



TU-GET

ของสถาบันภาษา
มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์

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Thammasat University

Volume 2



TU-GET

Volume 2

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TU-GET

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Preface

This version of TU-GET tutorial is the continuation of the first tutorial book prepared by the Language Institute of Thammasat University (LITU). Consisting of SIX practice tests (Tests 7 – 12), this tutorial book will be very useful for those who are preparing for a TU-GET test. In each sample test are typical TU-GET questions accompanied by answers and explanations in Thai. This manual is suitable for self-study practice, as well as for classroom tutoring.

Each test paper in this manual includes all the three sections in a TU-GET test:

- Grammar & Structure (25 items)
- Vocabulary (25 items)
- Reading Comprehension (50 items)

As before, users of this book should be able to tackle test questions more effectively and more confidently. They will understand testing points more clearly by reading the Thai explanations provided. In addition, they will become more familiar with the TU-GET format particularly if they have never taken an actual test before.

It is worth noting here that this TU-GET tutorial book was prepared by LITU's faculty members who construct TU-GET tests. Apart from providing a clear and useful guideline for test-takers, this tutorial material is a genuine resource for prospective examinees and those interested in developing their English proficiency.

*Language Institute
Thammasat University*

2015

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. We have to look at people in a worse situation₁ and we will feel better about ourselves₂.
We live together on this Earth, so our duty is to love one another₃ and to help other who are₄ suffering.
2. Ratchasuda College, a facility for the disabled₁ in Nakhon Pathom, has introduced a set of daily Buddhist prayers in sign language for hearing-impaired₂ students. According to director₃, about 15 schools around the country are now enjoying the benefits of this₄.

3. Forsaking₁ the heavily patrolling₂ Florida Straits, Cubans are increasingly reaching₃ the US by flying to the Dominican Republic and traveling about 65 km by boat₄ to Mona Island.
4. Heavy rain over recent days made it hard₁ for the Khao Ragam Reservoir to hold back₂ water. Excess water had to drain₃ quickly through spillways to prevent damage₄ to the reservoir.
5. King Rama V must have been impressed₁ by 'Khao Manee' (White Jewel) cats as₂ he had nine of them₃. The Khao Manee species are the only species that their eyes₄ radiate two different colors.
6. Munich, Germany, is a cosmopolitan city with an outstanding network₁ of roads, railway and underground trains that make traveling₂ within the city convenience and exciting₃. Tourists can take trains or self-drive to Austria and Luxembourg, even farther₄.
7. The new national park, to be called₁ Thi Lo Su National Park, will take up almost half₂ the area of Umphang Wildlife Sanctuary. The move has raised concerns₃ that the decision₄ can be justified or not.
8. Of more than₁ 350,000 Japanese workers have been retiring₂ annually in recent years but some economists estimate that the number₃ will shoot up to over 500,000 for three years₄ starting next year.
9. Domino's Pizza Inc, which has₁ a presence in 55 countries, aggressively expanding₂ its presence across the globe while adding access to₃ domestic pizza eaters who are out of₄ the current delivery area.

10. People smugglers are turning₁ huge profits in this growing industry₂, and few are₃ prosecuted. It is very lucrative. It is better than sell illegal drugs₄.
11. In its last flight, the shuttle Discovery experienced dangerously₁ foam loss, though the chunk₂ was smaller than one₃ that slammed₄ into the shuttle Columbia's leftwing.
12. Baby-boomers in Japan, defined as₁ those were born₂ between 1947-49, number about₃ seven million. Of that figure, up to four million are salaried employees₄.
13. Australia's central bank kept interest rates unchanged₁ at 5.7% as was expected₂ yesterday, although investors assume₃ a hike is more likely than not₄ in the next few months.

