



ข้อสอบชุดที่ **1**

คณะกรรมการประสานงานการคัดเลือกบุคคลเข้าศึกษา
ในสถาบันอุดมศึกษา ทบวงมหาวิทยาลัย

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

รหัสวิชา **03**
ข้อสอบวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ
วันพุธที่ 9 ตุลาคม พ.ศ. 2545
เวลา 12.00 - 14.00 น.

คำอธิบาย

- ข้อสอบมี 29 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 21 พฤศจิกายน พ.ศ. 2545





Directions: Choose the most appropriate answer.

1. You fell asleep while watching a football game on TV. The next morning, you call your friend and ask: " _____"
 1. How did it happen?
 2. How come?
 3. Who's playing?
 4. Who won?

2. If you see the notice DO NOT LEAN OVER THE RAIL, you are probably standing on the deck of _____.
 1. an airplane
 2. a ship
 3. a train
 4. an escalator

3. If someone tells you to mind your own business, they are advising you to _____.
 1. keep busy
 2. start your own business
 3. stop asking so many questions
 4. be an honest businessman

4. The instructions "Apply evenly. Only one coat needed." would most likely be found on a _____.
 1. leather jacket
 2. jam jar
 3. coffee pot
 4. paint tin





5. The newspaper headline PRICES SOAR AS INFLATION GRIPS warns that the _____.
1. economy will improve
 2. interest rate is holding steady
 3. quality of life is getting better
 4. cost of living is rising
6. A man politely opens a door for a woman and says: "_____"
1. Thank you.
 2. After you.
 3. Lucky you.
 4. Up to you.
7. Your English teacher invites you to have dinner at her house on Sunday. You can't go. You say: "_____"
1. I don't want to, if you don't mind.
 2. Thanks, but no thanks.
 3. I'm afraid I've made other plans.
 4. Yes, thank you.
8. A traffic policeman stops a speeding car and asks the driver: "_____"
1. Would you stop doing that?
 2. May I see your license?
 3. Can I help you?
 4. Do you know where you're going?





9. Your friend just had her heart broken. You try to make her feel better by saying: “ _____ ”
1. One rotten apple spoils the whole barrel.
 2. It’s like trying to find a needle in a haystack.
 3. There are plenty of fish in the sea.
 4. Still water runs deep.
10. An old lady is trying to get her heavy suitcase onto a train. You are standing behind her so she asks you for help by saying: “ _____ ”
1. Haven’t you ever seen an old lady?
 2. Can you give me a lift?
 3. Don’t you know what to do next?
 4. Could you give me a hand with this?
11. You’re playing chess with a friend and she has been thinking about her move for a long time . You say: “ _____ ”
1. Turn it around.
 2. Turn it over.
 3. It’s your turn.
 4. Let’s take turns.
12. Two students skip class and are sitting in a coffee shop when they see their headmaster come in. The headmaster sees them and says: “ _____ ”
1. What are you doing here?
 2. Where are you going?
 3. How would you do this?
 4. Why don’t you give me a treat?





13. The tour bus stops at Bang Pa-In Palace to let the tourists out. The tour guide says: “_____”

1. Everyone go away, please.
2. It would be nice to see you again.
3. Be back here in an hour.
4. Could you keep your possessions?

14. You buy an alarm clock while you are abroad and it breaks the next day.

You take it back to the store and say: “_____”

1. Give me some change.
2. Please take this away from me.
3. Can I have my money back?
4. Would you make it better next time?

15. You are in a garden restaurant and mosquitoes keep biting your legs.

You ask the waiter: “_____”

1. Have you got anything for these mosquitoes?
2. How can you let the mosquitoes come?
3. Why do you keep mosquitoes here?
4. Can you put something on my legs?





Situation: Bob sees his friend sitting alone studying and decides to consult him about a problem.

Bob: Hey, John? Are you busy?

John: No, just reviewing my notes from today's lesson. __16__

Bob: Do you have __17__? I need your advice about something.

John: __18__. What's the problem?

Bob: __19__ Sara?

John: That cute girl on the tennis team?

Bob: Yes. Do you think she has a boyfriend?

John: Why? Do you want __20__?

Bob: Yes. __21__ invite her to play tennis with me sometime.

John: Do you want me to __22__ she's seeing someone?

Bob: __23__

John: No problem. My girlfriend knows her well. I'm sure she can __24__ that you're interested.

Bob: That would be great. I knew I could __25__.

