

## รหัสวิชา 85 ความถนัดทั่วไป (GAT ตอนที่ 2)

สอบวันเสาร์ที่ 6 มีนาคม 2553

เวลา 10.00 - 11.30 น.

กรุณาอ่านคำอธิบายให้เข้าใจ ก่อนลงมือทำข้อสอบ

1. ข้อสอบเป็นแบบปรนัย 4 และ 6 ตัวเลือก จำนวน 60 ข้อ (22 หน้า) รวม 150 คะแนน
2. ให้ตรวจสอบ ชื่อ-นามสกุล เลขที่นั่งสอบ รหัสวิชาสอบในกระดาษคำตอบว่าตรงกับตัวผู้สอบหรือไม่ กรณีที่ไม่ตรง ให้แจ้งผู้คุมสอบเพื่อขอกระดาษคำตอบสำรองกรอกข้อความหรือระบายให้สมบูรณ์
3. ในการตอบ ให้ใช้ดินสอดำเบอร์ 2B ระบายวงกลมที่ต้องการให้เต็มวง (ห้ามระบายนอกวง) ถ้าต้องการเปลี่ยนตัวเลือกใหม่ ต้องลบให้สะอาดจนหมดรอยดำ แล้วจึงระบายวงกลมตัวเลือกใหม่
4. เมื่อสอบเสร็จ ให้วางกระดาษคำตอบไว้ด้าน บนข้อสอบ
5. ห้ามนำข้อสอบและกระดาษคำตอบออกจากห้องสอบ
6. ไม่อนุญาตให้ผู้เข้าสอบออกจากห้องสอบ ก่อนหมดเวลาสอบ
7. ไม่อนุญาตให้ผู้คุมสอบเปิดอ่านข้อสอบ

เอกสารนี้ สงวนลิขสิทธิ์ของสถาบันทดสอบทางการศึกษาแห่งชาติ (องค์การมหาชน)  
ห้ามเผยแพร่ อ้างอิง หรือ เฉลย ก่อนได้รับอนุญาตสถาบันฯ จะย่อยทำลายข้อสอบและ  
กระดาษคำตอบทั้งหมด หลังจากประกาศผลสอบแล้ว 3 เดือน

**Part One: Speaking (Items 1-15)**

**Choose the best answer.**

1. A: You look unhappy. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: I failed my math exam. I don't know what my parents will say.
- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. What's the matter | 2. What are you doing |
| 3. What can't you do | 4. What will you do   |
2. A: My nephew was arrested for possessing marijuana.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_
- |                     |                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. How amazing!     | 2. Do you regret it?       |
| 3. That's terrible. | 4. He's addicted to drugs. |
3. A: Excuse me, I'm going to the city hall. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
B: Three stops from here, in front of the zoo.
- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. How do I get out  | 2. Where do I get off  |
| 3. How do I take off | 4. Where do I take out |
4. A: Gosh, I didn't expect the traffic to be this bad.  
B: Well, at this time of day \_\_\_\_\_ .
- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. they shouldn't be running | 2. many cars break down       |
| 3. the road's too dark       | 4. it's really not surprising |



5-7

Nudee: You look so pale. \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Pong: I have a very bad headache and a high fever.

Nudee: It sounds really serious. You should \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_. You may have the H1N1 flu.

Pong: \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_. I've been coughing a lot, too.

Nudee: Here. Put on this hygienic mask. I'm going to take you to the hospital right now.

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 5. 1. How do you feel | 2. How do you do  |
| 3. What are you doing | 4. What's wrong   |
| 6. 1. keep moving     | 2. not go out     |
| 3. see a doctor       | 4. exercise more  |
| 7. 1. I don't mind    | 2. It's possible  |
| 3. Please be quiet    | 4. It's up to you |



8-11

Bill: Oh God ! I've got to get out of here for a while.

Mary: \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_

Bill: No, no. I just feel like I need a break. I'm so sleepy.

Mary: Why don't you have a cup of coffee? \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_.

Bill: No, thanks. I've had enough coffee today. But I can get  
you another cup. \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_?

Mary: Strong, black, and no sugar, please. And just bring it when you  
come back.