B. SENTENCE COMPLETION

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

14. Malaysian conglomerate YTL Corp has proposed _____ between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.
1. to build a high speed bullet train link
 2. that a high speed bullet train link be built
 3. a high speed bullet train link being built
 4. building for a high speed bullet train link
15. A woman delivered a premature but healthy baby girl _____ to the eastern Sarawak state on Borneo Island.
1. during she was flying
 2. when she flying
 3. who was on a flight
 4. while on a flight

16. The company raised the bus fares _____.
 1. despite the government objections
 2. with objections to the government
 3. however the government objected
 4. although the government was objected
17. Rising floodwaters have forced _____ in Trat.
 1. many residents to be evacuating
 2. many residents who were evacuated
 3. the evacuation of many residents
 4. the evacuation by means of many residents
18. A group of editors at Egypt's main independent newspapers will stage a one-day strike _____.
 1. because they protest a lack of media reforms
 2. so as to protest a lack of media reforms
 3. in order that a lack of media be protested reforms
 4. for a lack of media reforms to be protested
19. If North Korea had not launched seven missiles into the Sea of Japan, _____.
 1. many countries would not have been extremely upset
 2. it could not have been extremely upset by many countries
 3. many countries had not been extremely upset
 4. it should not have extremely upset many countries
20. Tuberculosis is the No 1 chronic infectious disease found among migrant workers in Thailand, _____.
 1. and syphilis followed
 2. with syphilis follows
 3. by following syphilis
 4. followed by syphilis

21. The more _____, the more powerful it will become.
1. is the mind awakened
 2. the mind is awakened
 3. mind awakens
 4. does the mind awaken
22. All of the suspects were released _____.
1. because evidence was lacking
 2. since there were lacking evidence
 3. due to lack of evidence
 4. owing to lack evidence
23. _____, the experiment will be conducted next month.
1. After approving
 2. Having approved
 3. By approving
 4. If approved
24. Many chickens of an indigenous breed in Sam Ngam district, Phichit, _____ after some chickens in the same area _____ of unknown causes.
1. were culled died
 2. had culled had died
 3. had to be culled dying
 4. were to be culled dying
25. The patient was _____ from his hospital room.
1. depressed enough to be jumping
 2. so depressed that he jumped
 3. depressed very much that he jumped
 4. very depressed, so he had jumped

PART II: VOCABULARY

(250 points)

**A. CLOZE**

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

Passage A

Tai Fah was recognized as the first modern department store in Yaowarat, in Bangkok Chinatown. Major products available at its open-air (26)_____ were clothes and home products, a few cosmetics and shoes. Of course, customers could always (27)_____ down their prices.

A few years later after Tai Fah opened, the Central Group drove the momentum forward with the introduction of a more (28)_____ store on Sri Praya Road, in Bangkok.

In that era, Thai shoppers had started to become (29)_____ to more international magazines, clothes, electrical appliances and cosmetics such as Lancome, Helena Rubinstein, Dunhill, Manhattan and Jockey.

But the Thai retail market was really (30)_____ in 1972. The opening of Ratchadamri Arcade brought about a new era to the already sophisticated Bangkok shopping (31)_____.

The complex not only (32)_____ 220 fully air-conditioned shops, but also included a Japanese retail chain for the first time, the Daimaru department store.

However, by the early 1990s the country saw many throw in the towel as the market (33)_____. Since then, various retail formats have continued to proliferate, from specialty shops to convenience stores.

1	2	3	4
26. chain	brand	space	outlet
27. bargain	reduce	discount	purchase
28. profitable	licensed	convenient	sophisticated
29. acquainted	inquired	intimidated	exposed
30. determined	revolutionized	mentioned	advertised
31. arcade	plaza	scene	complex
32. housed	composed	formed	equipped
33. submerged	diminished	upheld	intensified

Passage B

The Fine Arts Department, under the Ministry of Education, was established by Royal command on March 27, 1911. Its (34)_____ is to preserve, conserve, revive, promote, create and disseminate the knowledge, wisdom and culture of the Kingdom. This encompasses many (35)_____ --museums, archeological projects, monuments, literature, performing arts, architecture, fine arts, etc. The department also is (36)_____ with prevention of the illegal export and import of antiquities.

In this matter, the Fine Arts Department closely (37)_____ with various Thai government organizations. It receives a lot of cooperation from the Thai public. Almost everyone in Thailand understands that the theft of old Buddhas and carved stone stripped from ancient temples, the looting of our treasures, (38)_____ the country's treasures.

In order to guard against theft and subsequent sale or export abroad, it is necessary to have all artifacts (39)_____ by their owners. Then the list of Thai treasures is (40)_____ into books with detailed physical descriptions and historical background, and these are available to the public.