John: Glad I could be of help.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----------------|
| 16. | 1. How is it? | 2. When's that? |
| | 3. What's up? | 4. Why not? |
| 17. | 1. a few minutes | 2. the time |
| | 3. any thoughts | 4. some idea |





- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 18. | 1. Here you are | 2. Never mind |
| | 3. Not at all | 4. Of course |
| 19. | 1. Have you thought of | 2. Do you know |
| | 3. Are you meeting | 4. Would you like to see |
| 20. | 1. some instructions | 2. to be one |
| | 3. an invitation | 4. to ask her out |
| 21. | 1. I'd like to | 2. Let's |
| | 3. You will | 4. We can |
| 22. | 1. find out if | 2. learn when |
| | 3. say that | 4. tell you why |
| 23. | 1. Could you? | 2. Will she? |
| | 3. Should I? | 4. Shall we? |
| 24. | 1. show something | 2. give a suggestion |
| | 3. say some words | 4. let her know |
| 25. | 1. be depended on | 2. be your friend |
| | 3. count on you | 4. believe in you |





Late afternoon is the best time to wander through the ruins of Ayutthaya, Thailand's ancient capital. __26__ an artificial island in the Chao Phraya River in the mid-fourteenth century, Ayutthaya __27__ the center of Thai power __28__ four hundred years. It became perhaps __29__ magnificent city in all of Southeast Asia, larger than either London or Paris of the time, __30__ city walls that extended for __31__ twelve kilometres, more than ninety gates, and fifty-six kilometres of man-made waterways. Its wealth was __32__ trade, and trade brought a __33__ cosmopolitan population – Malays, Cambodians, Burmese, and Lao from neighbouring __34__ Chinese, Japanese, and Indians from __35__ in Asia; eventually the first Europeans from Portugal, Holland, Britain, and France.

26. 1. Founded on
2. Found
3. Finding out
4. To found
27. 1. is
2. was
3. has been
4. will be
28. 1. since
2. in
3. after
4. for
29. 1. more
2. very
3. the most
4. the rather





- | | | |
|-----|------------------|---------------|
| 30. | 1. even | 2. and |
| | 3. with | 4. so |
| 31. | 1. quite | 2. some |
| | 3. further | 4. mostly |
| 32. | 1. basically for | 2. basis of |
| | 3. based on | 4. basic in |
| 33. | 1. high | 2. highly |
| | 3. heightened | 4. higher |
| 34. | 1. countries, | 2. countries. |
| | 3. countries; | 4. countries: |
| 35. | 1. anywhere | 2. wherever |
| | 3. whereabouts | 4. elsewhere |

36. People who live near the sea usually _____ to swim.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. know how | 2. have known when |
| 3. can know why | 4. knew whether |

37. The Sydney Olympics was regarded as _____ success.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. greatly | 2. a great |
| 3. a most | 4. mostly |





38. Once the virus enters the bloodstream, it is carried to the liver _____ it penetrates a cell and begins to multiply.
1. when
 2. for
 3. where
 4. that
39. IQ, or Intelligence Quotient, is a number designed to indicate a person's intelligence _____ his or her ability to solve problems.
1. instead of
 2. for the purpose of
 3. in terms of
 4. in spite of
40. I agree that right now the greatest threat is terrorism. But I also believe that terrorism and poverty are interlinked. And as terrorism is a threat to security, _____, because when people are poor, they are more dissatisfied.
1. it is true
 2. we can't help it
 3. they are in danger
 4. so is poverty
41. Dear Abby: I am a high school student. I'm a pretty good boy – I get good grades, do the laundry, etc. I asked my parents if I could get my tongue pierced. _____. Don't you agree my parents are being unfair and unreasonable?
1. My mother said she would never change her mind
 2. I just got my report card today and I got all A's
 3. Most of my friends didn't get A's
 4. They won't consider it





42. He is happy to welcome you into his home, _____.

1. he is a part-time teacher
2. his father came from China
3. that is, his bedroom is being repainted
4. a small apartment on Sukhumvit Road

43. _____ most people like to sleep approximately eight hours a day, researchers believe we can survive comfortably on half that much.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. As we know that | 2. In spite of the fact that |
| 3. Whenever it looks like | 4. Even so it seems to be |

44. This homework is optional; _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. you must not do it | 2. you don't have to do it |
| 3. you should do it now or later | 4. either you do it or you fail |

45. _____, people today are living much longer than their ancestors.