Bill: No, \_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_. Then I'll take a long walk.

8. 1. Me, too. It's humid here. 2. I think you'd better stop.  
3. Haven't we done enough? 4. Am I making too much noise?

9. 1. I had one and it woke me up  
2. Get me one if you do  
3. But there's no shop here  
4. That will do me good

10. 1. Are you strong enough 2. How many would you like  
3. Don't you agree with me 4. How do you like it

11. 1. I can see two shops 2. I'll get your coffee first  
3. I'm sure I can find it 4. I'm not sure about it



12-15

Tina: So, what do you think about the book?

Nick: It's \_\_\_12\_\_\_. Linda wouldn't like it as a gift. Let's find something better.

Tina: How about a season ticket to the basketball games instead?

Nick: \_\_\_13\_\_\_. You know what an avid basketball fan she is.

Tina: \_\_\_14\_\_\_ a season ticket, then.

Nick: \_\_\_15\_\_\_ . How come we didn't think of it earlier?

Tina: Well, she's an enthusiastic reader, too.

Nick: Yeah, but it's hard to find something she hasn't already read.

12. 1. not bad at all                      2. nothing special  
      3. just what she expected        4. everything you'd look for
13. 1. She'd love that                    2. That'll never do  
      3. That's ridiculous                4. Basketball isn't her cup of tea
14. 1. Don't go for                        2. Not a chance for  
      3. We can do away with         4. Let's go with
15. 1. I really doubt it                    2. No comment  
      3. I don't think so                   4. I couldn't agree more



**Part Two: Vocabulary (Items 16-27)**

**Items 16-19: Odd One Out**

**Three of the words in each group relate to one another in their meaning.  
Choose the word that does NOT belong.**

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 16. 1. trendy   | 2. stylish     |
| 3. original     | 4. fashionable |
| 17. 1. refrain  | 2. reconsider  |
| 3. rethink      | 4. reassess    |
| 18. 1. consent  | 2. agree       |
| 3. approve      | 4. reject      |
| 19. 1. endeavor | 2. attempt     |
| 3. effort       | 4. progress    |



### Items 20-23: Meaning Recognition

Choose the alternative which has the same meaning as the underlined word in the given sentence.

20. I'm going to be late for Laura's party.
1. The party Jim belongs to doesn't want him to vote.
  2. Everybody is welcome to this coming Friday's party.
  3. I just walked past a party of people wearing funny costumes.
  4. We allowed a third party to withdraw money from the account.
21. Generosity is believed to be part of Thai people's character.
1. It's difficult to write a Chinese character.
  2. The book gives a fascinating insight into our King's character.
  3. Mickey Mouse is a well-known cartoon character.
  4. She's such an interesting character.
22. In the past, Thai people sat on the ground while having meals.
1. The prime minister's opinion has gained ground with the public.
  2. The new sports ground has now been completed.
  3. We have to be on the same ground before making a decision.
  4. The suspect was forced to lie on the ground.



23. You should dismiss his silly comment. Don't let it bother you.
1. Any sensible woman would dismiss his marriage proposal.
  2. The boss had no choice but to dismiss him from his job.
  3. The judge will probably dismiss William's case.
  4. Professor Lian had to dismiss the meeting early.

**Items 24-27: Meaning in Context**

**Choose the best alternative to make the sentence(s) meaningful.**

24. In the 1860s, James Clerk Maxwell \_\_\_\_\_ a set of equations describing how waves in the lines of force would \_\_\_\_\_ across space.
1. founded – connect
  2. developed – travel
  3. implied – swing
  4. invented – explode
25. The dense cloudy atmosphere of Venus \_\_\_\_\_ its surface from even the most powerful telescope. Only radar can \_\_\_\_\_ to map the planet's features.
1. disguises – concentrate
  2. reveals – deviate
  3. conceals – penetrate
  4. blankets – interfere





26. Hobart, Tasmania's capital, was reputed for being hell for English \_\_\_\_\_ in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, today it is recognized as a \_\_\_\_\_ place, with a beautiful harborfront and colonial architecture.

