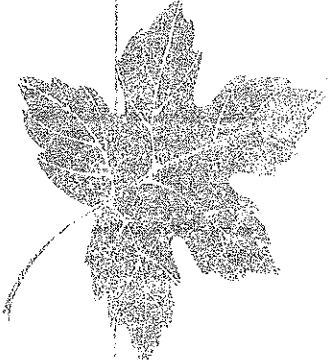



Preparation for MCU-GET



Language Institute
Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University





ประกาศมหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย
เรื่อง มาตรฐานความสามารถภาษาอังกฤษของอาจารย์ประจำ พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๐

เพื่อให้การบริหารงานบุคคลของมหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับมาตรฐานกำหนดความสามารถภาษาอังกฤษของตำแหน่งอาจารย์ประจำ ดำเนินไปด้วยความเรียบร้อย มีประสิทธิภาพ บรรลุวัตถุประสงค์ตามนโยบายของมหาวิทยาลัย

อาศัยอำนาจตามความในมาตรา ๒๒ (๔) แห่งพระราชบัญญัติมหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย พ.ศ. ๒๕๔๐ และมติสภาวิชาการ ในคราวประชุมครั้งที่ ๑/๒๕๖๐ เมื่อวันศุกร์ที่ ๖ มกราคม พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๐ จึงออกประกาศไว้ดังต่อไปนี้

ข้อ ๑ ประกาศนี้เรียกว่า “ประกาศมหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย เรื่อง มาตรฐานความสามารถภาษาอังกฤษของอาจารย์ประจำ พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๐”

ข้อ ๒ ให้ใช้ประกาศนี้ตั้งแต่วันถัดจากวันประกาศเป็นต้นไป

ข้อ ๓ ในประกาศนี้

“อาจารย์ประจำ” หมายถึง บุคคลที่ดำรงตำแหน่งอาจารย์ ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ รองศาสตราจารย์ และศาสตราจารย์ ในมหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย ที่มีหน้าที่รับผิดชอบงานพันธกิจของการอุดมศึกษา และปฏิบัติหน้าที่เต็มเวลา

ข้อ ๔ บุคคลผู้สมัครเพื่อเข้ารับการแต่งตั้งเป็นอาจารย์ประจำใหม่ในหลักสูตรภาษาไทย ต้องมีคะแนนทดสอบความสามารถภาษาอังกฤษซึ่งมีผลรับรองไม่เกิน ๒ ปี นับตั้งแต่วันสมัครเข้ารับการคัดเลือก ตามเกณฑ์ใดเกณฑ์หนึ่งดังนี้

(๑) ผลสอบ MCU-GET	ไม่ต่ำกว่า ๒๒๐ คะแนน
(๒) ผลสอบ TOEFL Paper Based	ไม่ต่ำกว่า ๓๖๗ คะแนน
(๓) ผลสอบ TOEFL Computer Based	ไม่ต่ำกว่า ๑๖๕ คะแนน
(๔) ผลสอบ TOEFL Internet Based	ไม่ต่ำกว่า ๖๖ คะแนน
(๕) ผลสอบ IELTS	ไม่ต่ำกว่า ๕ คะแนน
(๖) ผลสอบ TOEIC	ไม่ต่ำกว่า ๕๕๕ คะแนน
(๗) ผลสอบ CU-TEP	ไม่ต่ำกว่า ๖๖ คะแนน
(๘) ผลสอบ TU-GET	ไม่ต่ำกว่า ๕๕๐ คะแนน
(๙) ผลคะแนนทดสอบความสามารถภาษาอังกฤษอื่นซึ่งเทียบเคียงได้และสถาบันภาษามหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัยรับรอง	

ข้อ ๕ บุคคลผู้สมัครเพื่อเข้ารับการแต่งตั้งเป็นอาจารย์ประจำใหม่ในหลักสูตรภาษาอังกฤษหรือหลักสูตรนานาชาติ ต้องมีคะแนนทดสอบความสามารถภาษาอังกฤษซึ่งมีผลรับรองไม่เกิน ๒ ปี นับตั้งแต่วันสมัครเข้ารับการคัดเลือก ตามเกณฑ์ใดเกณฑ์หนึ่งดังนี้

(๑) ผลสอบ MCU-GET	ไม่ต่ำกว่า ๒๒๐ คะแนน
(๒) ผลสอบ TOEFL Paper Based	ไม่ต่ำกว่า ๔๓๔ คะแนน
(๓) ผลสอบ TOEFL Computer Based	ไม่ต่ำกว่า ๑๙๕ คะแนน

(๔) ผลสอบ TOEFL Internet Based	ไม่ต่ำกว่า ๗๘ คะแนน
(๕) ผลสอบ IELTS	ไม่ต่ำกว่า ๖ คะแนน
(๖) ผลสอบ TOEIC	ไม่ต่ำกว่า ๖๔๔ คะแนน
(๗) ผลสอบ CU-TEP	ไม่ต่ำกว่า ๗๘ คะแนน
(๘) ผลสอบ TU-GET	ไม่ต่ำกว่า ๖๕๐ คะแนน

(๙) ผลคะแนนทดสอบความสามารถภาษาอังกฤษอื่นซึ่งเทียบเคียงได้และสถาบันภาษามหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัยรับรอง

ข้อ ๖ กรณีที่ไม่มีผลการทดสอบความสามารถภาษาอังกฤษตามข้อ ๔ หรือข้อ ๕ มาขึ้นในวันสมัคร ต้องทดสอบความสามารถภาษาอังกฤษ ด้วยข้อสอบของสถาบันภาษา มหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย โดยต้องมีคะแนนทดสอบความสามารถภาษาอังกฤษ ดังนี้

(๑) หลักสูตรภาษาไทย ต้องได้คะแนนทดสอบ ไม่น้อยกว่าร้อยละ ๕๕ ของคะแนนเต็ม

(๒) หลักสูตรภาษาอังกฤษหรือหลักสูตรนานาชาติ ต้องได้คะแนนทดสอบ ไม่น้อยกว่าร้อยละ ๖๕ ของคะแนนเต็ม

ข้อ ๗ ให้สถาบันภาษา มหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย มีหน้าที่ให้การสนับสนุนด้านการออกข้อสอบ การตรวจข้อสอบและด้านอื่นๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้อง ตลอดจนประสานงานให้ทุกส่วนงานของมหาวิทยาลัย ดำเนินการให้เป็นไปตามประกาศนี้

ข้อ ๘ อาจารย์ประจำที่ได้รับการบรรจุและแต่งตั้งหลังจากที่ประกาศกระทรวงศึกษาธิการ เรื่อง เกณฑ์มาตรฐานหลักสูตรระดับปริญญาตรี พ.ศ.๒๕๕๘ และประกาศกระทรวงศึกษาธิการ เรื่อง เกณฑ์มาตรฐานหลักสูตรระดับบัณฑิตศึกษา พ.ศ. ๒๕๕๘ บังคับใช้ ต้องเข้าทดสอบความสามารถภาษาอังกฤษ หรือเข้าร่วมโครงการพัฒนาความสามารถภาษาอังกฤษ วิธีการทดสอบ และเกณฑ์การวัดผลประเมินผลการทดสอบ หรือโครงการพัฒนาความสามารถด้านภาษาอังกฤษ ให้เป็นไปตามที่คณะกรรมการประจำสถาบันภาษากำหนด ยกเว้นอาจารย์ประจำผู้ผ่านการทดสอบความสามารถภาษาอังกฤษแล้วตามเกณฑ์ข้อ ๔ หรือข้อ ๕

ข้อ ๙ กรณีมีปัญหาในการตีความ หรือการปฏิบัติตามประกาศนี้ ให้อธิการบดีเป็นผู้วินิจฉัย และการวินิจฉัยของอธิการบดีให้ถือเป็นที่สุด

ข้อ ๑๐ ให้อธิการบดีรักษาการให้เป็นไปตามประกาศนี้

ประกาศ ณ วันที่ ๓๐ มกราคม พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๐



(พระพรหมบัณฑิต, ศ.ดร.)

อธิการบดีมหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย



ประกาศมหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย
เรื่อง เกณฑ์มาตรฐานภาษาอังกฤษสำหรับนิสิตหลักสูตรบัณฑิตศึกษา พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๐

เพื่อให้การสอบวัดความรู้ภาษาอังกฤษสำหรับนิสิตระดับบัณฑิตศึกษา เป็นไปด้วยความเรียบร้อย มีประสิทธิภาพ บรรลุดุทธประสงค์ตามนโยบายของมหาวิทยาลัย และเพื่ออนุวัติให้เป็นไปตามข้อ ๕ แห่งข้อบังคับมหาวิทยาลัย ว่าด้วย การสอบวัดความรู้ภาษาอังกฤษสำหรับนิสิตหลักสูตรระดับมหาบัณฑิต พ.ศ. ๒๕๕๗ ข้อ ๕ แห่งข้อบังคับมหาวิทยาลัย ว่าด้วย การสอบวัดความรู้ภาษาอังกฤษสำหรับนิสิตหลักสูตรพุทธศาสตรดุษฎีบัณฑิต พ.ศ. ๒๕๕๔ และ ข้อ ๕ แห่งข้อบังคับมหาวิทยาลัย ว่าด้วย เกณฑ์วัดระดับความรู้ภาษาอังกฤษสำหรับผู้เข้าศึกษาหลักสูตรระดับดุษฎีบัณฑิต พ.ศ. ๒๕๕๔

อาศัยอำนาจตามความในมาตรา ๒๒ (๙) แห่งพระราชบัญญัติมหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย พ.ศ. ๒๕๔๐ และมติสภามหาวิทยาลัย ในการประชุมครั้งที่ ๖/๒๕๖๐ เมื่อวันที่ ๑๔ กรกฎาคม พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๐ จึงออกประกาศไว้ดังต่อไปนี้

ข้อ ๑ ประกาศนี้เรียกว่า “ประกาศมหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย เรื่อง เกณฑ์มาตรฐานภาษาอังกฤษสำหรับนิสิตหลักสูตรบัณฑิตศึกษา พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๐”

ข้อ ๒ ให้ใช้ประกาศนี้ตั้งแต่วันถัดจากวันประกาศเป็นต้นไป

ข้อ ๓ บรรดากฎ ระเบียบ ข้อบังคับ ข้อกำหนด คำสั่ง หรือประกาศอื่นใดซึ่งขัดหรือแย้งกับประกาศนี้ให้ใช้ประกาศนี้แทน

ข้อ ๔ ในประกาศนี้

“นิสิตระดับบัณฑิตศึกษา” หมายถึง ผู้ที่กำลังศึกษาในหลักสูตรระดับมหาบัณฑิตและดุษฎีบัณฑิตของมหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัยทุกสาขาวิชา

ข้อ ๕ นิสิตหลักสูตรระดับมหาบัณฑิต ต้องมีคะแนนทดสอบความสามารถภาษาอังกฤษซึ่งมีผลการทดสอบมีอายุไม่เกิน ๒ ปี นับตั้งแต่วันที่ได้รับการทดสอบ โดยมีผลการทดสอบตามเกณฑ์ใดเกณฑ์หนึ่งดังนี้

(๑) ผลสอบ MCU-GET	ไม่ต่ำกว่า	๒๒๐	คะแนน
(๒) ผลสอบ TOEFL Paper Based	ไม่ต่ำกว่า	๕๐๐	คะแนน
(๓) ผลสอบ TOEFL Computer Based	ไม่ต่ำกว่า	๑๗๓	คะแนน
(๔) ผลสอบ TOEFL Internet Based	ไม่ต่ำกว่า	๖๑	คะแนน
(๕) ผลสอบ IELTS	ไม่ต่ำกว่า	๕.๐	คะแนน
(๖) ผลสอบ CU-TEP	ไม่ต่ำกว่า	๖๖	คะแนน
(๗) ผลสอบ TU-GET	ไม่ต่ำกว่า	๕๕๐	คะแนน

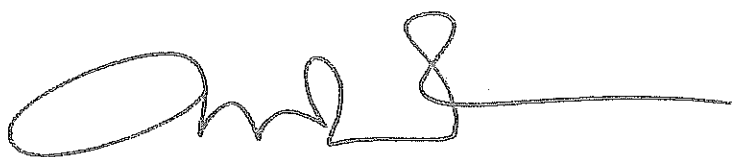
ข้อ ๕ นิสิตหลักสูตรระดับคุณวุฒิบัณฑิต ต้องมีคะแนนทดสอบความสามารถภาษาอังกฤษซึ่งมีผลการทดสอบมีอายุไม่เกิน ๒ ปี นับตั้งแต่วันที่ได้รับการทดสอบ โดยมีผลการทดสอบตามเกณฑ์ใดเกณฑ์หนึ่งดังนี้

(๑) ผลสอบ MCU-GET	ไม่ต่ำกว่า	๒๔๐	คะแนน
(๒) ผลสอบ TOEFL Paper Based	ไม่ต่ำกว่า	๕๕๐	คะแนน
(๓) ผลสอบ TOEFL Computer Based	ไม่ต่ำกว่า	๒๑๓	คะแนน
(๔) ผลสอบ TOEFL Internet Based	ไม่ต่ำกว่า	๗๙	คะแนน
(๕) ผลสอบ IELTS	ไม่ต่ำกว่า	๕.๕	คะแนน
(๖) ผลสอบ CU-TEP	ไม่ต่ำกว่า	๗๐	คะแนน
(๗) ผลสอบ TU-GET	ไม่ต่ำกว่า	๖๐๐	คะแนน

ข้อ ๖ กรณีมีปัญหาในการตีความ หรือการปฏิบัติตามประกาศนี้ ให้อธิการบดีเป็นผู้วินิจฉัย และการวินิจฉัยของอธิการบดีให้ถือเป็นที่สุด

ข้อ ๗ ให้อธิการบดีรักษาการให้เป็นไปตามประกาศนี้

ประกาศ ณ วันที่ ๙ สิงหาคม พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๐



(พระพรหมบัณฑิต, ศ.ดร.)

อธิการบดีมหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย



MCU General English Test Schedule

Language Institute, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University



5

Annual Year 2018

Name (in English) Mobile.....

ID. Student ☐ M.A. ☐ Ph.D / Program.....

☐ Lecturer ☐ Staff / Faculty of.....

☐ Other

No.	Register	Test	Last Application Day	Announcement	Certificate
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	28 Jan 2018	28 Jan 2018	1 Feb 2018	After announcement 2 week
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	25 Feb 2018	25 Feb 2018	2 Mar 2018	After announcement 2 week
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	25 Mar 2018	17 Mar 2018	30 Mar 2018	After announcement 2 week
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	29 Apr 2018	20 Apr 2018	4 May 2018	After announcement 2 week
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	27 May 2018	19 May 2018	1 Jun 2018	After announcement 2 week
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Jun 2018	16 Jun 2018	24 Jun 2018	After announcement 2 week
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	21 Jul 2018	14 Jul 2018	3 Jul 2018	After announcement 2 week
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	26 Aug 2018	17 Aug 2018	31 Aug 2018	After announcement 2 week
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	30 Sep 2018	22 Sep 2018	5 Oct 2018	After announcement 2 week
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	28 Oct 2018	20 Oct 2018	2 Nov 2018	After announcement 2 week
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	25 Nov 2018	17 Nov 2018	30 Nov 2018	After announcement 2 week
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	23 Dec 2018	14 Dec 2018	23 Dec 2018	After announcement 2 week

- Note**
1. Examination fees 1,500 ฿ (please do your payments by transferring into the account name "Language Institute Fund" account number 417-2-45959-8 Thai Military Bank U-Thai branch)
 2. Payment due within the last application day
 3. Please show your identification cards (issued by government organization) towards staffs before entering the examination room and inside the examination room
 4. Use black and blue pens only
 5. Dress up appropriately

For more information at classroom building 4th floor, Room D400, Language Institute
Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University 79 Moo 1, Tambon Lamsai, Amphoe Wang Noi,
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province

www.li2.mcu.ac.th or facebook.com/limcu.th Tel. 035-248-098, 095-529-2699



(Send the application by yourself or send via Line ID. Morm26)



กำหนดการสอบวัดความรู้ภาษาอังกฤษ MCU-GET
สถาบันภาษา มหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย
ประจำปี 2562



6

ข้าพเจ้าชื่อ(ภาษาไทย).....โทรศัพท์.....
Name (in English)Mobile.....
ID. Student ☐ M.A. ☐ Ph.D / Program.....
☐ Lecturer ☐ Staff / Faculty of.....
☐ Other

ครั้งที่	สมัคร	สอบ	วันปิดรับสมัคร	ประกาศผล	รับผลการสอบ
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	27 ม.ค. 62	20 ม.ค. 62	2 ก.พ. 62	2 สัปดาห์ หลังจากประกาศผล
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	24 ก.พ. 62	20 ก.พ. 62	2 มี.ค. 62	2 สัปดาห์ หลังจากประกาศผล
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	31 มี.ค. 62	20 มี.ค. 62	6 เม.ย. 62	2 สัปดาห์ หลังจากประกาศผล
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	28 เม.ย. 62	20 เม.ย. 62	4 พ.ค. 62	2 สัปดาห์ หลังจากประกาศผล
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	26 พ.ค. 62	20 พ.ค. 62	1 มิ.ย. 62	2 สัปดาห์ หลังจากประกาศผล
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	30 มิ.ย. 62	20 มิ.ย. 62	6 ก.ค. 62	2 สัปดาห์ หลังจากประกาศผล
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	27 ก.ค. 62	20 ก.ค. 62	3 ส.ค. 62	2 สัปดาห์ หลังจากประกาศผล
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	25 ส.ค. 62	20 ส.ค. 62	7 ก.ย. 62	2 สัปดาห์ หลังจากประกาศผล
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	29 ก.ย. 62	20 ก.ย. 62	5 ต.ค. 62	2 สัปดาห์ หลังจากประกาศผล
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	27 ต.ค. 62	20 ต.ค. 62	2 พ.ย. 62	2 สัปดาห์ หลังจากประกาศผล
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	24 พ.ย. 62	20 พ.ย. 62	7 ธ.ค. 62	2 สัปดาห์ หลังจากประกาศผล
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	29 ธ.ค. 62	20 ธ.ค. 62	6 ม.ค. 62	2 สัปดาห์ หลังจากประกาศผล

หมายเหตุ. 1. ค่าธรรมเนียมการสอบ 1,500 บาท (ชำระโดยโอนผ่านบัญชี มหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย

"กองทุน สถาบันภาษา" เลขที่บัญชี 417-2-45959-8 ธนาคารทหารไทย สาขาอุทัย)

2. ชำระค่าธรรมเนียมก่อนวันปิดรับสมัครสอบ

3. แสดงบัตรประจำตัว (ที่ทางราชการออกให้) ต่อเจ้าหน้าที่ก่อนเข้าสอบและในห้องสอบทุกครั้ง

4. ใช้ปากกาดำและปากกาน้ำเงินเท่านั้น

5. แต่งกายสุภาพชน

6. สถาบันภาษาสงวนสิทธิ์ ไม่ประกาศผลสอบผ่านสื่อออนไลน์

สอบถามรายละเอียดเพิ่มเติมได้ที่ อาคารเรียนรวม ชั้น 4 ห้อง D 400 สถาบันภาษา

มหาวิทยาลัยมหาจุฬาลงกรณราชวิทยาลัย 79 หมู่ 1 ต.ลำไทร อ.วังน้อย จ.พระนครศรีอยุธยา

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MCU General English Test Schedule
Language Institute, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University
Annual Year 2019



Name (in English) Mobile.....

ID. Student ☐ M.A. ☐ Ph.D / Program.....

☐ Lecturer ☐ Staff / Faculty of.....

