



TU-GET

ของสถาบันภาษา
มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์

TU-GET by Language Institute
Thammasat University

Volume 1



TU-GET

Volume 1

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Preface

This new version of TU-GET tutorial has been prepared by the Language Institute of Thammasat University (LITU). This tutorial material consists of SIX practice tests reflecting actual TU-GET tests. Following each test are answers to all questions accompanied by explanations in Thai. Readers should be able to perform self-study practice as they develop their English skills necessary for taking a TU-GET test.

It is difficult to prepare a standardized language proficiency test; however, it is even more challenging to prepare an effective tutorial book for a prospective test-taker to read and study. It took the entire working team several years to complete this version of TU-GET tutorial book. With painstaking care and efforts of the working team, this book is believed to be a very useful guide book which will enable readers to respond to skill-based English questions successfully.

Users of this tutorial should be able to familiarize themselves with the TU-GET test format. They should also understand how each question should be tackled and become more confident when taking a test themselves. Their weaknesses should therefore be minimized as they attempt the test questions.

It should be noted that this TU-GET tutorial book was prepared by LITU's faculty members who are familiar with the actual TU-GET test. This manual should then provide a clear and useful guideline for those preparing themselves for a TU-GET test.

Associate Professor Dr. Supong Tangkiengsirisin

Director of the Language Institute

July 2013

Information about TU-GET

Thammasat University General English Test (TU-GET) is an English proficiency test used for admissions to both undergraduate and graduate programs in Thammasat University. In addition, it is also used for measuring an individual's general proficiency in English.

The main objectives of the TU-GET test are

1. to measure an individual's grammar and structure skills
2. to measure an individual's receptive skills, i.e. vocabulary and reading
3. to measure an individual's ability to pursue his or her studies in Thammasat University
4. to measure an individual's advanced general English skills

The test consists of three parts:

Part I: Grammar and Structure (25 items)

- Error Identification (13 items)
- Sentence completion (12 items)

Part II: Vocabulary (25 items)

- Cloze / Fill in the blanks (13 items)
- Synonyms / Context clues (12 items)

Part III: Reading comprehension (50 items)

The test is given **once a month**, usually at Thammasat University, Rangsit Campus. Only online application is available. For further information, any interested person may visit <http://litu.tu.ac.th/>

Practice Test



PART I: WRITING ABILITY

(250 points)



A. ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Directions: Choose the underlined part which makes the sentence grammatically or structurally incorrect.

1. North Korea said it had manufactured₁ nuclear weapons to protect itself against a US attack₂ and that it was suspending₃ its participation in multi-lateral talks were aimed₄ at stopping its atomic programmes.
2. Of more₁ than 600 million baht will be spent to improve the condition of Patong beach in Phuket while₂ another 330 million₃ baht will be invested to create a better landscape₄ and environment on Kamala beach.
3. The company's new factory, as a replacement₁ for its 50-year-old₂ plant, is under-way and will be scheduled₃ to have been finished₄ by the end of next year.

4. Singapore and Australia are to discuss¹ to sign² a full open-skies agreement, their first official³ talks on the issue⁴ since a 2003 deal.
5. Medical studies have shown that¹ a link between air pollution and rising² allergy rates. However³, scientists still cannot pin down how one causes⁴ the other.
6. Prospects for fish exports remain bright¹, so it is² the right time to actively³ promoting commercial farming of a giant catfish⁴ species, pangasius.
7. Consumer confidence rose from the month before, thanks to¹ a stronger baht, export healthy² growth and relief that³ the economic impact from the Dec 26 tsunami would be limited⁴.
8. An estimated¹ 90 percent of all patients diagnosed with² diabetes are not controlling them enough³ to prevent heart disease and other complications⁴.
9. Although firms¹ sought to use domestic raw² materials as many as³ possible, they still had to import⁴ some particular types of materials.
10. A total of 212 compressing bars¹ of marijuana weighing² 212 kg and worth 636,000 baht were seized³ near the Mekong River in Bung Khla district and six men were⁴ arrested.
11. Eighteen people, aged between¹ 22 and 40, were found dead², apparently because of³ a gas leak at a mountain hostel where they rented⁴.

