

สถาบันทดสอบทางการศึกษาแห่งชาติ (องค์การมหาชน)
National Institute of Educational Testing Service (Public Organization)

สถาบันทดสอบทางการศึกษาแห่งชาติ (องค์การมหาชน)

รหัสวิชา 03 วิชา ภาษาอังกฤษ

สอบวันศุกร์ที่ 29 กุมภาพันธ์ พ.ศ. 2551 เวลา 14.30 - 16.30 น.

ชื่อ-นามสกุล..... เลขที่นั่งสอบ.....

สถานที่สอบ..... ห้องสอบ.....

คำอธิบาย

- ข้อสอบเป็นแบบปรนัย 4 ตัวเลือก จำนวน 100 ข้อ (29 หน้า) 100 คะแนน
- ก่อนตอบคำถาม ให้เขียนชื่อ-นามสกุล เลขที่นั่งสอบ สถานที่สอบและห้องสอบ ในข้อสอบ
- ให้เขียนชื่อ-นามสกุล วิชาที่สอบ สถานที่สอบ ห้องสอบ เลขที่นั่งสอบและรหัสวิชาที่สอบ ด้วยปากกาในกระดาษคำตอบ พร้อมทั้งระบายเลขที่นั่งสอบและรหัสวิชา ด้วยดินสอดำเบอร์ 2B ทับตัวเลขในวงกลม ให้ตรงกับตัวเลขที่เขียน
- ในการตอบ ให้ใช้ดินสอดำเบอร์ 2B ระบายวงกลมตัวเลือก ① ② ③ หรือ ④ ในกระดาษคำตอบให้เต็มวง (ห้ามระบายนอกวง) ในแต่ละข้อมีคำตอบที่ถูกต้องหรือเหมาะสมที่สุดเพียงคำตอบเดียว
ตัวอย่าง ถ้าตัวเลือก ② เป็นคำตอบที่ถูกต้อง ให้ทำดังนี้
① ● ③ ④
ถ้าต้องการเปลี่ยนตัวเลือกใหม่ ต้องลบรอยระบายในวงกลมตัวเลือกเดิม ให้สะอาดหมดรอยดำเสียก่อน แล้วจึงระบายวงกลมตัวเลือกใหม่
- ห้ามนำข้อสอบและกระดาษคำตอบออกจากห้องสอบ
- ไม่อนุญาตให้ผู้เข้าสอบออกจากห้องสอบ ก่อนเวลาสอบผ่านไป 1 ชั่วโมง 30 นาที

เอกสารนี้เป็นเอกสารสงวนลิขสิทธิ์ของสถาบันทดสอบทางการศึกษาแห่งชาติ (องค์การมหาชน)

ห้ามเผยแพร่ อ้างอิง หรือ เฉลย ก่อนได้รับอนุญาต

สถาบันฯ จะย่อยทำลายข้อสอบและกระดาษคำตอบทั้งหมด หลังจากประกาศผลสอบแล้ว 3 เดือน



Part One: Language Use and Usage (Items 1- 40)**1. Oral Expression****Directions: Choose the best answer.****1.1 Conversation**

Conversation 1: Kitti, a Thai student in Australia, is looking for an apartment.

Landlady: Hello, MC Apartment. 1?

Kitti: Have you got a room for rent?

Landlady: There'll be one available at the end of this week.

Kitti: Hmm, today is Thursday already. 2? Is it within walking distance of the university?

Landlady: It's on Prince Edward Street, near the Science Museum. 3. And you'll also find a bus stop just around the corner as well.

Kitti: 4. Well, 5?

Landlady: It's \$150 per week, not including utilities. The utilities will be charged according to usage. Each room has got a separate meter.

Kitti: I see. 6?

Landlady: I'm afraid I already have an appointment, but I'll probably be back at around 5. 7?

Kitti: That's fine for me. See you then. Bye.

7. 1. Will you be home tomorrow
2. Why don't you come on time
3. Do you want to come with me
4. Will you be able to drop by at that time

Conversation 2: Arnat is inviting Paul and his family to dinner at his house.