1. Having benefited from medical and nutritional advances
2. Despite modern medical science and technology
3. By living in a world full of industrial pollution
4. Because of working hard and having stressful lives





46. Before 1960, some people believed that, for the most part, intelligence was innate or inborn. In other words, _____ and nothing would change that.

1. either you were born smart or you weren't
2. you could develop your expertise successfully
3. you had very good memory and were well trained
4. you could think globally and logically

47. One of the great technological innovations in the last two hundred years was the process of refining oil into gasoline. _____, the internal combustion engine would not have been practical and cars might not have been developed.

1. As a result
2. Without this
3. Because of this
4. For example

48. It was only about 10,000 years ago that animals were first being domesticated and crops were being cultivated and harvested. _____, humans had fed themselves through fishing, hunting birds and animals and gathering wild food.

1. Before that time
2. Recently
3. Ever since then
4. Until today





49. The world relies heavily on fossil fuels, yet other excellent sources of energy _____. Hydroelectricity, for example, is a very attractive form of energy.

- 1. have already been developed
- 2. cannot be replaced
- 3. offer a lot of disadvantages
- 4. are much less efficient

50. The sex of a child is determined by parents' chromosomes called sex chromosomes, X and Y. The mother always contributes an X. The father, on the other hand, may contribute either an X or a Y. _____, the chromosomes from the mother and father form one of two patterns: an XX – a baby girl, or XY – a baby boy.

- 1. Surprisingly then
- 2. Therefore, when united
- 3. However, if separated
- 4. Consequently, from time to time

51. This factory makes **gimcrack** furniture, which sells very cheaply and usually ends up as firewood!

- 1. well-polished
- 2. badly-made
- 3. durable
- 4. expensive

52. He made a long, **fulsome** speech in praise of his boss, whom everyone knew he disliked very much.

- 1. tearful
- 2. critical
- 3. unpleasant
- 4. insincere





53. Nancy is the most **maladroit** person I know. If she's not knocking something over, she's spilling something.

- 1. clumsy
- 2. punctual
- 3. honest
- 4. defensive

54. A **precipitous** path led from the house to a lake several hundreds of feet below it, making the climb down dangerous, particularly at night.

- 1. bright
- 2. crowded
- 3. wide
- 4. steep

55. I was **irked** by the way he disagreed with every suggestion I made. I knew he was difficult to persuade, but this was too much.

- 1. pleased
- 2. annoyed
- 3. relieved
- 4. impressed





56. The girl is _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. explaining | 2. asking for advice |
| 3. making an excuse | 4. complaining |

57. What most likely happened before this?

1. Her grandmother told her a story.
2. Her mother punished her.
3. Her grandmother scolded her.
4. Her mother gave her a hug.

58. In frame 2, the girl intends to _____.

1. forget what happened to her
2. improve her manners when visiting her grandmother
3. let her grandmother know how she feels
4. be more obedient from now on

59. The girl thinks that a grandmother _____.

1. should not criticize her grandchildren
2. should not criticize her own child
3. has the right to criticize any child
4. has no right to criticize anyone

60. In the last frame, she is asking if the boy wants to _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. visit her mother | 2. watch a different program |
| 3. disagree with her | 4. talk to her grandmother |





A physician, an engineer, and an attorney were discussing who among them belonged to the oldest of the three __61__ represented. The physician said, "Remember, on the sixth day God took a rib from Adam to make Eve. Therefore, __62__ is the oldest profession."

The engineer replied, "But, before that, God created the heavens and earth from chaos and confusion, and __63__ He was the first engineer. Therefore, engineering is an older profession than medicine."

Then, the lawyer __64__ up. "Yes," he said, "but who do you think created __65__ of the chaos and confusion?"

- | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|
| 61. | 1. generations | 2. professions |
| | 3. races | 4. members |
| 62. | 1. law | 2. engineering |
| | 3. medicine | 4. religion |
| 63. | 1. thus | 2. again |
| | 3. then | 4. also |
| 64. | 1. went | 2. hung |
| | 3. rang | 4. spoke |
| 65. | 1. any | 2. none |
| | 3. all | 4. little |





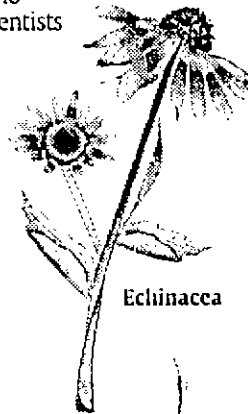
Botanical expert Varro Tyler, author of *Tyler's Honest Herbal*, and Mark Blumenthal, founder of the American Botanical Council, look at six popular herbs and what the latest research says about the health pros and cons of using these botanical products. There's no conclusive evidence on the use of many herbs, and scientists are continuing to study them.