☐ Other

No.	Register	Test	Last Application Day	Announcement	Certificate
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	27 Jan 2019	20 Jan 2019	2 Feb 2019	After announcement 2 week
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Feb 2019	20 Feb 2019	2 Mar 2019	After announcement 2 week
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	31 Mar 2019	20 Mar 2019	6 Apr 2019	After announcement 2 week
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	28 Apr 2019	20 Apr 2019	4 May 2019	After announcement 2 week
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	26 May 2019	20 May 2019	1 Jun 2019	After announcement 2 week
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	30 Jun 2019	20 Jun 2019	6 Jul 2019	After announcement 2 week
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	27 Jul 2019	20 Jul 2019	3 Aug 2019	After announcement 2 week
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	25 Aug 2019	20 Aug 2019	7 Sep 2019	After announcement 2 week
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	29 Sep 2019	20 Sep 2019	5 Oct 2019	After announcement 2 week
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	27 Oct 2019	20 Oct 2019	2 Nov 2019	After announcement 2 week
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	24 Nov 2019	20 Nov 2019	7 Dec 2019	After announcement 2 week
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	29 Dec 2019	20 Dec 2019	6 Jan 2020	After announcement 2 week

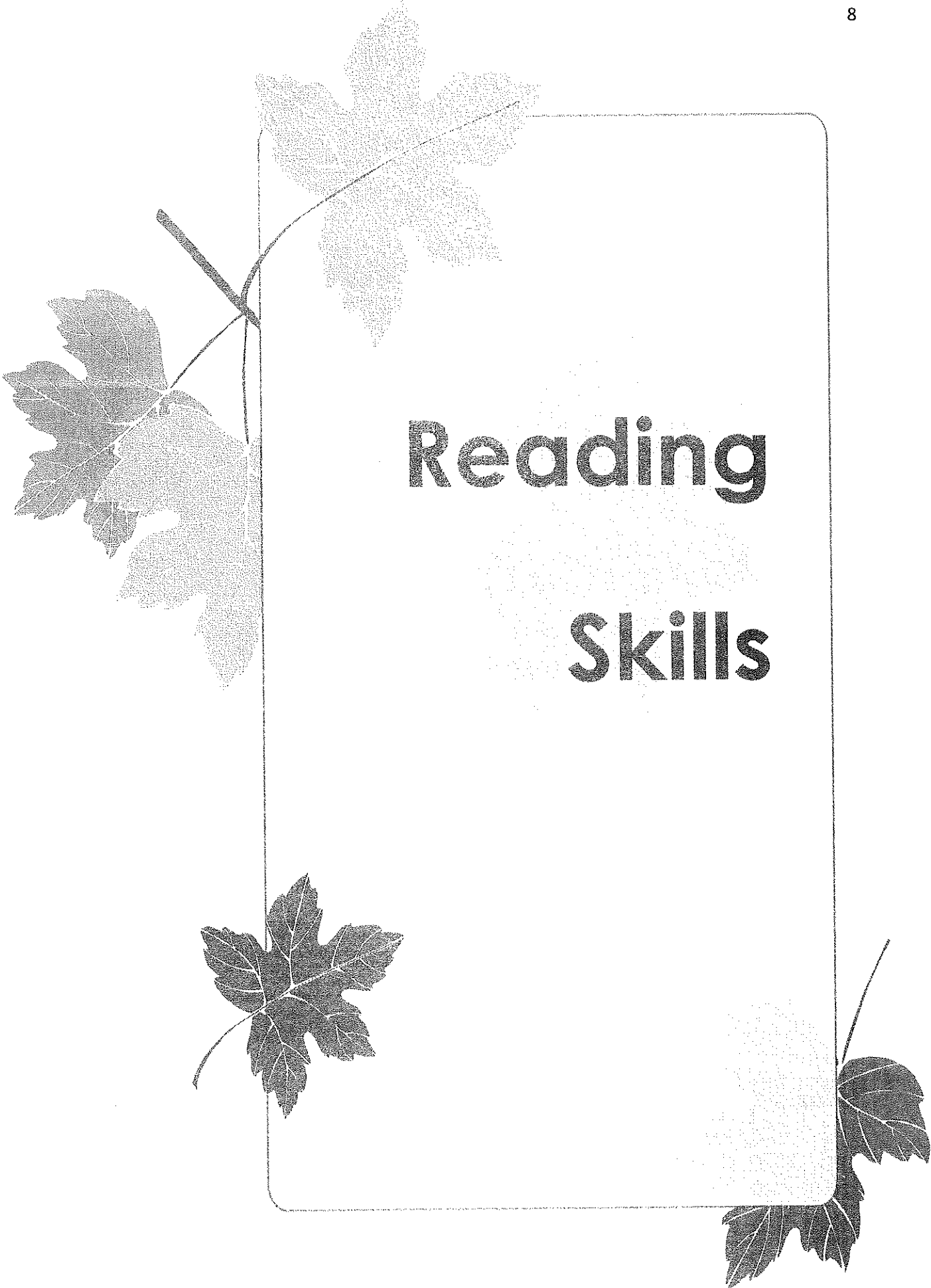
- Note**
1. Examination fees 1,500 ฿ (please do your payments by transferring into the account name "Language Institute Fund" account number 417-2-45959-8 Thai Military Bank Uthai branch)
 2. Payment due within the last application day
 3. Please show your identification cards (issued by government organization) towards staffs **before entering the examination room and inside the examination room**
 4. Use **black and blue pens only**
 5. Dress up appropriately

For more information at classroom building 4th floor, Room D400, Language Institute
Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University 79 Moo 1, Tambon Lamsai, Amphoe Wang Noi,
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province
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A decorative border of stylized leaves and branches surrounds the central text. The leaves are in various shades of gray and are positioned at the top, bottom, and sides of the page.

Reading Skills



Self-Assessment

The list below contains various reading comprehension strategies. Put an X in the space in front of the techniques you know and normally use when you read English texts.

- _____ skimming
- _____ scanning
- _____ using text organization
- _____ determining text purposes
- _____ using context clues
- _____ paraphrasing
- _____ summarizing
- _____ identifying the topic/topic sentence/main idea
- _____ using the title/headings/pictures
- _____ surveying the text
- _____ distinguishing facts and opinions
- _____ predicting the story
- _____ underlining key words or important ideas
- _____ using prefixes/suffixes
- _____ using a dictionary

- _____ rereading
- _____ decoding
- _____ reflecting ideas
- _____ translating
- _____ inferring
- _____ using background knowledge
- _____ visualizing
- _____ questioning
- _____ monitoring
- _____ evaluating
- _____ restating the text
- _____ demonstrating awareness

READING SKILLS

1. Skimming and scanning

Skimming is to look at the text quickly and find the general idea. Good readers usually start by skimming the book or reading passage to identify the main ideas. Focus on the introduction, the table of contents, chapter headings, and opening paragraphs. Also glance at the author's biography. Build on prior knowledge by looking for facts they already know. Read the text as quickly as you can. This way, you will be able to focus on the key ideas and critical details and skim over the material that does not pertain to your needs.

Scanning serves a different purpose. Sometimes you want to find specific information quickly. In this case, you don't read every sentence. Instead, you scan the material—you look quickly for the important words. To scan is to read quickly to find certain information. To do this, have a question in your mind. Focus on one or two key words from the question. Lock these words in your mind. Then run the finger down the page until the answer jumps out at you (Kirn, & Hartmann, 1997).

There are other useful reading strategies that help you have a general idea of the passage as follows (Blass, & Whalley, 2006):

Previewing. Previewing a reading by skimming helps you understand a difficult reading. Previewing a reading before you read it helps you read it faster and more efficiently. Look at the first sentences of paragraphs. Don't worry about reading individual words or understanding details at this point. Here are some tips for previewing a text. First, consider the title, and the headings that divide the chapter into section. The title often gives hints about the main idea, and the headings often tell you the supporting ideas. (Note: Titles and headings are

usually **bolded** or in the larger size than the rest of the type. Sometimes they are lettered or numbered.) Then skim the reading. Decide what kind of organizational style the writer uses (such as steps in a process or sequence; a list of points in chronological order or in order of importance; or one topic with facts or examples).

Using pictures and captions to preview. Photograph, diagrams, drawing, and other images help you to understand ideas in a reading. Authors use captions (headings and/or explanations underneath images) to give you additional information. If you look at images and their captions *before* you read, they can help you to predict what the reading is about. If you look at the pictures and captions can also help you understand new words. It's important to look at pictures and read their captions because instructors sometimes ask about that information on quizzes and exams.

Connecting with the topic. When you read, your brain actively links what you already know and what is new to you. You understand and learn new material by associating it with information that you already know. Connecting with the topic of a reading is a good way to get ready to read it. It helps you to stay focused while you read and to understand more of what you're reading. Connecting with the topic means thinking about what you already know about it, deciding what you want to learn about it, and predicting what it will be about. Follow these steps to connect with the topic:

1. Ask yourself questions about the topic. What do you already know about it? What don't you know?

2. Connect your own interests and needs with the reading. Is it related to anything you've read about, done, seen, or studied? Why might you need to know about this topic?
3. Make predictions about the reading even before you begin reading. What information might it include?

Here's an example:

Topic: Business Communication

Questions: What do I know about business? What do I know about communication? What do I know about business communication?

My Interests and Needs: I want to succeed on the job. At work, I will need to communicate well with people. I want to learn to communicate well.

Prediction: This chapter might tell me how to communicate in the business world. It may talk about oral and written communication. It may describe successful business communication and/or unsuccessful business communication. It may tell me stories about famous people who have been successful and how they communicate, what they like and don't like. There may be a contrast between business communication and personal communication.

(Source: Blass, & Whalley, 2006)

Why am I reading this? Think about your purpose—your reason—for reading a specific book, report, article, or memo. Why have you picked this document to read? You may be reading to:

- get facts
- get opinions

- be entertained
- confirm a belief
- get an overview on an issue
- learn new information
- review notes
- support a position

Next, think about how much information you need to get from this particular document. If you need specific facts, you can skim the material until you come to the information. Then you will have to read that portion of the text in depth. If you need general opinions or an overview, you can read much more quickly. When you read about a subject that you know well, your brain is familiar with the facts. As a result, you can move quickly through most of the text and slow down only when you come to new information.

2. Focusing on the words you know

When you read an article, ask yourself if you already have a good overview of what the article is about. If you do not, and you find that it contains lots of unfamiliar words and it appears to be difficult. Instead of worrying about the words that you do not know, focus on those you do know. Underline or use a highlighter to color all the words you know. This may allow you to understand the basic idea, even if you cannot get all the details. You may apply this technique in order to help you figure out main ideas in articles which seem particularly difficult at first glance (Barrett, & Datesman, 1992).

3. Guessing meaning from context

When you come across an unfamiliar word, you can often understand the meaning of a new word from the other words and information in the sentence or from nearby sentences. The other words that help you understand the new words are called context clues. The ability to figure out the meaning of words from context is a key skill. As students become more proficient at it, they become more efficient readers. Try to use context (the surrounding words and ideas) to figure out the meaning of the word. The context often gives you hints, or clues, about the general meaning of the unfamiliar word. Sometimes it is easy to guess the meaning of a new word from the context because there is a definition or synonym after a comma (,) or dash (--) or in parentheses. Sometimes examples after the phrases *such as*, *for example*, or *and other* help you to know something (but maybe not everything) about a new word.

EXAMPLES:

1. This company does business globally (internationally).
2. It's a highly successful enterprise—business—in our country.
3. We went overseas to places such as India, New Zealand, and Madagascar.

From example 1, *globally* means _____

From example 2, *enterprise* means _____

From example 3, *overseas* probably means _____

Below are seven types of context clues you can look for.

1) Definition or description:

An **astronaut** is a person who travels in a spacecraft into outer space.

Some spiders spin silk with tiny organs called **spinnerets**.

2) Appositive:

Forecasting tomorrow's or next week's weather is the job of **meteorologists**, scientists who study the weather.

3) Examples or illustrations:

Boa constrictors, pythons, and rattlesnakes are all **reptiles**.

Toads, frogs, and some birds are **predators** that hunt and eat spiders.

4) Contrast:

Steven was **loquacious**, but Susan said very little.

5) Synonym:

Young cats can make fun pets. For example, **kittens** are very playful.

6) Analogy:

An **exoskeleton** acts like a suit of armor to protect the spider.

7) Root words and affixes:

An advertisement for a position at the zoo said, "Persons with **arachnophobia** need not apply."

Practice:

Directions: Practice using context clues. Use context clues to guess the general meaning of each underlined word or phrase. (Do not use your dictionary.)

1) The Sahara Desert is a huge desert in Africa. It covers millions of square kilometers.

(huge = _____)

2) Kimonos are traditional clothes from Japan. Today most Japanese wear modern clothes. They wear kimonos for special holidays.

(traditional clothes = _____)

3) Forests, rivers, and petroleum are natural resources.

(resources = _____)

4) When I was a student I lived with my parents. Now I have my own apartment and a job. I am independent.

(independent = _____)

5) A special exhibit of Italian art opens at the National Museum this month. I want to see it.

(exhibit = _____)

(Adapted from: Ackert, & Nebel, 1997)

Practice:

Directions: Use the context clues to find the meaning of the underlined word or words in each sentence.

1) Some people are prompt in completing their part of a project, while others are slow.

- a. complete
- b. sudden
- c. without delay
- d. late

2) He distinguished between two types of cultures—monochronic and polychronic.

- a. made a difference
- b. gave a reason
- c. perceived
- d. explained

3) That is to say, all Americans are not punctual, and all Spanish are not relaxed about schedules.

- a. relaxed
- b. late
- c. casual
- d. on time

4) Respecting each other's different attitudes to time may reduce conflict.

- a. manage
- b. compulsive
- c. increase
- d. decrease

5) Perhaps most difficult is the fact that life requires both approaches to time—some tasks, like taking out the garbage, are predictable and can be approached in a monochronic way.

- a. finding a solution
- b. easy to solve
- c. able to tell in advance
- d. easy to do

6) Conflict happens when we try to apply a monochronic approach to a situation that demands polychronic time, or vice versa.

- a. the other way around
- b. in the same way
- c. in the old-fashioned way
- d. likewise

7) Timeshifting means constantly changing our rhythm, slowing or accelerating in order to feel in the present moment.

- a. interviewing
- b. speeding up
- c. overworking
- d. substituting

8) When someone knows that staying longer at work will bring him or her increased income, there is a very strong incentive to stay longer and longer.

- a. punishment
- b. long life
- c. income
- d. reward

9) Everything is bought in bulk; for example, a minimum of 15 cartons of milk or seven kilograms of eggs.

- a. in great quantity
- b. not many
- c. directly from the shop
- d. in good condition

10) We inherited it from our forefathers; it is one of the customs we must continue.

- a. life and experiences
- b. cultures and traditions
- c. concepts or ideas
- d. ancestors such as great-grandparents

4. Identifying the topic and main idea

A topic is the subject matter of a paragraph or a reading passage.

Textbooks often highlight topics in **bold** print. This helps students to skim a chapter—to find the main points quickly. It is possible to preview a reading for the main topics in just a few seconds (Hartmann, P, 1999). The topic is expressed in a word or phrase, never in a sentence. The easiest way to identify the topic is to ask yourself, “What or who is it about?” The answer will be the topic. The easiest way to identify the topic of a reading is to skim the contents before beginning to read (Dyer, & Bushell, 2004). The **topic** of a paragraph tells what the paragraph is about. For example, the topic of a paragraph might be:

Foods that are good for your health

How computers change our lifestyle

Ways that we can reduce crime rates

The **main idea** of a paragraph is the writer's attitude or opinion about the topic. The main idea is usually the most general idea. Being able to distinguish between the main idea and specific details is an important reading skill. Specific details support the main idea. When you look for the main idea, decide which ideas are specific and which are more general. For example, the main idea of a paragraph might be:

“Green tea has many health benefits.”

“French perfumes are expensive for a number of reasons.”

“My trip to Mexico was a disaster.”

A composition or reading passage has an introduction—usually the first paragraph—and a conclusion—the last paragraph. Often, one sentence in the

Introduction gives the main idea of the reading passage. This is the most important idea. It includes all of the smaller, more specific ideas of the passage. Frequently, the main idea appears again in the conclusion, in different words (Hartmann, 1999).

A **topic sentence** sets up one paragraph which is usually less than a page of text;

therefore, the **topic sentence** should be general, but not too general.

Too general: Sports are exciting.

Still too general: Watching a football game keeps me involved.

Much better: Watching the 1988 Super Bowl game between the Washington Redskins and the Denver Broncos kept me on the edge of my chair.

General guidelines for creating effective topic sentences:

1. A **topic sentence** should always be a complete sentence.
2. A **topic sentence** should not merely state a single fact.
3. A **topic sentence** should be a general statement but not too broad or too vague.

Location of the topic sentence in a paragraph

A **topic sentence** may come at the beginning, as the second sentence, at the end, or may be implied. In academic writing assignments, many instructors (but not all) seem to prefer that the topic sentence come at the beginning of the paragraph.

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Location of the topic sentence in a paragraph

A **topic sentence** may come at the beginning, as the second sentence, at the end, or may be implied. In academic writing assignments, many instructors (but not all) seem to prefer that the topic sentence come at the beginning of the paragraph.

Here is an example of a proper paragraph with supporting sentences:

I had a wonderful summer. First, I started sleeping in every day. I would then go swimming with my friends. I stayed up late watching TV a lot, and I went to camp for a week. I wished my summer would never end!

What is the topic sentence? (*Ask yourself what the paragraph is about.*)

"I had a wonderful summer" is the topic sentence. Everything else supports that idea. The final sentence is the concluding sentence. It sums up what the author wants to communicate in the paragraph. "I wished my summer would never end!"

Here is an example of a paragraph that has a sentence that doesn't quite fit in.

Try to find it!

Regardless of what some people may think, the desert is a beautiful place. The blossoming wildflowers in the spring are a joy to see. Spectacular sunsets delight the eye. Sometimes I go swimming. The occasional quail or roadrunner dart across the sandy roads. It is a unique experience.

What doesn't belong? **"Sometimes I go swimming"** has nothing whatsoever to do with the topic sentence that states that the desert is a beautiful place. Get rid of it!

Practice: TOPIC SENTENCE EXERCISE

Directions: Read each paragraph and select the sentence which best expresses the main idea.

1. Birds eat with their beaks. Different kinds of birds eat different foods. Some birds open their beaks and eat food from the air. Some birds have long beaks to cut holes in trees and dig out food. Some birds have strong hooks on their beaks so that they can tear their food. Birds have different kinds of beaks because they eat different foods.

The topic sentence of this paragraph is:

- (a) Birds eat with their beaks.
- (b) Birds have different kinds of beaks because they eat different foods.
- (c) Some birds open their beaks and eat food from the air .
- (d) Some birds have strong beaks to cut holes in trees and dig out food.

2. For many years people have wished they could fly through the air like birds.

Skydivers have found a way to fly without a machine. They jump from an airplane and fall at the rate of 120 miles an hour. The fall is so smooth that they don't feel like they're moving at all. When they pull the ripcord on their parachute they float the rest of the way to the ground.

The topic sentence of this paragraph is:

- (a) Skydivers have found a way to fly without a machine.
- (b) The fall is so smooth that they don't feel like they're moving at all.
- (c) For many years people have wished they could fly through the air like birds.
- (d) They jump from an airplane and fall at the rate of 120 miles an hour.

3. Wilma Rudolph was very sick when she was four. She could not move her left leg.

Her mother rubbed her leg for a long time every night. When Wilma was six she would hop a little. Wilma worked hard to learn to walk and run. When she went to high school she ran on the girls' track team and won. Then she ran track in college. Wilma was so good that she went to the Olympics and won two gold medals. The little girl who could not walk grew up to be a winner through hard work.

The topic sentence of this paragraph is:

- (a) She could not move her left leg.
- (b) Wilma Rudolph was very sick when she was four.
- (c) Then she ran track in college.
- (d) The little girl who could not walk grew up to be a winner through hard work.

4. Today, boys try to prove they are men in many different ways. Long ago, it was not

hard for some boys to know they had become men. American Indians had ceremonies and tests for boys to prove they were men. In one tribe, boys were given drugs which made them see visions of the gods. Having a vision was the first step toward being a man. In another tribe, boys had to prove that they could stand pain. They had to lie still on ground covered with ants and let the ants bite them again and

again. When the Indian boys had been through these ceremonies and tests, they knew they were men.

The topic sentence of this paragraph is:

- (a) Today, boys try to prove they are men in many different ways.
- (b) In another tribe, boys had to prove that they could stand pain.
- (c) They had to lie still on ground covered with ants and let the ants bite them again and again.
- (d) When the Indian boys had been through the ceremonies and tests, they knew they were men.

5. Dinosaurs, sabre-tooth tigers, and other prehistoric animals lived long before people knew how to write. How do we know about these animals if people couldn't write books about them? Fossils give us clues. Fossils are footprints and leaves pressed into rock, bones, teeth, and even whole animals which have been preserved in ice or tar. Scientists have put fossil clues together to discover the size, weight, habits, and descriptions of early animals.

The topic sentence of this paragraph is:

- (a) Dinosaurs, sabre-tooth tigers, and other prehistoric animals lived long before people knew how to write.
- (b) Fossils give us clues.
- (c) Fossils are footprints and leaves...
- (d) How do we know about these animals if people couldn't write about them?

6. When we think of communication, we often think of radio or television.

Communication also may be simple sounds and movements made by animals and humans. You communicate by writing, drawing, speaking, smiling, laughing, or frowning. You communicate by waving your hand or by a look on your face.

Communication is simply telling or showing someone your ideas and feelings.

The topic sentence of this paragraph is:

- (a) When we think of communication, we often think of radio and television.
- (b) Communication is simply telling or showing someone your ideas and feelings.
- (c) Communication also may be simple sounds and movements.
- (d) You communicate by waving your hands or by the look on your face

7. Astronauts who travel to the moon have to wear special space suits to protect them from extreme heat and cold. Days and nights last for two weeks on the moon.

The two-week-long days have temperatures of 212 degrees. The two-week-long nights have temperatures of 270 degrees below zero.

The topic sentence of this paragraph is:

- (a) Temperatures on the moon reach 212 degrees during the days.
- (b) Astronauts must wear special space suits to the moon to protect them from extreme heat and cold.
- (c) Days and nights last for two weeks on the moon.
- (d) Temperatures on the moon are as low as 270 degrees below zero during the nights.

8. All insects have six legs and a body. The head, thorax, and abdomen are the three parts of the body. An insect does not have any bones. It has a thick coat or shell. It can't grow larger until it loses its shell and grows a bigger one. Even though there are many different sizes, shapes, and colors of insects, they all have basically the same body.

The topic sentence of this paragraph is:

- (a) An insect does not have any bones.
- (b) Insects come in many different sizes, shapes, and colors.
- (c) Insects all have basically the same body.
- (d) All insects have six legs and a body.

9. Animals that give milk to their young are called mammals. Mammals that carry their babies in their pouches are marsupials. Even though there are not many marsupials in the world, there are many different kinds of marsupials. Some look like cats, some look like mice, and others look like monkeys. Some marsupials are meat-eating while others eat grass and plants. Perhaps the most well-known marsupial is the kangaroo. All marsupials are alike in one way: they all carry their babies in a pouch.

The topic sentence of this paragraph is:

- (a) There are many different kinds of marsupials.
- (b) The most well-known marsupial is the kangaroo.
- (c) Animals that give milk to their young are called mammals.
- (d) All marsupials carry their babies in their pouch.