Thailand and Cambodia have an agreement to suppress the smuggling of artifacts from these two countries. The Cambodians are very strict in the protection of their national heritage and Thailand Fine Arts Department has an excellent cooperation with them.

	1	2	3	4
34.	mission	treaty	action	scheme
35.	branches	aspects	departments	bureaus
36.	charged	reserved	committed	settled
37.	concerns	contacts	contracts	cooperates
38.	preserves	diminishes	restores	guards
39.	maintained	transported	registered	purchased
40.	designated	compiled	illustrated	exhibited

B. SYNONYMS

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

41. Known locally by its various names (*chaiyaphruek*, *koon* and *lomlaeng*), *ratchaphruek* was considered an auspicious tree in Thailand in ancient times.
1. ancient
 2. beautiful
 3. lucky
 4. elegant
42. In general, young trees are susceptible to insect pests and are often defoliated by caterpillars.
1. vulnerable
 2. terrifying
 3. harmful
 4. legitimate
43. As China opens up to the world, public and private English-language schools proliferating.
1. improving
 2. evaluating
 3. advancing
 4. increasing
44. Among countries vulnerable to crimes, South Africa is reported to have the most bewildering rate of murder.
1. confusing
 2. frightening
 3. astonishing
 4. exploiting

45. The cabinet has commissioned a study to better understand the violent nature of vocational schools and colleges nationwide.
1. pursued
 2. followed
 3. ordered
 4. researched
46. Rains pounded Asia the past few weeks, leaving an aftermath of flashfloods and landslides, and many people rendered homeless.
1. suffered
 2. became
 3. lost
 4. encountered
47. North Korea, where key farming regions were hit by heavy flooding in recent weeks, is starting at another food crisis after major aid suppliers suspended rice shipments.
1. imported
 2. transported
 3. requested
 4. stopped
48. We live in an age of contradiction--a world where people from different countries find more in common through a "pop culture" that might have little to do with their indigenous ones.
1. local
 2. authentic
 3. famous
 4. creative
49. Some developing and underdeveloped countries are ranked as among the world's most corrupt and the fight to tackle the scourge could be difficult.
1. threat
 2. consequence
 3. impact
 4. suspect
50. Australia and France have pledged to help the Philippines to clean up a massive oil spill from a sunken tanker.
1. asked
 2. promised
 3. agreed
 4. cooperated

PART III: READING COMPREHENSION

(500 points)



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

Passage 1

Cider is not normally associated with the health-preserving yoga crowd. Such sensitive souls tend to crunch apples with names like Honeycrisp and Royal Gala and leave the fermented juice of Broxwood Foxwhelp and Somerset Redstreak to a hairier variety of human. But hope springs eternal. After the successful rebranding of red wine as a health-enhancing drink a few years ago (at least, if consumed in moderation), Britain's cidermakers hope that the same thing might come true for their own nectar.

The magic word that makes them think this is "phenolics". Phenolic compounds help give cider its taste, but they also have antioxidant properties. That means they destroy certain sorts of oxygen-rich molecules that have been linked, at least circumstantially, to age-related complaints such as heart disease, neurodegeneration and cancer. Britain's National Association of Cider Makers has thus sponsored Serena Marks, a researcher at the University of Glasgow, to look into the matter.

Ms. Marks's first task was to measure the phenolic content of 24 types of British cider apple. Encouragingly, she found that all of them contain more phenolic compounds than Golden Delicious, a bland variety of eating apple. Some contain ten times as much. The question is, do those phenolics help cider drinkers?

As part of her efforts to find that out, Ms. Marks's freezer is now full of plasma and urine collected from cider enthusiasts. The samples were taken last week from 12 volunteers who went away 50 pounds (\$95) richer for having imbibed a cider breakfast after 36 hours without consuming any antioxidant-containing food or drink. These samples should reveal how many of the phenolics found in cider are excreted. They should also give clues as to how the rest are metabolized--in other words, whether they might give any health benefits.

In particular, Ms Marks wants to know if the cidrous molecules that make it into the blood are those associated with a reduced likelihood of developing afflictions such as heart disease. If they are, it might mean that there is some truth to the old proverb that an apple a day keeps the doctor away. Provided, of course, that the apple comes in liquid form with wasps floating in it.