1. settlers – harsh
2. nobles – congested
3. immigrants – vicious
4. prisoners – heavenly

27. Biologists provide one explanation as to why a female animal would choose an \_\_\_\_\_ male. When some females choose attractive males, other females must follow suit or risk having sons that \_\_\_\_\_ females.

1. aggressive – seduce
2. ornamental – repel
3. antagonistic – distract
4. adventurous - oppress



**Part Three: Reading (Items 28-45)**

Choose the best answer.



28. What is TRUE according to this sign?

1. Dogs are not allowed to enter the park.
2. Dog owners must clean the park to take their dogs inside.
3. Dog owners must pay \$1,000 to take their dogs into the park.
4. Dog owners may not let their dogs run freely in the park.



**Account Manager (2 positions)**

An account manager has ultimate responsibility for a number of accounts, manages the work of account executives and is the key person in charge of budgets and administration.

**Qualifications :-**

- Bachelor's degree or higher in Marketing, Advertising, Mass Communications or any related field with proven track record of account management
- Minimum 5-7 years of experience in account management
- Be knowledgeable of branding, brand advertising/management, mass media or consumer marketing concepts.
- Excellent command of Thai and English
- Computer literate (All MS office programs)
- Energetic, innovative and self-motivated team player
- Able to travel to meet clients off-site.
- Able to work irregular hours.

29. Which of the following candidates is NOT suitable for this job?

1. A person who can speak both Thai and English fluently
2. A person who has a Master's degree in Mass Communications
3. A person who is able to work only from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
4. A person who has worked in account management for over 10 years





30. Why would the boy hate to be his parents during the festive season?
1. Because he doesn't like his parents.
  2. Because the Thanksgiving holiday is over.
  3. Because his parents are developing a Christmas list.
  4. Because he will annoy his parents for 28 days.

### Passage 1

1 While some researchers search for the roots of obesity in our genes, others investigate infections. Scientists have known for two decades that, surprisingly, certain viruses can cause birds or mammals to become fat. Now scientists think they have tracked down a bug that can cause obesity in people.

2 The alleged **culprit** is human adenovirus-36, or AD-36. A study published in 2002 showed that AD-36 injected into monkeys causes dramatic weight gain. In some animals, the injected virus caused body fat to triple. It's unethical to



inoculate people with viruses, of course. But in an analysis of 1,000 people, the scientists found that **those** with AD-36 antibodies—a sign that they have been infected—are significantly more likely to be overweight.

3 How could a virus make you fat? When fat cells are exposed to AD-36, they begin to multiply. “We are not saying all obesity is caused by a virus. Genes, metabolism, and habits all play a role,” the scientists acknowledge. “But at least one other possibility appears to be infection.”

4 As yet, no one knows how widespread AD-36 may be, or how big a role it might play in the current obesity epidemic. If the scientists’ suspicions prove correct, the next step would be to develop a vaccine.

31. What is the best title of this passage?

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Roots of Obesity     | 2. The Fat Virus     |
| 3. Dramatic Weight Gain | 4. Obesity in People |

32. What is NOT mentioned as a cause of obesity?

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Genes     | 2. A virus   |
| 3. A vaccine | 4. Lifestyle |

33. In the passage, what is the alleged “culprit” (paragraph 2)?

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A bug        | 2. Obesity      |
| 3. An injection | 4. An infection |



34. What does “those” (paragraph 2) refer to?
1. Scientists
  2. People
  3. Antibodies
  4. Animals
35. Which of the following is TRUE?
1. Some animals are fat because of a virus.
  2. AD-36 does not cause monkeys to gain weight.
  3. It is acceptable to inject people with a virus.
  4. Scientists know how widespread AD-36 is.

### Passage 2

1 At the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, psychology professor Bella DePaulo got 77 students and 70 townspeople to volunteer for an unusual project. All kept diaries for a week, recording the numbers and details of the lies they told.

2 One student and six Charlottesville residents professed to have told no falsehoods. The other 140 participants told 1,535.

3 The lies were most often not what most of us would call earth-shattering. Someone would pretend to be more positive or supportive of a spouse or friend than he or she really was, or feign agreement with a relative’s opinion. According to DePaulo, women in their interactions with other women lied mostly **to spare others’ feelings**. Men lied to other men generally for self-promoting reasons.