Practice:

Directions: Read passages 1 through 3 and identify the topic and the main idea.

Passage 1

Traveling is something that most people enjoy, though the way people travel differs greatly. Some people like to (or have to) travel on a shoestring, finding hotels, restaurants, and means of transportation that are inexpensive. Other people like (or can afford) the luxurious route in which they stay in the finest hotels, travel in first class, and eat delicious food along the way. Still others like to travel alone and explore things on their own, while others enjoy traveling with a tour group and sharing adventures with others. What kind of traveler are you?

Topic: _____

Main Idea: _____

Passage 2

To get a driver's license in California, you have to take a four- part test. The first part of the test is a written examination with questions about the rules of the road. Another part of the exam tests your knowledge of road signs. To get a

license, you also have to pass a vision test, but luckily you can wear glasses when you take this test. The last part of the test is the actual driving test. That's when you drive on the road and try not to make any mistakes.

Topic: _____

Main Idea: _____

Passage 3

Be sure to do your homework if you're buying a pre-owned car. Pre-owned cars are cheaper than new cars, but they might come with unknown problems. It's best to look online and elsewhere to read as much as you can to learn about the car and determine the value of the car. Also, you should have a mechanic test it before you might want to get a warranty on it. But if you buy from a private owner, make sure that they have all of the paperwork showing regular maintenance throughout their ownership.

Topic: _____

Main Idea: _____

5. Making inferences

An inference is something you understand from a reading, but the writer does not state directly. This means sometimes writers don't state something directly. Readers have to infer (guess or figure out) the meaning. When you infer something, you make a guess or draw a conclusion based on something that the writers *do* state. So when you infer something or meaning, there may be more than one correct answer. Inferences are often not clear-cut because they are not stated directly in the reading. It's important to remember that an inference is always based on something that is stated in the text. A fact is information that can be verified, or shown to be true. An inference is a logical conclusion based on factual information. In other words, an inference is an interpretation of a fact.

EXAMPLE 1:

You read: The company certainly now realizes its mistakes. It probably wishes that it had asked for the opinion of some Arabic speakers.

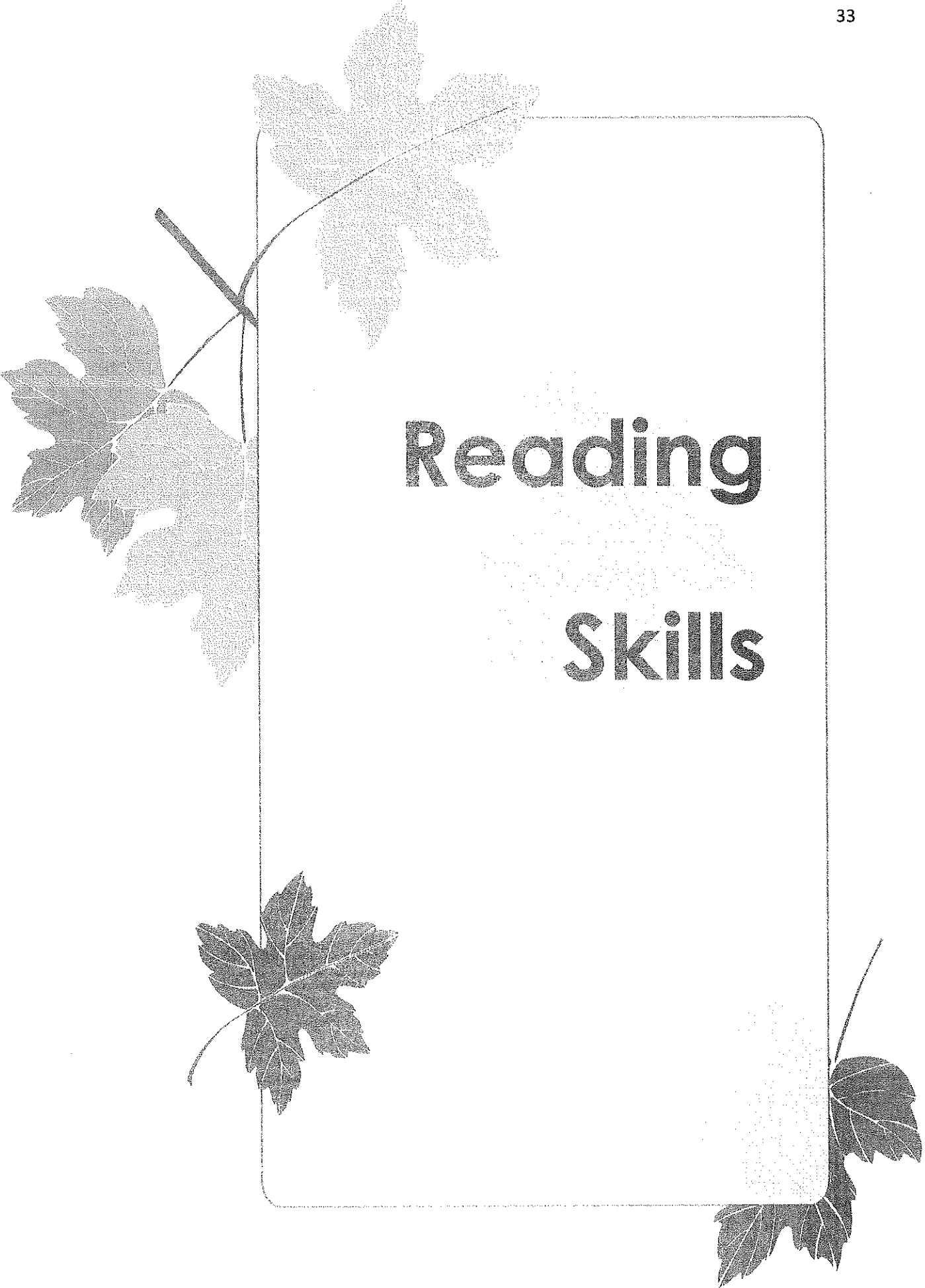
You infer: **The company didn't ask for the opinion of Arabic speakers.**

EXAMPLE 2:

You read: Everyone in the class failed the test.

You infer: **The test was very difficult.**

(Sources: Hartmann, 1999, & Sherman, Sloan, Tanaka, & Velasco, 2006)

A decorative border surrounds the central text. It features a thin vertical line on the left and a thin horizontal line at the bottom. Stylized leaves and a branch are integrated into the design: a large leaf is on the left side, a branch with leaves is at the top left, a single leaf is at the bottom left, and a cluster of leaves is at the bottom right.

Reading Skills

Five factors that affect your reading comprehension:

1. Grammar of academic language
2. Academic vocabulary
3. World knowledge
4. Test-taking techniques and questions that are typical to this particular test
5. Time of the test

Most importantly, you need to practice doing the real test to find out whether you can finish the test in time, and how to apply the reading strategies you have learned so that you could understand every theme of the test.

Reading Comprehension Question Types

1. Common Questions for Main Idea/Topics/Titles

Main idea questions ask you to identify the "primary purpose" or "main point" of the passage.

- ☐ Which of the following most accurately states the main idea of the passage?
- ☐ The primary purpose of the passage is to
- ☐ The passage is primarily concerned with which of the following?
- ☐ The author of this passage is primarily concerned with
- ☐ The main point made by the passage is that

2. Common Questions for Supporting Idea (Positive & Negative Facts)

Supporting idea questions are often prefaced by "according to the passage" or "the passage states that". Most of the questions that fit into this category could be called "find the fact" as they rely on your ability to find a specific piece of information.

- ☐ The passage states that x occurs because
- ☐ According to the passage, which of the following is true of x?
- ☐ The passage mentions each of the following EXCEPT
- ☐ According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

3. Common Questions for Word in Context

- ☐ The phrase "..." (line...) means almost the same as.....
- ☐ The word "..." (line...) can be replaced by
- ☐ The phrase "..." (line...) refers to

4. Common Questions for Referents

- ☐ The word "..." (line...) refers to
- ☐ "..." (line...) refers to

5. Common Questions for Inference

Inference questions are often prefaced by "the passage implies" or "the author implies", where "suggests" is sometimes substituted.

- ☐ The passage implies that
- ☐ It can be inferred from the passage that
- ☐ We can conclude that
- ☐ Which of the following CANNOT be inferred from the passage?

6. Common Questions for the Author's purpose

- ☐ What is the main purpose of this passage?
- ☐ The writer's main purpose in this passage is to

7. Common Questions for Tone (The author's attitudes/feelings)

Tone questions test your ability to recognize an attitude or disposition of the author.

- ☐ The attitude of the author of the passage toward *x* is best described as one of
- ☐ The tone of the author is best described as

Reading Skills

1. Skimming

Skimming is used to quickly identify the most important ideas of a text. Skimming means moving your eyes quickly down the page and focusing on any titles, headings, sub-headings, and text in bold. To determine what is most important:

1. Read the title, the headings, the lead paragraph, and the summary paragraphs.
2. Look for any hints given by the author: underlining, bolding, italics, subheadings, section breaks, and numerical lists.

2. Scanning

Scanning involves moving your eyes quickly down the page, seeking specific words and phrases. When reading to locate specific information, scanning is an effective strategy, particularly on standardized tests.

Look for any hints given by the author: underlining, bolding, italics, subheadings, and section breaks.

Practice skimming and scanning

Exercise 1: Match the headline with its summary.

Headline

- _____ 1. Decision on inter-province bus fare hike deferred to September
- _____ 2. Strong 5.9-magnitude quake jolts Indonesia's Lombok
- _____ 3. 'Jet-set monk' given 114-year jail sentence
- _____ 4. Actor accused in bitcoin investment scam

5. Mu Pa citizenship approval explained

Summary

- a. Wiraphon Sukphon, known as Luang Pu Nenkham while he was a monk, was on Thursday sentenced to 114 years in prison for fraud, money laundering and violating the Computer Crimes Act.
- b. The Interior Ministry on Thursday clarified the reasons why three Mu Pa footballers and their assistant coach were granted Thai citizenship.
- c. The Transport Ministry will make a decision on whether to increase inter-province bus fares in September, an assistant to the transport minister said on Thursday.
- d. A once-popular actor has been charged with gulling foreigners into transferring him more than 5,500 bitcoins as an investment.
- e. Mataram, Indonesia - A strong aftershock struck Indonesia's Lombok on Thursday, causing panic among evacuees sheltering after a devastating earthquake killed more than 160 on the holiday island four days earlier.

3. Finding the topic and topic sentence

A topic of a passage answers the question, "Who or what is the reading about?" The topic is the word or phrase that tells what the reading is about. The topic is a word or phrase repeated through the paragraph.

A good academic paragraph contains a topic sentence that is composed of a topic and a controlling idea. A controlling idea is the aspect or the main focus that the writer wants us to know about that topic. Here are examples of controlling ideas: **advantages or benefits** (good points), **disadvantages** (bad points), **stages or steps** for doing something, **causes/effects** of something, **comparison/similarities/differences** between A and B, **history** of something.

The topic sentence is a complete sentence. It can be at the beginning, middle, or at the end of the passage. Sometimes it is not easy to find the topic sentence in any sentence of the passage since it is not directly stated, or it is an implied main idea.

Practice finding the main idea.

Read the following passages and then underline the main idea.

Passage 1

To gain a better idea of what *social structure* is, think of college football. You probably know the various positions on the team: center, guards, tackles, ends, quarterback, running backs, and the like. Each is a *status*; that is, each is a social position. For each of these statuses, there is a *role*; that is, each of these positions has certain expectations attached to it. The center is expected to snap the ball, the quarterback to pass it, the guards to block, the tackles to tackle or block, the ends to receive passes, and so on. Those role expectations guide each player's actions; that is, the players try to do what their particular role requires.

Passage 2

Many foods and beverages are produced with the help of microbial fermentation. Lactic acid bacteria are used in the production of acidophilus milk, yogurt, pickles, olives, and sauerkraut. Several types of bacteria are used to produce cheese. Bacteria are involved in making fermented meats such as salami and in the production of vinegar, soy sauce, chocolate, and certain B vitamins (B12 and riboflavin). Bacteria are also used in the production of citric acid, a compound added to candy and to most soft drinks.

Passage 3

If the person is extremely important, you had better be there early just in case he or she is able to see you ahead of schedule. As the individual's status decreases, it is less important for you to be on time. Students, for example, must be on time for conferences with teachers, but it is more important to be on time for deans and still more important to be on time for the president of the college. Teachers, on the other hand, may be late for conferences with students but not for conferences with deans or the president. Deans, in turn, may be late for teachers but not for the president. Business organizations and other hierarchies have similar rules.

Passage 4

One of the most important things to realize about the restaurant industry is that you can't do it alone. Each person in your operation has to work together for you to be successful. The most important ingredient in managing people is to respect them. Many words can be used to describe a manager (coach, supervisor, boss, mentor), but whatever term is used, you have to be in the game to be effective. Managing a kitchen is like coaching a football team—everyone must work together to be effective. The difference between a football team and a kitchen is that chefs/managers cannot supervise from the sidelines; they have to be in the game. One of my favorite examples of excellent people management skills is that of the general manager of a hotel who had the ware-washing team report directly to him. When asked why, he indicated that they are the people who know what is being thrown in the garbage, they are the people who know what the customers are not eating, and they are the people most responsible for the sanitation and safety of an operation. There are many components to managing people—training, evaluating, nurturing, delegating, and so on—but the most important is respect.

Select the best statement of the main idea of the passage.

- a. Managing a kitchen is like coaching a football team.
- b. To be successful a restaurant manager must develop a team in which respect is the key ingredient.
- c. The people with the least-skilled jobs often know what the customers like and don't like.
- d. One hotel manager had the ware-washing team report directly to him.

Employability traits are those skills that focus on attitude, passion, initiative, dedication, sense of urgency, and dependability. These traits are not always traits that can be taught, but a good chef can demonstrate them by example. Most of the employers with job opportunities for students consider these skills to be more important than technical skills. The belief is that if you have strong employability traits, your technical skills will be strong.

Select the best statement of the main idea of the passage.

- a. Attitude is an important employability trait.
- b. Employability traits are often more important than technical skills.
- c. A good chef can teach by example.
- d. Employers like to employ students.

4. Using vocabulary strategies

4.1 Guessing words in context

4.1.1. Definition/explanation clues

Generally, the meaning of a scientific word is given immediately after that word with **punctuation marks** such as **dash, comma, and parentheses** or sometimes after the word **“or”** and with the verbs—**verb to be, mean (s), refer (s) to, be known as, be defined as, be called** etc. Sometimes the explanation of the unknown word is given after the words: **in other words, that is, i.e.**

For example: What does the word “global literacy” in the following sentence mean?

1. Thai learners should have **global literacy**. **That is**, they must know English, be able to use the Internet, and understand cultures of other countries to be qualified as world citizens.
2. ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) is a trade bloc agreement by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations supporting local manufacturing in all ASEAN countries.
3. DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, **means** the hereditary material in humans and almost all other organisms. Nearly every cell in a person's body has the same DNA.

4.1.2. Restatement/synonym clues

Sometimes we can guess the meaning of unknown words from **restatement—using other words to mean the same thing and synonym**—a word or phrase that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word or phrase in the same language. The examples are given below.

2.1 Restatement

1. One could almost summarize the book in a **paraphrase**, rewriting the main points in your own words.
2. Rainfall across northern, central and northeastern Thailand in April is **sporadic**. It occasionally rains there during summer.

2.2 Synonym

Some expressions used to express similarities such as **similarly, likewise, in the same way, in the same token, like**, etc.

1. The second speaker's comments were **irrelevant** to the topic. Similarly, what the third speaker said did not relate to the rest of the discussion.
2. Relief teams spread to remote areas and sifted through the **rubble** to rescue people trapped under the pieces of the stones and bricks.
3. Over 200 people were killed and 11,500 others injured in the **devastating** 7-magnitude earthquake in southwest China, which caused a lot of damage and destruction.

4.1.3. Contrast/antonym clues

1. If I wear red shirts, my mom will be happy, but my dad will be **discontented**. (means not happy)

2. I didn't want to fight him, but he **provoked** me by insulting my family and I lost control. (means causing me to fight)

4.1.4. General/Inference clues

Sometimes you can guess the meaning of unknown words from your own experience or by **inferring** the meaning from the sense of that sentence.

1. Alice finally threw the **withering** roses away when a dead petal fell into her cereal bowl.

(It can be inferred from the fact that a dead petal fell because **withering** roses are **dry** or **decaying**.)

2. It is difficult to **sustain** a smile when your whole world is falling apart. (This means keep doing something.)

4.2 Guessing words form word structures: prefixes, roots, and suffixes

Prefixes are word parts that are attached at the beginning of a base or root word. Prefixes have meanings, and they add their meanings to the meaning of the root word.

1. **un-** unhappy, unsafe, undo, unwrap, unbutton
2. **non-** nonstop, nonfiction, nondrinker, nonfat, nonverbal
3. **dis-** disagreement, dissimilar, dislike, disable, disobey
4. **in-** incorrect, indirect, inactive, injustice, inhuman also appears as il-, im-, ir-, as in illegal, immortal, impossible, irresponsible
5. **in- in, into** inhale, include, income, ingredient
6. **e-, ex- out, away** exhale, exit, expire, exception, expel
7. **pro- forward, forth** progress, proceed, project, protrude
8. **re- back return,** react, refund, recede, retreat
9. **sub- below, under** subway, submarine, subcommittee, subdue
10. **super- over, above** supervise, superhighway, superior, supreme
11. **inter- between** interrupt, Internet, interfere, interject
12. **tele- far,** distant telephone, television, telemarketing
13. **circum- around** circumference, circumstance, circumnavigate 10. **trans-** across, through transfer, translate, transparent, transfusion

Root

Roots are fun, and they can give you the power to unlock and remember hundreds—or even thousands—of words! Roots are the base word that prefixes and suffixes are added to. Once you know the meaning of a root word, you have the key that opens up a whole set of English words that comes from it.

1. **aud hear** audible, auditorium, audience, audio-visual
2. **auto self** automobile, autograph, autonomy, autocrat
3. **bio life**, living biology, biography, biopsy, bionic
4. **cred belief**, faith credit, incredible, credentials, credulous
5. **dict say, speak, tell** dictionary, dictate, indicate, predict
6. **ject toss, throw** reject, eject, dejected, projectile
7. **manu hand, make, do** manufacture, manual, manicure, manuscript
8. **mit, miss send, put** remit, transmit, emission, mission
9. **pel, puls push, drive** repel, compel, expulsion, propeller
10. **port carry** portable, import, export, deport, support
11. **spec, spi see, look** inspect, spectacle, despise, circumspect
12. **tract pull, draw** attract, contract, tractor, traction,
13. **ven, vene, vent come** prevent, event, convene, intervention
14. **vert turn, twist** convert, controversial, introvert, extrovert

Suffixes

A suffix is a word part that is added at the end of a base (root) word. In the dictionary, when suffixes appear as entry words, they have a dash at the front (-ity, -ism, and -tude). The dash reminds you that something comes before them.

1. Suffixes that indicate nouns

These mean **state of, condition of, or quality of** (what the base word indicates):

Suffix Example **-ance, -ence** reliance (rely), dependence (depend) **-dom** freedom (free) **-hood** adulthood (adult) **-ity, -y** maturity (mature), honesty (honest) **-ive** relative (relate) **-ment** retirement (retire) **-ness** kindness (kind) **-ship** friendship (friend) **-tion, -sion, -ion** isolation (isolate), suspension (suspend) **-tude** solitude (solitary)

These mean a person who (does what the root indicates): **-er, -or** reader (read), inventor (invent) **-ist** soloist (solo)

2. Suffixes that indicate verbs and mean to make (what the base word indicates)

Suffix Example **-ate** automate (automatic) **-ify** liquefy (liquid) **-ize** socialize (social) **-en** cheapen (cheap)

3. **Suffixes that indicate adjectives** These suffixes mean full of (what the base word indicates):

Suffix Example **-ful** colorful (color) **-ous, -ious** joyous (joy) **-ate** fortune (fortune) **-y** roomy (room)

These suffixes mean **relating to or pertaining to** (what the base word indicates):

Suffix Example **-al** musical (music) **-ic** comic (comedy) **-ish** childish (child) **-ive** corrective (correct)

-able, -ible able to be or do (whatever the root says) reasonable (reason); sensible (sense) **-less without** homeless (home)

4. Other helpful suffixes

-ly, -ily like, in the manner of friendly (friend), **sloppily** (sloppy) (creates an adverb) **-ology** study or science (of whatever the root says) biology, psychology **-ism philosophy or belief in** (whatever the root says) terrorism, communism

See more exercises at the website: highered.mheducation.com/sites/dl/free/0073123587/380570/1_Word.pdf

Exercise

1. The detective **inspected** the crime scene. a. looked at or examined closely b. photographed in detail c. wrote up reports about
2. For her **audition**, she sang a song she wrote herself. a. a trial performance at which judges see a person's work
b. a trial performance at which judges praise a person's work
c. a trial performance at which judges hear a person's work
3. When his visa expired, he was **deported**. a. forced to leave a country b. invited to remain in the country
c. required to hand deliver proof of citizenship
4. She tried to look cheerful even though she felt **dejected**. a. spoken about in an unkind way
b. downcast; in low spirits c. viewed as believable
5. The king prepared a **missive**. a. letter or written message to be sent to someone b. a manuscript for a play
c. a public announcement to the people
6. The stranger at the door showed us his **credentials**. a. packages and letters addressed to him by mistake
b. proof that we could believe he was who he said he was c. sales materials and samples

5. Analyzing the text

Recognizing patterns of organization of the text is important. The four most common patterns of organization writers in English use to present information are as follows:

5.1 listing

5.2 sequence (time order)

5.3 cause and effect

5.4 compare and contrast

6. Making inferences

An inference is an educated guess based on information the author gives you. To make good inferences when you are reading, you need to combine the clues in the reading with the information you already know from your own life.

