

SECTION I: LISTENING & SPEAKING (20 items)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with appropriate responses.

Conversation 1

Outside the classroom

- Ben: Hi Chutima. How is your first day of the new semester going so far?
 Chutima: Well, I had statistics class this morning. It looks like that's going to be rather difficult. Also, the teacher's pretty strict.
 Ben: Really? _____ 1 _____ ?
 Chutima: Well, she said she's going to lock the door right at 9:00 and won't let you in until the break if you're late. She also said she's going to assign a lot of homework during the semester.
 Ben: _____ 2 _____. Maybe she's just bluffing though.
 Chutima: Bluffing? _____ 3 _____ ?
 Ben: Well, maybe she's just trying to scare the students so they come to class on time.
 Chutima: Really? So you don't think she's serious?
 Ben: Maybe not. My uncle is a teacher and he told me he does that _____ 4 _____. In fact, he told me that he doesn't even smile in his classroom for the first month!

1.
 1. What did you say
 2. What makes you say that
 3. Is she very pretty
 4. Does the class start at 9:00
 5. What does she restrict on
2.
 1. That's too bad
 2. She must be serious
 3. It's a problem
 4. Good for you
 5. Shame on you



- 3.
1. What does she mean
 2. Why are you mean
 3. Is that a lot of homework
 4. Is she scary
 5. What do you mean by that

- 4.
1. on time
 2. some time
 3. in a while
 4. all the time
 5. when he's serious

Conversation 2

In the library

Chutima: Hey Ben. _____ 5 _____?

Ben: I have to do a research report for science class. It has to be 5 pages long and it's due tomorrow!

Chutima: Ugh! I hate writing reports. _____ 6 _____?

Ben: Well, my teacher assigned each student a famous scientist to write a report about. I'm writing mine about Marie Curie.

Chutima: I've heard of her. What did she do?

Ben: She did a lot of things really. She worked in both physics and chemistry. In fact, she won the Nobel Prize in both.

Chutima: Wow. _____ 7 _____. But what is she famous for?

Ben: She is most well known for her work with radiation. People didn't really know much about it when she was alive. Her work, along with her husband's, led to the discovery of radium and polonium — two elements that emit radiation.

Chutima: Hmm. Ok. I don't know much about that sort of thing.

Ben: She actually _____ 8 _____ 'radioactivity'. Without her we might not have x-ray machines.



- Chutima: I do know a little about those. Last summer I broke my arm and had to get an x-ray. The doctor showed me what my bone looked like inside my arm.
- Ben: Yes. _____ 9 _____
- Chutima: That's how he knew it was broken and what to do. So I guess, thanks to Marie Curie, she was able to treat my broken arm properly. You know—there weren't that many women scientists in her days, were there?
- Ben: _____ 10 _____ Back then women weren't really allowed to work in science. She was a real pioneer for all women who want to work in jobs traditionally held by men.
- Chutima: Wow. I guess _____ 11 _____. You're right. She really did do a lot!

5. 1. Have you done research
 2. Why did you do that
 3. How do you do
 4. Have you read any good books
 5. What are you doing here
6. 1. What's it about
 2. Why do you write it
 3. Do you like them
 4. Are you a reporter
 5. Is it finished
7. 1. It's very amusing
 2. That's very exaggerating
 3. She is lovely
 4. It's outrageous
 5. That's impressive



8.
 1. built the word
 2. invented the idiom
 3. coined the term
 4. discovered the vocabulary
 5. created the phrase

9.
 1. They are a handy tool
 2. Doctors find them useless
 3. He doctored your arm
 4. X-rays are awful
 5. That's a good show

10.
 1. No way
 2. Yes, I feel that too
 3. No, there really weren't
 4. Many women were scientists
 5. Yes, there weren't

11.
 1. I have her to thank for that too
 2. you were wrong
 3. she did a lot of jobs
 4. I should say thank you to her
 5. I should welcome her