12. The deadly tsunami¹ has helped sales of chicken since many consumers are now concerned² that fish should have eaten³ the remains of human⁴ victims of the giant waves.
13. Heaviest rains¹ and snowfalls in more than² a decade have killed³ at least 29 people and ended⁴ a drought in some parts of Pakistan.

B. SENTENCE COMPLETION

Directions: Choose the best alternative to complete each of the following sentences.

14. _____ bar soap, PZ Cusson produces a variety of cleaning products.
1. In terms of
 2. In addition to
 3. As a result of
 4. Contrary to
15. ThaiOil will invest \$100 Million to increase its refining capacity_____.
1. so that a distillation be expanded
 2. for expanding of a distillation
 3. if a distillation will be expanded
 4. by expanding a distillation
16. Ghana, Africa, produces numerous farm products similar to _____from Thailand.
1. which products coming
 2. products that coming
 3. what comes
 4. those come
17. _____ in Europe because it is considered healthy as well as delicious.
1. That catfish is a popular consumption
 2. The consumption of catfish is popular
 3. Catfish is popularly consuming
 4. Consuming catfish that is popular

18. A huge rock tumbled onto a vehicle, _____.
1. and killed the driver while three passengers injured
2. so killing the driver and three injured passengers
3. killing the driver and injuring three passengers
4. killed the driver and three passengers were injured
19. _____ cause of the helicopter crash in Kabul yesterday.
1. Bad weather is believed to be the most likely
2. It is believed that bad weather is likely the most
3. Bad weather is likely the most believed
4. It is likely most believed that bad weather
20. If the boat had not overturned, 36 people _____.
1. might not be missed now
2. are not missing now
3. would not have been missing
4. could not have been missed
21. The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand labour union urged _____ to end the conflict of privatization.
1. a national referendum should hold
2. to hold a national referendum
3. for a national referendum to be held
4. that a national referendum be held
22. _____, Phuket's Kata-Karon beach miraculously survived the recent tsunami.
1. Despite being protected by a long sand dune
2. Thanks to a long sand dune had protected it
3. With the protection of a long sand dune
4. If it had not been for a long sand dune of protection

23. _____, the fungus called mucormycosis infects wounds and kills flesh with necrotizing lesions.
1. Rotting plants and found in soil
 2. Found in soil and rotting plants
 3. Finding and rotted in soil plants
 4. Rotted in plants and finding in soil
24. The research paper is so long _____ it in a couple of days.
1. that I cannot finish
 2. for me to be finish
 3. to be finished
 4. and I do not finish
25. A senior police officer was arrested for suspected links with a crime gang _____ a newsman.
1. whom he attempted to kill
 2. that attempted to kill
 3. because of attempted killing
 4. when attempted killing

PART II: VOCABULARY

(250 points)

**1**

Practice Test

A. CLOZE**Directions:** Choose the best alternatives to complete each of the following passages.**Passage A**

Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) comprises a wide variety of healing philosophies, approaches, and therapies. It (26) _____ treatments and health care practices not widely taught in medical schools, not generally used in hospitals, and not usually (27) _____ by health insurance companies. While some scientific evidence exists (28) _____ some therapies, for most there are key questions that are yet to be answered (29) _____ well-designed scientific studies – questions such as whether they are safe and whether they work for the diseases or medical conditions for which they are used. The National Institute of Health (30) _____ people not to seek alternative therapies without the (31) _____ of a licensed health care provider.

The National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM), a part of the National Institute of Health, (32) _____ between complementary medicine, used together with conventional medicine and alternative medicine, used in place of conventional medicine. The list of what is considered to be CAM changes continually, as therapies proven to be safe and effective become adopted into conventional health care and as new approaches to health care emerge.