7. Understanding the author's purpose and tone

Some of the most common purposes for writing are **to inform, to entertain, to report, to compare/contrast, to criticize, and to persuade.**

Tone is the general feeling or attitude expressed in a piece of writing. Some of the most common tones for writing are **bitter, critical, humorous, nostalgic, optimistic, pessimistic, cheerful, uncertain, angry, depressing, lighthearted, happy or confused.**

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

Passage 1

Several writers in ancient times wrote lists of what they thought were the most amazing structures ever built by man. Herodotus, a Greek historian, compiled a list in the 400's B.C. Callimachus of Cyrene in North Africa and Philo of Byzantium, both in the 200's B. C. also made up lists. The usual number of structures on the list was 7. This number must have had some special meaning for the ancient peoples. Most of the wonders were Greek. Usually the lists agreed in all but one name. A matter of interest is that not all the wonders existed at one time.

The only one of the original seven wonders which still survives is the *Ancient Pyramids at Giza*. Giza is in Egypt north of Cairo on the west bank of the Nile River. Three pyramids were built between 2500 and 2700 B.C. They were built to be tombs for rulers of Egypt. The largest pyramid is that of Khufu. It covers 13 acres. It was the tallest building in the world until the 1900s. The sloping walls of the pyramids began as steps leading up to the top to bring large blocks of stone by means of rollers. Later, the steps were filled in. Inside the pyramids were lots of small rooms and corridors made to stop thieves from stealing the wonderful treasures buried with the rulers. However, most of these treasures were stolen in the few hundred years after the pyramids were completed.

According to stories, in 600 B.C., King Nebuchadnezzar II of Babylon built a beautiful hanging garden as high as 75 feet in the air on his palace near the Euphrates River. He wanted his wife to feel less lonely for her home in Persia. It was built on a large stone platform on stone columns. Builders must have devised a system of irrigation to bring water up from below using pumps and other pieces of machinery. This wonder is officially called the *Hanging Gardens of Babylon*.

Zeus of Olympia was a huge statue of Zeus, the king of the gods, which stood in the temple in Olympia in Greece. It was 40 feet tall and almost reached the top of the temple. It was sculpted by Phidias around 450 B. C. and remained in Olympia for eight centuries until Christians asked for it to be removed. It was taken to Constantinople where it was later destroyed in a fire.

The *Temple of Artemis at Ephesus* was really two temples built on the same site, one built in the 500's B.C., and the second in the 300's B.C., after the first was destroyed by fire. Ephesus was an important Greek port city on the west coast of modern-day Turkey. The temple contained 127 60-foot marble columns and a huge statue of the goddess Artemis.

The *Mausoleum at Halicarnassus* was a tomb built by the wife of Mausolus, king of a country in Asia Minor (now Turkey). He died in 353 B.C. It was a building made up of three layers of white marble for a total of 135 feet. The tomb itself was on the roof of the building along with a 20-foot high sculpture of a four-horse chariot. The structure was mostly destroyed in an earthquake in the 1200's.

The *Colossus of Rhodes* was a giant bronze statue of the sun god Helios. It was 100 feet high, the tallest in the world, and stood in the harbor of Rhodes, an island in the Aegean Sea near Greece. It was finished by Chares, a sculptor, around 280 B.C. and destroyed by an earthquake about 60 years later.

The *Lighthouse at Alexandria* was completed in 270 B.C. during the reign of Ptolemy II. The lighthouse stood on the island of Pharos in the harbor of Alexandria at the mouth of the Nile River in Egypt. It is estimated that it was 380 feet tall and was constructed of three tiers with a 16-foot statue (of Ptolemy or Alexander) at the top. It was destroyed by an earthquake about 700-1000 years later.

1. Which of the following had the Hanging Gardens of Babylon built?
 1. Phidias
 2. Ptolemy II
 3. Nebuchadnezzar II
 4. Chares
2. Near which of the following rivers are the Pyramids of Giza located?
 1. Volga
 2. Nile
 3. Danube
 4. Rhone
3. Which of the following describes the Colossus of Rhodes?
 1. A statue
 2. A bridge
 3. A temple
 4. A mountain
4. On which of the following islands was the Lighthouse of Alexandria located?
 1. Rhodes
 2. Crete
 3. Sicily
 4. Pharos
5. In which of the following places was the Temple of Artemis located?
 1. Ephesus
 2. Pharos
 3. Babylon
 4. Giza
6. Which of the following sculpted the statue of Zeus at Olympia?
 1. Phidias
 2. Chares
 3. Ptolemy
 4. Herodotus

Passage 2

Buddhism is the fifth largest religion in the world, with over 376 million followers as of 2012. It is also the third oldest religion which is still practiced widely. It was founded by Siddhartha Gautama in the 5th century BC, in modern-day India.

The founding lore of Buddhism states that Siddhartha Gautama, a rich Indian warrior-prince, left behind his life of wealth and pleasure and went to seek wisdom. Through meditation and asceticism or a lifestyle which renounces comfort he achieved enlightenment, he became the Buddha, which means 'awakened one.' The Buddha then became a wandering teacher until his death, spreading what he had learned, and ultimately achieving Nirvana.

Buddhism is split into three sects, Mahayana, Theravada, and Vajrayana. All three coexisted peacefully through all of history. Most sects believe in very similar core concepts, but have slightly different ways of approaching them.

Theravada was the first sect, and traces its roots back to the Buddha. Today it is most prevalent in South Asia.

Buddhism grew slowly in India. In 261 BC it was adopted by Aśoka, the Emperor of Maurya, which was a huge empire spanning nearly all of present-day India. The emperor had just conquered a region with a lot of violence and bloodshed, and felt very guilty about it. He built many famous works to advance the religion, and sent people all over the known world to convert people. These Buddhist preachers made it as far as Greece.

After Aśoka's death, one of his generals took charge, and as he was Hindu and very orthodox, he persecuted Buddhists, destroying hundreds of monasteries and killed monks. However, this view is disputed. At this point many Buddhists in India left.

Between the 1st and 10th centuries AD, Buddhism spread to China, Korea, Japan, Vietnam, Khmer, Tibet and present-day Indonesia. At the same time, it started to disappear from India, where it had coexisted with Hinduism. Buddhism grew and evolved in Asia, and new ideas, like Zen, or a practice of self-control and meditation influenced by Taoism, developed. At this point the Mahayana sect arose, as well.

Around the 5th century, another sect, Vajrayana, developed in this time. This became particularly popular in Tibet, where Buddhism was established as the official state religion in the 8th century.

South-East Asia became one of the key areas for Buddhism, and was the scene of a Buddhist renaissance of sorts in the 11th century, during which thousands of new temples were built and new people converted. The center of the Buddhist world gradually moved away from India, as Hinduism and Islam grew to dominance there, and moved to eastern Asia. Through the centuries, it remained important in Asia, and was only recently 'discovered' in the West.

Buddhism was not well-known in the West for most of history. Only rumors and misconceptions reached Europe, as only Buddhists who made direct contact with Europe were warriors among the conquering Mongols. It wasn't until the 1800s, when Japan opened its borders at America's urging, that Buddhism became known. In 1959, an uprising in Tibet resulted in a harsh crackdown from China, which rules over Tibet. This caused thousands of Buddhists to leave and escape all over the world, taking their religion with them into America and Europe.

1. Which of the following defines asceticism?
 1. A lifestyle which renounces comfort
 2. A Buddhist sect
 3. A Western response to Buddhism
 4. A practice of self-control which spread in Japan
2. Which of the following is the meaning of 'Buddha'?
 1. Teacher
 2. Lord
 3. Awakened one
 4. Pious one
3. How many sects does Buddhism have?
 1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four

4. Which of the following defines Zen?
 1. A lifestyle which renounces comfort
 2. A Buddhist sect
 3. A Western response to Buddhism
 4. A practice of self-control which spread in Japan
5. Which of the following areas became important for Buddhism in the 11th century?
 1. India
 2. Persia
 3. South-East Asia
 4. Siberia
6. In which of the following defines centuries did Buddhism become known to the West?
 1. The 1200s
 2. The 1400s
 3. The 1600s
 4. The 1800s

http://www.softschools.com/language_arts/reading_comprehension/social_studies/259/history_of_buddhism

Passage 3

White or transparent plastic bottles littering the green forest, the beach or urban walkways, have become a common sight wherever one goes in Thailand. It takes only a few minutes to consume a bottle of drinking water, but it takes hundreds of years for the bottle to disintegrate.

The Boon Rawd Co.Ltd., which produced Singha, has begun to package its water products in plastic bottles. It will be able to turn out 14,000 plastic bottles an hour, while North Star, which produces Polaris, has five machines capable of producing 20,000 plastic bottles an hour. If we count all the factories which produce drinking water in plastic bottles, it is clear that the plastic bottle garbage we produce annually numbers thousands of tonnes.

Although the plastic bottles may be compatible with the need of consumers, they go against the social trend of environmental conservation. Consequently, manufacturers of drinking water should also be concerned about the environmental impact of plastic bottles and should take some responsibility by buying the plastic bottles back for reuse or recycling.

1. The appropriate title of this passage should be _____.
 1. Plastic Bottle Manufacturers
 2. Great Demand for Drinking Water
 3. Growing Mountains of Plastic Waste
 4. Plastic Bottle Conservation
2. The main purpose of this passage is _____.
 1. to compare total number s of plastic bottles produced by large manufacturers
 2. to show concern about environments being spoiled by plastic bottles
 3. to predict the future of drinking water products in Thailand
 4. to discredit plastic containers manufacturers

3. The word 'disintegrate' (line 4) means _____.
1. put out of positions
 2. move from place to place
 3. send away for service
 4. break up into small pieces
4. The writer of this passage may agree with the following statements EXCEPT _____.
1. Plastic manufacturers should increase their products to meet consumers' needs.
 2. Plastic containers have destroyed some natural tourist attractions.
 3. Thousands of plastic bottles are produced every year.
 4. Each plastic bottle should be bought back for recycling.
5. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
1. manufacturers should stop producing plastic containers as soon as possible
 2. the situation of plastic production in Thailand is no longer critical
 3. Thai society is still unable to handle the plastic garbage it has created
 4. plastic bottles are more popular than glass bottles because they are easier to reuse

Passage 4

Do you find yourself dizzy, head aching, coughing and sneezing for no reason, with stinging red-eyes and permanent flu-like symptoms? You may be suffering from "Sick Building Syndrome" – whose design, and furnishings, actually increase and trap air pollutants, leaving workers and residents unhealthy, stressed-out and permanently tired through breathing oxygen depleted air.

Even the floor can pollute the air you breathe. An office block in Washington D.C. installed a new carpet. Within months 20 employees were so ill, they had to quit their jobs and other workers threatened industrial action unless the carpet was removed. The employer eventually agreed, but was publicly embarrassed – the office building belonged to the government's Environmental Protection Agency!

The E.P.A. (Environmental Protection Agency) estimates that 30% of new and remodeled commercial buildings are "sick", and that 20% of U.S. white-collar worker suffer symptoms related to poor air quality. The most disturbing fact is that the levels of pollutants in some buildings are 100 times greater than outdoors, and peak time – during the repainting of an office, for instance – levels can be 1,000 times greater!

1. We can conclude from the passage that _____.
1. "Sick Building Syndrome" can cause various ailments resulting from indoor air pollution
 2. because of the depletion of air in the streets, "Sick Building Syndrome" is an illness which occurs outdoors
 3. "Sick Building Syndrome" describes buildings which are not good residences due to air pollution
 4. people suffer from "Sick Building Syndrome" because they are exposed to damaged building materials.

2. An employer in Washington D.C. felt ashamed because _____.
1. even the E.P.A.'s building was affected by indoor pollution
 2. innocent employees were contaminated by industrial pollutants
 3. workers were fired although they did nothing wrong
 4. the employer was threatened by E.P.A.'s workers to remove a new carpet
3. Which information is inaccurate?
1. Pollution indoors can be at a more dangerous level than pollution outdoors.
 2. The amount of pollutants indoors is often greater than the amount of pollutants outdoors.
 3. The most dangerous time for you to stay indoors is when they are repainting your office.
 4. The E.P.A. believes that 30% of all buildings nowadays are polluted.
4. The phrase "**white collar workers**" mentioned in the passage refers to _____.
1. workers who are sick from their work environment
 2. people who work in office buildings
 3. environmentalists whose job concerns pollution
 4. manual laborers who work outdoors in polluted areas
5. We can infer from the passage that all the following are ways to avoid "Sick Building Syndrome" EXCEPT _____.
1. testing new building for toxins before leasing
 2. purchasing an air purifier to support the ventilation system
 3. not repairing damaged furniture and building materials
 4. not using suspect building materials and furnishings

Passage 5

People who live in cities use all sorts of sprays and potions to **repel** that most unwanted guest, the cockroach, and urban environmentalists are beginning to worry about the long-term effects of all these poisons in the kitchen. Now EcoScience Corp. of Worcester, Massachusetts, has produced the world's first natural roach killer. Instead of chemicals, the Bengal Roach Chamber uses a fungus fatal to roaches, called *Metarhizium anisopliae*, which is found in soil throughout the world. When roaches enter the chamber, they pick up the fungus. When they take it back to their nests, it infects others. Unlike a chemical trap, the Bengal chamber requires that infected roaches only be touched not eaten, by **others** for the fungus to be passed along. The fungus is harmless to humans, pets and plants, so chambers can be placed anywhere.

1. This passage suggests a new method for _____.
 1. controlling fungus spread
 2. treating a new infection
 3. modernizing the kitchen
 4. Killing cockroaches
2. It may be concluded that most chemical traps work when the content are _____.
 1. swallowed
 2. injected
 3. inhaled
 4. touched
3. All of the following statements about *Metarhizium anisopliae* is correct EXCEPT _____.
 1. it is an organic matter
 2. it is safe for pets and plants
 3. it is extremely harmful to roaches
 4. it is commonly found in the kitchen
4. EcoScience Corp is _____.
 1. a research institute on fungi
 2. an active environmental group
 3. manufacturer of Bengal chambers
 4. a sole distributor of *Metarhizium anisopliae*
5. The primary purpose of this passage is to _____.
 1. introduce a product
 2. criticize use of chemical sprays
 3. publicize an environmental project
 4. persuade people to return to nature
6. The word "repel" (line 1) can be replaced by _____.
 1. calm
 2. drown
 3. bring about
 4. drive away
7. The word "others" (line 8) refers to _____.
 1. nests
 2. traps
 3. fungi
 4. roaches

Passage 6

Advanced Info Services (AIS) has reduced its digital sales target of GSM 900 phones by more than half in the first quarter of this year. The company reduced its annual sales target from 150,000 to 70,000.

AIS president s Somprasong Boonyachai said the company had to reset its sales target for digital GSM (Global System for Mobile Communication) 900 cellular phones because studies showed customers were not satisfied with the service, in particular its failure to operate nationwide.

The cut was not a marketing failure, he said, but was an "adjustment to the market situation."

The company has no intention to reduce its budget for network expansion.

The company hopes to complete the expansion this year, enabling it to serve 40 provinces. It hopes to be able to offer full nationwide coverage next year. In remote areas, where the need for contacts through cellular phones is small, the company sees no reason to establish GSM networks because the present service will suffice.

1. The main purpose of the passage is to report on Advanced Info Service Company' _____.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. target market | 3. sales performance |
| 2. marketing mix | 4. management improvement |

2. According to the passage, GSM 900s are not so popular because they are not satisfying in terms of _____.

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 1. appearance | 3. price |
| 2. coverage | 4. size |

3. The passage implies that a company's marketing strategies partly depend on _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. knowledge about its competitors | 3. the budget available |
| 2. its customers' income | 4. its previous sales |

4. The last paragraph mainly presents the company's _____.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. contacts | 3. needs |
| 2. plans | 4. reasons |

Passage 7

The United States, with its 255 million people, is the second-largest market in the world after the European Community. The country has spent over \$487 billion on imports, more than \$1.3 billion per day, 365 days a year. However, this vast market won't be easy to penetrate. The wise exporter will consider surveying the potential before even seeking prospective buyers. This is an additional, up-front cost, but it can save you a great deal of time and money.


The experience of a South African metal-forming company may be instructive. The firm's managers knew that oil companies in Texas were using the steel products they wished to sell. Thus, they established an office in a Texas port city and began importing containers of their products.

Immediately they learned that they were at a disadvantage on price because their competitors were importing by the shipload and they had only container loads. In addition, their products were calibrated in metric measurements, which the United States had not yet adopted.

Their main prospects did not do their purchasing in Texas ports; orders were placed from headquarters often 1,000 or 2,000 miles away, and then only to "approved vendors." To qualify for approval, they were required to fill out "a telephone book" of application forms. The South Africans, losing heart, packed up and returned home empty-handed.

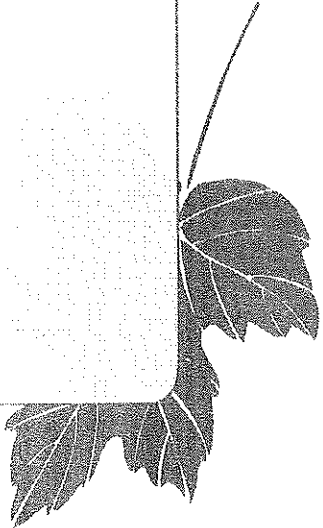
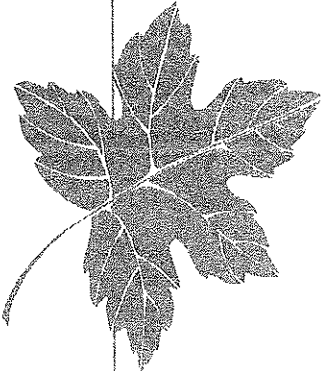
1. The above passage is primarily about _____.
 1. speculating in the United States
 2. finding buyers in the United States
 3. investing in the European Community
 4. surveying markets in the European Community
2. The underlined statement in the first paragraph reveals that it is not easy to _____.
 1. get customers in the United States
 2. live on a little money in the United States
 3. launch a business in the European Community
 4. compete commercially with the European Community
3. We learn from the second paragraph that conducting a survey before starting a business _____.
 1. is too expensive and time-consuming
 2. is possible but sometimes very wasteful
 3. requires additional expenses but is worthwhile
 4. requires a lot of time, money, and is unnecessary
4. The word 'prospective' (line 6) can best be replaced by _____.
 1. possible
 2. profitable
 3. experienced
 4. competitive
5. The account of a South African company is provided in the passage to show that they were _____.
 1. qualified managers
 2. approved vendors
 3. expert competitors
 4. unwise exporters

6. The passage implies that _____.
1. the South African metal-forming company is a merchandiser of oil products
 2. Texas is the only state where oil and steel-making companies are located
 3. the European Community is the largest international market in the world
 4. metric measurement is a very old system, so the U.S. does not use it
7. All of the following are factors in the failure of the South African firm EXCEPT _____.
1. importing by shiploads
 2. importing by container loads
 3. calibration of their products
 4. receiving orders from headquarters
8. We can infer that the application forms which the company had to complete were _____.
1. simple
 2. bulky
 3. numerical
 4. comprehensible
9. The last paragraph suggests that the South African company _____.
1. felt so proud of their success in the U.S.
 2. was disqualified to stay in the U.S.
 3. departed the U.S. feeling discouraged
 4. was allowed no telephone communications in the U.S.
10. The organization of the passage can be categorized as
1. fact-opinion
 2. cause-effect
 3. general-specific
 4. comparison-contrast



Reading

Test 1



Language Institute of Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University

Reading Tests

Reading skills: (100 points)

Reading Comprehension

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

Passage 1

Meditations for Inner Strength

Watford, Saturday 12 July

Increase your self-confidence to transform life's difficulties

Life brings many challenges and unexpected situations and we can easily react with feelings of stress, worry, anxiety and frustration. Through combining meditation and practical Buddhist wisdom we can strengthen our ability to face these challenges in a peaceful, positive and constructive way. In doing so, we can transform our challenges and unwanted situations into opportunities for personal growth and development. In this half-day course, learn how you can take care of yourself every day by increasing your inner strength while gaining deep confidence in your capacity to find happiness inside yourself. Suitable for complete beginners and experienced meditators.

This session will be suitable for beginners as well as more experienced meditators. Everyone welcome.

Date:

Saturday 12 July

Timetable:

2:00 pm - 3:15 pm: teachings & meditations

3:15 pm – 3:45 pm: break / refreshments

3:45 pm – 5:00 pm: teachings & meditations

5:00 pm – 5:30 pm: light supper

Venue:

Friends Meeting House, 150 Church Road Watford, WD17 4QB

Fee:

£25 (includes vegetarian supper & refreshments)

25% discount for students on Foundation Programme or Teacher Training Programme

1. The primary purpose of this passage is _____.
 1. to describe the benefits of meditation
 2. to inform the readers that the course is postponed until 12 July
 3. to persuade the readers to take the course
 4. to teach the readers how to take care of themselves
2. How long is the course?

1. half day	3. one and a half days
2. one day	4. two days
3. This course is suitable for _____.

1. anyone interested	3. students on Foundation Programme
2. experienced meditators only	4. teachers only
4. The underlined word "venue" can be best replaced by _____.

