissioned officer or warrant officer

enliven (en'lɪvən, ɪn-) *vt.* to make active, cheerful, etc.; liven up

en masse (en'mas', ɪn-) [Fr, lit., in mass] in a group; as a whole

enmesh (en'meʃ, ɪn-) *vt.* to catch as in the meshes of a net; entangle

enmity (en'mɪtɪ, ɪn-) *n., pl. -ties* [see **ENEMY**] the attitude or feelings of an enemy or enemies; hostility

ennoble (en'nəʊbəl, ɪn-) *vt.* -bled, -bling to give a noble quality to; dignify — **ennoblement** *n.*

ennui (ən'nuɪ) *n.* [Fr] a feeling of weariness and boredom

enormity (ɪ'nɔːrmətɪ, ɪn-) *n., pl. -ties* | < L *enormis, immense* | 1 great wickedness 2 an outrageous act 3 enormous size or extent

enormous (ɪ'nɔːrməs, ɪn-) *adj.* [see *prec.*] of great size, number, etc.; huge; vast — **enormously** *adv.*

enough (ɪ'nʌf, ɪn-) *adj.* [OE *genoh*] as much or as many as necessary; sufficient — *n.* the amount needed — *adv.* 1 sufficiently 2 fully; quite /oddly enough/ 3 tolerably

enow (ɪ'nəʊ, ɪn-) *adj., n., adv.* [Archaic] enough

enplane (en'plæn, ɪn-) *vi.* -planed', -plan'ing to board an airplane

enquire (en'kwɪr, ɪn-) *vt., vi.* -quired', -quir'ing INQUIRE — **enquiry** (-tɪ), *pl. -ies, n.*

enrage (en'rɑːʃ, ɪn-) *vt.* -raged', -rag'ing to put into a rage; infuriate

enrapture (en'ræptʃər, ɪn-) *vt.* -tured, -tur'ing to fill with delight

enrich (en'riːʃ, ɪn-) *vt.* to make rich or richer; give greater value, better quality, etc. to — **enrichment** *n.*





46. When the opposition won the vote of no confidence, the government resigned en masse.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. as agreed | 2. all together |
| 3. in anger | 4. at once |

47. He didn't hear me when I called him because he was so engrossed in his computer game.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. excited about | 2. confused by |
| 3. occupied with | 4. hungry for |

48. The enormity of his crime shocked us.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. wickedness | 2. simplicity |
| 3. intention | 4. variety |

49. Why he never married will always be an enigma to me.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. disappointing | 2. pleasing |
| 3. puzzling | 4. tempting |

50. Women use cosmetics to enhance their attractiveness.

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| 1. show | 2. succeed |
| 3. face | 4. increase |





51. They are in a _____.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. theater | 2. cafeteria |
| 3. restaurant | 4. supermarket |

52. The phrase "on an empty stomach" (frame 1) means _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. with nothing in your shopping cart | 2. if you've just eaten |
| 3. without money | 4. when you're hungry |

53. What can be implied?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. They bought a lot. | 2. They haven't eaten yet. |
| 3. They disagree with each other. | 4. They are wise shoppers. |

54. The word "Otherwise" (frame 2) means _____.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. If so | 2. Likewise |
| 3. Even though | 4. Whenever |

55. In frame 3, the word "others" refers to other _____.

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| 1. shops | 2. sandwiches |
| 3. carts | 4. collections |





Nation Poll: Pressing Problems		
<i>Problems</i>	<i># Respondents</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Trash	487	6.3
Air pollution	1,085	14.0
Water pollution	583	7.6
Traffic	3,845	49.8
Floods	171	2.2
Public transportation	101	1.3
Overcrowding	175	2.3
Lack of public parks	37	0.5
Education management	119	1.5
Public safety	236	3.1
Corruption	581	7.5
Others	198	2.6

56. The word "Poll" could best be replaced by ____.
1. Survey
 2. Chart
 3. Newspaper
 4. Issue
57. The word "Pressing" means ____.
1. Urgent
 2. Permanent
 3. Unsolvable
 4. Popular
58. Respondents were most concerned about ____.
1. lack of schools
 2. politicians
 3. dirty canals
 4. too many cars





59. An example of a public safety problem is _____.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. insurance | 2. burglary |
| 3. unemployment | 4. housing |

60. Approximately _____ people were questioned for this poll.
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. 4,000 | 2. 6,500 |
| 3. 8,000 | 4. 9,500 |

Few devices save more minutes—or waste so many more—than the telephone. To discourage callers who don't know when it's time to 61 the phone, R. Alec MacKenzie, author of *New Time Management Methods*, suggests 62 a time limit, then signalling the 63 of your conversation with a phrase such as "Before we hang up ...". You can save 64 more time by not taking every 65 call.