51. The first paragraph suggests that currently cider is not considered a/an _____.
drink.
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. rare | 3. prestigious |
| 2. wholesome | 4. expensive |
52. The phrase “the same thing” (line 6) refers to _____.
1. associating cider with fresh apples
2. importing more red wine into England
3. consuming red wine in moderation
4. promoting cider as a health-enhancing drink
53. Which is NOT an apple that is normally consumed fresh?
1. Honeycrisp 3. Royal Gala
2. Somerset Redstreak 4. Golden Delicious
54. To find out whether cider offers health benefits, Britain’s National Association of Cider Makers has _____.
1. coined the term “phenolics” to describe cider’s uniqueness
2. claimed that cider has antioxidant properties
3. funded a research study to investigate phenolic contents
4. proved that cider can reduce age-related complaints
55. The passage implies all the following EXCEPT _____.
1. all cider apples contain more phenolics than eating apples
2. there are many types of apples that can be made into cider
3. the subjects who participated in the study received a cash reward
4. the urine and blood samples must be kept in a cold place

56. The volunteers refrained from consuming any other antioxidant-containing food or drink for 36 hours _____.
1. to minimize the excretion of cider
 2. because they did not like drinking alcohol
 3. after they have given the blood samples
 4. to ensure that any detected phenolics come from cider
57. We can infer that her sponsor hopes Ms. Marks can prove that _____.
1. phenolic compounds give cider a better taste
 2. certain sorts of oxygen-rich molecules cause cancer
 3. cider has properties to reduce age-related health problems
 4. the old proverb “an apple a day keeps the doctor away” is true
58. At present we can conclude that _____.
1. the more we consume, the more we gain health benefit from red wine
 2. urine samples contain more phenolic compounds than plasma samples
 3. cider has slightly more phenolic compounds than fresh apples
 4. apples have long been considered a healthy fruit

Passage 2

Koreans take their kimchi very seriously. A fiery side-dish made of cabbage pickled with plenty of chilly and served with every Korean meal including breakfast is the nearest thing to a culinary national treasure. So when South Koreans food-safety watchdog announced last month that parasite eggs had been found in kimchi imported from China, the resulting public revulsion was tinged with indignation at the insult to a national icon. This deepened after officials from the Korea Food and Drug Administration (FDA) speculated that the eggs could have found their way on to the cabbage from human excrement, used as fertilizer.

The skirmish promptly threatened to become a full-scale trade war. China listed ten South Korean food products (including, you guessed it, kimchi) bound for the mainland which they said contained parasite eggs as well. It seemed like tit-for-tat—until South Korea’s FDA said it too had discovered similar problems in some local kimchi.

But the ballooning volume of trade between China and South Korea means the two neighbours cannot allow disputes over food imports to get out of hand. At stake is around \$100 billion-worth of bilateral trade—which matters most to South Korea since China is South Korea's biggest export market. The two countries have now agreed to co-operate on improving monitoring and quarantine procedures for traded food. That way, in future, some of the fierier effects of kimchi may be avoided.

59. The author describes kimchi's flavor as _____.
1. hot-tasting
 2. bland
 3. bitter
 4. salty
60. Learning that parasite eggs had been found in kimchi imported from China, South Koreans had many feelings EXCEPT _____.
1. angry
 2. shocked
 3. insulted
 4. indifferent
61. It is implied that China _____.
1. has used a lot of chemical fertilizers on cabbage
 2. has produced many contaminated food products
 3. has a small volume of trade with South Korea
 4. is unwilling to control the quality of foods they export
62. Which does NOT imply a dispute?
1. skirmish (line 9)
 2. tit-for-tat (line 11)
 3. spat (line 13)
 4. stake (line 18)

63. Which kimchi is NOT mentioned in the passage as having parasite eggs?
1. Imported kimchi from China to South Korea
 2. Imported kimchi from South Korea to China
 3. South Korean Kimchi for domestic consumption
 4. Chinese kimchi for domestic consumption
64. The passage suggests all of the following EXCEPT _____.
1. Koreans consume a lot of kimchi each year
 2. Korea has earlier imported fishery products from China
 3. Koreans are very proud of their kimchi
 4. Korea does not care to trade with China anymore
65. The two countries have now agreed to _____.
1. intensify their problems
 2. ensure the quality of traded foods
 3. boost trading costs
 4. avoid the fiery taste of kimchi

Passage 3

It is bad enough that the Earth may be experiencing the largest mass extinction since the dinosaurs died out. Almost as bad—at least for science—is that as many as 90% of those species are dying without ever having been recorded. However, a new, rapid method for classifying species may ameliorate the latter problem, and help researchers to get at the question of just how much is being lost.