Conversation 3

On a field trip

- Ben: I can't believe that our biology class has finally gotten to go on a field trip.
- Chutima: Yeah, isn't the zoo great? _____ 12 _____
- Ben: I've never been to one before at all.
- Chutima: Really? That's amazing. Your parents have never taken you?
- Ben: No. They are always too busy.
- Chutima: Oh well, at least you're here now. Do you see the giraffes over there? I remember studying about them in class.
- Ben: _____ 13 _____! It's incredible how tall they are.
- Chutima: It sure is. The adults can get up to 5-6 meters tall. And their necks can be a meter and a half or more.
- Ben: _____ 14 _____ No doubt they have a lot of bones in them.
- Chutima: Actually, it's only seven - the same as you and I. The teacher told us that in class.
- Ben: Oh really? _____ 15 _____ How about the elephants over there? Those are pretty tall too.
- Chutima: Yes. African elephants can get up to 4 meters tall and weigh over 6,000 kilos. This is an Asian elephant though. They don't get quite as big.
- Ben: _____ 16 _____ this is an Asian elephant? Don't they all look the same?
- Chutima: Well, aside from not being quite as large as African ones, Asian elephants have smaller and rounder ears. The skin is smoother too.
- Ben: Wow. You really know your elephants. _____ 17 _____ the pandas. The sign says they're this way.
- Chutima: _____ 18 _____
- Ben: I know that pandas like to eat bamboo, and they sleep a lot. Eating and sleeping is about all they really do, isn't it?
- Chutima: Well, it's true that they eat a lot. They normally spend about 12 hours a day eating. Bamboo is not very nutritious though, so they



have to eat a lot of it. And it doesn't give them much energy so they sleep a lot too.

Ben: Oh, I thought they were just fat and lazy.

Chutima: We should see the chimpanzees while we're here too. They're hilarious. They spend a lot of time playing and are really fun to watch.

Ben: _____19_____. I have seen a lot of them in different parts of Thailand already.

Chutima: Those are monkeys, Ben. Chimpanzees are apes. They're from Africa. Honestly -- you really need to _____20_____ in class!

12. 1. It's a real zoo
 2. I haven't been to one in ages
 3. You have been to one before
 4. It's about animals
 5. I worked there before
13. 1. Yes, I see
 2. Yes, I study them
 3. I'll remember to study them
 4. I don't believe you
 5. I can't believe it
14. 1. That's quite a neck
 2. That's too long
 3. No more of that
 4. It's neck and neck
 5. So long



15.
 1. I can't tell
 2. I must have missed that
 3. I think I'll remember
 4. He didn't tell on us
 5. It was a good class

16.
 1. How do you know
 2. You never know
 3. Why do you know
 4. Don't you know
 5. What do you know

17.
 1. You want to see
 2. We should examine
 3. Let's go check out
 4. I want to know
 5. Let's get along with

18.
 1. There is a way
 2. That sounds good
 3. You said it
 4. That'll do
 5. I won't do that

19.
 1. I won't go
 2. Good idea
 3. I won't use my time
 4. We had better
 5. That's not necessary



20. 1. focus on
2. discuss
3. pay more attention
4. daydream
5. attend

SECTION II: READING (40 ITEMS)

Part One Graph and Ad (8 items)

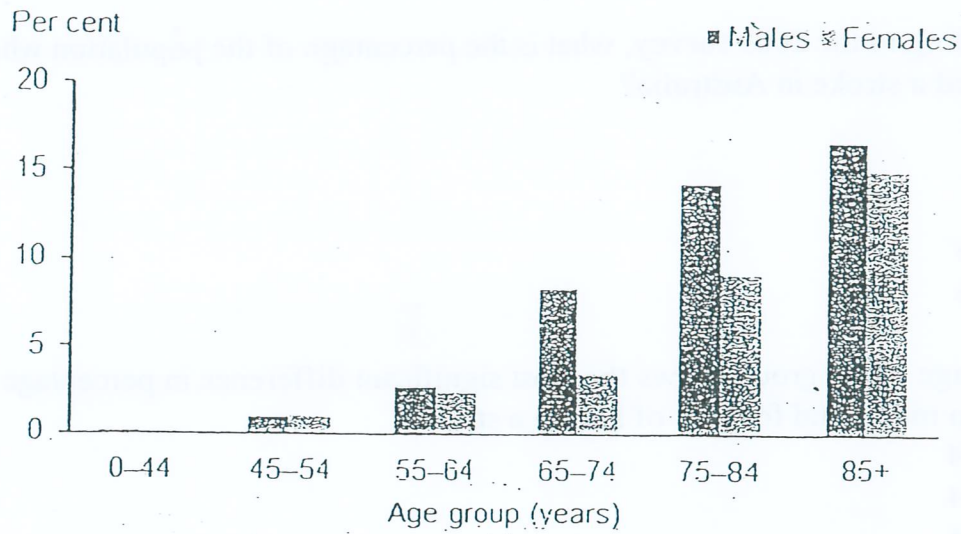
Directions: Choose the best answers to the questions using the information given.

Based on the 2009 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, approximately 1.8% of the population (376,000 people) had suffered a stroke at some time in their lives.