1. street	3. city
2. place	4. building
5. According to the passage, after taking the course, the participants will probably _____.
 1. be able to react to the unexpected situations with stress
 2. be able to find happiness inside themselves
 3. be able to take care of other people
 4. be experienced meditators

Passage 2

- (1) **Tokyo, Japan (CNN)** -- Outside the 400-year-old Kyoouji Temple, Kansho Tagai, dressed in his traditional monk robes, paused and began a sutra. He bobbed his head and then broke into a lyrical rap.
- (2) "This is an old, old story, a fantasy and longing cosmology. Hey, hey, what's the story about? It's about the Buddha, yo. Hey brother, listen carefully! You got it? No? You don't? Okay, baby, no problem."
- (3) Tagai, or Mr. Happiness, as he prefers to be called, is delivering an ancient message to a hip hop beat. The monk hosts hip hop shows at his temple, drawing young people to a place that is traditionally filled with the elderly. His hip hop message is so popular that twice as many people now visit his temple.
- (4) "Buddha's doctrine is a treasure for us," Tagai said. "But we're not able to convey his wisdom to the people if we only stick with the old ways. So I try to use a new way to spread Buddha's doctrine. I want to spread Buddhism to the young by using the language they easily understand. Buddhism itself hasn't changed. It's just the way it's presented."

- (5) The ancient religion is in crisis, Tagai said, because monks are not reaching the young with a message that brings spiritual relief. The numbers support his fears. Japan is home to 75,000 temples, but those numbers are on the decline. The Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs reports that since 2000, hundreds of temples have closed every year.

6. The message in paragraph 2 is an example of _____.
1. the old story about Buddha's doctrine
 2. the Buddha's doctrine that can be heard anywhere
 3. the Buddha's doctrine that can be heard at Kyoouji Temple only
 4. the Buddha's doctrine that can be heard at the very old temples only
7. According to Tagai, which statement is TRUE?
1. The new way to spread Buddha's doctrine is less effective than the old one.
 2. His aim is to spread Buddha's doctrine to young people.
 3. He prefers the old way to spread Buddha's doctrine.
 4. He doesn't want to change the way to spread Buddha's doctrine.
8. The way Tagai presents the Buddha's doctrine _____.
1. brings more people to the temple
 2. decreases the number of old people going to the temple
 3. is a good way that other temples should follow
 4. is as popular as the old one
9. According to the passage, what has happened to the number of temples in Japan?
1. It stays the same.
 2. It has gone down.
 3. It has gone up.
 4. It is 75,000.
10. The underlined word "doctrine" in paragraph 4 can be best replaced by _____.
1. Buddhism
 2. religion
 3. teaching
 4. wisdom

Passage 3

- (1) Archaeologists say structure inside Mayadevi temple in Lumbini dates from sixth century BC – around the time of Buddha's birth. Archaeologists in Nepal say they have discovered traces of a wooden structure dating from the sixth century BC which they believe is the world's oldest Buddhist shrine.
- (2) Kosh Prasad Acharya, who worked with archaeologists from Durham University, said on Tuesday that the structure had been unearthed inside the sacred Mayadevi Temple in Lumbini. The Buddha, also known as Siddhartha Gautama, is generally thought to have been born in about the sixth century BC at the temple site. The findings were published in the December issue of the journal *Antiquity*.

- (3) Acharya said the traces had been date tested using radiocarbon and luminescence techniques. The archaeological team dug underneath previously known brick structures in the temple, and experts from the University of Stirling examined and collected the samples, he said. The team has been working at the site for the past three years.
- (4) Previously, a pillar installed by the Indian emperor Ashok with inscriptions dating to the third century BC was considered to be the oldest Buddhist structure, Acharya said. "This finding further strengthens the chronology of Buddha's life and is major news for the millions of Buddhists around the world," Acharya said.
- (5) "Very little is known about the life of the Buddha, except through textual sources and oral tradition," a Durham University archaeologist, Robin Coningham, said. "Now, for the first time, we have an archaeological sequence at Lumbini that shows a building there as early as the sixth century BC."
- (6) Each year, tens of thousands of Buddhists visit Lumbini, 175 miles south-west of Kathmandu. Followers believe Siddhartha, a prince, left his family and kingdom and meditated in the jungles of Nepal and India before achieving enlightenment.

11. This passage is mainly about _____.
 1. Mayadevi Temple in Lumbini
 2. the enlightenment of Prince Siddhartha
 3. the life of the Buddha, Siddhartha Gautama
 4. world's oldest Buddhist shrine discovered in Nepal.
12. The word "unearthed" in paragraph 1 can be best replaced by _____.
 1. buried
 2. covered
 3. found
 4. seen
13. The main purpose of the 3th paragraph is to _____.
 1. illustrate how the archaeological team worked
 2. show the importance of the Buddhist shrine
 3. support the information about Buddha's life
 4. discuss the finding of the Buddhist structure
14. Robin Coningham is _____.
 1. a Nepalese archaeologist
 2. the writer of this article
 3. a Durham University archaeologist
 4. an expert from the University of Stirling
15. What section of a newspaper can the above passage most likely be found?
 1. News articles
 2. Directories
 3. Editorials
 4. Opinion letters
16. The word "installed" in paragraph 4 has the same meaning as _____.
 1. showed up
 2. set up
 3. took up
 4. turned up

17. All of the following are true **EXCEPT** _____.
1. tens of thousands of Buddhists visit Lumbini in Nepal each year
 2. we knew about the life of the Buddha through textual sources and oral tradition
 3. the archaeological team has been working at the temple for more than three years
 4. the samples from the temple had been date tested using radiocarbon and luminescence techniques

Passage 4

- (1) Meditation offers **innumerable** benefits for your body, mind and spirit. The rest you gain in meditation is deeper than the deepest sleep. The deeper you rest, the more dynamic your activity is.
- (2) **Physical Benefits of Meditation**
 With meditation, the physiology undergoes a change and every cell in the body is filled with more energy. This results in joy, peace, enthusiasm as the level of energy in the body increases. On a physical level, meditation:
- Lowers high blood pressure
 - Lowers the levels of blood lactate, reducing anxiety attacks
 - Decreases any tension-related pain such as headaches, ulcers, insomnia, muscle and joint problems
 - Increases serotonin production that improves mood and behavior
 - Improves the immune system
 - Increases the energy level as you gain an inner source of energy
- (3) **Mental benefits of Meditation**
 Meditation brings the brainwave pattern into an Alpha state that promotes healing. The mind becomes fresh, delicate and beautiful. With regular practice of meditation:
- Anxiety decreases
 - Emotional stability improves
 - Creativity increases
 - Happiness increases
 - Intuition develops
 - Gain clarity and peace of mind
 - Meditation sharpens the mind by gaining focus and expands through relaxation
 - The balance of sharp mind brings perfection
- Meditation makes you aware-that your inner attitude determines your happiness.
- (4) To experience the benefits of meditation, regular practice is necessary. It takes only a few minutes every day, and it becomes the best part of your day. Meditation is like a seed. When you cultivate a seed with love, the more it blossoms. Similarly, the sapling of consciousness is within you. It needs to be nurtured with simple meditation techniques. Some palm trees yield in three years, some in ten years. And those that aren't nurtured- never yield! They simply exist. Busy people from all background are grateful to pause and enjoy a refreshing few minutes of meditation each day. Dive deep into yourself and enrich your life.

18. This passage is mainly about _____.
1. physical benefits of meditation 3. how to do the meditation
2. mental benefits of meditation 4. benefits of meditation
19. According to paragraph 2, meditation helps reduce all of the following EXCEPT _____.
1. high blood pressure 3. the immune system
2. any tension-related pain 4. the levels of blood lactate
20. The word "innumerable" in paragraph 1 has the same meaning as _____.
1. numerous 3. enormous
2. sufficient 4. appropriate
21. Which of the following is **NOT** the mental benefit of meditation?
1. Anxiety decreases. 3. The energy level increases.
2. Happiness and creativity increase. 4. Mind is peaceful.
22. Which of the following pair has the same meaning?
1. increase-decrease 3. expand-determine
2. improve-develop 4. promote-sharpen
23. According to the passage, the writer compares meditation with _____.
1. love
2. a tree
3. our life
4. consciousness
24. The last paragraph mainly _____.
1. explains how to do meditation
2. convinces readers to practice meditation
3. describes the benefits of meditation
4. provides simple meditation techniques

Passage 5

Buddhism, the national religion of Thailand, is the professed faith of 95 percent of the population. The rest of the population embraces other religions, such as Islam, Christianity and Hinduism. The basic tenets of Buddhism can be summarized as follows: One should show kindness and tolerance toward others. Everything a person does has an effect; hence, what a person is and what happens to him/her is the result of his/her own actions or karma. Buddhists believe in reincarnation, i.e., a person has other lives before and after this one; the next life one has depends on one's deeds in this life. Life is suffering, which comes from one's craving. Therefore, one should give up ambition or greed and do good deeds to improve one's karma. Thai culture is closely associated with Buddhist teachings. One is expected to do 'good deeds' or make merit in one way or another. Thais are apt to support charities and social activities. Many Thai men spend several months as monks in their life for this purpose. Thais have been known to be very good-natured and easy-going. When something unfortunate happens, a Thai usually says 'no problem' or 'it doesn't matter.' This comes from Buddhist ideals of peace and harmony, of avoiding conflict or displays of emotion. It is true that smiling comes easily to most Thai people.

25. What is the purpose of this passage?

1. to account for the history of Buddhism in Thailand
2. to provide an overview of Buddhism in Thailand
3. to encourage belief in Buddhism among Thais
4. to show the importance of religious belief in Thailand

26. Why are the basic tenets of Buddhism introduced in the passage?

1. to compare them with those in other religions
2. to point to the changing role of Buddhism
3. to sum up why Thai Buddhists are religious
4. to highlight the key practices of Buddhism

27. The underlined word 'craving' in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

1. karma
2. action
3. greed
4. fortune

28. Many Thai men spend several months as monks in their life for *this* purpose.

What does 'this' most probably refer to?

1. merit making
2. Buddhist teaching
3. monkhood
4. social activity

29. Which of the following statements is false?
1. Most Thai people are Buddhist.
 2. Thai culture and Buddhism are intertwined.
 3. Most Thais seem to be peaceful and harmonious.
 4. Buddhist teachings are ambitious.
30. What is the tone of the passage?
1. derogatory
 2. complimentary
 3. objective
 4. indifferent

Passage 6

Evan Thompson of the University of British Columbia has verified the Buddhist belief of anatta, or not-self. Neuroscience has been interested in Buddhism since the late 1980s, when the Mind and Life Institute was created by HH Dalai Lama and a team of scientists. The science that came out of those first studies gave validation to what monks have known for years — if you train your mind, you can change your brain. As neuroscience has begun studying the mind, they have looked to those who have mastered the mind.

While the Buddha didn't teach anatta to lay people, thinking it might be too confusing, the concept is centered on the idea that there is no consistent self. The belief that we are the same one moment to the next, or one year to the next, is a delusion. Thompson says that "the brain and body is constantly in flux. There is nothing that corresponds to the sense that there's an unchanging self."

It is useful to look at a video of yourself from the past, or read something you wrote years ago. Your interests, perspective, beliefs, attachments, relationships, et al, have all changed in some way. Anatta doesn't mean there is no you; it just means that you are constantly changing, constantly evolving, and shape-shifting. Why is this important? Why does it matter if there's no solid "you" or "me"?

As science and Eastern thought continue to hang out with each other, there may be more 21st century studies to back up 2,600-year-old thoughts. But, as HH Dalai Lama said, "Suppose that something is definitely proven through scientific investigation. ... Suppose that that fact is incompatible with Buddhist theory. There is no doubt that we must accept the result of the scientific research."

31. This passage is mainly about _____.
1. HH Dalai Lama's belief
 2. Eva Thompson's belief in Buddhism
 3. Anatta and the Buddha's teaching
 4. Science the Buddhist belief agreed

32. As neuroscience has begun studying the mind, they have looked to those who have mastered the mind. Neuroscience is _____.
1. the study of new scientists
 2. the study of the nervous system
 3. the study of forms of life
 4. the study of new Buddhism
33. The underlined term, 'lay people' most probably means _____.
1. workers
 2. commoners
 3. pedestrians
 4. wealthy persons
34. Why is the belief that we are the same one moment to the next is a delusion according to Thompson?
1. because there is a consistent self
 2. because the brain and body is always constant
 3. because the Buddha didn't teach anatta
 4. because changing in self is certain
35. According to the writer, why is it beneficial to look at a video of yourself from the past?
1. to see how much you have grown
 2. to understand life better
 3. to see how things have moved physically
 4. to see how your ideas have transformed
36. What kind of writing style does the writer use in asking these questions?
Why is this important? Why does it matter if there's no solid "you" or "me"?
1. narrative
 2. explanatory
 3. rhetorical
 4. exemplifying
37. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
1. Science and Eastern thought studies in the 21st century
 2. HH Dalai Lama's thought against science
 3. Buddhist theory and scientific research doubt
 4. Support of Buddhist thoughts complying with science

Passage 7

Separatist insurgents in southern Thailand should immediately stop their attacks on civilians, Human Rights Watch said today. Deliberate or indiscriminate attacks on civilians in an armed conflict are violations of the laws of war and may be war crimes.

In July 2015, an improvised explosive device (IED) was set off in Saiburi district of Pattani province, fatally injuring Buddhist monk Phra Ekkapol Sri-o-sod, 43, wounding monk Phra Payom Suktri, 54, and seriously injuring three members of their military protection escort. The bombing, which occurred while the monks were on their morning rounds from Wat Wimonwattanaram Temple to collect alms from villagers, had all the hallmarks of an attack by separatist insurgents.

Daily violence and a climate of fear have seriously disrupted the lives of ordinary people in Thailand's southern provinces. In response to the latest attack in Saiburi district, the 4th army region commander, in charge of the southern border provinces, told Buddhist monks to stay in the temples and stop collecting alms because of security concerns.

The high numbers of civilian casualties since the renewal of armed conflict in the southern border provinces of Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat, and Songkhla in 2004 have been a grave cause of concern. Of the more than 6,000 people killed, about 90 percent have been civilians from the ethnic Thai Buddhist and ethnic Malay Muslim populations. Over the past 11 years, at least 20 Buddhist monks have been killed and 25 wounded by alleged separatist insurgents.

In responding to the conflict, government security forces and militias continue to commit killings, enforced disappearances, and torture with impunity. The Thai government has yet to prosecute successfully any security personnel for abuses against ethnic Malay Muslims alleged to be involved in the insurgency. There is no credible and effective mechanism to help investigate complaints from ethnic Malay Muslims concerning abusive, corrupt, or inept officials, problems that have generated discord among the population.

The laws of war, also known as international humanitarian law, prohibit attacks on civilians or attacks that fail to discriminate between military personnel and civilians. Claims by insurgents that attacks on civilians are lawful because they are part of the Thai Buddhist state, or that Islamic law as they interpret it permits such attacks, have no justification under international law. The laws of war also prohibit reprisal attacks and summary executions against civilians and captured combatants, mutilation of the dead, and attacks directed at civilians and civilian structures such as schools. Since January 2004, separatist insurgents have committed numerous such violations in Thailand's southern border provinces.

"To counter an increasingly brutal insurgency, the Thai government needs to address abuses by its own security forces and answer grievances in the ethnic Malay Muslim community," Adams said. "If troops are shielded from criminal responsibility, it will only further intensify a terrible cycle of extremism and reprisal."

38. The passage mainly discusses _____.
1. insurgents targeting Buddhist monks for attacks
 2. daily violence and a fearful climate
 3. the high numbers of civilian casualties
 4. international humanitarian law and war crimes

39. The word 'civilians' in paragraph 1 can be best replaced by _____.
1. public members
2. monks
3. violators
4. youngsters
40. The main purpose of the first paragraph is to _____.
1. show the seriousness of violence
2. discuss the aftermath of the attack
3. persuade civilians to be more protective
4. convince insurgents to halt their action
41. Buddhist monks are _____.
1. told to collect alms more carefully
2. suggested to remain in the temples for safety
3. the only injured victims of the recent attack
4. advised to be involved in an armed conflict
42. What have civilian casualties shown following the renewal of armed conflict?
1. The majority of people killed are the Thai Buddhist population.
2. The majority of people under attack are Buddhist monks.
3. The Malay Muslim population is involved in the insurgency.
4. Those who are affected most are innocent people.
43. What is true about the laws of war?
1. They allow attacks that fail to discriminate between military staff and civilians.
2. They forbid summary executions against military personnel and civilians.
3. They protect both insurgents and civilians in the time of war.
4. They can overrule claims made by insurgents that attacks are legitimate.
44. The underlined word 'reprisal' could be closest in meaning to _____.
1. violence
2. revenge
3. crime
4. corruption
45. What is suggested that the Thai government should do to cope with the insurgency?
1. employ own forces and respond to complaints made
2. commit killings and torture with exemption
3. prohibit attacks on civilians and military personnel
4. protect forces from any criminal responsibility
46. The passage is most probably taken from _____.
1. a textbook
2. a newspaper
3. a brochure
4. a research report

Passage 8

Thomas Paine was born in England in 1737. He was the son of uneducated English farmers. In his early years, he served as an apprentice in his father's corset making business, but eventually served as a merchant seaman before starting his own corset business. In 1759, Paine married Mary Lambert, who would soon die during childbirth.

After the death of his wife, Paine moved around England and took several different jobs such as a servant, tax collector, and teacher. In 1771, Paine married Elizabeth Ollive, his landlord's daughter. It was during this time, while living in Lewes, East Sussex, that he became involved in local politics. In 1772, he published his first political work, known as *The Case of the Officers of Excise*, which championed better pay and working conditions for tax collectors. That same year, Paine met Benjamin Franklin, who encouraged him to move to America and wrote him a recommendation to do so. Paine arrived in Philadelphia on November 30, 1774, just days after obtaining a legal separation from his second wife. Upon his arrival in America, he was near death from Typhoid, which had claimed the lives of five other passengers on the ship.

Although it took six weeks for Paine to recover from the trip to America, he quickly made his mark on American politics and sentiments. On January 10, 1776, he anonymously published *Common Sense*, a pro-independence pamphlet that would galvanize the colonists against the British and that would greatly influence the expediency of the Declaration of Independence. Paine's pamphlet quickly spread through the colony's literate population and became the international voice of the pro-independence colonies. *Common Sense* would quickly become the top selling publication of the 18th century. That same year, he penned *The Crisis*, which greatly helped to inspire the Continental Army. Below is a famous quote from *The Crisis*:

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph."

During and after the Revolution, Paine worked in France on French-American foreign affairs. It was during this time that he began to advocate the French Revolution. On January 29, 1791, he published *The Rights of Man*, a pamphlet encouraging the French Revolution and criticizing European monarchies. At first, he was seen as a great asset to the revolutionaries of France and was appointed to the French Convention and was named an honorary French citizen. However, as powers shifted in revolutionary France, Paine quickly became unpopular, was arrested, and scheduled to be executed. During his incarceration, Paine penned *The Age of Reason*, a pamphlet that condemned organized religion. This pamphlet ultimately alienated many of his former supporters and resulted in his virtual ostracism from politics upon his return to America. Paine died in New York City in 1809. According to record, only six people came to his funeral.