Arnat: 8 next Saturday evening.

Paul: Oh, dear! 9 this Saturday. My daughter is rehearsing a play at her school.

Arnat: Oh, really! What about Sunday evening? 10.

Paul: That'll be fine. 11. We would be delighted to come. Err..., 12.

Arnat: Well, my wife just got a promotion and my daughter has been accepted at a top ten university, so we're having a little celebration.

Paul: 13 ! What time should we get to your house?

Arnat: 14 ?

Paul: Fine. 15.

8. 1. We'd like to persuade you to have dinner with us
2. We'd like to have you and your family over for dinner
3. Let you and your family have dinner together at my house
4. I offer you and your family to come to my house for dinner

9. 1. I don't think we like it
2. I'm afraid we can't make it
3. What a shame! No one can go
4. Sorry about that. Everyone will be busy
10. 1. It's a pity if you miss it
2. We expect you to be free
3. It'll be convenient for me
4. We really want you to join us
11. 1. I'd like to eat out
2. We all like to be invited
3. Everybody is free on Sunday
4. I appreciate the appointment
12. 1. tell me what you all are doing
2. this sounds like a special occasion
3. you must be pleased with something
4. let me know why you are inviting us
13. 1. How happy
2. Good luck
3. Congratulations
4. What a surprise
14. 1. Can I let you know later
2. Do you want to come early
3. Is 6:30 convenient for you
4. 6:30 is a suitable time, isn't it

15. 1. We hope to enjoy the dinner
2. We won't be late for dinner
3. We're looking forward to it
4. We'd love to be at your house

1.2 Situational Dialogs

16. You want to know about your roommate's future plans, so you say: _____
 1. When do you plan to graduate?
 2. Where do you stay while studying?
 3. What are you doing after graduation?
 4. Why do you want to further your study?

17. You ask a stranger for the time. He doesn't know the time, so he says: _____
 1. I'm afraid I don't know.
 2. I'm sorry. I have no time.
 3. Sorry, I've just bought this watch.
 4. Please don't ask me about the time.

18. You are thirsty. You say to your friend: _____
1. Would you mind having a drink?
 2. Shall we get something to drink?
 3. What do you think about cold drinks?
 4. Why don't you get me some soft drinks?
19. You want to know what your American friend who is here visiting you thinks of Bangkok. You say: _____
1. How do you find Bangkok?
 2. What does Bangkok look like?
 3. Have you ever been to Bangkok?
 4. Did you visit all places in Bangkok?
20. A secretary is late for a meeting for the first time. She gives an excuse that she had to take her son to the doctor. Her boss says: _____
1. I see, but I don't want any excuses.
 2. Again? That's the same old excuse.
 3. That's all right. Don't worry about it.
 4. You never change! You're always late.

21. The pipe in your bathroom has started making a loud noise, so you call the landlady. She says: _____
1. Well, too bad. The plumber just left.
 2. It's a pity! You'd better wait until I know what to do.
 3. Don't worry! Let me think of a way to solve the problem.
 4. That doesn't sound good! I'll send a plumber up right away.
22. You have just said something which makes your friend very upset. You apologize to her. You say: _____
1. I beg your pardon. It's really my fault.
 2. How talkative I am! Please forgive me for that.
 3. What a silly thing! I hope you don't mind me saying that.
 4. I'm terribly sorry for what I said just now. I didn't mean it.
23. Your friend has to visit a customer upcountry tomorrow, and he asks you to work for him. You say: _____
1. OK, I'll take care of it.
 2. Have a good time, then.
 3. I would rather not go with you.
 4. You could go wherever you like.

24. There is a phone call for a person who doesn't work in your office. You answer the phone and say: _____
1. Who are you talking to?
 2. Isn't that a strange name?
 3. Nobody by that name works here.
 4. No one has ever seen him before.

25. You and your friend have been waiting half an hour for another friend who has not yet shown up at the cinema. The movie has already started. You say: _____
1. He can't forget us.
 2. He will never forget the date.
 3. He should not forget the time.
 4. He must have forgotten our appointment.