DNA barcoding, a technique proposed last year by Paul Hebert of the University of Guelph, in Ontario, Canada, has just had its first trials, and has passed them with flying colors. It works by examining a particular part of a particular gene that is found in all animal species. The gene in question is called cytochrome c oxidase I (COI). It is easy to study because every cell contains lots of copies of it in simple, easily isolated structures called mitochondria. By contrast, most genes are hidden away in a cell's nucleus, where they are much harder to get at. Mitochondrial genes also tend to mutate rapidly, so meaningful differences between species build up quickly. And by concentrating on a

mere part of COI—a section which is 648 genetic “letters” long—Dr. Hebert has simplified the process still further. It is these “letters” that he refers to as the “barcode”. All members of a species would be expected to have similar barcodes.

The first trial, just published in an online journal, sought to establish that the results of genetic barcoding agree with those of traditional taxonomy—the labor-intensive process of classifying species by their physical characteristics. In the study, DNA samples from birds classified by traditional taxonomy into 26 species were subjected to the technique. In almost all cases, the two classifications agreed. But Dr. Hebert’s technique went further. It suggested that four of the traditional species are each made up of two closely related species, and should be split.

That observation presaged the second study, which explicitly addresses the question of such “cryptic species”. This recently published study examined a butterfly called *Astraptes fulgerator*, which was first classified in 1775. But there have, for a long time, been doubts about whether *Astraptes fulgerator* really is a single species. That is because although the adults look similar, the caterpillars vary quite a lot, and also seem to prefer different food plants. Barcoding showed that these suspicions are well-founded. Ten sorts of barcode turned up, suggesting that the butterfly actually consists of at least ten species—and that is only the number from the part of north-western Costa Rica where the specimens tested came from. At the moment, estimates for the number of multicellular species in existence range from 10m to 100m—hence the uncertainty about how fast they are becoming extinct. Barcoding might also let scientists identify hot spots of genetic diversity, and work to protect those areas first.

66. The purpose of the passage is to _____.

1. describe a recent biological means which is claimed to accurately classify species on Earth
2. state the problem of a number of species on Earth which have been dying without being noticed or reported
3. present some research findings on cytochrome c oxidase I which can delay the extinction of species on Earth
4. compare two methods of classifying species into taxonomy and give their supporting empirical evidence

67. The word “ameliorate” (paragraph 1) can be best replaced by _____.
1. address
2. identify
3. prolong
4. relieve
68. Which of the following is TRUE?
1. “them” (paragraph 2) refers to “species”
2. “it” (paragraph 2) refers to “cytochrome c oxidase I”
3. “it” (paragraph 3) refers to “the first trial”
4. “these suspicions” (paragraph 4) refers to “cryptic species”
69. The DNA barcode _____.
1. mostly yields classifications not complying with traditional ones
2. can be obtained through the process of simplifying COI genes
3. can be found in the nucleus of every species’ cells
4. denotes a sequence of 648 genetic codes
70. It can be inferred from the passage that the underlying assumption of Dr. Hebert’s method is that _____.
1. the rapid mutation of mitochondrial genes will cause species’ adaptations
2. the evolution of one species can lead to the existence of others
3. genetic barcodes should differ from one species to another
4. COI in mitochondria must be carefully investigated
71. Paragraphs 3 and 4 imply that barcoding _____.
1. may probably run into some practical taxonomy problems
2. is likely to reveal more profound information about species
3. still needs to be further investigated to confirm the findings
4. can answer the question of why species became extinct
72. If put into widespread use, barcoding can probably tell _____.
1. how much diversity there actually is on Earth
2. why species on Earth declined to extinction
3. how fast mitochondrial genes mutated
4. where on Earth a species diversified

Passage 4

Earlier this year, the regulators at the European Medicines Agency (EMA) agreed to consider an unusual new drug, called ATryn, for approval. It was developed to treat patients with hereditary antithrombin deficiency, a condition that leaves them vulnerable to deep-vein thrombosis. ATryn is special as it is a therapeutic protein derived from the milk of a genetically engineered goat; in other words, an animal that is not all goat.