47. This passage is mainly about _____.
1. Thomas Paine's biography
 2. Thomas Paine's influential writings
 3. Thomas Paine's education and careers
 4. Thomas Paine's lifestyle
48. Which of the following did Thomas Paine not do in his early years?
1. Work as an apprentice
 2. Go to war
 3. Run a business
 4. Serve on a boat
49. What did Thomas Paine's first publication support?
1. The war for independence
 2. Education for all
 3. Marriage
 4. Better pay for tax collectors
50. The underlined word, 'galvanize' could be closest in meaning to _____.
1. incite
 2. investigate
 3. discourage
 4. condemn

Reading Key

1. 3	2. 1	3. 1
4. 2	5. 2	6. 3
7. 2	8. 1	9. 2
10. 3	11. 4	12. 3
13. 1	14. 3	15. 1
16. 2	17. 3	18. 4
19. 3	20. 2	21. 3
22. 2	23. 2	24. 2
25. 2	26. 4	27. 3
28. 1	29. 4	30. 3
31. 4	32. 2	33. 2
34. 4	35. 4	36. 3
37. 4	38. 1	39. 1
40. 4	41. 2	42. 4
43. 4	44. 2	45. 1
46. 2	47. 2	48. 2
49. 4	50. 1	

Reading Key

1. 3 วัตถุประสงค์หลักของบทความนี้คือเพื่อชักชวนให้ผู้อ่านสมัครคอร์สนี้
2. 1 ช่วงเวลาของคอร์สนี้คือ ครึ่งวัน (In this half-day course,...)
3. 1 คอร์สนี้เหมาะกับทุกคนที่สนใจ (Everyone is welcome)
4. 2 venue มีความหมายตรงกับคำว่า place (สถานที่)
5. 2 หลังจากเรียนคอร์สนี้ ผู้เรียนจะสามารถค้นพบความสุขภายในตนเอง (...your capacity to find happiness inside yourself)
6. 3 ข้อความจากย่อหน้าที่ 2 เป็นตัวอย่างของคำสอนของพระพุทธเจ้าในรูปแบบของเพลงฮิปฮอปซึ่งหาฟังได้จากวัด Kyooji Temple เท่านั้น (The monk hosts hip hop shows at his temple)
7. 2 อ้างอิงจาก Tagai ข้อความที่เป็นจริงคือ คำมุ่งหมายที่จะเผยแพร่คำสอนของพระพุทธเจ้าให้กับผู้เยาว์ (I want to spread Buddhism to the young) aim มีความหมายตรงกับคำว่า want
8. 1 วิธีที่ Tagai เผยแพร่คำสอนของพระพุทธเจ้าทำให้คนเข้าวัดมากขึ้น (His hip hop message is so popular that twice as many people now visit his temple)
9. 2 อ้างอิงจากบทความ วัดในญี่ปุ่นมีจำนวนลดลง (those numbers are on the decline) decline มีความหมายตรงกับคำว่า gone down
10. 3 doctrine มีความหมายตรงกับคำว่า teaching ซึ่งแปลว่าคำสอน
11. 4 ใจความหลักของบทความนี้เกี่ยวกับพุทธสถานที่เก่าแก่ที่สุดของโลกที่ถูกค้นพบในเนปาล
12. 3 unearthed มีความหมายตรงกับคำว่า found ซึ่งแปลว่าค้นพบ
13. 1 วัตถุประสงค์หลักของย่อหน้าที่ 3 เพื่อแสดงให้เห็นว่าทีมนักโบราณคดีทำงานอย่างไร
14. 3 Robin Coningham คือนักโบราณคดี จากมหาวิทยาลัย Durham (a Durham University archaeologist, Robin Coningham, said)
15. 1 บทความนี้จะมาจากหนังสือพิมพ์ในคอลัมภ์ข่าว เพราะกล่าวถึงการค้นพบ พุทธสถานที่เก่าแก่ที่สุดของโลกในเนปาล
16. 2 installed มีความหมายตรงกับคำว่า set up ซึ่งแปลว่าติดตั้ง

17. 3 ทุกข้อความเป็นจริงหมดยกเว้นข้อ 3 เพราะว่าทีมนักโบราณคดีทำงานที่บริเวณซากปรักหักพัง ไม่ใช่ที่วัด (The team has been working at the site for the past three years)
18. 4 ใจความหลักของบทความนี้เกี่ยวกับประโยชน์ที่ได้จากการทำสมาธิ (Meditation offers innumerable benefits for your body) benefits แปลว่า ประโยชน์
19. 3 อ้างอิงจากย่อหน้าที่ 2 การทำสมาธิช่วยลด (reduce) ปัญหาในทุกข้อยกเว้น ระบบภูมิคุ้มกัน (immune system แปลว่า ระบบภูมิคุ้มกัน) เพราะ improve แปลว่า เพิ่มหรือพัฒนา
20. 1 innumerable มีความหมายตรงกับคำว่า numerous ซึ่งแปลว่านับไม่ถ้วน
21. 3 ข้อที่ไม่ใช่ประโยชน์ทางด้านจิตใจ (mental benefit) จากการทำสมาธิ คือ การเพิ่มขึ้นของระดับพลังงาน (energy level แปลว่า ระดับพลังงาน, increases แปลว่า เพิ่มขึ้น) เพราะการเพิ่มขึ้นของระดับพลังงานเป็นประโยชน์ทางด้านกายภาพ (physical benefit)
22. 2 คู่คำศัพท์ที่มีความหมายตรงกันคือ improve-develop ซึ่งแปลว่า พัฒนา
23. 2 อ้างอิงจากบทความ ผู้เขียนต้องการเปรียบเทียบการทำสมาธิกับต้นไม้ (Meditation is like a seed. When you cultivate a seed with love, the more it blossoms.) seed แปลว่า เมล็ดพันธุ์
24. 2 ใจความหลักของย่อหน้าสุดท้ายเกี่ยวกับการชักจูงใจให้ผู้อ่านฝึกทำสมาธิ (To experience the benefits of meditation, regular practice is necessary. It takes only a few minutes every day, and it becomes the best part of your day... Dive deep into yourself and enrich your life.)
25. 2 วัตถุประสงค์หลักของบทความนี้คือการให้ภาพรวมของพุทธศาสนาในประเทศไทย overview แปลว่า ภาพรวม
26. 4 ข้อนี้คำถามถามจุดประสงค์ของการกล่าวถึงหลักการพื้นฐานของศาสนาพุทธ เพื่อที่จะชี้ให้เห็นถึงหลักการปฏิบัติหลักๆ ของศาสนา
27. 3 คำว่า craving มีความหมายเหมือนคำว่า greed ซึ่งหมายถึงความโลภหรือความอยากได้
28. 1 ข้อนี้ถาม referent ของคำว่า this ในประโยคนี้ซึ่งหมายถึง การทำบุญ (merit making)
29. 4 ข้อนี้ถามว่าข้อความใดผิด ซึ่งข้อ 4 เป็นคำตอบที่ถูกเพราะการสอนของศาสนาพุทธไม่ได้เป็นสิ่งที่ทะเยอทะยาน

30. 3 ข้อนี้ถาม tone ซึ่งหมายถึง คำพูดที่สื่ออารมณ์ที่มีอยู่ในใจที่ผู้เขียนต้องการสื่ออารมณ์ ซึ่งตอบคือ objective หมายถึงตรงไปตรงมา
31. 4 ข้อนี้ถามใจความหลักของเรื่อง ซึ่งจากการ skim ดูเรื่องทั้งหมดจะทราบว่ใจความหลักคือเรื่องวิทยาศาสตร์และความเชื่อในศาสนาพุทธที่สอดคล้องกัน
32. 2 สามารถสรุปได้ว่า neuroscience คือ การศึกษาด้านประสาทวิทยา
33. 2 คำว่า lay people ในที่นี้หมายถึง คนทั่วไป หรือ commoners
34. 4 เพราะความเชื่อที่ว่าเราจะเป็นเหมือนเดิมจากจุดเวลาหนึ่งไปยังอีกเวลาหนึ่งเป็นเหมือนภาพลวงตามความคิดของ Thompson ดังนั้นการเปลี่ยนแปลงในอัตราเป็นสิ่งที่แน่นอน
35. 4 เพราะการดูวิดีโอทัศนของตนเองในอดีตมีประโยชน์ทำให้เห็นว่าความคิดของตนเองได้เปลี่ยนแปลงไปมากน้อยเพียงใด
36. 3 ข้อนี้รูปแบบในการเขียนคือ การถามแบบโวหาร หมายถึงเป็นการถามแบบให้ผู้อ่านคิดกว้างๆ โดยไม่ต้องการคำตอบ
37. 4 เนื้อหาหลักของใจความสุดท้ายต้องการส่งเสริมแนวคิดของศาสนาพุทธที่ไปด้วยกันกับวิทยาศาสตร์
38. 1 ข้อนี้ถามใจความหลักของเรื่อง ซึ่งจากการ skim ดูเรื่องทั้งหมดจะทราบว่ใจความหลักคือเรื่องผู้ก่อความไม่สงบมุ่งเป้าการโจมตีไปที่พระภิกษุสงฆ์
39. 1 คำว่า civilian ในที่นี้หมายถึง พลเรือน หรือ public members
40. 4 จุดประสงค์ของการเขียนใจความแรกคือ โน้มน้าวผู้ก่อความไม่สงบให้หยุดการกระทำดังกล่าว
41. 2 ข้อนี้ถาม factual จากข่าวว่าพระภิกษุควรจะจำวัดอยู่ในวัดตลอดเพื่อความปลอดภัย
42. 4 ข้อนี้ต้องการถามความเข้าใจว่าการบาดเจ็บล้มตายของพลเรือนหลังการปะทะติดอาวุธแสดงให้เห็นว่าผู้ที่ได้รับผลกระทบมากที่สุดคือผู้บริสุทธิ์
43. 4 ข้อนี้ถามข้อเท็จจริงของ กฎแห่งสงคราม ว่า กฎสามารถบล้างข้อกล่าวอ้างของผู้ก่อความไม่สงบว่าการโจมตีเป็นสิ่งที่ถูกต้อง
44. 2 คำว่า reprisal ในที่นี้หมายถึง การแก้แค้นหรือ revenge
45. 1 ข้อนี้ถามถึง factual กึ่งข้อเสนอแนะจากข่าวที่รัฐบาลไทยควรทำเพื่อจัดการกับความไม่สงบ นั่นคือการใช้กองกำลังของตนเองและตอบสนองต่อการร้องเรียนต่างๆ

46. 2 เนื้อเรื่องนี้น่าจะเป็นไปได้มากที่สุดว่ามาจากหนังสือพิมพ์
47. 2 ข้อนี้ถามใจความหลักของเรื่อง ซึ่งจากการ skim ดูเรื่องทั้งหมดจะทราบว่าใจความหลักคือ เรื่องงานเขียนต่างๆที่ทรงอิทธิพลของ Thomas Paine
48. 2 ข้อนี้ถาม negative fact ว่าข้อไหนคือสิ่งที่ Thomas Paine ไม่ได้ทำในช่วงต้นของชีวิต นั่นคือ การรบในสงคราม
49. 4 ข้อนี้ถาม factual เกี่ยวกับผลงานตีพิมพ์เรื่องแรกของ Thomas Paine ว่าส่งเสริมอะไร นั่นคือ การเก็บเงินให้ได้มากกว่าของผู้เก็บภาษี
50. 1 คำว่า galvanize ในที่นี้หมายถึง ปลุกกระตือรือร้น หรือ incite

A decorative border featuring several stylized maple leaves in various shades of gray, arranged around the central text area. The leaves are positioned at the top left, bottom left, and bottom right corners, with some overlapping the text area.

Reading

Test 2

Language Institute of Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University

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Reading Tests

Reading Comprehension (100 marks)

Directions: Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each question.

Passage 1

The culmination of the Buddha's search came while meditating beneath a tree, where he finally understood how to be free from suffering, and ultimately, to achieve salvation. The Buddha spent the remainder of his life journeying about India, teaching others what he had come to understand.

The Four Noble Truths comprise the essence of the Buddha's teachings, though they leave much left unexplained. They are the truth of suffering, the truth of the cause of suffering, the truth of the end of suffering, and the truth of the path that leads to the end of suffering. More simply put, suffering exists; it has a cause; it has an end; and it has a cause to bring about its end. The notion of suffering is not intended to convey a negative world view, but rather, a pragmatic perspective that deals with the world as it is, and attempts to rectify it. The concept of pleasure is not denied, but acknowledged as fleeting. Pursuit of pleasure can only continue what is ultimately an unquenchable thirst. The same logic belies an understanding of happiness. In the end, only aging, sickness, and death are certain and unavoidable.

The Four Noble Truths are a contingency plan for dealing with the suffering humanity faces - suffering of a physical kind, or of a mental nature. The First Truth identifies the presence of suffering. The Second Truth, on the other hand, seeks to determine the cause of suffering. In Buddhism, desire and ignorance lie at the root of suffering. By desire, Buddhists refer to craving pleasure, material goods, and immortality, all of which are wants that can never be satisfied. As a result, desiring them can only bring suffering. Ignorance, in comparison, relates to not seeing the world as it actually is. Without the capacity for mental concentration and insight, Buddhism explains, one's mind is left undeveloped, unable to grasp the true nature of things. Vices, such as greed, envy, hatred and anger, derive from this ignorance.

The Third Noble Truth, the truth of the end of suffering, has dual meaning, suggesting either the end of suffering in this life, on earth, or in the spiritual life, through achieving nirvana. When one has achieved nirvana, which is a transcendent state free from suffering and our worldly cycle of birth and rebirth, spiritual enlightenment has been reached. The Fourth Noble truth charts the method for attaining the end of suffering, known to Buddhists as the Noble Eightfold Path.

1. What is the purpose of this passage?
 1. to support and promote Buddhism
 2. to discuss changes in Buddhism in the modern world
 3. to argue why the Buddha's teachings are right
 4. to present the core of the Buddha's teachings

2. According to the passage, what can be inferred about the Buddha's life?
 1. He attained nirvana before his suffering.
 2. He always wanted to be a teacher.
 3. He liked meditating under a tree.
 4. He devoted his life to help people.
3. The underlined word '**salvation**' in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
 1. concentration
 2. redemption
 3. morality
 4. selflessness
4. *'The notion of suffering is not intended to convey a negative world view, but rather, a pragmatic perspective that deals with the world..., and attempts to rectify it'.*

What does 'it' most probably refer to?

 1. a pragmatic perspective
 2. a world view
 3. the notion
 4. the world
5. Which of the following statements is false?
 1. The concept of enjoyment is not rejected, but perceived as temporary.
 2. The Four Noble Truths are a plan which can well tackle sickness and death.
 3. Aging, sickness, and death are definite and inevitable.
 4. Pursuit of happiness can only continue what is considered an ongoing thirst.
6. Which of the Four Noble Truths focuses on trying to find the basis of suffering?
 1. The First Noble Truth
 2. The Second Noble Truth
 3. The Third Noble Truth
 4. The Fourth Noble Truth
7. Which of the Four Noble Truths appears to be more technical than the others?
 1. The First Noble Truth
 2. The Second Noble Truth
 3. The Third Noble Truth
 4. The Fourth Noble Truth
8. The underlined word '**transcendent**' in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
 1. going beyond
 2. overwhelming
 3. unique
 4. powerful
9. What is the tone of the passage?
 1. contradictory
 2. compassionate
 3. explanatory
 4. complimentary

Passage 2

The Eightfold Path is common to most Buddhist traditions, and secular Buddhists consider the Eightfold Path to be the heart of practice. The Eightfold Path, or path as it's called, is a guide for areas to explore and practice. There is great wisdom in this path, all of which can be tried out and tested in everyday life. Each of these areas of the path begins with the word Right as follows:

Right View

Seeing the world as it is is Right View, with an understanding of the Three Marks of Existence, and the Four Noble Truths. Right View also touches on our own views of the world, how we may cling to them, how we may consider them permanent, when they are really impermanent, and how we can get caught up in a "thicket of views".

Right Intention

In order not to create more suffering, we need to rely on paying attention (mindfulness) to what our intentions are with others and with our actions. If our intentions stem from anger, resentment, or greed, then we are more likely to do harm than if our intentions are driven to help, to understand, to better our actions in the world. We also need to use intention when we sit for meditation, when we want to speak or act effectively and to practice the path.

Right Action

With wholesome intentions, our actions are more likely to be skillful as well. This part of the path asks us to pay attention (mindfulness) to how we act or behave in the world that our actions go towards helping and not harming, that what we do is skillful and don't do what leads to more suffering.

Right Speech

Right Speech is talking, and includes emailing/messaging, in such a way that ones don't hurt feelings, lie, or use deceptive or intentionally confusing language, that ones don't gossip, or intentionally make people angry with ones' speech. Why? Because doing so causes suffering to the people we speak or write harshly too. That doesn't mean we have to withhold our opinion. It does mean, learning to pay attention (mindfulness) to the intention behind what we are saying, and deciding if it's going to do more harm than good.

Right Livelihood

Right Livelihood addresses how we earn a living and more. Again, this is another part of the path that asks us to determine for ourselves if what we do for a living is causing suffering, or whether what we do is neutral or helping. It's not a matter of this place is bad and that place is good. Mindfulness and intention come into play in how we interact with our coworkers (action), what our jobs ask of us, how we approach our work ethics. The Eightfold Path helps us learn to make our own judgment calls on where we work, how we can make the most of it, and how we interact with others while doing our jobs.

Right Effort

We all know that to accomplish anything we need to put effort in. For our practice, however, this effort has the motivation/intention of lessening suffering. The effort we put into our practice is the impetus for dropping whatever gets in the way of our developing ethics, compassion, and it motivates us to let go of greed, fear, trouble, hatred, and self loathing. Being mindful of where we put our effort in our actions and speech each day is really important. And, of course, we need to apply effort toward other areas of our practice, such as

developing mindfulness in meditation so that we can put it to good use throughout our days.

Right Mindfulness

Mindfulness in short is paying attention, but it stretches beyond that. The norm for many of us is to go through our days, living mostly in our heads, with thoughts of the past or future, in conversation with people who aren't present, thinking over and over problems. Mindfulness helps keep us anchored in the present, so we can interact in the world appropriately, so we can apply just the right effort to various tasks, and to help prevent from creating and worsening problems. Living entirely in our heads is a habit that is hard to break. Living in our heads can cause us to do poorly in our jobs, distract us from driving on the road well, and in general can just cause a lot of trouble.

Right Concentration

Right Concentration, sometimes called Right Meditation, and is the practice of focusing the mind solely on one object. Where mindfulness is open to whatever arises, concentration is focusing on one thing to the exclusion of everything else. Both concentration and mindfulness are tools to sharpen the mind, and bring it out of the shadows of discursive thinking and root us in the present. Concentration also improves naturally through mindfulness meditation.

10. This passage is mainly about _____.

1. areas to consider and practice in Buddhism
2. ways to become a right person nowadays
3. paths that lead to better living conditions
4. the heart of practice and wisdom

11. 'And how we can get caught up in a "thicket of views".' What can "*thicket of views*" be best referred to?

1. wrong way of seeing
2. tough means of perspectives
3. school of thoughts
4. notion of personal thoughts

12. The underlined word 'deceptive' most probably means _____.

1. awkward
2. truthful
3. false
4. interactive

13. What is true about Right Intention?

1. Suffering can be created when one has mindfulness.
2. Intentions from greed are the most dangerous.
3. When we meditate, intention is always necessary.
4. If ones have malicious intentions, it means that the actions are bad.

14. Which of the following is implied about Right Livelihood?

1. It is about pay attention to what one is doing.
2. It deals with a location in particular.
3. It is about communicating with other people and making them satisfied.
4. It is about one's job whether it is useful, ethical and supportive.

15. *'The effort we put into our practice is the impetus for dropping whatever gets in the way of our developing ethics, compassion, and it motivates us to let go of greed, fear, trouble, hatred, and self loathing.'*

What does *it* refer to?

1. dropping
2. compassion
3. impetus
4. practice

16. The underlined word '**anchored**' most probably means _____.

1. healthy
2. balanced
3. heavy
4. confident

17. Which of the Eightfold Path addresses the center of mind awareness most explicitly?

1. Right Mindfulness
2. Right Concentration
3. Right Action
4. Right Effort

18. Which of the Eightfold Path suggests breaking away from living in daydreams and fantasies but focusing on reality?

1. Right Mindfulness
2. Right Effort
3. Right Intention
4. Right Livelihood

19. What style of writing does the writer use in this passage?

1. narrative
2. argumentative
3. chronological
4. descriptive

Passage 3

There is a great deal of respect for hierarchy in Thailand and the concept of superiority is strong. Parents are considered to be superior to their children and it is this concept which is used to teach respect and it is common for a Thai person to try to fit a foreigner into their own hierarchy so they can determine how that foreigner should be treated. Family values remain a strong part of Thai culture and families there are very close, with the family hierarchy being the one that people encounter first.

Politeness, kind behaviour and self-control are expected in Thai society. **Aggression** is to be avoided as the Buddhist religion teaches that being openly angry can cause the spirits to turn angry, which can have dire consequences. It is also considered to be very rude to openly criticise another person. It is important to them to always look for a compromise in a difficult situation.

Religion plays a very important part in Thai society. The main religion in Thailand is Buddhism but there is religious freedom and no pressure to commit to any belief system.

Other religions which are practised in the country include Islam, Hinduism and Christianity. The government has a religious affairs department which oversees the maintenance of religious buildings of all faiths and funds religious education in schools.

The practice of Buddhism in Thailand dates back to the 3rd century BC and proved so popular that people from other countries who had migrated there were happy to take on this new faith instead of continuing with their original faith. Buddhist temples can normally be found on the edge of the village or town and are formed from several buildings. These temples are more than a place to worship, as they have often served as hospitals, pharmacies, community centres and even hotels from time to time. Those that are in larger towns often give accommodation to students, orphans or those who are considered to be in need of moral guidance.

The second largest religion in the country is Islam. This is mainly found in southern areas such as Yala and Satun and is thought to have been in existence in Thailand since the 13th century. Many Muslims in the country have Malay heritage. There is a Muslim state counsellor to advise on all Islamic issues.

Christianity did not come to Thailand until the 16th century and was brought by European missionaries. These were Catholics at first but others such as Protestants and Baptists arrived later. Christianity is very much a minority religion but they did bring the printing press and knowledge of English and Latin to the country.

20. The passage mainly discusses _____.
1. the importance of living in Thailand
 2. Thai hierarchy and the concept of superiority
 3. the background of Thai society
 4. the main religion in Thailand
21. The word '**aggression**' in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by _____.
1. power
 2. negotiation
 3. self-indulgence
 4. violence
22. The main purpose of the first paragraph is to _____.
1. show how a foreigner should be treated properly
 2. point out why respect is culturally important
 3. discuss the function of a Thai family in society
 4. warn a foreigner visiting Thailand about culture shock
23. Which of the following is true?
1. It is quite acceptable to comment Thai people directly.
 2. Thai people expect others to be polite and kind.
 3. Most Thai people believe in Buddhism since they have to commit to one religion.
 4. The second most popular religion in Thailand is Christianity.
24. What can be inferred about Buddhist temples?
1. They are found mainly in cities.
 2. Buddhist temples are usually large in size.
 3. They are multifunctional for people.
 4. They were first built in the 3rd century with faith.

25. The passage is most probably taken from _____.

1. a guidebook
2. a paper review
3. a newspaper
4. a debate

Passage 4

With the country stuck in the middle-income trap for more than a decade, the government says it is now booting up “Thailand 4.0” to pluck the Kingdom from its “lost decade”.

It's strange but true that the main spokesman for Thailand 4.0 happens to be the deputy commerce minister – who seems to be the ONLY person in the Cabinet who's articulating the grand scheme frequently and clearly enough to convince the public that the nation is serious about leaving Thailand 3.0 behind.