1	2	3	4
26. distributes	encounters	includes	prevents
27. reimbursed	intensified	incorporated	rehearsed
28. neglecting	improvising	concentrating	regarding
29. among	through	despite	during
30. selects	cautions	suggests	hints

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 31. notice | intention | consultation | medication |
| 32. recommends | distinguishes | combines | classifies |

Passage B

A tsunami (pronounced tsoo-nah-mee) is a chain of fast moving waves caused by sudden trauma in the ocean. They can be (33) _____ by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or even the (34) _____ of meteorites. Tsunami are also incorrectly known as tidal waves, but unlike tidal waves they are not caused by (35) _____ in the tides.

They are most (36) _____ around the edge of the Pacific, where more than half of the world's volcanoes are found. These seismic surges can (37) _____ coastlines, often with little or no warning. Rocks weighing as much as 20 metric tonnes have been (38) _____ from sea walls and carried 180m inland.

Tsunamis aren't like wind-generated waves that (39) _____ roll onto a beach. A tsunami can have a wavelength in (40) _____ of 100km (60 miles) and there may be an hour between them. They travel at great speeds across an ocean with hardly any energy losses and are barely noticeable out at sea.

- | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 33. generated | invented | established | composed |
| 34. speed | wave | explosion | impact |
| 35. changes | decreases | grounds | rotations |
| 36. attractive | common | rare | influential |
| 37. corrode | endure | assault | measure |
| 38. anchored | founded | enforced | plucked |
| 39. controversially | prominently | rhythmically | devastatingly |
| 40. excess | speed | density | intensity |

B. SYNONYMS

Directions: Choose the alternative that best keeps the meaning of the underlined word or phrase.

41. The relation between red meat consumption and cancer may not be conclusive, but prudence would suggest that red meat, and processed meats in particular, should be eaten sparingly to minimize risk.
1. meagerly
 2. solemnly
 3. regularly
 4. rapidly
42. Peanuts, often derided as unhealthy party food, contain the same amount of beneficial chemicals as strawberries.
1. cited
 2. claimed
 3. mocked
 4. purchased
43. Both Thailand and Vietnam are braced for a possible return of the virus that decimated poultry stocks last year, and killed at least 38 humans.
1. threatened
 2. prepared
 3. detected
 4. prevented
44. The Education Ministry plans to franchise about 10 prestigious Bangkok schools next year to alleviate overcrowding.
1. exaggerate
 2. lure
 3. envisage
 4. minimize
45. Health experts have warned that the cooler winter conditions are allowing latent reserves of the virus to spread amongst poultry stocks with weakened resistance.
1. hidden
 2. implied
 3. emerged
 4. presumed

46. No academic research has been conducted to find out in which projects there should be investment and which should be scrapped.
1. promoted
 2. decreased
 3. cancelled
 4. publicized
47. The grassroots finance scheme in which the government has allocated a million baht to every village is likely to prove its worth within 10 years.
1. established
 2. calculated
 3. provided
 4. Imposed
48. In the world of tomorrow, everything from items as simple as a pen, bottles, food and even doors and entire roads and pavements would be linked in to an all-encompassing, pervasive network.
1. thorough
 2. sophisticated
 3. conservative
 4. industrious
49. Earthquakes could hit our country anytime and could result in utter devastation in some areas.
1. moderate
 2. fatal
 3. complete
 4. trivial
50. The Royal Irrigation Department will review its assumptions in building dams to withstand the most powerful earthquakes that could possibly occur.
1. confront
 2. resist
 3. encounter
 4. persist

PART III: READING COMPREHENSION

(500 points)



Directions: Read the following passages carefully and choose the correct answer for each of the questions.

Passage 1

Meat-eating dinosaurs may have been technically reptilian, but they could run fast enough and long enough to chase down any prey they wanted, researchers said.

Studies on the fossilized remains of a baby dinosaur found in Italy show it probably was cold-blooded like a reptile, but had the metabolic capacity of a modern mammal or bird.

“These theropod (meat-eating) dinosaurs were fast, dangerous animals, not slow or sluggish,” Nicholas Geist of Oregon State University said.

