



CAOSCA

Council Academic Services Center of Arts

## วิชาภาษาอังกฤษ

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### Section 1: Speaking and Writing Ability (Nos. 1 – 30: 40 marks)

**Directions:** In this part of the test, you will have to answer **TWO** questions to gain **TWO** marks. There are two parts in this section. Read the directions for each part carefully and study the example before working on the questions.

#### Part 1: Speaking Ability (Nos. 1 – 10: 20 marks)

**Directions:** Read each situation and the dialogue carefully. Then, choose

- 1) the appropriate expression for the first missing part (Item A) and
- 2) the response/reaction to the expression for the second missing part (Item B)

**Both answers in Items A and B must be correct** in order for you to gain two marks. If either of your answer is wrong, you will not gain any marks.

Example / ตัวอย่าง

No. 0 Situation: Ms. Smith is talking to a new student, Nirut.

Ms. Smith: \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_

Nirut: \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_ I arrived two weeks ago.

- A.
1. Why did you come here?
  2. How did you come here?
  3. Did you enjoy your trip?
  4. Where are you from?
- B.
1. Still tired.
  2. I want to study law.
  3. Thailand.
  4. Very interesting.

The correct answers are A4 and B3. Therefore, you must darken the circle under number 3 for question A and darken the circle under number 2 for question B as follow:

| Choice |    | Item No.              |                       |                                  |                                  |
|--------|----|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|        |    | 1                     | 2                     | 3                                | 4                                |
| 0.     | A. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
|        | B. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            |
| 1.     | A. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            |
|        | B. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            |
| 2.     | A. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            |
|        | B. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/>            |

Now start to work on the following questions

1. Situation: Songkran is talking with John, his teacher.

John : Congratulations on your papers! \_\_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_\_

Songkran : Thank you very much \_\_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_\_

- A
1. You're right.
  - 2. You've done a good job.**
  3. I understand.
  4. I thought you could do better.

- B
1. I'm happy for your choice.
  2. I knew it.
  3. I'm very grateful.
  - 4. I'm glad you like it.**

2. Situation: Pim and Araya are talking in the office.

Araya : \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_

Pim : I keep getting this stomach pain all day at work.

Araya : \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_

Pim : Thanks for your advice.

A 1. Are you happy?

2. **What's wrong?**

3. Excuse me.

4. What are you doing?

B 1. I will prepare some soup.

2. Your problem seems serious.

3. I'm sorry about that.

4. **You'd better call on the doctor.**

3. Situation: A student asks permission from a teacher in a classroom.

Student : \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_. I'm not feeling well. I want to go home.

Teacher : \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_. I hope you feel better soon.

A 1. May I ask to excuse?

2. May I be an excuse, please?

3. **May I be excused, please?**

4. May I have to excuse?

B 1. I'm afraid not.

2. Of course.

3. Go away.

4. I don't think so.

4 Situation: Bua is talking on the phone with Nanny.

Bua : \_\_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_\_

Nanny : That sounds like fun. \_\_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_\_

Bua : I'll meet you in the lobby at noon.

A 1. Would you like to call for lunch?

2. Do we want to have lunch?

3. Would you like to join me for lunch?

4. Would you like me having lunch?

B 1. How will we meet?

2. Is it far from your apartment?

3. I will see you at the restaurant.

4. Can I bring a friend with me?

5 Situation: In a restaurant.

Waiter : Good evening, sir. \_\_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Jones : Yes. I'd like to have the set menu of the day.

Waiter : \_\_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Jones : I'd like some red wine, please.

- A
1. Do I know your name?
  2. Why are you so hungry?
  3. Order now, will you?
  4. **May I take your order?**

- B
1. **Would you care for a drink?**
  2. How do you want something to drink?
  3. What would you prefer?
  4. What do you like for now?

6 Situation: On the street. A tourist is asking for direction.

Tourist : \_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_ Where's the supermarket?

Krongkaew : Go straight to the traffic light, and turn left about 500 metres.

Tourist : Thank you very much.

Krongkaew : \_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_\_

- A
1. Tell me now.
  2. I don't know.
  3. Can you talk?
  4. **Can you help me?**
- B
1. **You're welcome.**
  2. Don't mention.
  3. Never mind.
  4. Thank you too.