Deputy Commerce Minister, Suwit Maesinsri, explains the government's vision on how Thailand can climb out of the dark hole using a comprehensive road map to turn the country's traditional economy into a “value-added economy” through innovation and out-of-the-box thinking.

Thailand 1.0 was based on traditional agriculture, before transitioning to the light industry of Thailand 2.0 and then the heavy industry of our current 3.0 status. However, the jump from Thailand 3.0 to 4.0 is a major challenge that can't be achieved through traditional thinking or conventional action. It's more than just a leap of faith.

The new mission, in simple terms, must aim at “less for more” rather than “more for less”. In Suwit's own terms, Thailand 4.0 can be realized only if three major changes happen, more or less simultaneously:

1. Change production of “commodities” into “innovative products”.
2. Transform industry-driven activities into technology, creativity and innovation driven.
3. Shift from the focus on making products, to providing services.

If things go according to plan, farmers should become “entrepreneurs” instead of being subjected to the vagaries of changing weather and the dictates of merchants and middlemen. The grand plan also calls for the upgrading of traditional small and medium-sized enterprises, whose fate has more or less been tied to government assistance, into “smart enterprises”.

26. This passage mainly discusses _____.

1. the government's mission
2. the entrepreneurs' plan for Thailand 4.0
3. the government's vision on Thailand 4.0
4. the transition from Thailand 1.0 to Thailand 4.0

27. The underlined word ‘out-of-the-box’ could be closest in meaning to _____.

1. traditional
2. creative
3. fanciful
4. conservative

28. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
1. The government is booting up Thailand 4.0 to other countries.
 2. The government's road map for Thailand 4.0 is very effective.
 3. The major challenge from Thailand 1.0 to 4.0 can't be achieved.
 4. The government's plan for Thailand 4.0 is to promote "smart enterprises".
29. What tone does the author show in the passage when referring the main spokesman for Thailand 4.0?
1. skepticism
 2. awe
 3. sarcasm
 4. disbelief
30. The underlined word '**commodities**' could be closest in meaning to _____.
1. goods
 2. businesses
 3. merchants
 4. services
31. '*It's more than just a leap of faith.*' What does 'it' most probably refer to?
1. Thailand 4.0
 2. the traditional thinking
 3. the conventional action
 4. the jump from Thailand 3.0 to 4.0
32. The passage is most probably taken from _____.
1. a magazine
 2. a newspaper
 3. a brochure
 4. a journal

Passage 5

Confucius was a Chinese philosopher who lived in the 6th century BCE and whose thoughts, expressed in the philosophy of Confucianism, have influenced Chinese culture right up to the present day.

Confucius has become a larger-than-life figure and it is difficult to separate the reality from the myth. He is considered the first teacher and his teachings are usually expressed in short phrases which are open to various interpretations. Chief among his philosophical ideas is the importance of a virtuous life, filial piety and ancestor worship.

Confucianism has always been concerned with practical questions of morality and ethics. Confucianism is emphasized upon the moral harmony of the individual and directly related to cosmic harmony; what one does would definitely affect others. For example, poor political decisions can lead to natural disasters. Another example of the direct correlation between physical beings and morality is evidenced in the saying, 'Heaven does not have two suns and the people do not have two kings'. A consequence of this idea implies that there is only one cosmic environment.

Another important facet of Confucius' ideas was that teachers, and especially rulers, must lead by example. They must be benevolent in order to win the affections and respect of the populace and not do so by force. They should also be models of frugality and high moral upstanding. For this reason, Chinese education has often favored the cultivation of moral sensibilities rather than specific intellectual skills.

33. This passage mainly discusses _____.
1. major facets of Confucianism
2. Confucius' education and beliefs
3. various interpretations of Confucius' teachings
4. the importance of Confucianism on Chinese education
34. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about Confucianism?
1. Confucianism has played an important role in Chinese culture.
2. His philosophical phrases could be interpreted differently.
3. There is a direct correlation between morality and an environment.
4. Rulers must be role models for their subjects.
35. The underlined word 'myth' could be closest in meaning to _____.
1. history
2. illusion
3. dream
4. belief
36. According to the passage, what can be inferred about Confucius?
1. Confucius had a very difficult childhood.
2. Confucius mainly taught Chinese ancient rulers.
3. Confucius gave many examples when he explained his ideas.
4. Confucius believed that whatever one does would affect the world.
37. The underlined word 'frugality' could be closest in meaning to _____.
1. ethic
2. prudence
3. governance
4. prosperity
38. What style of writing does the writer use in this passage?
1. narrative
2. persuasive
3. expository
4. argumentative

Buddha was commonly referred to as “the great physician” and like any therapist, made it his aim to identify, explain and end human suffering. All therapists do have similar aims. Four Noble Truths are the method to adopt a diagnostic format to explain suffering and its cure; the 1st Noble Truth identifies the disease, the 2nd provides etiology, the 3rd gives a prognosis, and the 4th suggests a remedy.

Philosopher and Orientalist Alan Watts once wrote: If we look deeply into such ways of life as Buddhism, we do not find either philosophy or religion as these are understood in the West. We find something more nearly resembling psychotherapy. The main resemblance between these Eastern ways of life and Western psychotherapy is in the concern of both with bringing about changes of consciousness, changes in our ways of feeling our own existence and our relation to human society and the natural world.

What Buddhism is really all about is returning to this life, your very own little life, with a “new attitude.” By being more calm, more aware, a nicer person morally, someone who has given up envy and greed and hatred and such, who understands that nothing is forever, that grief is the price we willingly pay for love... this life becomes at very least bearable. We stop torturing ourselves and allow ourselves to enjoy what there is to enjoy.

Buddha was a unique psychotherapist. His therapeutic methods helped millions of people throughout the centuries. Today the Western world has realized the psychological essence of Buddhism. Many Psychotherapeutic systems in the West are derived from Buddha's teaching. Buddha showed empathy and non-judgmental acceptance to everyone who came to him. He helped people to gain insight and helped in growth promotion while eliminating troubling and painful emotions. His therapeutic methods are exceptional and can be applied for all times.

39. What is the best title for this passage?

1. The Great Psychotherapist
2. Psychological Essence of Buddhism
3. Buddha Philosophy and Western Psychology
4. Buddhism Psychotherapy: the End of Human Suffering

40. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

1. Buddhism and Western psychotherapy are similar.
2. People should enjoy changes of consciousness .
3. Buddha was a unique and non-judgmental physician.
4. The Four Noble Truths are used by westerners to explain human suffering.

41. The underlined word ‘resemblance’ could be closest in meaning to _____.

1. ideology
2. fabrication
3. emphasis
4. similarity

42. The phrase “*grief is the price we willingly pay for love*” in paragraph 3 is most likely⁸²

1. a description of a great and loving situation
2. a metaphor of what a person has to sacrifice for love
3. an explanation of how much love two people can have
4. a measurement of the amount of love between two people

43. According to the passage, what can be inferred?

1. All therapists’ objective is to end suffering.
2. Buddha always wanted to be a great therapist.
3. Buddhism philosophy is misinterpreted in the West.
4. Buddha’s therapeutic methods can be applied in some circumstances.

44. What is the tone of the passage?

1. critical
2. supportive
3. persuasive
4. emotional

Passage 7

Do you have chronic sleep problems? You may be able to significantly improve your ability to get a restful night of sleep by practicing a popular form of meditation, a rigorous new study shows.

The findings may be particularly relevant to Americans older than 55, about half of whom have some form of sleep trouble. The research recruited about 50 older adults with moderate sleep problems and assigned them to follow one of two programs.

In one group, the adults learned behaviors that could help them develop good sleep hygiene, like establishing a regular bedtime routine and avoiding caffeine and alcohol before bed. The other group underwent a six-week program on mindfulness meditation — the non-judgmental awareness of the thoughts and feelings drifting through one’s mind — led by a certified teacher.

At the end of the year-long study, the people who learned the mindfulness approach had greater improvements in sleep quality and fewer symptoms of insomnia, depression and fatigue than those who received standard care.

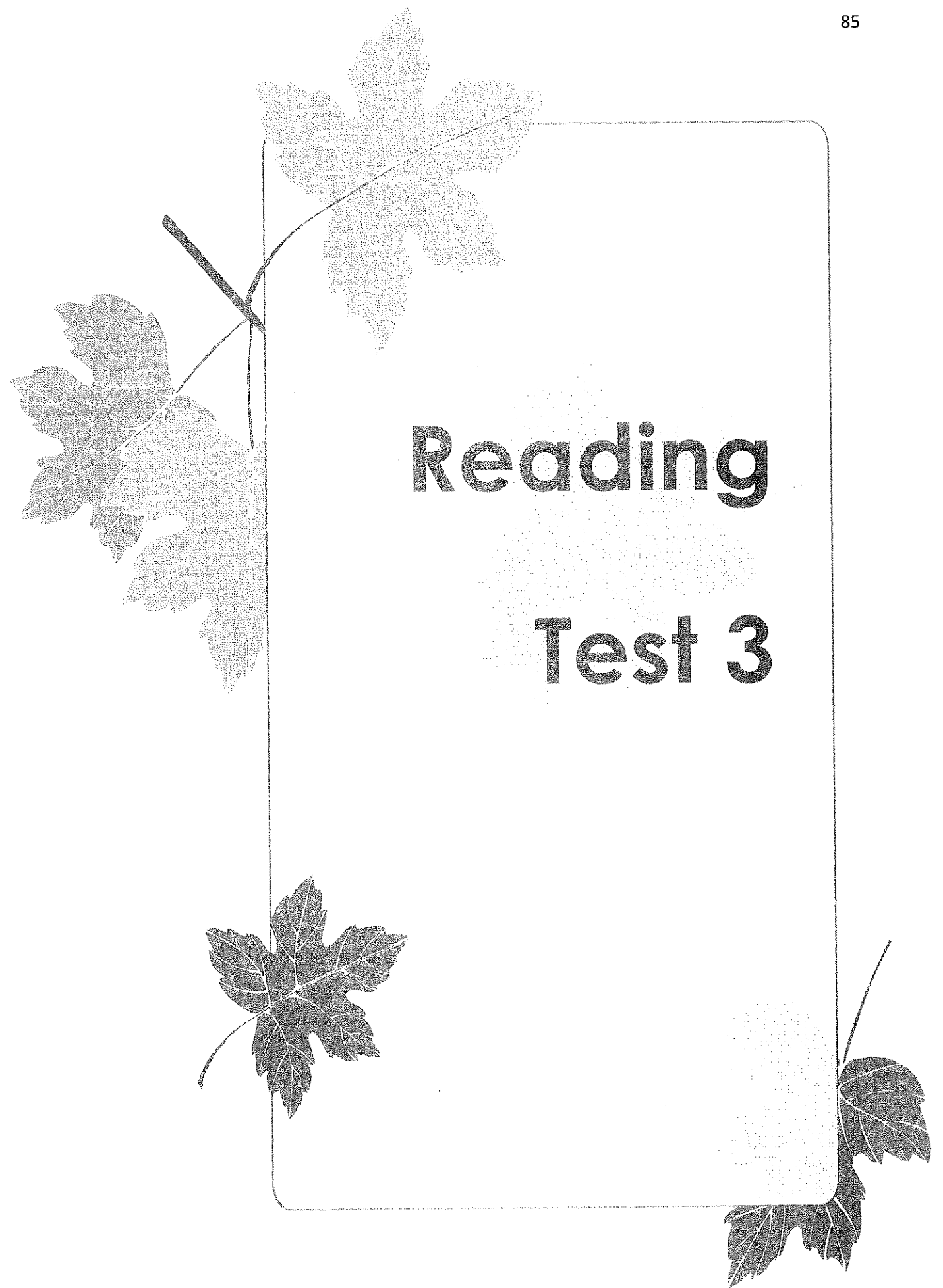
Mindfulness meditation probably helped settle the brain’s arousal systems. And unlike widely used sleep drugs, it does not have potentially severe side effects, said Dr. Black, an assistant professor of preventive medicine at the University of Southern California. “Given the many health concerns pertaining to sleep aid medication use in older adults,” he added, “mindfulness meditation appears to be a safe and sensible health promoting practice to improve sleep quality.”

In recent years, dozens of apps have sprung up promising to train users in mindfulness techniques and other forms of meditation. But Dr. Black noted that his study looked at a structured mindfulness course led by a skilled instructor. “As compared to attempting mindfulness practice for the first time on your own,” he said, “you are likely to gain the most benefit from a standardized course with an experienced teacher.”

45. What is the primary purpose of the passage?
1. to explain the mindfulness meditation approach
 2. to reveal the benefits of mindfulness meditation
 3. to persuade people to improve their sleep quality
 4. to discuss the advantages of a mindfulness meditation program
46. The underlined word '**fatigue**' could be closest in meaning to _____.
1. exhaustion
 2. accentuation
 3. formidability
 4. incompetency
47. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
1. The research was conducted for six weeks.
 2. Insomnia is caused by lack of mindfulness meditation.
 3. People can practice mindfulness meditation by themselves.
 4. Mindfulness meditation does not have potential side effects.
48. The underlined word '**arousal**' could be closest in meaning to _____.
1. refusal
 2. revival
 3. integral
 4. approval
49. What is probably the most accurate summary of the passage?
1. Chronic sleep problems can be solved by research.
 2. The study revealed the importance of mindfulness meditation.
 3. The mindfulness approach significantly improves sleep quality.
 4. A standardized mindfulness course helps develop good sleep hygiene.
50. The passage is most probably taken from _____.
1. a magazine
 2. a newspaper
 3. a brochure
 4. a journal

Reading (100 marks)

1. 4. to present the core of the Buddha's teachings
2. 4. He devoted his life to help people.
3. 2. redemption
4. 4. the world
5. 2. The Four Noble Truths are a plan which can well tackle sickness and death.
6. 2. The Second Noble Truth
7. 4. The Fourth Noble Truth
8. 1. going beyond
9. 3. explanatory
10. 1. areas to consider and practice in Buddhism
11. 4. notion of personal thoughts
12. 3. false
13. 3. When we meditate, intention is always necessary.
14. 4. It is about one's job whether it is useful, ethical and supportive.
15. 3. impetus
16. 2. balanced
17. 2. Right Concentration
18. 1. Right Mindfulness
19. 4. descriptive
20. 3. the background of Thai society
21. 4. violence
22. 2. point out why respect is culturally important
23. 2. Thai people expect others to be polite and kind.
24. 3. They are multifunctional for people.
25. 1. a guidebook
26. 3. the government's vision on Thailand 4.0
27. 2. creative
28. 4. The government's plan for Thailand 4.0 is to promote "smart enterprises".
29. 3. sarcasm
30. 1. goods
31. 4. the jump from Thailand 3.0 to 4.0
32. 2. a newspaper
33. 1. major facets of Confucianism
34. 3. There is a direct correlation between morality and an environment.
35. 2. illusion
36. 4. Confucius believed that whatever one does would affect the world.
37. 2. prudence
38. 3. expository
39. 3. Buddha Philosophy and Western Psychology
40. 1. Buddhism and Western psychotherapy are similar.
41. 4. similarity
42. 2. a metaphor of what a person has to sacrifice for love
43. 1. All therapists' objective is to end suffering.
44. 3. persuasive
45. 2. to reveal the benefits of mindfulness meditation
46. 1. exhaustion
47. 4. Mindfulness meditation does not have potential side effects.
48. 2. revival
49. 3. The mindfulness approach significantly improves sleep quality.
50. 4. a journal

A decorative border featuring several stylized maple leaves in various shades of gray, arranged around the central text area. The leaves are positioned at the top, left, bottom-left, and bottom-right corners, with some overlapping the central frame.

Reading

Test 3

Language Institute of Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University

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Reading Tests

Reading skills: (100 points)

Part I: Reading Comprehension (50 marks)

Directions: Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each question.

Passage 1

The original idea of men's entering monkhood during the Buddha's time or shortly later, was to attain liberation from worldly existence in accordance with the teaching of the Master. Such an idea, of course, springs from man's feeling of aversion to things mundane. In other words, in those far-off days, men entered monkhood with the sole intention of ridding themselves of life's miseries and of obtaining spiritual freedom or Nirvana. Instances of such self-renunciation are found in the holy books of the Buddhists. With the passage of time, as is only natural, many of the ideals and practices of the early followers of the Buddha underwent modifications. Today, over 2,500 years after the passing away of the Buddha, though the ideal of becoming a Bhikkhu still remains very lofty among Buddhists of all lands, in practice it must be admitted that there have been many deviations from the Master's original admonitions with regard to the whys and wherefores of man's entering monkhood. Generalization of any subject matter is often dangerous but it will not be far from truth to say that today, in Thailand as in other Buddhist countries, the practice of Buddhist males entering monkhood is to a considerable extent prompted rather by the dictation of custom, the wish for education and other external considerations than by the desire to attain emancipation. Yet there are also many who join the Sangha through genuine love for a religious life and religious studies, or out of the wish to be of service to Buddhism and their country. Finally, in the Thai Sangha also those are not entirely lacking whose life is vigorously devoted to the aim of ultimate emancipation and to the guidance of others towards that goal. There have been, and still are, saintly and able meditation masters in Thailand, with a fair number of devoted disciples in Sangha and laity. There are also still monks — the so-called thudong bhikkhus — who follow the ancient way of austere living embodied in the "strict observances" or dhutangas.

1. What is the main purpose of this passage?

1. to present the historical background of Buddhism
2. to support and uphold Buddhism
3. to discuss dramatic changes in belief in Buddhism
4. to argue why and how men today become monks

2. According to the passage, what was the goal of men becoming monks in the old days?
1. to attain nirvana
 2. to observe a custom
 3. to get more education
 4. to be considered religious
3. The underlined word 'lofty' in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
1. superior
 2. moderate
 3. disagreeable
 4. fortunate
4. Generalization of any subject matter is often dangerous but *it* will not be far from truth...What does 'it' most probably refer to?
1. subject matter
 2. generalization
 3. monkhood
 4. the practice of males becoming monks
5. Which of the following statements is false?
1. There are people who truly love religious studies.
 2. Some people are ordained to serve Buddhism and their country.
 3. Some monks practice the ancient way of strict living.
 4. There are few meditation masters working in the Thai Sangha.
6. What is the tone of the passage?
1. critical
 2. supportive
 3. condescending
 4. emotional

Passage 2

All living beings according to the Buddha have a mind and body. The exceptions are those beings in the formless sphere - Arupa Loka. They have no body but only a mind. Those beings in the Asannasatta Brahma Loka, have no mind but only a body. Theistic religions refer to an atma or soul, which is permanent and has been gifted by an Almighty God who created this world and control the destiny of the human beings. The mind controls human behavior.

The body without the mind is a dead body. It cannot move even an inch or act without the mind. This shows the importance of the mind. Mind has been defined by the Buddha as a series of elements of thoughts, occurring only one at a time. The Buddha has clearly shown that the mind is not something permanent but changes every moment. One element of thought has two major components, the Citta or consciousness and Cetasika, the associated mental factors. This is explained fully and clearly in the Abhidhamma, the most important and special teaching of The Buddha.

Most human beings spend much of their time in looking after the body. They spend time and energy in doing exercise, such as running, walking, swimming, etc. to keep the body healthy. When sickness strikes, all go to the doctor and get advice and medicine to recover from that illness. Some illnesses like diabetes and heart conditions can be mind caused. Sick people often have to restrict their diet and take medication till they die. Most people are not aware that the mind is more important than the body and that the body is much influenced by the mind. The psychosomatic diseases are caused by an impure mind.

7. This passage is mainly about _____.

1. Living things and their behavior
2. The power of the mind
3. Human beings and their body
4. The Buddha's teaching

8. *Theistic* religions refer to an atma or soul, which is permanent and has been gifted by an Almighty God who created this world and control the destiny of the human beings. 'Theistic' is _____.

1. about the belief in god existence
2. about the belief in destiny
3. about the energy in the world
4. about the permanent mind

9. The underlined term, '*consciousness*' most probably means _____.

1. emotion
2. aptness
3. indication
4. realization

10. What is true about the Buddha's idea of the mind?

1. The body without the mind is a living body.
2. The mind is not as important as the healthy body.
3. The mind is something flexible.
4. The mind is in isolation of thought.

11. Which of the following is implied in the last paragraph?

1. Most humans like to exercise to keep fit.
2. Eating healthy food can help avoid illness.
3. Going to the doctor is important for recovery.
4. The body and the mind are linked.

12. According to the passage, why do most people spend time looking after their body?

1. to stay young
2. to be physically strong
3. to have positive thinking
4. to balance a diet

13. What style of writing does the writer use in this passage?

1. descriptive
2. narrative
3. argumentative
4. chronological

Passage 3

Some brains may be better than others at learning languages. After about age 4, most people will never gain a truly deep grasp on a second language's morphology, which refers to the rules that govern how words are formed from linguistic units. After age 7 or so, the brain begins to pay more attention to what it's learning, which affects the type of memory kids use to pick up languages.

And beyond puberty, it becomes unlikely that someone will be able to speak a new language without a foreign accent, though some second language learners are unique in how impressive their accent sounds, which may reflect a late-to-mature brain.

For more than a century, scientists have known that there are key areas on the exterior cortex of the brain's left hemisphere, known as Broca's area and Wernicke's area, which are critical for learning to speak and understanding speech. There are also many other areas throughout the brain that process language.

Genes, neurotransmitters and brain regions involved in long-term memory play roles as well. A number of different structures probably come into play when people speak a second language compared to when they speak their first.

That would explain why brain damage from Parkinson's, Alzheimer's or other disorders that affect specific areas of the brain can knock out just a native language -- or just a language that was learned later in life, leaving the other one intact. Aging can also bring out an accent that was once unnoticeable.