The human gene for the protein in question is inserted into a goat's egg, and to ensure that it is activated only in udder cells, an extra piece of DNA, known as beta-casein promoter, is added alongside it. Since beta casein is made only in udders, so is the antithrombin produced in healthy humans.

ATryn is merely the first of many potential animal-derived drugs being developed by GEC Biotherapeutics of Framingham, Massachusetts. Female goats are ideal living factories because they are cheap, can be sequestered from other non-transgenic animals, and can produce as much as a kilogram of human protein per year. GEC estimates that it may be able to produce drugs for as little as \$1-2 per gram, compared with around \$150 using conventional methods. Goats' short gestation period—roughly five months—and the fact that they reach maturity within a year means that a new production line can be developed within 18 months. And increasing production is as simple as breeding more animals.

But perhaps the most curious approach to making transgenic-animal-derived medicines is that being taken by Minos BioSystems. While others concentrate on goats, Minos is using flies. A small handful of common house flies can produce billions of offspring. A single fly can lay 500 eggs that hatch into larvae, a biomass factory capable of expressing growth hormone or antibodies which can then be extracted from the larval serum. The set-up cost of producing antibodies using flies would be \$20-40m, compared with \$200, to \$1 billion using conventional methods.

It all sounds promising, but the fact remains that medicines derived from transgenic animals are commercially untested. The EMA's verdict is expected before the end of the year. Nevertheless, as other proponents of genetically modified crops have learned in recent years, it takes more than just scientific data to convince biotech's critics that their fear and loathing are misplaced.

73. The passage primarily _____.
1. discusses biotechnological innovations in the drug industry
 2. advocates medicines derived from genetically modified animals
 3. emphasizes the significance of biotechnological innovations in medical treatments
 4. describes some advantages and disadvantages of using biotechnology in medicine
74. The word "it" (paragraph 2) refers to _____.
1. an unusual new drug
 2. the protein in question
 3. the human gene
 4. a goat's egg
75. "vulnerable to" (paragraph 1) can be best replaced by _____.
1. suddenly affected by
 2. easily attacked by
 3. dangerously influenced by
 4. unavoidably depleted by
76. What makes ATryn so unusual is that it _____.
1. is one of the first drugs to be approved by the European Medicines Agency
 2. can now be used to treat patients with hereditary antithrombin deficiency
 3. is a therapeutic protein derived from the milk of a transgenic goat
 4. contains antithrombin similar to that produced in mature humans
77. Goats can be considered perfect transgenic bio-factories because of all of the following EXCEPT that they _____.
1. can be virus-free
 2. produce offspring quickly
 3. are cheap
 4. can maximize human protein production
78. Which of the following is TRUE?
1. Flies used as biomass drug factories are virus carriers and so contaminate the growth hormone or antibodies obtained from them.
 2. Genetically transgenic animals contribute to a fast, scalable and cost-effective way for pharmaceutical companies to make drugs.
 3. The initial investment cost of producing antibodies from fly larvae is more than that using conventional methods.

4. Medicines produced from genetically-engineered animals have undergone medical trials on humans.
79. It is likely that there is cause for concern if physicians treat their patients with medicines made from transgenic-animal-derived proteins because _____.
1. conventionally produced drugs are more readily available than animal-derived ones
2. animal-derived drugs are actually no better than similar conventionally produced ones
3. animal-derived drugs can be cheap but may not be safe enough for medical treatments
4. a lot of pharmaceutical companies which use conventional methods of production may go bankrupt
80. What is the author's attitude toward the drugs derived from genetically-engineered animals?
1. Skeptical
2. Sympathetic
3. Neutral
4. Enthusiastic

Passage 5

Like it or not, the prospect of being able to use mobile phones on airplanes is inching ever closer. Last week Ryanair, a European low-cost carrier, announced that it would equip its entire fleet of Boeing 737s with small base stations, called picocells, provided by OnAir, a technology company backed by Airbus, Europe's aviation giant. The picocells will use satellite links to allow mobile phones to be used during flight without interfering with ground-based networks. (Such interference, rather than safety concerns, is the primary reason that in-flight use of mobile phones is banned at the moment.) Taking a cut of the resulting revenues will help Ryanair to keep its ticket prices down, according to Michael O'Leary, the firm's boss.