“They could conserve energy much of the time, then go like hell when they wanted to. That might explain why they were able to dominate mammals for 150 million years.”

The researchers, working with a team at the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale in Milan, reported their findings in the journal *Science*.

A variety of studies are starting to show dinosaurs, at least the meat-eaters, were not the slow-witted creatures that people thought they were.

“If you could go back in time and see one of them, that’s probably the last thing you’d ever see,” Mr Geist said.

John Ruben, who also worked on the study, noted reptiles such as crocodiles can move quickly in short bursts.

“They can sprint,” he said. “The difference is warm-blooded animals [such as birds and mammals] can maintain this for a lot longer. They have a lot more stamina. And that is what we are saying the theropod dinosaurs had.”

So they would be as quick and ruthless as a crocodile, with the stamina of a modern-day carnivore such as a lion. “What you have is a turbocharged reptile,” Mr Geist said.

51. What is the main idea of the passage?
1. Dinosaurs can technically be categorized as mammals.
 2. Dinosaurs were found to be fast-moving with endurance.
 3. Meat-eating dinosaurs were the first kind to become extinct.
 4. Meat-eating dinosaurs were found to be dissimilar to crocodiles.
52. What was the main source of proof about dinosaurs' characteristics described in the passage?
1. Their prey
 2. Their fossils
 3. Some mammals' prey
 4. Some mammals' fossils
53. We learn from the studies that the theropod dinosaurs were most probably capable of _____.
1. saving more energy than any mammal or bird living in the same period
 2. running so rapidly as to flee any larger animal that tried to prey on them
 3. recognizing any kind of meat that would be useful for an energy boost
 4. maintaining their stamina long enough to catch up with the hunted animals
54. According to the passage, the studies have challenged some people's _____ about meat-eating dinosaurs.
1. deep concern
 2. biased opinions
 3. false beliefs
 4. accurate decisions
55. The underlined clause (lines 15-16) implies that _____.
1. one could have been killed by a dinosaur instantly
 2. one would have been impressed with the sight of a dinosaur
 3. the creatures could have made mankind extinct rapidly
 4. the creatures would have lived in harmony with human beings
56. Why are crocodiles mentioned in the passage?
1. To explain that dinosaurs behaved more like mammals than reptiles
 2. To compare and contrast their eating habits with those of the dinosaurs

3. To support the fact that dinosaurs could move quickly like some other reptiles
4. To confirm that some reptiles have more stamina than warm-blooded animals

57. "They" (line 19) refers to _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. crocodiles | 3. short bursts |
| 2. the theropod dinosaurs | 4. warm-blooded animals |

Passage 2

Secondhand clothing is becoming popular. All over the US shops that sell it report sales up by as much as 100% over the past two years. Much of the increase stems from a new sense of value.

To serious bargain hunters like Dorothy Neff of Ridgewood, NJ, the merits of used clothing are old hat. Mrs. Neff, a professional singer and music teacher, discovered secondhand clothing stores 15 years ago. She started buying only evening wear for her concert performances, but before long most of the clothing she acquired for herself, her husband and two children was coming from thrift shops. "At first, I laughed at first, until I got him a Bill Blass jacket for \$7."

Stores that sell secondhand clothes – as opposed to antique apparel, which can be very costly indeed – fall into two categories: resale stores and thrift shops. Resale stores are profit-making enterprises. They offer only clothing and costume jewelry, and merchandise is sold on consignment, with half the selling price going to the item's original owner. Thrift shops are nonprofit operations for the benefit of schools, hospitals and other charities. They depend on donations for their stock, which is usually a jumble of clothing, furniture, jewelry, books, bric-a-brac and small appliances.

At resale stores, most merchandise is made up of unwanted garments left off by individuals and is between one and three years old. But sometimes department stores and manufacturers use resale stores to unload brand-new samples or excess inventory. Wherever it comes from, clothing is carefully examined for stains, flaws and unfashionableness. As a rule, prices start at one-fourth to one-half of the original retail prices on unsold wares after a couple of months. Then leftover garments go back to the consignor or onto a sale table where they may sell for just a few dollars.