4 Most strikingly, **these tellers-of-a-thousand-lies** reported that their deceptions caused them ‘a little preoccupation or regret.’ Might that, too, be a lie? Perhaps. But there is evidence that this attitude towards casual use of prevarication is common.

5 Think how often we hear the expressions “I’ll call you” or “The check is in the mail” or “I’m sorry, but he stepped out.” And then there are professions—lawyers, pundits, public relations consultants—whose members seem to specialize in shaping or spinning the truth to suit clients’ needs.

36. What is the best title for this passage?

1. Male and Female Lies
2. The Truth about Lies
3. Definitions of Lies
4. Attitudes towards Lying

37. What does the phrase “to spare others’ feelings” (paragraph 3) mean?

1. To avoid upsetting other people
2. To give other people compliments
3. To find excuses for others
4. To make an acceptable compromise



38. What does the phrase ‘these tellers-of-a-thousand-lies’ (paragraph 4) refer to ?
1. Male and female liars
  2. DePaulo’s students
  3. Charlottesville residents
  4. Participants in DePaulo’s study
39. According to DePaulo’s study, which of the following is NOT true?
1. A lot of people tell lies for their own sake.
  2. Some people lie out of kindness to others.
  3. Men tell more lies than women do.
  4. A few people in the study reported always telling the truth.
40. Which of the following does NOT mean “lie”?
1. Preoccupation
  2. Deception
  3. Prevarication
  4. Falsehood

### Passage 3

1 Chemicals from air-conditioning units and refrigerators in daily use throughout Asia could cause catastrophic climate change unless we change our ways soon, scientists say. Called hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), the chemicals were widely adopted about 20 years ago after it was discovered that the chemicals being used until then – chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) – had been **depleting** the ozone layer.





2 The scientists say what has been beneficial for the ozone layer could be disastrous for the world’s climate, because HCFCs turn into “super greenhouse gases”, some of them nearly 5,000 times stronger than carbon dioxide.

3 As long as they stay inside our air-conditioners and refrigerators, HCFCs are harmless coolants, colorless and odorless. But when they leak into the air, they become what scientists call fluorinated greenhouse gases, or F-gases.

4 Unfortunately, leaks are normal. Most residential air-conditioners have natural leakage of 5% per year, according to the UN. Poor maintenance can increase **that** to 50%. And if the machine is dumped without recovering the coolant, the figure jumps to 100%.

5 A report published earlier this year shows that in a worst-case scenario F-gases could be responsible for as much as 45% of total global warming by 2050, and Asia will be the main contributor.

6 “F-gas emissions in developing countries are projected to be as much as 800% greater than in developed countries in 2050,” reports a climate scientist working under Guus Velders of the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency.

7 Alarm bells have not stopped ringing since his report came out in June, and the race is now on to deploy substitutes for F-gases which otherwise will wipe out much of the potential benefit of whatever agreements emerge from climate talks in Copenhagen next month.



8 The UN agencies involved with climate change knew all along that F-gases had high global-warming potential, but they said the amounts involved were so small that they wouldn't have a significant impact.

9 The chemical companies also knew of the dangers, but they continued to lead their shareholders to believe that F-gases were good for the environment.

41. What is the purpose of this passage?

1. To show figures for air conditioner use in Asia
2. To point out the danger posed by a household appliance in Asia
3. To explain how super greenhouse gases damage the ozone layer
4. To describe the characteristics of HCFCs

42. Which is closest in meaning to the word “depleting” (paragraph 1)?

1. Forming
2. Adopting
3. Discovering
4. Reducing

43. Which of the following is TRUE?

1. Future F-gas emissions are expected to be higher in developing countries than in developed countries.
2. Super greenhouse gases are less harmful than carbon dioxide.
3. Many scientists are worried about the possible effect of F-gases on climate change.
4. Chemical companies have tried to limit F-gases in the environment.