In 2009, the prevalence of stroke in males was almost 50% higher than for females. Significant differences in the prevalence of stroke between men and women were found between the ages of 65 and 84 years.

The prevalence of stroke increased sharply from around the age of 65–74 years for men and 75–84 years for women.





Source: AIHW* analysis of ABS 2009 National Survey on Disability and Carers Basic CD-ROM.

Note: Based on self-reported information.

*AIHW is Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

21. What can be inferred from this graph?

1. Overall, males and females have equal chance of having a stroke.
2. Males are more prone to having strokes than females.
3. Gender has nothing to do with strokes.
4. Males and females definitely have strokes after the age of 45.
5. The older you are, the less chance of having a stroke.



22. According to the 2009 survey, what is the percentage of the population who have had a stroke in Australia?
1. 27%
 2. 24%
 3. 14%
 4. 4.5%
 5. 1.8%
23. Which age range group shows the most significant difference in percentage between males and females of having a stroke?
1. 45-54
 2. 55-64
 3. 65-74
 4. 75-84
 5. 85+--
24. Where did the AIHW get the information?
1. From the patients
 2. From many research projects
 3. From the science survey group
 4. From doctors' reports
 5. From the Australian Ministry of Health



Directions: Study the job announcement and choose the best answers to the questions using the information given.

Moomoo Group requires a motivated enthusiastic General Manager for Pattaya's leading monthly lifestyle and property magazine.

Qualifications

At least 28 years old

University Degree, at least 3 years experience in a similar role or relevant area

Location

The position is based in our Pattaya, Thailand office; however, it will require some visits to clients' office in Bangkok and other maybe areas in Thailand.

Duties include

Contact directly with our customers in Thailand.

Manage the team and develop their skills and expertise over time.

Be responsible for the magazine coming out on time.

Ensure the reliability and develop our distribution network.

Manage our outsourced writers.

Plan and develop company digital marketing strategy.

Oversee the social media strategy for the company.

Be responsible for planning and budgetary control of the entire magazine.

Requirements:

Previous publishing and/or management experience preferably in media or related field

Good computer skills

Excellent communication skills

Fluent / High level English

Ability to work to deadlines and under pressure

Team Player

Hardworking

If interested, please contact in person at Pattaya Office.



25. What is this job announcement for?
1. Finding a business partner
 2. Investment in a trader magazine
 3. Investment in an overseas business
 4. Finding a general manager for a magazine
 5. Quality of a good trader magazine
26. What is implied about this company in the passage?
1. It is an international business company.
 2. It needs a large number of experienced workers.
 3. It has foreign customers.
 4. It has many branches in the provinces.
 5. It is a financial services company.
27. Which would be the most useful to have for this position?
1. Being not more than 28 years old
 2. Knowledge in Mass Communication
 3. Three years working experience in IT
 4. Being an outsourced writer
 5. Management experience in media
28. How should someone interested apply for the job?
1. Use social media
 2. Call for an interview
 3. Apply in English
 4. Go to the Pattaya office
 5. Send their CV



Part Two Reading passages (32 items)

Directions: Read the following passages and choose the best answers to the questions.

Passage 1

We are delighted to announce that the theme for Joining Hands 2016 taking place in Lancaster, U.K. on 1-2 June 2016 is "Connecting cultures: forging futures."

Our proposition is that the fusion of diverse types of cultures generates the creative force, which is a major catalyst of cutting edge innovation. Investment in connecting cultures produces a tangible return and measurable impact for the future.

Joining Hands 2016 will explore this through three perspectives:

- national, regional and local cultures and the extent to which connecting people and ideas across these produces innovation and impact
- academic discipline and subject cultures including the impact of multi-disciplinary teams of sciences, arts, social sciences etc.; also different cultures of research, teaching and skills development
- organizational cultures, particularly those of universities and business, skills providers, NGOs, social and other enterprises.

Cutting across the boundaries of these cultures, we will explore how networks of innovation evolve and grow; and what role universities and other tertiary institutions play globally in connecting diverse cultures and in anchoring and sustaining networks of innovation. More information can be found on the Joining Hands website www.joininghands.org



29. What is Joining Hands 2016?
1. A merit making organization aiming to improve networks
 2. A multi-cultural and multi-disciplinary conference
 3. A group of cultural heritage preservationists
 4. A business managers forum
 5. A networking, organizational, technical and development firm.
30. What is the main goal of Joining Hands 2016?
1. To hold a world conference on sciences, arts, social sciences and other subjects
 2. To sustain global innovative networks of cultural wisdom and development
 3. To merge innovative ideas, skills, knowledge, and experience across cultures
 4. To form teams of technologists, educators, academics and scientists
 5. To boost teaching and research for universities and businesses
31. What areas will be considered in addition to national, regional, and local cultures?
1. Academic discipline and organizational cultures
 2. Multi-disciplinary teams and skills development
 3. Motivation, innovation, and cultural impacts
 4. Measurable intake and beneficial returns
 5. Innovative ideas, technological advances, and social providers