Echinacea

Most common use: Boosting the immune system to reduce the severity and duration of colds and flu.

Cautions: May cause dermatitis in sensitive patients. Theoretically, use is not advised in cases of autoimmune diseases such as lupus.

Research update: Some of the studies have shown that if taken at the first sign of a cold, it shortens the duration and lessens the symptoms.



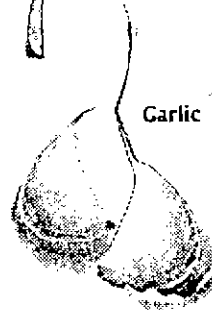
Echinacea

Garlic

Most common use: Mild reduction in cholesterol; prevention of plaque buildup in arteries.

Cautions: People taking aspirin or other anticoagulant drugs should avoid eating large amounts of the herb.

Research update: Study out of Berlin suggests that it's beneficial for preventing deposits on arteries, thus may prevent clogged arteries. Some studies show mild reduction in cholesterol levels, possibly 4% to 6%.



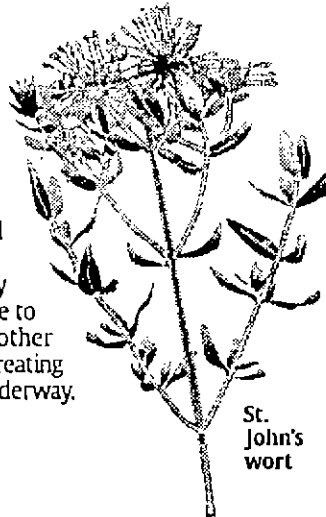
Garlic

St. John's wort

Most common use: Treating mild to moderate depression.

Cautions: Should not be used at the same time as prescription antidepressants. Should not be used at all with the drug indinavir, an HIV therapy. May lower the effectiveness of immunosuppressant drugs, cardiac drugs and possibly oral contraceptives.

Research update: A recently published study showed it is not effective in treating moderate to severe depression, but botanical experts say other research indicates that the herb is effective for treating milder forms of depression. A large study is underway.



St. John's wort



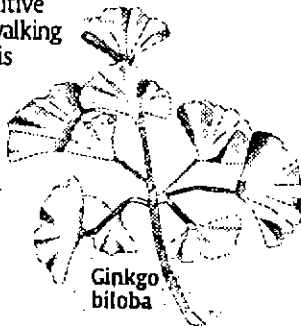


Ginkgo biloba

Most common use: Treating age-related cognitive decline. Improvement of distance and pain-free walking in peripheral arterial occlusive disease, which is caused by inadequate blood supply to the legs.

Cautions: Rare stomach or intestinal upsets, headaches or allergic skin reaction. Should be used with caution with blood-thinning drugs.

Research update: U.S. study published in 1997 found that ginkgo was safe and significantly improved cognitive performance and social functioning in some patients with Alzheimer's-type dementia. A large trial is in the works.



Ginkgo biloba

Asian ginseng

Most common use: Boosting mental and physical resistance to stress, building up general vitality and fighting fatigue.

Cautions: May experience insomnia if the herb is taken right before bedtime. Should be avoided during pregnancy.

Research update: Some European studies show that older patients feel better when they take ginseng. Not proven that the herb is a performance and endurance enhancer in humans.



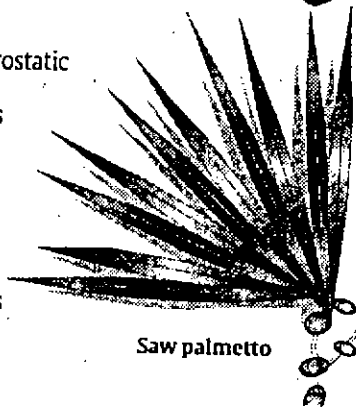
Ginseng

Saw palmetto

Most common use: Treating benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), a non-malignant enlargement of the prostate that causes urination.

Cautions: Take with food to avoid problems.

Research update: Review of studies shows that it appears to work; the end result is that patients have increased urinary flow and don't have to get up as much at night.