7 Situation: Two friends are walking in the mall.

Tiffany : I forgot my wallet \_\_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_\_

Albert : Sure. \_\_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_\_

Tiffany : Five hundred would be enough.

- A
1. Would you mind if I lend you some money?
  2. Would you mind borrowing me some money?
  3. May I lend you some money?
  4. **May I borrow some money?**

- B
1. I've lost my money, too.
  2. Will you pay me back?
  3. How much does your wallet cost?
  4. **How much do you want?**

8 Situation: A tourist is lost somewhere in Bangkok.

Tourist: I'm lost. Could you tell me how to get to the Grand Palace?

Pawornrut: Of course. Just take bus no.8.

Tourist: \_\_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_\_.

Pawornrut: The bus stop is in front of this building.

Tourist: \_\_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_\_.

Pawornrut: Probably half an hour.

- A
1. Where is the driver?
  2. **Where can I take the bus?**
  3. How long does it take?
  4. Can I go by taxi?

- B
1. How far is it from here?
  2. How long it will take from here?
  3. **How long would it take?**
  4. What is the time to get there?

9 Situation: Honey was absent for class. Jimmy just saw her this morning.

Jimmy : I heard you were in hospital. \_\_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_\_

Honey : \_\_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_\_.

Jimmy : Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.

- A
1. How are you?
  2. What do you do?
  - 3. What's wrong?**
  4. Do you have anything in mind?
- B
1. The bill was very high.
  - 2. I had food poisoning.**
  3. Nothing much.
  4. My mother was ill.

10 Situation: A daughter brings her friend, Hugo, to meet her mother for the first time.

Daughter: Mom, I'd like you to meet Hugo. Hugo, \_\_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_\_.

Hugo : Hi. It's very nice to meet you.

Mom: \_\_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_\_, Hugo.

- A
- 1. This is my mother.**
  2. She wants to see you.
  3. Why don't you talk to her?
  4. My mother is very happy.
- B
- 1. It's a pleasure to meet you, too.**
  2. How do you know me?
  3. Where do you come from?
  4. I'm fine.



The correct answers are A2 and B2. Therefore, you must darken the circle under number 2 for question A and darken the circle under number 2 for question B as follow:

| Choice |    | 1                     | 2                                | 3                     | 4                     |
|--------|----|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|        |    | Item No.              |                                  |                       |                       |
| 0.     | A. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
|        | B. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 1.     | A. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
|        | B. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2.     | A. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
|        | B. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Now start working on the following questions.

11 Until about 10,000 years ago, \_\_\_A\_\_\_, \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

A 1. before plants and animals being domesticated

2. before plants and animals were domesticated

3. plants and animals domesticating

4. plants and animals domesticated

B 1. humans belonging to hunting-and-gathering societies

2. humans were belonged to hunting-and-gathering societies

3. humans belonged to hunting-and-gathering societies

4. humans belonged to hunting-and-gathering societies

12 \_\_\_A\_\_\_ \_\_\_B\_\_\_ like a birthday or on Christmas Day.

A 1. Most people expect often some gifts

2. Most people often expect some gifts

3. Some gifts often expected by most people

4. Gifts expected often by some people

B 1. from their parents and friends either on a special occasion

2. on a special occasion from either of their parents and friends

3. either from their parents and friends on a special occasion

4. either on a special occasion from their parents and friends

13 It has been found that \_\_\_A\_\_\_ through soil at \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

A 1. heat is conducted

2. heat conducting

3. conducted heat

4. heat conducted

B 1. a slow rate extremely

2. a rate extremely slow

3. a slow extremely rate

4. an extremely slow rate

14 The generational gap is \_\_\_A\_\_\_ during the 1960s \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

A **1. a term popularized in Western countries**

2. a term popularizing in Western countries

3. terming popular in Western countries

4. popularity in Western countries

B 1. referred to differences between young people and their elders

2. that differences between young people and their elders

3. different between young people and their elders

**4. referring to differences between young people and their elders**

15 The hotel across the road \_\_\_A\_\_\_ \_\_\_B\_\_\_ before Songkran.

A 1. the rooms all had

**2. had all the rooms**

3. all had the rooms

4. all the rooms had

B 1. being booked just

2. that were just booking

**3. booked just**

4. just booking

16 The Supanahong Awards \_\_\_A\_\_\_ to \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

A 1. gave annually

2. are given annually

3. are giving annually

4. has given annually

B 1. the film outstanding stars in Thailand

2. the Thailand outstanding film stars

3. the outstanding film stars of Thailand

4. the outstanding film stars in Thailand

17 It can be easily noticed that \_\_\_A\_\_\_, \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

A 1. the more Jenna reads

2. Jenna reads the more

3. Jenna did more reading

4. Jenna read more

B 1. she became the smarter

2. the more she become smart

3. she becomes smarter

4. the smarter she becomes

18 \_\_\_A\_\_\_ a day off, \_\_\_B\_\_\_ his students a test.