32. Which group will be the main organizer of the event?
1. Business sectors
 2. Higher education institutions
 3. Cultural groups
 4. NGOs and experts
 5. Innovative networks
33. What is implied by the theme of Joining Hands 2016: Connecting cultures: forging futures?
1. Our civilization depends on international cooperation and multiple strands.
 2. Multiple efforts from diverse groups strengthen human bonds.
 3. Organizational cultures of various sectors help mold universities and business.
 4. New ideas formed across various cultures will lead to useful innovations.
 5. Forging innovation requires local wisdom and cultural efforts.



Passage 2

There's little doubt that “do what you love” (DWYL) is now the unofficial work mantra for our time. The problem with DWYL, however, is that it leads not to salvation but to the devaluation of actual work—and more importantly, the dehumanization of the vast majority of laborers.

- 5 Superficially, DWYL is an uplifting piece of advice, urging us to ponder what it is we most enjoy doing and then turn that activity into a wage-generating enterprise. But why should our pleasure be for profit? And who is the audience for this dictum?

- 10 DWYL is a secret handshake of the privileged and a worldview that disguises its elitism as noble self-betterment. According to this way of thinking, labor is not something one does for compensation but is an act of love. If profit doesn't happen to follow, presumably it is because the worker's passion and determination were insufficient. Its real achievement is making workers believe their labor serves the self and not the marketplace.

- 15 The most important recent evangelist of DWYL was the late Apple CEO Steve Jobs. In his graduation speech to the Stanford University Class of 2005, Jobs recounted the creation of Apple and inserted this reflection:

- 20 “You've got to find what you love. And that is as true for your work as it is for your lovers. Your work is going to fill a large part of your life, and the only way to be truly satisfied is to do what you believe is great work. And the only way to do great work is to love what you do.”

- 25 In these four sentences, the words “you” and “your” appear eight times. This focus on the individual isn't surprisingly coming from Jobs, who cultivated a very specific image of himself as a worker: inspired, casual, passionate—all states agreeable with ideal romantic love.



34. What can replace the word 'mantra' (line 2)?
1. Challenge
 2. Slogan
 3. Memoir
 4. Load
 5. Power
35. How does the writer feel about 'DWYL'?
1. Unemotional
 2. Appreciative
 3. Desperate
 4. Dissatisfied
 5. Justified
36. Which statement is **TRUE** according to the passage?
1. Elitists are normally clever and noble.
 2. People should love only profit-making jobs.
 3. 'Do what you love' is not well accepted by workers.
 4. Laborers normally work for the betterment of society.
 5. Steve Job's 'DWYL' aims at making workers love their jobs.
37. Which of the following is closest in meaning to 'evangelist' (line 15)?
1. A preacher
 2. A businessman
 3. A supporter
 4. An angel
 5. A philosopher
38. Who would this article be least useful for?
1. Apple workers
 2. New graduates
 3. Entrepreneurs
 4. Retirees
 5. Labor union members



39. What message does the writer intend to convey?
1. You should do what you love.
 2. We should follow Steve Jobs' philosophy.
 3. You should pursue your dream.
 4. You should work for yourself.
 5. You should be happy with your jobs.
40. From the passage, what is implied by using the phrase "ideal romantic love" (Line 25)?
1. There's no such thing as true love.
 2. Love depends on our ideas about it.
 3. To love or not to love is a question.
 4. Love is fanciful, imaginary and unreal.
 5. Love is real and all around our lives.

Passage 3

Bicycles, roller skates and skateboards are dangerous. I still have scars on my knees from my childhood run-ins with various wheeled contraptions. Jungle gyms are also dangerous; I broke my left arm falling off one. And don't get me started on walking. Admittedly, I was a klutzy kid, but I'm glad I didn't spend my childhood trapped in a padded room to protect me from every bump and bruise.

"That which does not kill us makes us stronger." But parents can't handle it when teenagers put this philosophy into practice. And now technology has become the new field for the age-old battle between adults and their freedom-craving kids.