Before you make a 66, keep its purpose clear. If you need to 67 more than one subject, jot them 68, then stay on track. Busy people appreciate 69. Keep a record of when people you call regularly are 70 busy and call them at those times. Even better, make appointments to call important contacts.

61. 1. sleep on
2. hang on
3. get off
4. turn off
62. 1. doing
2. taking
3. setting
4. putting





- | | | |
|-----|------------------|------------------|
| 63. | 1. end | 2. reason |
| | 3. middle | 4. topic |
| 64. | 1. very | 2. even |
| | 3. so | 4. only |
| 65. | 1. incoming | 2. ongoing |
| | 3. official | 4. public |
| 66. | 1. promise | 2. call |
| | 3. mistake | 4. sound |
| 67. | 1. find | 2. speak |
| | 3. receive | 4. cover |
| 68. | 1. up | 2. down |
| | 3. over | 4. in |
| 69. | 1. conversations | 2. entertainment |
| | 3. directness | 4. qualities |
| 70. | 1. least | 2. quite |
| | 3. really | 4. often |





It's another school morning. You get up, get dressed, have breakfast, and grab your books. But instead of heading out the door to catch the school bus, you sit right down and start to work with your teacher—your mom or dad.

5 In the past, parents who taught their children at home often did so because **they** had religious or philosophical objections to materials taught in public school. **That's still often the case.** But now many parents see home schooling as the most practical way to get a better education for their children, and to avoid the rising tide of violence in
10 many public schools.

States set requirements for home schooling just as they do for public schools, but the requirements vary widely. So do the programs that home schoolers follow. Some families use packaged curriculum materials. Some develop their own programs. Usually, home school
15 students must take standardized tests from time to time.

A flexible program that's **tailored** to exactly meet a child's needs is a big advantage of home schooling. Kids who learn at home also have the teacher's full attention all the time. And for families who are unhappy with public schools and can't afford to pay tuition at private
20 schools, this may be the only choice.

There are **drawbacks.** Home schoolers may miss material that's covered in school. And they have fewer chances to mix with a wide





variety of other kids. Most parents who teach their children at home make sure that the children are involved in outside activities, like

25 sports or youth groups.

71. The main idea is _____.

1. public school violence leads to home schooling
2. parents are the best teachers for their own children
3. states encourage home schooling for various reasons
4. home schooling has both advantages and disadvantages

72. The pronoun "**they**" (line 6) refers to _____.

1. parents
2. children
3. schools
4. teachers

73. The sentence "**That's still often the case.**" (line 7) means _____.

1. it's not true for most people
2. such a case is often dismissed
3. the case is still being tried in court
4. it continues to be true for some people

74. According to paragraph 3, _____.

1. home-made tests are acceptable
2. home-made materials are not as good
3. flexibility is measured by standardized tests
4. home school programs may not all be the same





75. The word **“tailored”** (line 16) means _____.
1. curved
2. expected
3. adapted
4. trained
76. The word **“drawbacks”** (line 21) means _____.
1. opportunities
2. rewards
3. disadvantages
4. accidents
77. According to the passage, parents may choose home schooling because of _____.
1. safety
2. loyalty
3. peer pressure
4. lack of teachers
78. Parents of home schoolers should _____.
1. use packaged curriculum materials
2. keep their children away from others
3. encourage group activities with other children
4. discourage religious teaching in public schools
79. The last paragraph could best begin with the word **“_____”**.
1. Wherever
2. However
3. Therefore
4. Exactly





80. The next paragraph after this passage would most likely be about _____.
1. expensive tuition of private schools
 2. more advantages of home schooling
 3. further disadvantages of home schooling
 4. advantages of public schools over private schools

Your alarm clock goes off at 6 a.m. You **groan**, roll over and try to think of a million excuses not to work out. **But the guilt overcomes you.** Besides, it's better to work out in the morning, right? Not necessarily so. "If you exercise at a particular level of intensity, you'll

5 'burn' the same number of calories regardless of when you exercise," says Neil Pire, director of the School of Total Athletic Development. Here, Pire covers the **pros** and cons of morning vs. evening workouts.

The Early-Bird Advantage

- ✓ Surveys report that the majority of people who exercise regularly
- 10 do it in the morning. So, the odds are in favor of "sticking with it" if you exercise in the morning.
- ✓ Many people find that morning exercise **regulates** their appetite for the day. For example, they aren't as hungry and they make better food choices.





- 15 ✓ If you exercise at about the same time every day, your body's
endocrine system and circadian rhythms adjust to this regular
behavior. As a result, it's easier to wake up and your metabolism
and all the hormones involved in exercise begin to rise while
you're sleeping. Thus, you are more alert to exercise when you
20 do wake up.
- ✓ Research has shown that exercise increases mental acuity. On
average, it lasts 4 to 10 hours after a workout.