A 1. Unless Mr.Johnny had not taken

2. Had Mr. Johnny not taken

3. If Mr.Johnny would not have taken

4. Mr. Johnny had not taken

B 1. he would have given

2. he would give

3. he had given

4. he will have given

19 The officers \_\_\_A\_\_\_ these politicians \_\_\_B\_\_\_ on their duties

A 1. wanted to know whether

2. wants to know what

3. wanting to know how

4. has wanted to know why

B 1. was doing their best

2. had done their best

3. has done their best

4. would have done their best

20 Even \_\_\_A\_\_\_, there is \_\_\_B\_\_\_.

- A
1. booms of economics
  2. during boom economics
  3. during economic booms
  4. economy booms

- B
1. a small number of employment
  2. a small employ
  3. small number employed
  4. employment a small number

B. Usage (Nos. 21 – 30: 20 marks)

- Directions:
1. Identify the incorrect part of each sentence (marked A, B, C, or D) and
  2. Choose the appropriate correction from the choices (1, 2, 3, or 4).

You will get TWO marks for each correct item.

Example:

No.0. The girl standing with Jane or May returned from France yesterday.

A                      B                      C                      D

- A.
1. A girl stands
  2. The girl who may have stood
  3. A girl that can be standing
  4. The girl to be standing



21 An air pocket locates in the middle ear makes it vulnerable

A

B

to change in air pressure which can cause discomfort on airplanes.

C

D

A. 1) which locates on

2) locates on

3) which located in

4) **located in**

B. 1) -

2) it to be

3) it be

4) them

C. 1) change

2) changing

3) be changed

4) be changeable

D. 1) of which

2) in which

3) what

4) how it

22 Surveys show that the majority of passengers are pleasing that an agreement

A

has been reached to forbid smoking on commercial flights within the continental USA.

B

C

D

- A.
- 1) is pleasing
  - 2) is pleased
  - 3) **are pleased**
  - 4) are pleasing at

- B.
- 1) is reached
  - 2) was reached
  - 3) has been reaching
  - 4) will have reached

- C.
- 1) forbid
  - 2) for forbidding
  - 3) to be forbidden
  - 4) to have forbidden

- D.
- 1) in
  - 2) at
  - 3) between
  - 4) against

23 Basically, we came to an agreement, yet there are a little small pending items.

A

B

C

D

- A.
- 1) Basic
  - 2) Basical
  - 3) To be basic
  - 4) The base
- B.
- 1) came
  - 2) has come to
  - 3) comes
  - 4) comes to
- C.
- 1) little
  - 2) a bit little
  - 3) few
  - 4) **a few**
- D.
- 1) pended
  - 2) pendings
  - 3) to-be-pending
  - 4) to-be-pended

24 To become psychology mature, one has to develop an individual way of life

A

B

distinguished from a mere identification with collective standards.

C

D

A. 1) **psychologically**

2) psychologies

3) psycho

4) a psychology

B. 1) individuality

2) individualism

3) individually

4) individe

C. 1) distinguished to

2) distinguished with

3) distinguishing from

4) distinction to

D. 1) identification to

2) identification from

3) identifying with

4) identified from

25 In spite of the progress in segregating nonsmokers and smokers, but countries see little

A

B

change in the number of smokers. In fact, there is a jump in the number of girls and young

C

women starting to smoke.

D

- A.
- 1) on the segregation
  - 2) in the segregation about
  - 3) in segregate
  - 4) about how to segregate
- B.
- 1) -
  - 2) yet
  - 3) however
  - 4) nonetheless
- C.
- 1) In the fact that
  - 2) On the fact that
  - 3) Reality
  - 4) For real reasons
- D.
- 1) want to start to smoke
  - 2) to start to smoke
  - 3) start to smoke
  - 4) start smoking

26 Economics, a subject which it has caused many college students problems in the past

A

continues to be one of the least attended courses.