But it is uncertain just how popular, and hence how lucrative, in-flight calling will be. The technical obstacles have been overcome and regulatory approval is expected

soon—at least in Europe. Regulators are expected to issue guidelines in the next few weeks defining which frequencies can be used and national aviation authorities will start certifying airlines' installations early next year. OnAir says it expects its technology to be approved in time for Air France to launch in-air calling on an Airbus A318 in the first quarter of 2007.

Mobile phones must still surmount social obstacles, however. Will people flock to airlines that offer in-flight calling, or avoid them? And how much will callers be prepared to pay? OnAir, its rival AeroMobile and other firms have conducted a series of surveys in an attempt to find out.

According to the latest survey, released by OnAir this week, 80% of airline passengers approve of the idea of being able to use telephones on aircraft, even if they do not plan to do so themselves. Indeed, only 54% of business travelers and 41% of leisure travelers said they would switch their phones on during a flight. One reason is cost: George Cooper, the boss of OnAir, says that at prices above \$3 per minute, "demand drops off considerably", according to the firm's research. He expects \$2.50 per minute to be the norm when services based on his firm's technology are launched by Air France, Ryanair, bmi and TAP Portugal, But OnAir will then cut its prices by 10% a year for five years, he says.

81. The passage is primarily concerned with _____.
1. Ryanair's announcement regarding its new fleet
2. the construction of small base stations using picocells
3. the possibility that mobile phones will be used on airplanes
4. satellite technology that facilitates communication without cell phones
82. In the passage, all of the following are defined EXCEPT _____.
1. Boeing
2. Airbus
3. OnAir
4. Ryanair
83. Passengers are not allowed to use mobile phones during a flight _____.
1. due to safety concerns
2. despite safety concerns

3. due to interference with certain networks
4. despite interference with certain networks

84. It can be inferred from the passage that Ryanair _____.

1. would increase its ticket prices soon
2. would benefit from the use of picocells
3. would earn more without the use of picocells
4. would never allow the use of mobile phones during a flight

85. The word "lucrative" (in the second paragraph) is closest in meaning to _____.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. well-known | 3. effective |
| 2. inexpensive | 4. profitable |

86. It can be concluded from the second paragraph that _____.

1. a procedure has to be followed regarding the use of mobile phones on airplanes
2. aviation is the most successful industry that has yielded the highest income in some nations
3. there is no difficulty in introducing new technologies to airlines because they have huge funds
4. mobile phones cannot be used in some airplanes, especially those manufactured in Europe

87. Which of the following is NOT true about Air France?

1. It has Airbus planes in its fleet.
2. It is expecting approval from OnAir.
3. It has no in-flight calling service at the moment.
4. It will allow passengers to use mobile phones during a flight.

88. The third paragraph suggests that _____.

1. social obstacles are numerous and insurmountable
2. the new technology may not be commercially successful
3. most people disapprove of in-flight calling due to its danger
4. there are a lot of questions about the quality of the new products

89. The last paragraph mainly _____.
1. asserts that cost will make the new technology unsuccessful
 2. provides a recommendation about how to launch in-flight calling
 3. argues that travelers should not use mobile phones on airplanes
 4. reveals the results of a survey on the use of mobile phones during flights
90. The word “considerably” (in the last paragraph) can best be replaced by _____.
1. slightly
 2. gradually
 3. moderately
 4. significantly

Passage 6

Seven years ago, a group of female scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology produced a piece of research showing that senior women professors in the institute’s school of science had lower salaries and received fewer resources for research than their male counterparts did. Discrimination against female scientists has cropped up elsewhere. One study—conducted in Sweden, of all places—showed that female medical-research scientists had to be twice as good as men to win research grants. These pieces of work, though, were relatively small-scale. Now, a much larger study has found that discrimination plays a role in the pay gap between male and female scientists at British universities.