Afternoon/Evening Benefits

- 25 ✓ Some research indicates that afternoon is the best time to exercise,
at least for **optimal** performance.
- ✓ When body temperature is at its highest, your workouts are likely
to be more productive; when your temperature is low, your
exercise session may be less than optimal. (Body temperature is
lowest one to three hours before awakening, in contrast to late
30 afternoon when body temperature reaches its peak.)
- ✓ Muscles are warm and more flexible.
- ✓ Strength is at its peak.
81. The word "**groan**" (line 1) could best be replaced by ____.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. open your eyes | 2. make a sound of complaint |
| 3. put your pillow over your head | 4. turn off the alarm clock |





82. The sentence “**But the guilt overcomes you.**” (lines 2-3) implies that you ____.
1. decide to stay in bed for a few more minutes
 2. realize that exercise is not necessary now
 3. finally get up and do the exercise
 4. think about all the work you have to do
83. The word “**pros**” (line 7) could best be replaced by ____.
1. aspects
 2. professionals
 3. advantages
 4. proposals
84. According to lines 10-11, people who exercise in the morning ____.
1. are more likely to continue
 2. have strange habits
 3. prefer to do it with friends
 4. get hot and sweaty
85. The word “**regulates**” (line 12) could best be replaced by ____.
1. controls
 2. activates
 3. increases
 4. loses





86. It is directly stated in the passage that if you work out regularly every morning, _____.
1. your muscles will be more flexible
 2. your circadian rhythm will be at its highest point
 3. you will be able to eat more food in the morning
 4. you will wake up more easily
87. The word "it" (line 22) refers to _____.
1. morning exercise
 2. sleep
 3. research
 4. mental acuity
88. The word "optimal" (line 25) is closest in meaning to _____.
1. best
 2. extreme
 3. fastest
 4. lasting
89. According to the passage, your body temperature will be at the highest point _____.
1. when you work out
 2. when you are sleeping at night
 3. three hours before you wake up
 4. in the late afternoon





90. The most suitable title for this passage is _____.

1. Early-bird exercise
2. Advantages of evening workouts
3. The best way to exercise
4. The proper time to work out

91. From the passage, we can conclude that _____.

1. we should exercise a lot every day
2. early-birds clearly get more benefits from exercise
3. the time we exercise does not change the benefits to our health
4. most people prefer to exercise in the evening

A Cornell University study, published in October in *The Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, set out to measure how pervasive alcohol use was in two weeks' worth of prime time network programming. The researchers found almost half of the shows **awash in** liquor: alcohol
 5 turned up on 41% of the shows, which averaged more than five drinks apiece.

Researchers at Stanford University took a different **tack** in exploring the medium's role in teenage drinking. They quizzed ninth-graders in six high schools in San Jose, California about their
 10 drinking histories, then returned 18 months later to ask not only about alcohol, but also about how often the teenagers watched television, music videos and movies on videocassette.





Among the 1,533 students who completed both surveys, one link stood out: non-drinkers who increased their viewing of music videos were the most likely to have started drinking. The study, published 15 Nov. 2 in the online version of the journal *Pediatrics*, calculated that every additional hour per day devoted to music videos made a student almost a third more likely to take up drinking.

Watching more movies on a video player, on the other hand, was 20 linked to an 11% decrease in the risk of drinking. Television viewing in general was tied to a 9% increase in risk for every additional hour per day.

92. The main idea of the article is that _____.
1. alcohol is very popular among TV stars
 2. watching TV increases teenage drinking
 3. universities show their social responsibility
 4. alcohol should be banned
93. The expression "awash in" (line 4) means _____.
1. discussing
 2. reflecting
 3. full of
 4. without any





94. In the Stanford University survey, teenagers were NOT asked about _____.
1. what they drink
 2. how often they watch television
 3. when they started drinking
 4. how much money they have
95. The word “**tack**” (line 7) means _____.
1. mood
 2. source
 3. method
 4. schedule
96. If a teenager watches one more hour of music videos a day, the probability that he will start drinking will increase about _____.
1. 30%
 2. 40%
 3. 50%
 4. 70%
97. _____ would be most concerned about these research findings.
1. Doctors
 2. Parents
 3. A salesman
 4. A news announcer
98. The Stanford University study appeared in a _____.
1. music magazine
 2. college newsletter
 3. sports digest
 4. medical publication





99. Each TV program shows people drinking an average of _____ times.
- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. 2 | 2. 5 |
| 3. 6 | 4. 11 |
100. A _____ is LEAST likely to encourage teenage drinking.
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. music video | 2. video movie |
| 3. TV series | 4. prime time show |
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