B

C

D

A. 1) **which**

2) which they

3) of which it

4) whose

B. 1) has been continuing

2) has continued

3) continued

4) continue

C. 1) being

2) will be

3) be

4) are

D. 1) least

2) at least

3) the less

4) the last

27 Despite fewer hours in class, tenth graders continuing to score higher than the national

A B C

average on reading tests.

D

- A. 1) Despite of  
2) In spite of  
3) Because  
4) No matter what
- B. 1) lower  
2) less  
3) a fewer  
4) more fewer
- C. 1) continues to  
2) **are continuing to**  
3) are continuing with  
4) will be continued
- D. 1) above  
2) about  
3) among  
4) in

28 Some mammals that live in the wild have thick skins or hides which

A

are protect them from the weather and their enemies.

B

C

D

- A.
- 1) which lives
  - 2) which lived
  - 3) that are lived
  - 4) has long been living
- B.
- 1) are protected
  - 2) protects
  - 3) protecting
  - 4) **are able to protect**
- C.
- 1) it
  - 2) their
  - 3) they
  - 4) theirs
- D.
- 1) theirs
  - 2) of their
  - 3) of them
  - 4) they

29 Supposing that the terms had been better, the borrower would accept the bank's

A

proposal even though he disagreed with some of the conditions.

B

C

D

- A.
- 1) will be accepted
  - 2) would be accepted
  - 3) **would have accepted**
  - 4) had accepted
- B.
- 1) propose
  - 2) proposing
  - 3) proposed
  - 4) the proposals
- C.
- 1) even if
  - 2) nevertheless
  - 3) despite
  - 4) on the other hand
- D.
- 1) -
  - 2) the more
  - 3) some
  - 4) any

30 The physical matter in a “black hole” in the galaxy is very dense that it creates a

A

B

gravitational pull which is strong enough to prevent anything, even light, from escaping.

C

D

- A.
- 1) physically
  - 2) physics
  - 3) physiology
  - 4) physiological

- B.
- 1) too
  - 2) **such a**
  - 3) so
  - 4) a bit

- C.
- 1) stronger enough
  - 2) so strong enough
  - 3) enough strong
  - 4) enough stronger

- D.
- 1) from escape
  - 2) to escape
  - 3) to be escaped
  - 4) to be escaping

## Section 2: Reading Ability (Nos. 31 – 70: 40 marks)

Directions: In this section you will gain **ONE** mark for **ONE** correct answer.

### Reading Comprehension (Nos. 31 – 70: 40 marks)

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

#### Passage 1

Can't remember phone numbers? Worried about an upcoming exam or desperately want to give up smoking? In future, the answer will be simple: just pop a pill. The idea that an **array** of easily available, addiction – free drugs could be used to improve memory or increase intelligence is the stuff of science fiction dystopia – in “Brave New World”, Aldous Huxley 5 created a whole planet under the spell of a pleasure drug called Soma.

But a new report by leading scientists in the fields of psychology and neuroscience argues that, very soon, there really will be a pill for every ill.

“It is possible that advances could usher in a new era of drug use without addiction,” says the report by Foresight, Britain’s science – based think – tank.

10 “In a world that is increasingly non – stop and competitive, the individual’s use of such substances may move from the fringe to the norm,” Drugs that work on the brain are already common – many people can hardly begin their days without the mind – sharpening effects of caffeine or nicotine

The British government’s chief scientific adviser, Sir David King, says that brain enhancing  
15 drugs developed to treat diseases such as Alzheimer’s are like to find increased use among healthy people looking to improve their perception, memory, planning of judgment.

Ritalin, prescribed to children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, is sometimes used by healthy people to enhance **their** mental performance. Modafinil, a drug developed to treat narcolepsy, has been shown to reduce impulsiveness and help people focus on problems.

20 “It improves working memory – your ability to remember telephone numbers – it gives you an extra digit or two,” says Prof Trevor Robbins, and experimental psychologist at Britain’s Cambridge University and an author of the Foresight report.

31 What should be the best title of this passage?

- 1. A pill for every ill
- 2. Addiction – free drugs
- 3. Ways to improve memory
- 4. How to cure Alzheimer disease

32 Which statement is TRUE according to the passage?

- 1. Drugs can improve memory but many have side effects.
- 2. The brain – enhancing drugs tend to be more widely used.
- 3. Robbins is the name of a scientist who develops the pill.
- 4. At present, scientists have already discovered medicines to increase intelligence.