Looked indoors, unable to get on their bicycles and hang out with their friends, teens have turned to social media and their mobile phones to gossip, flirt and socialize with their peers. What they do online often mirrors what



they might otherwise do if their mobility weren't so heavily constrained in
 15 the age of helicopter parenting. Social media and smartphone apps have
 become so popular in recent years because teens need a place to call their
 own. They want the freedom to explore their identity and the world around
 them. Instead of sneaking out (should we discuss the risks of climbing out of
 windows?), they jump online.

20 As teens have moved online, parents have projected their fears onto the
 Internet, imagining all the potential dangers that youth might face -- from
 violent strangers to cruel peers to pictures or words that could haunt them on
 Google for the rest of their lives.

Rather than helping teens develop strategies for negotiating public life and
 25 the potential risks of interacting with others, fearful parents have focused on
 tracking, monitoring and blocking. These tactics don't help teens develop the
 skills they need to manage complex social situations, assess risks and get
 help when they're in trouble. Banning cell phones won't stop a teen who's in
 love cope with the messy dynamics of sexting. "Protecting" kids may feel
 30 like the right thing to do, but it undermines the learning that teens need to do
 as they come of age in a technology-soaked world.

The key to helping youth navigate contemporary digital life isn't more
 restrictions. It's freedom -- plus communication. Famed urban theorist Jane
 Jacobs used to argue that the safest neighborhoods were those where
 35 communities collectively took interest in and paid attention to what happened
 on the streets. Safety didn't come from surveillance cameras or keeping
 everyone indoors but from a collective willingness to watch out for one
 another and be present as people struggled. The same is true online.

What makes the digital street safe is when teens and adults collectively agree
 40 to open their eyes and pay attention, communicate and collaboratively
 negotiate difficult situations. Teens need the freedom to wander the digital
 street, but they also need to know that caring adults are behind them and
 supporting them wherever they go. The first step is to turn off the tracking



software. Then ask your kids what they're doing when they're online -- and
45 why it's so important to them.

41. What can be inferred from paragraph 1 about the writer when he was young?
1. He was wild.
 2. He was overprotective.
 3. He did a lot of outdoor activities.
 4. He was raised carelessly.
 5. He was confined in a padded room.
42. According to the text, what are teens likely to do when they are forced to stay home?
1. Socialize with their friends on cell phones
 2. Sneak out to meet their friends
 3. Protest to their parents for locking them in
 4. Play video games
 5. Dream about hanging out with their friends
43. What does the sentence "That which does not kill us makes us stronger."
(line 7) imply?
1. If we can avoid danger, we'll get stronger.
 2. Without knowledge, we cannot be successful.
 3. Nobody can harm us if we are strong enough to fight back.
 4. We can ease suffering by learning to accept it.
 5. We will get tougher as part of an experience we have been through.



44. What does the reader learn from paragraph 3?
1. How often teens are online.
 2. How strict most teens' parents are.
 3. How social media are a bad influence.
 4. What smartphone apps are popular among teens.
 5. How teens usually use their social media.
45. Which of the following would be typical of a helicopter parent?
1. Giving a birthday party for the child
 2. Selecting the child's friends and activities
 3. Not helping the child with his homework
 4. Allowing the child to come home at any time
 5. Not knowing about the child's hobbies
46. According to paragraph 5, how do many parents feel about their children?
1. Pleasant
 2. Ashamed
 3. Patient
 4. Anxious
 5. Amazed
47. What is the writer's advice for parents?
1. Help children develop life skills by giving them freedom
 2. Focus on tracking, monitoring and blocking
 3. Assess risk and help their children in trouble
 4. Ban from chatting on the phone with strangers
 5. Prevent their children from making online friends



48. What is the writer's purpose in referring to Jane Jacobs?
1. To give reasons why more restrictions do not work
 2. To describe what the safest neighborhood is like
 3. To support the writer's point that parents should not set limits on their children's use of cell phones
 4. To draw an analogy between digital life and street life
 5. To argue against surveillance cameras
49. What is the main purpose of the last paragraph?
1. To advise
 2. To warn
 3. To criticize
 4. To sympathize
 5. To negotiate
50. What is the best title for this article?
1. Helicopter Parenting
 2. Online Freedom
 3. Dangers of the Digital Street
 4. Let Kids Run Freely Online
 5. Technology-Soaked World



Passage 4

There is no denying that Americans are big fans of barbecues. In fact, figures state that 62% use their grills all year round. But new research published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* suggests that consuming heat-processed animal products, such as grilled or broiled meats, may increase the risk of Alzheimer's disease and diabetes.

Researchers from the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai in New York, NY say that heat-processed meats contain high levels of advanced glycation endproducts (AGEs). These compounds have been associated with the worsening of many degenerative diseases, including diabetes and Alzheimer's disease.