58. The second paragraph describes _____.
1. a donor of used garments for sale at thrift shops
2. a middle-class family dependent on secondhand goods
3. a singer and teacher who usually buys secondhand clothes
4. a thrift shop owner whose business concentrates on used clothes
59. We learn from the second paragraph that Dorothy Neff _____.
1. always wears a used hat and old clothes
2. used to wear secondhand clothes in her shows
3. works part-time at a secondhand clothes shop
4. disapproves of her husband wearing old apparel
60. All of the following are available at resale stores EXCEPT _____.
1. electrical appliances 3. unwanted clothes
2. surplus merchandise 4. specimens of garments
61. The third paragraph is mainly developed by means of _____.
1. reasoning 3. narrating
2. illustrating 4. classifying
62. A piece of clothing originally priced at 100 dollars will probably be sold at _____ dollars at a resale shop.
1. 7 3. 45
2. 15 4. 75
63. Unless sold, the items of goods at resale shops could possibly be _____.
1. offered on an auction
2. donated to a thrift shop for charity
3. expected to be purchased at lower prices
4. stained with flaws or become out of fashion

64. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
1. resale shops have been longer in existence than thrift shops
 2. expensive antique clothes are not available at any secondhand store
 3. most Americans prefer thrift shops thanks to their nonprofit objectives
 4. resale shops are frequented by most customers due to their selection of goods
65. The passage implies that _____.
1. secondhand clothes are popular with professionals
 2. sales at resale shops rise and decline alternately
 3. there is an increasing demand in secondhand merchandise
 4. only valuable items of goods are sold on consignment

Passage 3

NORTH of the 49th parallel, the government pays for most pharmaceutical drugs and controls their prices. South of it, drug companies are free to set prices as high as the market will bear. The result: some branded drugs are at least a third cheaper in Canada than in the United States. This disparity has spawned a growing cross-border trade in prescription drugs---and now a rumbling political row in Canada.

It began with busloads of elderly Americans traveling north to buy their medicines. They were joined by legislators from states such as Illinois and Wisconsin, seeking budget economies. Some 270 online and mail-order pharmacies based in Canada have now entered the market. They receive prescriptions from American doctors, which are then signed off by Canadian medics before the drugs are popped in the post. In all, drugs worth perhaps \$700m flowed south across the border in 2003.

The Bush administration--and, less surprisingly, the drug industry--takes a dim view of this trade. Last month, a report from the Department of Health and Human Services said that Americans buying drugs abroad are running "a significant risk" since the safety of such products is hard to verify (no more so than those approved by the Federal Drug Administration, cynics might retort). It is illegal for individuals to import foreign pharmaceuticals into the United States. Though hitherto this ban has seldom been enforced.

66. The first paragraph is mainly developed by way of _____.
1. examples 3. description
2. cause-effect 4. narration
67. The word 'spawned' (in paragraph 1) can be best replaced by _____.
1. led to 3. stemmed from
2. reduced 4. upset
68. Busloads of elderly Americans travel north to buy their medicines because _____.
1. they do not need to see any doctor for the prescription
2. they like to travel to foreign countries
3. medicines are cheaper in Canada
4. medicines are better in Canada

69. Which is NOT true?
1. The 49th parallel is the border line between Canada and the U.S.
 2. At present, American patients can buy prescription drugs from Canada via the Internet.
 3. Prices of prescription drugs in the U.S. are set by the drug companies.
 4. The Bush administration encourages American people to buy medicines from Canada.
70. The passage suggests that the US drug industry _____.
1. does not care whether U.S. patients buy their medicines in the U.S. or in Canada
 2. prefers that U.S. patients buy the medicines in the U.S. because the medicines are safer
 3. is happy that mail-order pharmacies are another channel to distribute its products
 4. prefers that U.S. patients buy their medicines in the U.S. because the drug companies can charge more
71. Which would be most likely to occur if Canadian doctors were required to see patients before signing a prescription?
1. Mail-order pharmacies in Canada would lose their business from U.S. patients.
 2. Canada could face drug shortages.
 3. Prescriptions in Canada would be more expensive.
 4. Canada could face a shortage of doctors.
72. According to the passage, the Canadian federal government _____.
1. does not mind the Internet trade of prescription drugs
 2. cannot control the prices of most prescription drugs
 3. does not enforce the ban on imported drugs from the U.S.
 4. cannot regulate Canadian doctors and pharmacists
73. 'a rumbling political row' (in paragraph 1) refers to _____.
1. a concern over the safety of prescription drugs
 2. an objection to Mr. Dosanjh's plan