Sara Connolly, a researcher at the University of East Anglia’s school of economics, has been analyzing the results of a survey of over 7,000 scientists and she has just presented her findings at this year’s meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Norwich. She found that the average pay gap between male and female academics working in science, engineering and technology is around £1,500 (\$2,850) a year.

That is not, of course, irrefutable proof of discrimination. An alternative hypothesis is that the courses of men’s and women’s lives mean the gap is caused by something else; women taking “career breaks” to have children, for example, and thus rising more slowly through the hierarchy. Unfortunately for that idea, Dr Connolly found that men are also likely to earn more within any given grade of the hierarchy. Male professors, for example, earn over £4,000 a year more than female ones.

To prove the point beyond doubt, Dr Connolly worked out how much of the overall pay differential was explained by differences such as seniority, experience and age, and how much was unexplained, and therefore suggestive of discrimination. Explicable differences amounted to 77% of the overall pay gap between the sexes. That still left a substantial 23% gap in pay, which Dr Connolly attributes to discrimination.

Besides pay, her study also looked at the “glass-ceiling” effect—namely, that at all stages of a woman’s career she is less likely than her male colleagues to be promoted. Between postdoctoral and lecturer level, men are more likely to be promoted than women are, by a factor of between 1.04 and 2.45. Such differences are bigger at higher grades, with the hardest move of all being for a woman to settle into a professorial chair.

Of course, it might be that, at each grade, men do more work than women, to make themselves more eligible for promotion. But that explanation, too, seems to be wrong. Unlike the previous studies, Dr Connolly’s compared the experience of scientists in universities with that of those in other sorts of laboratories. It turns out that female academic researchers face more barriers to promotion, and have a wider gap between their pay and that of their male counterparts, than do their sisters in industry or research institutes independent of universities. Private enterprise, in other words, delivers more equality than the supposedly egalitarian world of academia does.

91. The passage is mainly about _____.
1. modern women’s career paths
2. researchers’ request for higher pay
3. interesting roles of female scientists
4. sexual discrimination in certain professions
92. The study conducted in Sweden (as cited in the first paragraph) _____.
1. exemplifies a case where women are discriminated against
2. confirms that women today have a wider range of career paths
3. illustrates the roles of female scientists and researchers in universities
4. reveals that researchers, particularly those in universities, need higher salaries

93. The second paragraph mainly _____.
1. provides details about the research study mentioned at the end of the first paragraph
 2. presents background information to be more specifically elaborated on in the next paragraph
 3. shows differences between the results of a study conducted in the U.K. and those of the study conducted in Sweden
 4. assumes that women in other professions are not discriminated against and are usually treated fairly
94. The word “irrefutable” (in the third paragraph) can best be replaced by _____.
1. illogical
 2. ungrounded
 3. indisputable
 4. implausible
95. The third paragraph primarily _____.
1. indicates that some research results are invalid and unreliable
 2. presents two opposing views regarding sexual discrimination
 3. supports an alternative view that men in certain professions are discriminated against
 4. suggests that women in certain professions take advantage of the system of their workplaces
96. It can be inferred from the third paragraph that if women didn’t have to look after their babies, _____.
1. they would earn more than men who are incompetent
 2. they would rise faster than men in the same hierarchy
 3. they would keep advancing at the same pace as men
 4. they would fill the gap between men who work and men who don’t work.

97. The fourth paragraph provides some examples of the factors that _____.
1. affect women who have never been discriminated against
2. distinguish between academic and non-academic professionals
3. might influence people to stop discriminating against female scientists
4. may cause male professors to earn more than their female counterparts
98. It can be inferred from the fifth paragraph that “the glass-ceiling effect” _____.
1. contributes to sexual discrimination against women
2. is a solution to the problem about sexual discrimination
3. is independent of all situations involving sexual discrimination
4. improves the situations concerning discrimination against women
99. In the final paragraph, egalitarianism at universities _____.
1. is doubtful
2. is admirable
3. can be justified
4. can be reinforced
100. Which of the following is the most accurate regarding the pronoun references in the last paragraph?
1. “themselves” refers to “women.”
2. “that” (in the phrase *with that of those in other sorts of laboratory*) refers to “the experience.”
3. “those” (in the phrase *with that of those in other sorts of laboratory*) refers to “universities.”
4. “that” (in the phrase *and that of their male counterparts*) refers to “a wider gap.”



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