2. Error Identification

Directions: Four parts of each sentence below are underlined and marked with the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. Identify the underlined part that makes the sentence incorrect.

26. Some department stores have been such successful that branches of
1
the stores have been opened under the same name in more than one
2 3 4
large city.

42. Many people have stopped smoking because they are afraid that ____.
1. it must do harm to their health
 2. they can't afford to stay healthy
 3. it may be harmful to their health
 4. they are probably at risk of being healthy
43. The line is busy; ____.
1. there must be a lot of people around
 2. passengers have to postpone their trip
 3. a lot of cars must be stuck in the traffic
 4. someone must be using the telephone now
44. The advisor at the International House recommended that foreign students ____ before enrolling at the university.
1. take up a new hobby
 2. make a lot of new friends
 3. take more English lessons
 4. spend more time in the cafeteria
45. Before entering the conference room, all participants ____.
1. must present their ID cards
 2. had better announce their names
 3. should make reservations in advance
 4. would rather leave their belongings outside

2. Paragraph Level

Directions: Choose the phrase that best completes each blank space in the passages.

Passage 1

A hybrid is the offspring of a cross between two different kinds of plants or animals. Different species, stocks, races, or breeds can be 46 a hybrid. The mule is a good example of a hybrid 47. It is the result of a mating between a jackass (male donkey) and a mare (female horse).

Plant and animal hybrids sometimes occur in nature. They 48. The creation of hybrids 49 to the growers of plants.

There are several reasons for creating hybrid plants. Hybrids 50 than either of their parents. The best hybrids produce more grain or fruit than their parents. They are also hardier 51 disease.

Through hybridization, plant growers can create 52. In a sense, they can improve on nature. Plant growers can take a kind of tree 53 tasty fruit but suffers from cold weather and cross it with a tree that has poor fruit but doesn't suffer from the cold. 54 that has good fruit and can tolerate cold weather.

46. 1. combined to produce 2. combining to produce
3. combining as a product of 4. combined for the production of

47. 1. of two different species
2. with different two species
3. for two species of difference
4. as the difference of two species
48. 1. also are intentionally produced
2. are produced intentionally also
3. can be also intentionally produced
4. can also be produced intentionally
49. 1. is of particular importance
2. looks particularly important
3. have importance particularly
4. are of importance particularly
50. 1. are usually larger and healthier
2. usually are larger and healthier
3. are larger and usually healthier
4. are larger usually and are healthier
51. 1. but more resistant than 2. and more resistant to
3. with more resistance than 4. despite more resistance to
52. 1. features for special plants 2. plants with special features
3. special features from plants 4. special plants with features

altogether or become 69 or even violent. These reactions would tend to 70 the situation instead of improving it.

61. 1. useless
3. harmful

2. active
4. changeable

62. 1. factor
3. method

2. energy
4. manner

63. 1. studied
3. dropped

2. passed
4. failed

64. 1. however
3. in addition

2. therefore
4. as a result

65. 1. action
3. routine

2. behavior
4. performance

66. 1. waste
3. spend

2. enjoy
4. collect

67. 1. fearful
3. destructive

2. durable
4. threatening

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 68. 1. throw | 2. direct |
| 3. point | 4. shoot |
| 69. 1. awful | 2. impatient |
| 3. powerful | 4. aggressive |
| 70. 1. sadden | 2. worsen |
| 3. weaken | 4. lengthen |

2. Reading Passages

Directions: Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question that follows.