3. a crackdown on Canadian-based Internet pharmacies
4. a risk of drug shortages in Canada

74. Which is an adverse effect of online pharmacies in Manitoba?

1. 2000 jobs in the industry
2. Widespread drug shortages
3. Large scale American buyers
4. Shortage of pharmacists

Passage 4

In A.D. 79 Mount Vesuvius erupted, annihilating the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum and killing thousands who did not evacuate in time. To avert a similar fate for present-day Naples, which lies six miles west of the still active Vesuvius, as well as for the cities near volatile Mount Etna in Sicily, a novel laser system could soon forecast volcanic eruptions up to months in advance.

Current methods to predict eruptions have downsides. Seismometers can monitor tremors and other ground activity that signal a volcano's awakening, but their readings can prove imprecise or complicated to interpret. Scanning for escaping gases can reveal whether magma is moving inside, but the instruments used to analyze such emissions are often too delicate and bulky for life outside a laboratory. "You have to collect samples from the volcano, bring them to a lab, and often wait through backlogs of weeks to months before analysis," explains Frank Tittel, an applied physicist at Rice University.

A more promising technique for early detection focuses on changes in carbon isotopes in carbon dioxide. The ratio between carbon 12 and carbon 13 is roughly 90 to one in the atmosphere, but it can differ appreciably in volcanic gases. A ratio change by as little as 0.1 part per million could signal an influx of carbon dioxide from magma either building under or rising up through the volcano.

Lasers can help detect this change: carbon 12 and 13 absorb light at slightly different mid-infrared wavelengths. The lasers must continuously tune across these wavelengths. Previously investigators used lead-salt lasers, which require liquid-nitrogen cooling and thus are impractical in the field. Furthermore, they are low-power devices, generating less than millionths of a watt, and can emit frequencies in an unstable manner. Other isotope scanning techniques are similarly lab-bound.

Scientists have devised a volcano-monitoring system around a quantum-cascade laser. Such a semiconductor laser can produce high power across a wide frequency. Moreover, they are rugged and do not require liquid-nitrogen cooling, making them compact enough to fit inside a shoe box.

75. If Mount Vesuvius erupted today, which city would be affected?
1. Pompeii
 2. Herculaneum
 3. Naples
 4. Sicily
76. The passage mainly _____.
1. describes where volcanoes in Italy are located
 2. introduces a new technique to predict volcanic eruptions
 3. reveals the disadvantages of seismometers
 4. explains how to scan for escaping gases
77. According to the passage, scanning for escaping gases is not a preferred technique for all the following reasons EXCEPT _____.
1. analyzing its results has to be done in a laboratory
 2. it takes time before we can get the results
 3. someone has to collect samples from the sites
 4. its results are not highly reliable
78. 'this change' (in paragraph 4) refers to the change in the _____.
1. tremors
 2. volume of escaping gases
 3. ratio of carbon isotopes
 4. magma influx
79. Which is NOT a characteristic of quantum-cascade lasers?
1. high power
 2. wide-frequency bandwidth
 3. compact size
 4. lab-bound

80. The passage implies that _____.
1. with this new technique, people will not be evacuated from volcanic eruptions
 2. any type of lasers can be used in carbon isotope scanning
 3. high carbon dioxide in magma is a signal of a volcanic eruption
 4. the new technique is more expensive than using seismometers

Passage 5

Business schools stand accused of being responsible for much that is wrong with corporate management today.