AGEs already naturally exist in the body at low levels. But in their study, the researchers found that consuming foods with high levels of AGEs increases the body's levels of AGEs, therefore raising the risk of associated diseases.

To reach their findings, the investigators monitored the cognitive health of mice that consumed foods with high levels of AGEs (foods that are commonly found in the Western diet). This diet is high in saturated fats, red meats, and "empty" carbohydrates - carbohydrates which provide very little nutrition to the body -, and low in seafood, poultry, whole grains, and fresh fruits and vegetables.

Western diet led to Alzheimer's and metabolic syndrome in mice

Mice that consumed foods with high levels of AGEs demonstrated high levels of AGEs in their brains, compared with mice that ate a diet low in AGEs.

Researchers found that eating grilled meat may increase the risk of Alzheimer's disease and diabetes. High levels of AGEs were found to suppress a substance called SIRT1 in the blood and brain tissue of the mice.



SIRT1 is a deacetylase responsible for regulating neuronal, immune, and endocrine function. People with metabolic diseases -- such as diabetes -- and neurodegenerative diseases tend to have suppressed SIRT1.

Mice with high levels of AGEs were found to develop problems with cognitive and motor abilities. They also had deposits of amyloid-beta in their brains -- amino acids crucial to the development of Alzheimer's disease, which form amyloid plaques in the brain.

Furthermore, mice with high AGE levels developed metabolic syndrome, therefore increasing their risk of diabetes and heart disease.

High AGE levels affect humans in similar way

To see how high levels of AGEs affected humans, the researchers carried out a clinical health study of healthy individuals over the age of 60, some of whom had high AGE levels in their blood, and some who had low levels.

After monitoring these subjects for 9 months, the investigators found that the subjects with high AGE levels in their blood developed cognitive decline, showed SIRT1 suppression in their blood, and demonstrated signs of insulin resistance. Individuals with low AGE levels in their blood remained healthy.

The researchers say their findings suggest that following a diet in non-AGE-rich foods could help stave off Alzheimer's disease and diabetes.

But it is not just a matter of what foods we eat. The cooking method is equally important, according to the researchers.

According to the researchers, "While more research needs to be done to discover the exact connection of food AGEs to metabolic and neurological disorders, the new findings again emphasize the importance of not just what we eat, but also how we prepare what we eat. By cutting AGEs, we bolster the body's own natural defenses against Alzheimer's disease as well as diabetes."



51. What is the main intent of this passage?
1. To identify the causes of Alzheimer's disease and diabetes
 2. To suggest a healthy diet that can cure Alzheimer's disease and diabetes
 3. To present the results of research regarding a possible factor behind degenerative diseases
 4. To compare the impact of AGE-rich foods on mice and humans
 5. To convince the readers that eating red meats increases the risk of Alzheimer's disease and diabetes
52. What does the writer use most to develop his points?
1. Specific examples
 2. Research findings
 3. Medical cases
 4. Personal accounts
 5. Scientific facts
53. Which of the following is NOT a conclusion based on the research findings?
1. AGEs and SIRT1 are compounds usually found in a Western diet.
 2. Avoiding long, slow direct-heat cooking could help prevent the risk of Alzheimer's disease and diabetes.
 3. Consuming heat-processed animal products may increase the risk of Alzheimer's disease and diabetes.
 4. Heat-processed meats contain high levels of advanced glycation endproducts (AGEs) which can lead to degenerative diseases.
 5. People with high AGE levels in their blood tend to develop cognitive function impairment.



54. What substance in grilled meats contributes to occurrences of degenerative diseases?
1. Amyloid-beta
 2. SIRT1
 3. Empty carbohydrates
 4. Advanced glycation endproducts
 5. Amino acids
55. According to the research, how may consuming AGE-rich foods lead to Alzheimer's disease and diabetes?
1. AGE-rich foods contain a lot of saturated fats which are thought to be bad for human health.
 2. Heat-processed meats form amyloid plaques in the brain and metabolism.
 3. Foods with high levels of AGEs lower insulin resistance and speed up metabolism.
 4. Grilled or broiled meats increase chemical reactions between advanced glycation endproducts and amyloid-beta in the human brain.
 5. High levels of AGEs suppress SIRT1, an important substance for controlling neuronal, immune, and endocrine function.
56. Which foods would be considered 'empty' carbohydrates?
1. Whole wheat bread, chicken, and egg whites
 2. Brown rice, whole grain bread, and fish
 3. Nuts, soybeans, and broccoli
 4. Apples, legumes, and sweet potatoes
 5. Cookies, potato chips, and crackers