Passage 1

EDEN'S PLAYHOUSE

Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare

January 28, 29; February 7, 8

The Matchmaker by Thornton Wilder

January 30, February 3

The Good Doctor by Neil Simon

January 31, February 4, 6

Saint Joan by George Bernard Shaw

February 2, 5

71. The play that will be performed the greatest number of times at Eden's Playhouse is _____.
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Saint Joan</i> | 2. <i>The Matchmaker</i> |
| 3. <i>The Good Doctor</i> | 4. <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> |
72. Penny enjoyed the January 31st performance of *The Good Doctor* so much that she bought herself a ticket for its next performance on _____.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. February 3 | 2. February 4 |
| 3. February 5 | 4. February 6 |
73. Justin has tickets for plays on two consecutive nights. He plans to see the first on January 29, and _____ on the following night.
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Saint Joan</i> | 2. <i>The Matchmaker</i> |
| 3. <i>The Good Doctor</i> | 4. <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> |
74. The fifth performance will be the play _____.
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Saint Joan</i> | 2. <i>The Matchmaker</i> |
| 3. <i>The Good Doctor</i> | 4. <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> |
75. Thornton Wilder's play is being performed on _____.
- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| 1. January 28, 29 and February 7, 8 |
| 2. January 30 and February 3 |
| 3. January 31, February 4 and 6 |
| 4. February 2 and 5 |

Passage 2

Berlin- Two German teenagers robbed a girl but accidentally left their own pictures behind for police on a **discarded** mobile phone. After stealing a 15-year-old's shoes, money and mobile phone, the two older girls gave her an old mobile phone, police in the western city of

5 Bochum said on Wednesday.

But the two 17-year-olds had forgotten that the phone had their own photos, striking smiley poses, **which** police published online on Tuesday in an effort to find the **culprits**. The two muggers turned themselves in when the pictures appeared on the evening news.

76. The best headline for this news article would be _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Girl accidentally robbed | 2. Muggers leave shots |
| 3. Mobile phone discarded | 4. Photos appear online |

77. The word **discarded** (line 2) is nearest in meaning to _____.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. unattended | 2. unused |
| 3. unwanted | 4. unidentified |

78. The unlucky girl was robbed of _____.

1. her mobile phone
2. her own pictures
3. her 15-year-old shoes
4. a mobile phone with pictures on it

79. The word **which** (line 7) refers to _____.
1. the striking smiley poses
 2. the forgotten phones
 3. the mobile phones with photos
 4. the girls' own photos
80. The word **culprits** (line 8) refers to _____.
1. their own photos
 2. striking smiley poses
 3. the two 17-year-olds
 4. shoes, money and mobile phone
81. When their pictures appeared on the evening news, the robbers _____.
1. were arrested by the police
 2. surrendered themselves to the police
 3. took their pictures back from the news reporter
 4. reported to the newspaper that published their news
82. This case was easy enough for the police because the robbers _____.
1. saw their pictures published online
 2. gave their own mobile phone to the police
 3. left their own pictures in the phone they gave to the victim
 4. threw away their own mobile phone after stealing the girl's

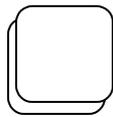
83. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT _____.

1. the two robbers were German teenagers
2. the police arrested the robbers the following day
3. the incident took place in the western city of Bochum
4. the police solved the case with the help of the Internet

84. It can be inferred that _____.

1. the unlucky teenager was new to the city
2. the robbers were older than the girl who was robbed
3. the two German teenagers were smiling in the pictures
4. the unlucky girl's mobile phone was newer than the robbers'

Passage 3

**Give your dog relief from arthritis pain,
and give your children back their favorite companion**

*Now in easy-to-give
chewable tablets*

Arthritis is a painful disease that can develop in any dog. At any time. So if your dog lags behind when running or playing, seems stiff afterward, or has difficulty climbing stairs, find out how Arthyl (carprofen) has provided real relief for over one million dogs with arthritis! As with other pain relievers in this class, rare but serious side effects involving the digestive system, kidneys or liver may occur. Refer to brief summary for important information for dog owners, or call 1-800-720-DOGS.