44. What releases the highest level of greenhouse gases in the environment?
1. Regular use of old air-conditioners
  2. Dumping air-conditioners with coolants
  3. Dumping air-conditioners without coolants
  4. Poor maintenance of air-conditioners
45. What does “that” (paragraph 4) refer to?
1. The leakage of F-gases
  2. Information from the UN
  3. Poor maintenance
  4. Air-conditioning

#### **Part Four: Structure and Writing (Items 46-50)**

##### **Items 46-50**

**Read the following statements and choose the underlined part that is grammatically wrong.**

46. (1) Increased contraceptive use (2) caused a decline (3) on the number of abortions (4) performed worldwide from 1995 to 2003.
47. Today, the enemy is (1) within, a radicalism that, (2) like Frankenstein’s monster, (3) have turned on its (4) former patron.



48. UNICEF reports that 28,000 (1) weakened children die (2) from diseases and (3) other circumstances that are (4) easy preventable.
49. She wears a black baseball cap (1) reads SECURITY and a (2) bulletproof vest but travels (3) unarmed, partly (4) for liability reasons.
50. (1) Alike other mineral grains, (2) those in basalt are so small (3) that they cannot be seen with the (4) naked eye.

**Items 51 - 55**

**Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.**

51. \_\_\_\_\_ we often assume that old age brings about poor health, only 20% of the elderly claim poor health to be a serious problem.
- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. If    | 2. Although |
| 3. Since | 4. When     |
52. Among some of the people of the Pacific, there is an attitude that a person still belongs to a specific piece of land \_\_\_\_\_ he or she leaves home for a long time.
- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. even if       | 2. as long as |
| 3. in order that | 4. as much as |



53. Record numbers of university students today obtain top grades in their courses, yet employers \_\_\_\_\_ .
1. find it relatively easy to train new graduates
  2. still offer a number of positions for new graduates
  3. are happy to have new graduates working with them
  4. complain that new graduates still lack basic work skills
54. The survey found that students in general were pleased with the college, \_\_\_\_\_.
1. even the classrooms need to be repainted
  2. or they would like to have more qualified professors
  3. but they would like to have better food in the cafeteria
  4. so they would like to have better classroom facilities
55. We know a great deal more now than we did when we were 12 years old. We knew more when we were 12 than we did when we were 10. Certainly, \_\_\_\_\_ .
1. what we know generally increases with age
  2. we cannot put too much importance on IQ tests
  3. age cannot determine children's intelligence
  4. IQ scores of children are predictors of their knowledge



**Items 56-60**

**Select FIVE of six sentences (S1-S6) and put them in an appropriate sequence to form a meaningful paragraph. Please note that ONE of these choices will NOT be used.**

- [S1] This inevitable disappointment of erotic lovers means that they rarely remain in a relationship for long.
- [S2] However, because erotic lovers often have an idealized image of beauty that is unattainable in reality, they are especially sensitive to the physical imperfections of their lover.
- [S3] Instead, they go off in search of another, more “perfect” lover.
- [S4] They are easily disappointed by a nose that is too big, a complexion that is too blemished, or a figure that is a bit too full.
- [S5] In fact, erotic lovers strive to understand their lover as fully as possible.
- [S6] Erotic lovers, like Narcissus, who fell in love with the beauty of his own image, focus solely on beauty and physical attractiveness.

56. Which sentence comes **first**?

57. Which sentence comes **second**?

58. Which sentence comes **third**?

59. Which sentence comes **fourth**?

60. Which sentence comes **last**?



เฉลยข้อสอบ GAT English (รหัสวิชา 85) - สอบวันที่ 6 มีนาคม 2553

ข้อที่	เฉลย
1	1
2	3
3	2
4	4
5	4
6	3
7	2
8	4
9	1
10	4
11	2
12	2
13	1
14	4
15	4
16	3
17	1
18	4
19	4
20	2
21	2
22	4
23	1
24	2
25	3
26	4
27	2
28	4
29	3
30	4

ข้อที่	เฉลย
31	2
32	3
33	1
34	2
35	1
36	2
37	1
38	4
39	3
40	1
41	2
42	4
43	1,3
44	2
45	1
46	3
47	3
48	4
49	1
50	1
51	2
52	1
53	4
54	3
55	1
56	S6
57	S2
58	S4
59	S1
60	S3

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