57. What findings in the research on mice were confirmed by a clinical health study on humans?
1. Avoiding AGE-rich foods is a good treatment for Alzheimer's disease and diabetes.
 2. How one prepares food is as important as what they eat.
 3. High AGE levels in the blood can lead to a decline in cognitive functioning.
 4. Avoiding Western food can help improve the body's immune system.
 5. Advanced glycation endproducts is a compound that already exists in both mice and human bodies.
58. Which of these statements can be inferred from the passage?
1. Avoiding grilled or broiled meats could reduce the risk of diabetes and Alzheimer's disease.
 2. Degenerative disease can be prevented by avoiding Western foods.
 3. Diabetes and Alzheimer's disease can be contagious to people who have high levels of AGEs in their blood.
 4. People with Alzheimer's disease and diabetes have problems with their metabolism.
 5. Americans have a higher risk of developing Alzheimer's disease and diabetes than others.
59. What is the best title for the passage?
1. How to Stop Alzheimer's and Diabetes
 2. Western Diet Results in Alzheimer's and Diabetes
 3. Healthy Diet Will Increase the Risk of Alzheimer's and Diabetes
 4. Grilled Meat and the Risk of Alzheimer's and Diabetes
 5. Non-AGE-Rich Foods Could Cure Alzheimer's and Diabetes



60. Where would you most likely find this passage?

1. In an academic essay
2. In a health magazine
3. In the editorial section of a newspaper
4. In a textbook
5. In a brochure about medical prescription

SECTION III: WRITING (20 ITEMS)

Part One Cloze Test (15 items)

Directions: Read the passages below and select the best word choices to complete the passages.

Cloze Passage 1

As a junior in high school, I'm under constant pressure to succeed and get in the highest-ranked college I can, but I burden myself with most of this pressure. ___ 61 ___ that I started most of my extracurricular activities because they would help me stand out in a large pool of applicants. The majority of the honors classes I take ___ 62 ___ my personal development or enjoyment, but ___ 63 ___ to colleges that I can handle difficult courses.

This isn't to say that my parents haven't pushed me to get good grades, but I find ___ 64 ___ to succeed in school comes from my own aspirations.

This determination is present in my friends, too. When they get bad scores on tests, they don't complain that "my parents are going to kill me!" ___ 65 ___ hear, "I'm never going to get into Harvard."



61. 1. I embarrassed in admitting
2. I've embarrassed for admitting
3. I'm embarrassed for admittance
4. I'm embarrassed to admit
5. I admit I would be embarrassed
62. 1. aren't for
2. are with
3. isn't of
4. is with
5. have been for
63. 1. prove
2. to prove
3. proving
4. the proof
5. proved
64. 1. the most of pressure
2. the pressure most
3. most of the pressure
4. almost pressure
5. pressure of the most
65. 1. Essentially
2. Instead
3. In short
4. In conclusion
5. Finally



Cloze Passage 2

So what is Zipcar, you ask?

In a nutshell, Zipcar is ___ 66 ___ wherein the vehicles are parked on various lots around the city, ___ 67 ___ by the day or the hour. That being said, the cars are indeed “zippy”. Honda Civics, Nissan Sentras, and Mini Coopers are just a few of the small cars offered. But there are ___ 68 ___ ---SUVs, hybrids, and even luxury vehicles.

The service offers a few plans, depending upon the customer’s needs. Nonetheless, it’s basically designed ___ 69 ___ a pay-as-you-go rental (which I’d assume is most popular). You pay an application fee and an annual fee; upon approval you’re ready to drive. ___ 70 ___ it sounds pretty much like a rental car company; the biggest difference is that Zipcar offers free gas and insurance.

66. 1. a share of a car service
 2. a car-sharing service
 3. a car for sharing
 4. servicing a shared car
 5. sharing a car service
67. 1. wait to rent
 2. to wait for renting
 3. waiting to be rented
 4. are waiting for rent
 5. waited for rent



68. 1. another
2. ones
3. the other
4. other
5. others

69. 1. like
2. for
3. on
4. as
5. in

70. 1. Although
2. Because
3. Unless
4. In case
5. However

Cloze Passage 3

Democracy is seen as one of the ultimate ideals that modern civilizations strive to create, or preserve. Democracy as a system of governance ___71___ extensive representation and inclusiveness of as many people and views as possible to feed into the functioning of a fair and just society. ___72___ principles run in line with the ideals of universal freedoms such as the right to free speech.

Importantly, democracy supposedly serves to check unaccountable power and manipulation by the few at the expense of the many ___73___ fundamentally democracy is seen as a form of governance by the people, for the people. This is often implemented through elected representatives, ___74___ therefore requires free, transparent, and fair elections, ___75___ legitimacy.