33 According to the passage, which of the following cannot be helped by drugs?

- 1. Solving problems
- 2. Making judgment
- 3. Improving memory
- 4. Becoming more anxious

34 Which of the following is NOT the name of drug?

- 1. Soma
- 2. Ritalin
- 3. Modafinil
- 4. Dystopia

35 What does the word “array” (line3) mean?

- 1. Usage
- 2. Collection
- 3. Standard
- 4. Response

36 What does the word “their” (line22) refer to?

- 1. Normal children's
- 2. Sick people's
- 3. Hyperactive children
- 4. **Healthy people's**

37 What does a psychologist deal with?

- 1. Physical health
- 2. **Mental health**
- 3. Heart disease
- 4. Brain Disease

38 What is the purpose of the writer?

- 1. To persuade people to buy new drugs
- 2. To compare new drugs with the old ones
- 3. **To inform us about the advancement of drugs**
- 4. To give reasons why new products are popular

39 What can be inferred from the passage?

- 1. New drugs are more effective and reliable.
- 2. People tend to keep good health by taking drugs.
- 3. The writer convinced healthy people to take drugs.
- 4. **Many existing drugs will be used in healthy people to help mental performance**

40 Which of the following best indicates the writer's opinions towards the new drug?

- 1. Neutral
- 2. **Favorable**
- 3. Doubtful
- 4. Judgmental

## Passage 2

Businesses today operate in a globalized, competitive environment, where they have to deal with constant change and endless pressures to adapt. Government policies have to respond to these new business realities. How?

New scientific discoveries, Constant restructuring of whole industries, volatility in  
5 financial markets, the emergence of the stakeholder society with its demands for more transparent corporate governance, and the advent of electronic commerce are just some of the carried challenges facing business and governments.

Globalization is one of the main drivers of change and, at the same time, one of its principal results. Declining costs for computing, communications and transport undoubtedly  
10 **underlie** globalization's development, and market liberalization and public sector reform have also been crucial. Central to globalization is firm – level innovation and the search for productivity improvements and international competitiveness. It is reflected in more cross – border operations, higher volumes of trade and foreign investment, increased collaboration and joint ventures, and ever more sophisticated patterns of production and marketing.

15 To survive and prosper in this new environment, many firms have had to re - organize and become more responsive to change. They have had to build trust and responsibility, This has been achieved internally on the one hand, by flattening hierarchical structures and **delegation** responsibility in order to mobilize skills more effectively, and externally on the other, by building durable networks as a fundamental part of maximizing value – added output. The benefits  
20 of these networks are evident in the automotive industry, particularly in component manufacturing and sub – assembly. Flexibility has become the key word. Smaller units have always predominated in services, and in manufacturing the average number of employees in work places has been declining in the majority of Organization for Economic Co – operation and Development (OECD) countries.

25 One reason for the success of smaller businesses is their ability to adapt rapidly to new circumstances. Though individually they may experience more turbulence in their life cycles than larger firms, collectively they are important generators of new jobs. **They** are also an important conduit of ideas and innovations in the know ledge economy.

The growth of small business has led to the emergence of a new market in know  
30 ledge – intensive services including consulting, information technology and research and  
development for manufacturing, as firms seek new ways of managing and extending their strategic  
resources. Their increasing importance has underlined the fact the intellectual capital – whether in  
research and development, technological innovation, managerial and working training, work –  
place organization and market knowledge – can make the difference between success and failure.

41 What best describes the author's purpose in writing the passage?

1. To state the importance of small and large businesses
2. To point out the drawbacks of globalization and market liberalization
- 3. To suggest ways to deal with challenges facing businesses and governments**
4. To put emphasis on productivity improvements and international competitiveness

42 What is the best title for the passage?

1. Globalization and market liberalization
- 2. Challenges facing businesses and governments**
3. Productivity improvements and international competitiveness
4. Business and industry policies for knowledge – based economies

43 The word “underlie” (line 11) means .....

- |                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1. maintain     | 2. reduce  |
| <b>3. cause</b> | 4. prevent |

44 The word “delegation” (line 21) means .....

- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. giving           | 2. keeping    |
| <b>3. approving</b> | 4. exchanging |

45 Paragraph 4 states all of the following about what businesses have done to survive in a new circumstance EXCEPT that .....