Ziefper **Animal Health**

Arthyl

www.arthyl.com

85. All of the following are signs of a dog suffering from arthritis EXCEPT ____.

1. climbing stairs with difficulty
2. running more slowly than its owner
3. having stiff legs after moving around
4. having problems with blood circulation

86. Arthyl is a _____.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. hospital | 2. pet food |
| 3. foundation | 4. brand name |

87. The ad is for dog _____.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. owners | 2. trainers |
| 3. breeders | 4. catchers |

88. The pain relievers may have a severe effect on all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. liver | 2. lungs |
| 3. stomach | 4. kidneys |

89. To treat arthritis, the medicine must be _____.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. taken orally | 2. inhaled deeply |
| 3. applied on the skin | 4. injected into muscles |

90. To get further information, you can do any of the following EXCEPT _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. write a letter | 2. surf the Internet |
| 3. make a phone call | 4. read a leaflet for dog owners |

Passage 4

Parks Toy (Thailand) has recently suffered sharp falls in its annual income after once enjoying sales of as much as US\$6 million a year.

The toy manufacturer, which is owned by Korean businessman Young Tae Park, has been in business in Thailand for 17 years and focuses mainly on exports to the US and European countries. But like other exporters, **it** has faced tough price competition following China's entry into its markets. Some toymakers are even seeing **dim** business prospects ahead in Asian markets.

10 However, Parks Toy is trying hard **to turn a crisis into an opportunity**. It sees some lights of opportunity still burning in the US and European markets and is undergoing a change in its business strategies.

Among other things, it has declared "pay-back" time for its 15 Chinese competitors. It has developed a new brand of Grade A toys called "Anee Park", and is selling them in China.

"Before we can fix the problem, we have to know its roots," Park explains.

Chinese manufacturers enjoy a big advantage because of low 20 labor costs. Although the cost of labor in China is rising slightly, Park believes Thailand's labor costs are still acceptable. The problem is that workers here do not work to their full capacity, he says, especially during long holidays, when many are absent.

“Our labor problem is that we can use only 70 per cent of
25 work capacity. This has a major effect on the business because we
are unable to manufacture in time to meet orders.”

Low labor costs aside, China also has its own raw materials,
while Thailand still needs to import them from Korea. Some Thai
toy manufacturers recently tried to source their materials locally,
30 but found suppliers were incapable of meeting demand.

As a result, low labor costs and locally sourced materials are
the two main factors enabling Chinese manufacturers to produce
toys at half the price of their Thai counterparts.

Parks Toy **pondered** what its advantages might be, and it
35 concluded that they were quality, design and after-sales service.
And these things, it believes, should be enough to create business
opportunities.

91. After China entered into Parks Toy’s markets, ____.
1. Park had to sell his toy business in Thailand
 2. the manufacturer’s annual income sharply decreased
 3. all Asian markets started facing tough business competition
 4. Chinese manufacturers saw more opportunities in the US market
92. The phrase **to turn a crisis into an opportunity** (lines 10 - 11) can
best be replaced by “to turn ____”.
1. loss into risk
 2. failure into success
 3. danger into certainty
 4. difficulty into advancement

93. Parks Toy is paying back its Chinese competitors by ____.
1. selling its Grade A toy products in China
 2. changing its business brand name in Thailand
 3. creating business opportunities in world markets
 4. developing new toys for the US and European markets
94. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT ____.
1. Parks Toy used to earn a large amount of money yearly
 2. China can sell their products more cheaply than Thailand
 3. Young Tae Park produces products mainly for Asian markets
 4. China has its own raw materials while Thailand buys them elsewhere
95. The word **pondered** (line 39) means ____.
1. checked regularly to find out details
 2. planned attentively before starting work
 3. decided unanimously to reach an agreement
 4. thought carefully before reaching a decision
96. ____ is NOT mentioned as an advantage of Parks Toy's products.
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Quality | 2. Design |
| 3. After-sales service | 4. Production cost |

97. The labor problem affecting Parks Toy is ____.

1. Thailand's labor costs are still very high
2. the cost of labor in China is rising slightly
3. they cannot find enough skilled Thai laborers
4. Thai laborers do not work as much as they should

98. The pronoun **it** (line 7) refers to ____.

1. Parks Toy
2. income
3. business
4. Thailand

99. The word **dim** (line 9) could best be replaced by ____.

1. risky
2. poor
3. unclear
4. vague

100. This passage is about ____.

1. problems facing Parks Toy
2. Parks Toy's foreign markets
3. Parks Toy and its competitors
4. business strategies used by Park