71. 1. supposes to allow
2. is supposed to allow
3. supposed to allowing
4. supposing to allow
5. allows supposedly
72. 1. Democratization
2. Democratizing
3. Democratized
4. Democratic
5. Democrat
73. 1. but
2. and
3. because
4. due to
5. in spite of
74. 1. which
2. that
3. who
4. where
5. while
75. 1. in achieving
2. upon achieving
3. achieving
4. to the achievement of
5. in order to achieve



Part Two Paragraph Organization (5 items)

Directions: Choose the correct answers that show the logical sequences.

76. A. Such qualities as strategic thinking, industry knowledge, and political persuasiveness, though desirable, no longer seem essential.
- B. Particularly when a company is struggling, nobody will be satisfied with any executive.
- C. Especially, companies now want strong leadership, the leaders with charisma or power of irresistible attraction.
- D. The secret of being a successful CEO today is almost universally assumed as leadership.
- E. Only experienced and talented executives are needed.
1. E-A-C-D-B
2. D-A-B-E-C
3. C-A-B-D-E
4. B-C-E-A-D
5. A-B-E-C-D



77. A. Fly with us to this heavenly culinary paradise.
B. We hope to serve up some of the "Local Grinds" you find at the Plate Lunch place you remember.
C. Enjoy our world standard luxury and comfort.
D. In addition, we serve up a collection of our childhood favorite meals from the Hawaiian islands and the peninsula of South Korea with our own special flare.
E. Hawaii is the melting pot of the pacific and the "Plate Lunch" was born by blending many cultural foods together into a healthy, filling and tasty meal.

1. E-A-C-B-D
2. B-E-C-D-A
3. C-A-E-D-B
4. E-B-D-C-A
5. A-D-B-E-C



78. A. Most earthquakes occur at fault zones, where tectonic plates—giant rock slabs that make up the Earth's upper layer—collide or slide against each other.
- B. About eighty percent of all the planet's earthquakes occur along the rim of the Pacific Ocean, called the "Ring of Fire" because of the preponderance of volcanic activity there.
- C. When this stress is released quickly, it sends massive vibrations, called seismic waves, often hundreds of miles through the rock and up to the surface.
- D. Other quakes can occur far from faults zones when plates are stretched or squeezed.
- E. These impacts are usually gradual and unnoticeable on the surface; however, immense stress can build up between plates.

1. A-E-D-B-C
2. D-B-C-A-E
3. E-C-D-A-B
4. C-D-E-B-A
5. B-A-E-C-D



79. A. There are a number of threats to drinking water: improperly disposed of chemicals, wastes, pesticides, and improperly treated and distributed water system, posing a health risk.
- B. With the Safe Drinking Water Act being applied to every public water system in the United States, clean water is expected for all American households.
- C. Millions of Americans receive high quality drinking water every day from their public water systems, (which may be publicly or privately owned).
- D. Currently, more than 160,000 public water systems provide water to almost all Americans at some time in their lives.
- E. Nonetheless, drinking water safety cannot be taken for granted.
1. A-E-D-B-C
 2. D-E-B-C-A
 3. C-E-A-D-B
 4. C-B-D-A-E
 5. B-D-A-E-C



80. A. For the customers who want to hire the maid personally, finding such a good maid that has all the qualities you want isn't an easy job.
B. It is important to live in a clean hygienic house.
C. You can count on MAID DELIVERY as the professional cleaning service provider. We have experiences in both providing cleaning service and being maid agency.
D. For one, it is very hard to find a qualified maid to do the cleaning job.
E. Still, there are a lot of problems involved in achieving that condition.

1. C-B-A-D-E
2. D-E-C-A-B
3. A-C-E-B-D
4. B-E-D-A-C
5. E-C-B-D-A



- A. For the construction work to be done, the contractor must first obtain a permit from the local health department. The permit is required for all construction work that will be done in a public building.
- B. It is important to first obtain a permit from the local health department before starting any construction work. The permit is required for all construction work that will be done in a public building.
- C. The permit is required for all construction work that will be done in a public building. The permit is required for all construction work that will be done in a public building.
- D. The permit is required for all construction work that will be done in a public building. The permit is required for all construction work that will be done in a public building.
- E. The permit is required for all construction work that will be done in a public building. The permit is required for all construction work that will be done in a public building.

1. C-A-D-E
2. B-C-E-A-D
3. A-C-E-B-D
4. B-C-E-A-D
5. E-C-B-D-A