1. they have reacted more quickly to change.
2. they have had durable networks.
3. they have built trust and responsibility internally and externally.
- 4. they have hired more employees.**

46 According to paragraphs 3 and 4, which of the following statements is true?

1. It is not necessary to have market liberalization and public sector reform.
2. Durable networks are not advantageous for the automotive industry.
- 3. An increase in the volume of trade and foreign investment reflects globalization's development.**
4. The number of workers in manufacturing industries in most OECD countries has risen.

47 The success of small businesses depends on .....

1. building trust and responsibility
2. their ability to generate new jobs
3. reducing costs for computing and communications
- 4. their rapid adaptation to new conditions or situations**

48 The word “they” (line 33) refers to .....

1. smaller business

2. larger firms

3. life cycles

4. new circumstances

49 According to the last paragraph, what can be inferred about knowledge – intensive services?

1. Investment in training and technology is not necessary.

2. They emerge from technological innovation and collaboration.

3. The increasing number of small businesses will promote providers of such services.

4. Success and failure of businesses using the services do not depend on their intellectual capital.

50 The tone of the passage is .....

1. informative

2. exaggerated

3. subjective

4. Supportive

### Passage 3

When the time comes to send kids to college, some Asian parents may do their budget in Malaysian money. Malaysia wants to become a regional center for higher education. “we’re introducing a bill in October to allow to University of London and other well-known foreign universities to come in and establish full-scale branch campuses,” say Fong Chan Onn, the deputy  
5 minister with responsibility for Chinese education. The University of London will be opening a branch near Kuala Lumpur. Fong says Australian institutions have expressed interest. “Even one of the Japanese universities is interested,” he adds.

Malaysia hopes the **imports** will solve several problems. Local universities have limited places and many are reserved for Malays and other native groups, Ethnic Chinese and  
10 Indians often had no choice but to study overseas - - or not go to university at all. “The country has been spending billions on thousands of students who go abroad for their higher education,” says Penang state assemblyman Kang Chin Seng. “The figure is almost equal to all the **revenue** we earn from tin mines. “ The government itself sends scholars to other countries. Says Kang: “**Many** could be placed in the foreign campuses here, saving government fund”

15 As an education center, Malaysia can even make money, “The slogan is that **one foreign student studying in Malaysia is worth 4 x 365 tourist days**,” says Fong. Kuala Lumpur is eyeing students from ASEAN countries, and perhaps Hong Kong, where it is difficult to be admitted into local universities. Will foreign students come knocking? Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad says Malaysia will be offering “quality education at reduced cost.” As for the local institutions, Fong  
20 believes they will rise to the challenge. Malaysia will know it has become a regional center for education when its homegrown schools can rival foreign universities as centers of excellence.

51 What must be done before foreign universities can open branch campuses in Malaysia?

1. A law allowing them to do so must be passed
2. Education fees must be the same in all universities.
- 3. There must be enough applications from foreign students.**
4. Malaysian scholars must finish their education overseas.

52 The word “imports” (line 10) refers to .....

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. ASEAN students     | 2. Chinese students        |
| 3. Malaysian scholars | <b>4. foreign campuses</b> |

53 Why do some Chinese and Indian students have to study abroad?

1. **Because they can't get into local universities.**
2. Because local universities are not good enough.
3. Because they get scholarships to study abroad.
4. Because they want to learn about foreign culture.

54 The word "revenue" (line 16) means .....

- |          |                 |
|----------|-----------------|
| 1. taxes | 2. <b>money</b> |
| 3. costs | 4. budget       |

55 The word "Many" (line 17) refers to .....

- |                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. funds           | 2. countries |
| 3. <b>scholars</b> | 4. tin mines |

56 What does Kang suggest that Malaysia do with Malaysian students who have won scholarships?

1. Send them to study in homegrown universities.
2. Make them pay back the scholarships.
3. Allow them to study in foreign universities.

4. **Have them study in foreign campuses in Malaysia.**

57 "As an education center, Malaysia can even make money." What does this sentence imply most about education centers?

1. **They save a lot of money.**
2. They want to educate foreign students.
3. They take only Malay students.
4. They are not expected to make money.

58 When Fong says, "... one foreign student studying in Malaysia is worth 4 x 365 tourist days," he means that a foreign student .....