Saw palmetto





66. St. John's wort could benefit people who suffer from _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. HIV | 2. mild depression |
| 3. severe depression | 4. heart disease |

67. If you want to take saw palmetto, you should _____.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. wake up often | 2. go to bed early |
| 3. eat something first | 4. see a doctor |

68. Garlic should **not** be taken at the same time as _____.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. echinacea | 2. aspirin |
| 3. saw palmetto | 4. St. John's wort |

69. Asian ginseng should **not** be taken by _____.

1. people with sensitive skin
2. patients with Alzheimer's-type dementia
3. pregnant women
4. someone with clogged arteries

70. People who _____ might benefit from taking echinacea.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. have trouble sleeping | 2. are mildly depressed |
| 3. have high cholesterol | 4. are getting a cold |

71. The herb most suitable for Alzheimer's patients is _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. ginkgo biloba | 2. echinacea |
| 3. St. John's wort | 4. Asian ginseng |





72. If you have to get up several times during the night to go to the bathroom, _____ might help you get a good night's sleep.
1. garlic
 2. saw palmetto
 3. Asian ginseng
 4. St. John's wort
73. The writer's purpose is to _____.
1. encourage older people to use herbs instead of other medications
 2. warn people not to be fooled by the false claims made by drug manufacturers
 3. present two sides of an argument regarding traditional medicine
 4. explain the possible benefits and drawbacks of using herbal medicines
74. The best title for this article is _____.
1. Herbs' Side Effects
 2. Natural Healing
 3. Pros and Cons of Studying Botanical Problems
 4. Latest Developments in Medical Research
75. The reader of this article should conclude that _____.
1. herbs have no dangerous side effects
 2. the six herbs mentioned have not been studied yet
 3. the benefit of herbs is still in doubt
 4. prescription drugs are safer than botanical products





Companies are spending so much money trying to inspire employees that they have created an industry: the motivation industry. Trouble is, there has been exhaustive academic research trying to find out what motivates workers, and it has turned up almost no evidence that motivational spending makes any difference.

Some companies, including General Electric, have given up on the unmotivated. "A company that bets its future on its people must remove that lower 10%, and keep removing it every year," CEO Jack Welch writes in GE's annual letter to shareholders.

That policy is also employed by others, including Microsoft and Sun Microsystems.

76. The first sentence tells us that companies are spending a lot of money _____.

1. hiring new employees
2. getting employees to work hard
3. laying off old employees
4. persuading employees to retire early

77. The research mentioned in this passage could best be described as _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. thorough but inconclusive | 2. troublesome and different |
| 3. valuable and inspiring | 4. motivating but unbelievable |





78. The purpose of this research is to _____.
1. examine what makes people want to work
 2. evaluate employee performance
 3. improve the hiring process
 4. make organizations more secure
79. GE now solves its motivational problems by _____.
1. arranging more seminars and workshops
 2. firing inefficient staff
 3. giving employees more benefits
 4. writing a letter to shareholders every year
80. The academic research mentioned in line 3 revealed that _____.
1. motivational seminars are a waste of money
 2. companies are responsible for creating the motivation industry
 3. exhausted employees cannot work efficiently
 4. good pay and benefits motivate workers most effectively
81. It can be assumed from this passage that _____.
1. 10% of all workers are unmotivated
 2. 10% of all companies have unmotivated employees
 3. the majority of employees lack motivation
 4. the majority of companies are hiring more employees annually





Just a few minutes' chatting on a mobile phone reduces the brain functions of children for almost an hour, according to new Spanish test results quoted in Norwegian media.

The tests, conducted by the German investigator Michael Klieseisen at
5 the Spanish Neuro Diagnostic Research Institute in Marbella, are the first to show how children's brains react to the use of mobile phones. With the help of a scanner, Klieseisen was able to create pictures of how the brains of an 11-year-old boy and a 13-year-old girl reacted while they used a mobile phone. The results were compared with similar tests
10 using adult subjects.

The tests showed that the brain activity of the **child subjects** was reduced significantly, especially on the side where the mobile phone was held, a few minutes after the call was begun, the report said. Also, brain activity was lower than normal in large sections of the brain for 50
15 minutes after the end of the call, the test results showed.

"My advice to all parents is not to allow children to use mobile phones," Klieseisen was quoted by *Aftenposten* as saying. "Not only are electrical activities affected, but also biochemical processes. We do not know if it is dangerous, but we do know that children's
20 brains, which are not fully developed, are more **vulnerable** than adult brains are," the researcher added.

Researchers in Britain confirm the Spanish results, and Norwegian and Swedish experts are also studying the health risk posed by mobile phones.