This is the time of year when MBA students run not from classroom to classroom but from interview to interview as they try to get the high-paying job that they expect their qualifications to deliver. It seems that the demand for MBAs is now strong again, after four decidedly weak years. "The big eaters of MBA talent have regained their hiring appetite," says Ken Keeley, director of career opportunities at Carnegie Mellon's Tepper School of Business in Pittsburgh. *At New York's Stem School, close to Wall Street, the number of jobs offered to this year's MBA class by the beginning of this month was double that at the same stage in 2004. Better still, average starting salaries in investment banking for Stem graduates were---at \$95,000---up by \$10,000 from a year ago.*

But just as the market value of an MBA is reviving, its academic credibility is being attacked. In a forthcoming article to be published posthumously in Academy of Management Learning & Education, Sumantra Ghoshal argues that many of the "worst excesses of recent management practices have their roots in a set of ideas that have emerged from business-school academics over the last 30 years."

Mr Ghoshal was just such an academic, a professor at London Business School until he died 11 months ago at the age of 55. He believed that the desire of business schools to make the study of business a science, "a kind of physics", has led them increasingly to base their management theories on some of the more dismal assumptions and techniques developed by economists, particularly by the "Chicago School" and its intellectual leader, Milton Friedman. These include supposedly simplistic models of individual human behavior (rational, self-interested, utility-maximising home economics) and of corporate behavior (the notion that the goal of a firm should be to maximize shareholder value).

These assumptions, though in Mr Ghoshal's view badly flawed, were simple enough to allow business-school academics to develop grand theories of management supported by elegant mathematical models and empirical analysis that appeared scientific, and thus earned their subject academic respectability, but were, in fact, a pretence of knowledge where there was none.

81. The passage reveals that _____.
1. there are many role-plays in MBA classes
 2. the quality of MBA schools is being doubted
 3. employees with MBAs have a lot of responsibilities
 4. management theories are not useful for MBA students
82. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
1. business schools have always improved their syllabuses
 2. business schools were not popular among corporate managers
 3. MBA students are not very hopeful about job interviews
 4. MBA graduates had fewer job opportunities several years ago
83. The phrase "The big eaters of MBA talent" (in paragraph 2) refers to _____.
1. MBA graduates
 2. MBA programs
 3. business schools in the U.S.
 4. companies recruiting new employees
84. The italicized part in the first paragraph _____.
1. shows an example of better prospects for MBA graduates
 2. is aimed at persuading the readers to enter MBA programs
 3. describes the economic difficulties MBA graduates used to face
 4. suggests that MBA graduates today are qualified and very competent

85. We learn from the third paragraph that Sumantra Ghoshal _____.
1. criticized the management styles not included in his article
2. developed basic management principles three decades ago
3. disapproved of the management ideas taught in business schools
4. advocated the management practices used by modern companies
86. The word “posthumously” (in paragraph 3) suggests that _____.
1. the article will be published soon
2. the article has been thoroughly reviewed
3. the author of the article has passed away
4. the author of the article is best-known in management
87. According to the last paragraph, management theories are based on assumptions and techniques developed by economists _____.
1. so that management studies will be more practical
2. to help MBA students understand more about economics
3. because the study of business is meant to be like a science
4. although management practices are totally different from its theories
88. The pronoun “them” (in paragraph 4) refers to _____.
1. economists
2. business schools
3. management theories
4. dismal assumptions and techniques
89. The second half of the last paragraph describes _____.
1. the management theories developed by Mr Ghoshal
2. the management principles taught in business schools
3. the new models of management introduced to universities
4. the management styles most commonly used in companies

90. The word “none” (in the last sentence) refers to _____.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. models | 3. analysis |
| 2. respectability | 4. knowledge |

Passage 6

Plato asked “What is man?” and St Augustine asked “Who am I?” A new breed of criminals has a novel answer: “I am you!” Although impostors have existed for ages, the growing frequency and cost of identity theft is worrisome. Around 10 million Americans are victims annually, and it is the leading consumer-fraud complaint over the past five years. The cost to businesses was almost \$50 billion, and to consumers \$5 billion, in 2002, the most recent year that America’s Federal Trade collected figures.