1. lives like a tourist
2. brings in 365 tourists
3. spends money for four years
4. uses more money than a tourist

59 Students from ASEAN countries are expected to study in Malaysia because .....

1. they will be near their parents
2. education there will be good and affordable
3. all of the subjects will be taught in Chinese
4. the educational quality will be as good as the University of London

60 What is the **best** title for this passage?

1. Malaysian international Schools
2. Malaysian Education Opportunities
3. Malaysia's Plan for Educational Excellence
4. Malaysian Education VS. Chinese Education

#### Passage 4

### SERVANT OF THE SUN

The sun has been extremely important to Niles-Victor Nielsen. It first attracted him to Provence in southern France, but now not only **earn his daily bread** but also forms the basis of his personal philosophy.

Since moving to Provence in 1973 following the collapse of the company he worked for in Copenhagen, the expatriate Dane, now 74, has, literally, carved a highly distinctive niche for himself by making sundials. They are to be found all over the region, and much farther afield, on the walls of schools, public buildings and including the one owned by Denmark's Queen

Margrethe II at Caix. “Sunshine is important to all tourists,” says Nielsen, taking his morning coffee in the garden of small house he built for himself in Cucuron, a little village in the foothills of the  
 10 Luberon Mountains. “And I first came here as a tourist. I loved the area because it was so sunny, yet at the same time it was far away from over-exploited areas.” Nielsen says that it was his wife who first gave him the idea of making sundials. But despite his success in the field, he aims to make only enough money to cover living expenses. “ I’m not interested in commercial success anymore,” he says. “The sun and the realization of what time  
 15 really is have taught me to see things differently.” For Nielsen, the gnomon - - the iron upright that casts a shadow across the face of a sundial to tell the time - - also tells a truth about man’s position in the universe. “There are many ways of measuring time, but only the sun’s time is real,” he says. “A sundials doesn’t work all the time - - only when the sun is shining. It’s the same with your life. **Sometimes it’s sunny, sometimes not.** But if it was always sunny, you’d have nothing  
 20 to fight for, nothing to live for. People who buy my sundials also buy a philosophy.”

61 In line 2, the expression “.....earns his daily bread” is most similar to .....

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <b>makes his living</b>  | 2. buys bread every day        |
| 3. receives bread every day | 4. achieves commercial success |

62 Nielsen loves the ..... in the village near the Luberon Mountains.

- |             |         |           |                   |
|-------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. business | 2. food | 3. people | 4. <b>weather</b> |
|-------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|

63 One can read the sundial time from the .....

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <b>gnomon’s shadow</b> | 2. carved niche        |
| 3. position of the sun    | 4. viewer’s standpoint |

64 In line 19, “it” in “Sometimes it’s sunny, sometimes not.” refers to .....

- |         |                |            |            |
|---------|----------------|------------|------------|
| 1. time | 2. <b>life</b> | 3. the day | 4. the sun |
|---------|----------------|------------|------------|

65 Nielsen’s personal philosophy, according to the passage, was developed from .....

- |                   |                |                |         |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| 1. <b>the sun</b> | 2. daily bread | 3. the sundial | 4. time |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------|

- 66 Nielsen can be described as a .....
1. **thoughtful, self-contented artist**
  2. generous and fun-loving grandfather
  3. successful, ambitious businessman
  4. good-tempered, hard-working scientist
- 67 According to the passage, all of the following are true, except .....
1. Nielsen doesn't care much about making a lot of money
  2. Nielsen's idea of making sundials was initiated by his wife
  3. Nielsen's sundials are to be found almost everywhere in southern France
  4. **Nielsen owned a company in Copenhagen before he went to live in Provence**
- 68 ..... does not illustrate Nielsen's philosophy.
1. Everyone has both good days and bad days
  2. Life without obstacles is not challenging
  3. **Difficult times should be avoided**
  4. Happy times will come if one is patient enough
- 69 Nielsen visited France for the first time because of his .....
1. wife's decision
  2. **love of the sun**
  3. philosophy of life
  4. future business opportunities
- 70 The writer used the title "Servant of the Sun" because .....
1. Nielsen's farming process depends on the sun
  2. Nielsen loves traveling in different sunny areas
  3. **the sun supports Nielson financially and spiritually**
  4. Nielsen dedicates his work to Queen Margrethe II of Denmark