82. From the article, we can infer that mobile phones _____.
1. have caused permanent brain damage
 2. will be banned very soon
 3. are a possible danger to children's health
 4. will be used increasingly in the future
83. The tests indicated that the use of mobile phones by children _____.
1. would make them attentive
 2. would certainly add to the cost of living
 3. might help their parents control them
 4. could slow down their reactions
84. The tests were carried out in _____.
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. Sweden | 2. Norway |
| 3. Germany | 4. Spain |
85. The tests referred to in the article were carried out to discover more about the effects of using mobile phones on children's _____.
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. appetite | 2. brains |
| 3. hearing | 4. moods |
86. The pictures of brain activity in two children were obtained by means of _____.
- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. a scanner | 2. a mobile phone |
| 3. the media | 4. the test results |





87. The term “**child subjects**” (line 11) refers to _____.
1. child psychology
2. courses studied in school
3. studies of brain activity in children
4. children who took part in the test
88. From the information given, we can infer that *Aftenposten* is a _____.
1. scanning device
2. Norwegian newspaper
3. mobile phone company
4. Spanish research institute
89. The word “**vulnerable**” (line 20) means _____.
1. hard to penetrate
2. easy to be protected
3. well developed
4. likely to be affected
90. The researcher’s advice is that _____.
1. children should not use mobile phones
2. parents should encourage use of mobile phones
3. mobile phones should be banned
4. licenses should be obtained by all mobile phone users





The **looting** of Thai plant and fruit varieties for development in rival export countries is an urgent problem that the government must tackle by setting stricter protection measures for the country's intellectual property.

Australia and the US are two major countries which have been found
5 to be developing tropical fruits and plants. They aim to increase their export share in the international market.

Meanwhile, Taiwan – where an international fruit-research center has been established – is trying hard to develop new varieties of fruits to meet market demand.

10 Duangkamol Jiambutr, director of the Thai Trade Center in Singapore, said many new varieties of tropical fruit such as durians from Australia, longans and lychees from China and mangoes from Taiwan had been imported for marketing tests this year.

An official at the Thai Agriculture and Cooperatives Ministry said
15 Australia had invested hundreds of millions of dollars in setting up a research center into tropical products. Many strains of Thai plants were imported or brought home by Australian researchers who had studied in Thailand.

The smuggling of **such varieties** had led to them being crossbred
20 to grow in Australia with a higher yield and bigger size than local strains. Australia aims to export these new fruit varieties for commercial purposes.

The issue has become **particularly topical** since the much publicised news that US rice researcher Chris Deren will patent a





25 strain of Thailand's Khao Dok Mali 105 (fragrant jasmine rice), which he claims to have acquired from the Philippine-based International Rice Research Institute.

91. The best title for this passage is _____.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Export Markets | 2. Export Problems |
| 3. Fruit Pirates | 4. Fruit Researchers |

92. The word "looting" (line 1) means _____.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. stealing | 2. locating |
| 3. adopting | 4. discovering |

93. The first paragraph clearly states that _____.

1. foreigners love Thai fruits
2. there is no international law to deal with the looting of tropical plants
3. the government should do a better job of protecting the country's benefits
4. Thai fruits are the best of all tropical strains





94. According to the passage, Australia and the U.S. do fruit research because they want to _____.
1. establish more fruit research centers
 2. expand their export market
 3. advance their knowledge
 4. compete with other researchers
95. "Meanwhile" (line 7) can best be replaced by _____.
1. However
 2. Therefore
 3. At the same time
 4. On the other hand
96. We can infer from Paragraph 4 that _____.
1. other countries are testing Thai fruit for safety purposes
 2. some countries in Asia are buying tropical fruit from Singapore
 3. Australia, China and Taiwan are importing more Thai fruit
 4. Thailand may soon have more competitors for its tropical fruit exports
97. The phrase "such varieties" (line 19) refers to varieties of _____.
1. crossbred strains
 2. Thai plants
 3. marketing tests
 4. Australian products





98. The phrase “**particularly topical**” (line 23) could best be replaced by

_____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. widely discussed | 2. overly strict |
| 3. extremely convincing | 4. largely unknown |

99. The last paragraph implies that _____.

1. Chris Deren may not have obtained his sample strain of fragrant jasmine rice from the Philippines
2. a new strain of fragrant jasmine rice was smuggled from the Philippines
3. Thailand is worried that Chris Deren will publish his research on fragrant jasmine rice
4. Chris Deren developed his sample strain from fragrant jasmine rice in the Philippines

100. The next part of this article would most likely discuss how _____.

1. Thailand markets its rice
2. to set up a research institute
3. to protect intellectual property
4. foreign researchers obtain grants

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