After two recent, big privacy disasters, people and politicians are calling for action. In February, ChoicePoint, a large data-collection agency, began sending out letters warning 145,000 Americans that it had wrongly provided fraudsters with their personal details, including Social Security Numbers. Around 750 people have already spotted fraudulent activity. And on February 25th Bank of America revealed that it lost data tapes that contain personal information on over 1 million government employees, including some senators. Although accident, and not illegality, is suspected, all must take precautions against identity theft. Faced with such incidents, state and national lawmakers are calling for new regulations, including over companies that collect and sell personal information. As an industry, the firms---such as ChoicePoint, Acxiom, LexisNexis and Westlaw---are largely unregulated. They have also grown enormous. For example, ChoicePoint was founded in 1997 and has acquired nearly 60 firms to amass databases with 19 billion records on people. It is used by insurance firms, landlords and even police agencies.

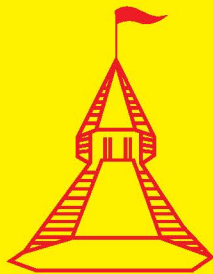
California is the only state with a law requiring companies to notify individuals when their personal information has been compromised--- which made ChoicePoint reveal the fraud (albeit five months after it was noticed, and after its top two bosses exercised stock options).

Legislation to make the requirement a federal law is under consideration. Moreover, lawmakers say they will propose that rules governing credit bureaus and medical companies are extended to data-collection firms. And alongside legislation, there is always litigation. Already, ChoicePoint has been sued for failing to safeguard individuals’ data.

Yet the legal remedies would still be far looser than in Europe, where identity theft is also a menace, though less frequent and costly. The European Data Protection Directive, implemented in 1998, gives people the right to access their information, change inaccuracies, and deny permission for it to be shared. Moreover, it places the cost of mistakes on the companies that collect the data, not on individuals. When the law was put in force, American policymakers groaned that it was bad for business. But now they seem to be reconsidering it.

91. The passage is primarily concerned with _____.
1. a new law
2. a type of crime
3. a political problem
4. an economic failure
92. We learn from the first paragraph that identity theft _____.
1. has become more common
2. has been less and less popular
3. is likely to disappear soon
4. is likely to be the most serious crime in the U.S.
93. The second paragraph mainly _____.
1. provides specific personal data
2. suggests ways to avoid a disaster
3. illustrates how fraud can occur
4. explains why a message has not been sent
94. After ChoicePoint sent warnings to individuals, _____.
1. most people did not believe the company
2. some people detected a fraudulent attempt
3. fraudsters began to steal people's personal data
4. fraudsters became more careful of data collection

95. According to paragraph 3, state and national lawmakers _____.
1. demand that new regulations be set up
2. urge that firms such as ChoicePoint be closed
3. advise that personal information be more accurate
4. recommend that data be released only to some agencies
96. The word “amass” (in paragraph 3) can best be replaced by _____.
1. access
2. modify
3. expand
4. gather
97. A law in California requires that companies _____.
1. investigate all cases involving identity theft
2. contact ChoicePoint to find out how to prevent theft
3. retrieve all stolen data from fraudulent firms or agencies
4. inform people after their personal information has been revealed
98. According to the passage, ChoicePoint _____.
1. could protect people’s personal information efficiently
2. has had legal problems with people whose data were stolen
3. has to deal with a lot of credit bureaus and medical companies
4. supported the lawmakers regarding rules governing data-collection firms
99. Identity theft in Europe _____.
1. has no possible remedies
2. is threatening to individuals
3. has been abolished by the law
4. costs a lot more than that in the U.S.
100. In Europe, _____.
1. the law against identity theft will be reconsidered
2. people may prevent their information from being shared
3. the first data-collection agency was started a decade ago
4. policymakers are not as brilliant as their American counterparts



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