Only in the last few years have scientists begun to zero in on brain regions that seem to matter most in helping polyglots develop their impressive skills.

14. The passage mainly discusses _____.

1. brain damage and science
2. understanding different types of speech
3. language learning skills
4. how second language learning develops

15. The word 'puberty' in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by _____.

1. limit
2. adolescence
3. understanding
4. longevity

16. The main purpose of the first paragraph is to _____.
 1. show how kids learn and develop at school
 2. point out linguistic complexity and learning ability
 3. discuss the function of a brain and how it improves gradually
 4. indicate how older ages affect second language skills
17. Science reveals that _____.
 1. few structures are needed when speaking a second language
 2. the brain's left hemisphere causes a late-to-mature brain
 3. many areas of the brain help process language
 4. people use genes and neurotransmitters on a regular basis
18. Which of the following is true?
 1. Brain damage is mostly severe.
 2. Brain damage affects patients' entire language functions.
 3. Aging may show a hidden accent.
 4. Disorders directly affect a language learned later in life.
19. The underlined expression 'zero in' could be closest in meaning to _____.
 1. disregard
 2. take aim
 3. admire
 4. subsidize
20. The passage is most probably taken from _____.
 1. an article
 2. a newspaper
 3. a brochure
 4. a debate

Passage 4

People often ask which is the most difficult language to learn, and it is not easy to answer because there are many factors to take into consideration. Firstly, in a first language the differences are unimportant as people learn their mother tongue naturally, so the question of how hard a language is to learn is only relevant when learning a second language.

A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese, for example, because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so first language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first, the harder it will be for most people to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn, possibly influenced by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system, and the pronunciation of Chinese does appear to be very difficult for many foreign learners. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters in their own language, learning writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages readily, while others find it very difficult. Teachers and the circumstances in which the language is learned also play an important role, as well as each learner's motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day to day life.

Different cultures and individuals from those cultures will find different languages more difficult. In the case of Hungarian for British learners, it is not a question of the writing system, which uses a similar alphabet, but the grammatical complexity, though native speakers of related languages may find it easier, while struggling with languages that the British find relatively easy.

No language is easy to learn well, though languages which are related to our first language are easier. Learning a completely different writing system is a huge challenge, but that does not necessarily make a language more difficult than another. In the end, it is impossible to say that there is one language that is the most difficult language in the world.

21. This passage is mainly about _____.

1. the importance of learning a second language
2. how hard it is to learn a second language
3. different cultural impacts on language learning
4. the difference between first and second language learning

22. Which of the following is true?

1. Portuguese and Spanish have different language systems.
2. Chinese is the most difficult language to learn.
3. People learn languages naturally.
4. Chinese and Japanese have some similar features.

23. The underlined word 'circumstances' could be closest in meaning to _____.

1. events
2. examples
3. uses
4. methods

24. People can learn a second language effectively if _____.

1. they use it at work
2. they have motivation
3. they learn it from professionals
4. they find it challenging.

25. Which of the following is false?

1. There exists no language that is the most difficult to learn.
2. Learning a different writing system is grammatically complex.
3. Languages related to your native language are faster to learn.
4. Language and culture are two separate entities.

26. What is the tone of the passage?

1. detached
2. contradictory
3. complimentary
4. persuasive

Passage 5

The establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015 is a major milestone in the regional economic integration agenda in ASEAN, offering opportunities in the form of a huge market of US\$2.6 trillion and over 622 million people. In 2014, AEC was collectively the third largest economy in Asia and the seventh largest in the world.

The AEC Blueprint 2025, adopted by the ASEAN Leaders at the 27th ASEAN Summit on 22 November 2015 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, provides broad directions through strategic measures for the AEC from 2016 to 2025. The AEC Blueprint 2025 is aimed towards achieving the vision of having an AEC by 2025 that is highly integrated and cohesive; competitive, innovative and dynamic; with enhanced connectivity and sectoral cooperation; and a more resilient, inclusive, and people-oriented, people-centred community, integrated with the global economy.

The Blueprint consists of five interrelated and mutually reinforcing characteristics, namely: (i) A Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy; (ii) A Competitive, Innovative, and Dynamic ASEAN; (iii) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation; (iv) A Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented, and People-Centred ASEAN; and (v) A Global ASEAN. These characteristics support the vision for the AEC as envisaged in the ASEAN Community Vision 2025.

The characteristics of the Blueprint will lead towards an ASEAN that is more proactive, having had in place the structure and frameworks to operate as an economic community, cultivating its collective identity and strength to engage with the world, responding to new developments, and seizing new opportunities. It will not only ensure that the 10 ASEAN Member States are economically integrated, but are also sustainably and gainfully integrated in the global economy, thus contributing to the goal of shared prosperity.

27. This passage mainly discusses _____.

1. the vision of the AEC
2. the AEC Blueprint 2025
3. the establishment of the AEC
4. the characteristics of the AEC

28. The underlined word 'milestone' could be closest in meaning to _____.

1. influence
2. success
3. adequacy
4. breakthrough

29. Which of the following is true?

1. The Blueprint outlines strategic measures for the AEC from 2016 to 2025.
2. The ultimate goal of AEC is to achieve global economy.
3. The AEC characteristics are irrelevant and exclusively reinforced.
4. The AEC vision is envisaged as the Global and ASEAN Community Vision 2025.

30. The underlined word 'resilient' could be closest in meaning to _____.

1. flexible
2. convenient
3. adaptable
4. diverse

31. In paragraph 4, what does 'it' most probably refer to?

1. The opportunity
2. The economic community
3. The world
4. The AEC Blueprint 2025

32. What style of writing does the writer use in this passage?

1. Expository
2. Narrative
3. Argumentative
4. Persuasive

Passage 6

BEIJING — Po, the wisdom-seeking hero of the "Kung Fu Panda" films, might recognize this temple in China where the world's first robot monk dwells. For Po's Jade Palace, there is Longquan (Dragon Spring) Temple, a place of Buddhist worship in the mountains northwest of Beijing, where gnarled ginkgo and cypress trees tower over red-walled buildings underneath rocky Phoenix Ridge.

As for Po himself, there is Xian'er, the two-foot-tall, advice-dispensing robot whose full title is Worthy Stupid Robot Monk. (In the Beijing dialect, "er," or "stupid," is a term of affection.)

Not so much "Kung Fu Panda 3," perhaps, as "Robot Monk 1."

A childlike creature in an orange Buddhist robe, Xian'er is an object of fascination in China amid an increasingly urgent pursuit of spirituality and, more recently, artificial intelligence. But Xian Fan, the head of the Comic Center, told National Business Daily that the temple did not plan to commercialize the robot and that its development was for "the public welfare."

And the monks do not seem to be planning a franchise. There is only one robot monk for now, Xian Fan told Beijing News, adding, "We're not doing this for commerce, but just because we want to use more modern ways to spread Buddhist teachings."

The robot was created last year by the temple in collaboration with about a dozen Chinese technology, culture and investment companies, according to Chinese news reports. But the character of Xian'er was first designed by artists at the Comic Center for a 2014 Buddhist comic book series, whose first title was "Troubles Are Self-Made." The series has sold well in Chinese bookstores, and an English-language edition is **due out** soon.

As a robot, Xian'er has expanded his repertoire. He has a touch pad on his chest that allows him to respond to supplicants' questions and statements, such as: "Who are your parents?" "I'm not happy" and "What is the meaning of life?"

On Wednesday morning, employees at the Comic Center declined to let visitors communicate directly with Xian'er, saying he was — literally — recharging in order to meet a delegation of government officials from Beijing later in the day. They would not say who the officials were or give their own names, saying they were not authorized to speak to the news media.

33. This passage mainly discusses _____.

1. the new type of investment in artificial intelligence
2. the comparison between "Kung Fu Panda 3" and "Robot Monk 1"
3. the robot which can answer Buddhism questions
4. the innovative technology used to spread Buddhist teachings

34. Which of the following is true about Xian'er, the robot?

1. Xian'er is developed for Buddhism commercial purposes.
2. Xian'er is originally designed by comic book artists.
3. Xian'er is inspired by Po, Kung Fu Panda.
4. Xian'er is created by the Chinese government.

35. The underlined word 'franchise' could be closest in meaning to _____.

1. benevolent
2. bazaar
3. remnant
4. concession

36. What tone does the author show in the passage when referring the head of the Comic Center's use of "the public welfare" in the interview?

1. Skepticism
2. Awe
3. Sarcasm
4. Disbelief

37. The underlined word 'due out' could be closest in meaning to _____.

1. release
2. update
3. sale
4. publish

38. The passage is most probably taken from _____.

1. a magazine
2. a newspaper
3. a brochure
4. a journal

Passage 7

The Buddha has explained how to win and keep friends. By being generous one can surely win friends and also by being courteous and benevolent. Rejoice in your friend's achievements, praise any commendable acts and strong points. But the Buddha says that if you always keep on talking of your friend's goodness, kindness, greatness and so on, then you are trying to deceive him. In dealing with friends, one's word should be as clean as the actions.

According to the Jataka Pali, striking a friendship is one, maintaining it is another. Buddha has given invaluable advice not only to keep the friendship but also to make the bonds stronger. One should not visit the friends too often or overstay the welcome. This changes the friend to a foe. If your friend loses something, then you may be under a cloud. Visiting a friend too often invariably leads to gossip, which will involve you in a vortex of trouble. Buddha says that, it is equally bad not to visit your friends at all. You should judge for yourself how often you should visit your friend, how long you should stay and so on. Buddha has pointed out that a friendship deteriorates by asking favors, especially at wrong times. If at all you ask a favor, it should not be unreasonable or of a demanding nature. Asking favors far too often makes you a pest more than a friend.

Buddha has explained that if someone wants to bring about his own ruin or downfall, he could associate with Papa mitta or evil friends who are gamblers, libertines, cheats, swindlers or violent thugs. Buddhist Commentarial Tradition defines a friend thus - "A friend is one whose association leads to spiritual profitability, protects you from evil that may befall you and is inclined towards your welfare."

In this manner, Buddhism points out the basic ingredients to foster a healthy friendship, minimize friction and displeasure, promote good-will and companionship and ultimately bring about one's welfare here, and spiritual progress leading to the realization of the Supreme Bliss of Nirvana.

The foregoing facts show that Buddha's admonition regarding how to choose friends, win them and keep them expounded in the 6th Century before the common era surpasses all books of the twentieth century on this subject and the Buddhist Concept of Friendship remains a vibrant force forever.

39. What is the primary purpose of the passage?
1. To discuss characteristics and behaviors of good friends
 2. To differentiate between how to win good friends and to keep friends
 3. To analyze the components for a lasting friendship
 4. To suggest how to create and nurture a friendship
40. Which of the following is true?
1. A good friend should offer you profits and welfare.
 2. A friendship could always be deteriorated by asking favors.
 3. One should not only maintain a friendship but also strengthen a relationship.
 4. The realization of the Supreme Bliss of Nirvana involves a healthy friend.
41. The underlined word 'deceive' could be closest in meaning to _____.
1. misunderstand
 2. falsify
 3. disguise
 4. contemplate
42. The phrase "under a cloud" in paragraph 2 is most likely _____.
1. a metaphor for a person who is suspected to be a criminal
 2. an explanation of how a person feels in an unpleasant event
 3. a description of an awkward and stressful situation
 4. a situation when a person supports a friend
43. According to the passage, what can be inferred about friendship?
1. A good friend should be judgmental of others.
 2. The teaching of good friendship can be dated back to the 6th century.
 3. Choosing friends is as not crucial as winning them.
 4. A healthy friendship consists of minimizing conflicts and maximizing profits.
44. What style of writing does the writer use in this passage?
1. Expository
 2. Narrative
 3. Argumentative
 4. Persuasive

Passage 8

For decades, researchers at the Harvard University and the University of Wisconsin, have sought to document how meditation enhances the qualities societies need in their human capital sharpened institution, steely concentration and plummeting stress levels. What's different today is **groundbreaking research** showing that, when people meditate, they alter the biochemistry of their brains. The evolution of powerful mind-monitoring technologies has also enabled scientist to scan the minds of meditators on a microscopic scale, revealing fascinating insights about the plasticity of the mind, and meditation's ability to sculpt it.

Some of those insights have emerged in the lab of Richard Davidson, a Professor of psychology and psychiatry at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Throughout his career, Davidson has pondered why people react so differently to the same stressful

situations, and for the past 20 years he has been conducting experiments to find out. Davidson has been placing electrodes on meditating Buddhist monks, as they lay on his lab floor watching different visual stimuli - flash on a screen. Davidson and his team then observe the monks as they meditate while ensconced in the clanking, coffin-like tubes of MRI machines.

What the researchers reveal are brains unlike any they have observed elsewhere. The monk's left prefrontal cortices - the area associated with positive emotion - are far more active than in non-meditators' brains.

In other words, he says, the monks' meditation practice, which changes their neural physiology, enables them to respond with equanimity to sources of stress. Meditation doesn't make meditators sluggish or apathetic; it simply allows them to detach from their emotional reactions so they can respond appropriately.

"In our country people are very involved in the physical-fitness craze, working out several times a week" says Davidson. "But we don't pay that kind of attention to our minds. Modern neuroscience is showing that our minds are as plastic as our bodies. Meditation can help you train your mind, in the same way exercise can train your body."

Davidson's research didn't stop with the monks. To find out whether meditation could have lasting, beneficial effects in the workplace, he performed a study at Madison Biotech Company employees. Four dozen employees met once a week for eight weeks to practice mindfulness meditation for three hours. The result, published last year showed that the employees' left pre-frontal cortices were enlarged, just like those of the monks (but not that much).

45. What is the primary purpose of the passage?

1. To explain the research methodology and its results
2. To reveal the benefits of conducting research on meditation
3. To show the advantages of meditation on human brains
4. To persuade Buddhists monks to meditate

46. The phrase "groundbreaking research" in paragraph 1 is most likely _____.

1. a metaphor for the location where research is conducted
2. a literal explanation of the impact of research
3. an exaggeration meant to draw attention from the readers
4. a description of research which is significant due to its innovation

47. According to the passage, what can be inferred about meditating Buddhist monks?

1. They always act in positive manners regardless of the situations.
2. Their left prefrontal cortices function better than in non-meditators' brains.
3. They react differently to the stressful situations from other meditators.
4. Their physical and mental health is better than others.

48. The underlined word 'equanimity' could be closest in meaning to _____.

1. relief
2. presence
3. calmness
4. chaos

49. Which of the following is false?

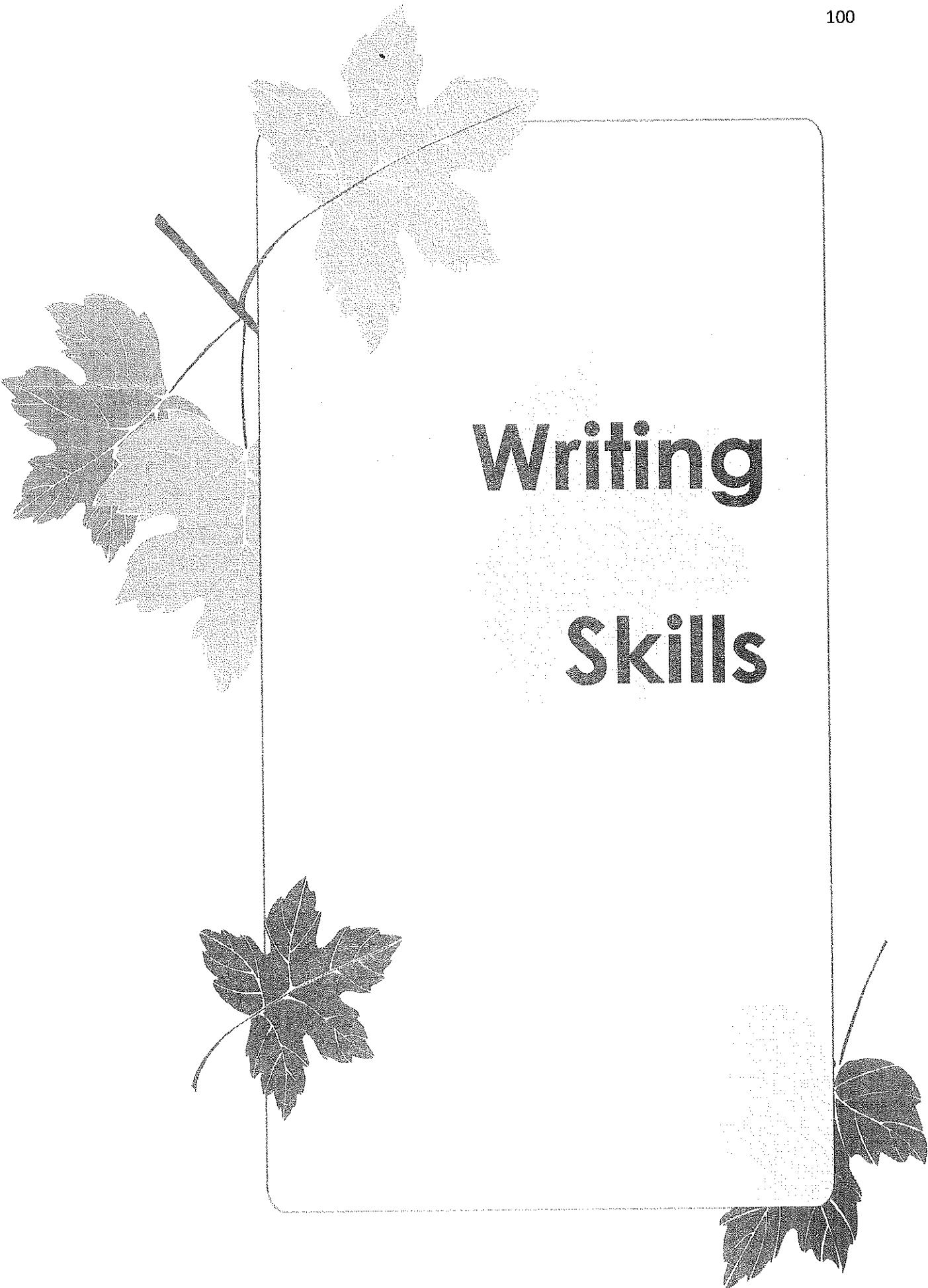
1. Mediators' brains are more active non-mediators' brains.
2. Meditation enables people to disconnect from their emotions.
3. When people meditate, their brains' biochemistry is reduced.
4. Davidson's research is expanded to ordinary people.

50. What is probably the most accurate summary of the passage?

1. Meditation is closely related to modern neuroscience.
2. The left prefrontal cortices are more active than the right prefrontal cortices.
3. People who meditate regularly perform better in workplaces.
4. Meditation alters brains' biochemistry resulting in appropriate responses.

Part I: Reading (50 marks)

1. 4. to argue why and how men today become monks
2. 1. to attain nirvana
3. 1. superior
4. 2. generalization
5. 4. There are few meditation masters working in the Thai Sangha.
6. 1. critical
7. 2. The power of the mind
8. 1. about the belief in god existence
9. 4. realization
10. 3. The mind is something flexible.
11. 4. The body and the mind are linked.
12. 2. to be physically strong
13. 3. argumentative
14. 4. how second language learning develops
15. 2. adolescence
16. 4. indicate how older ages affect second language skills
17. 3. many areas of the brain help process language
18. 3. Aging may show a hidden accent.
19. 2. take aim
20. 1. an article
21. 2. how hard it is to learn a second language
22. 4. Chinese and Japanese have some similar features.
23. 1. events
24. 2. they have motivation
25. 4. Language and culture are two separate entities.
26. 4. Persuasive
27. 2. the AEC Blueprint 2025
28. 4. Breakthrough
29. 1. The Blueprint outlines strategic measures for the AEC from 2016 to 2025.
30. 1. Flexible
31. 4. The AEC Blueprint 2025
32. 1. Expository
33. 4. the innovative technology used to spread Buddhist teachings
34. 2. Xian'er is originally designed by comic book artists.
35. 4. Concession
36. 3. Sarcasm
37. 1. Release
38. 2. a newspaper
39. 4. To suggest how to create and nurture friendship
40. 3. One should not only maintain friendship but also strengthen relationship.
41. 2. Falsify
42. 1. a metaphor for a person who is suspected to be a criminal
43. 2. The teaching of good friendship can be dated back to the 6th century.
44. 1. Expository
45. 3. To show the advantages of meditation on human brains
46. 4. a description of research which is significant due to its innovation
47. 2. Their left prefrontal cortices function better than in non-meditators' brains.
48. 3. Calmness
49. 3. When people meditate, their brains' biochemistry is reduced.
50. 4. Meditation alters brains' biochemistry resulting in appropriate responses.

The page is decorated with several stylized leaf illustrations. A large, light-colored leaf is at the top left, partially overlapping the page border. A darker, more detailed leaf is below it. Another leaf is at the bottom left, and a cluster of leaves is at the bottom right. The leaves are rendered in a stippled or textured style.

Writing Skills

เทคนิคการทำ "ERROR IDENTIFICATION"

1. Verb form

ประเด็น ความผิดพลาดเรื่องรูปคำกริยา (verb form) อาจเป็นเรื่องใดเรื่องหนึ่งดังต่อไปนี้

1. subject - verb agreement
2. tenses
3. finite or non-finite verb
4. ใช้ voice ผิด
5. ใช้คำกริยาผิดรูปเช่น ใช้รูป V.2 แทน V.3 หรือในทางกลับกัน

Examples :

1. Evidence of this may be saw in the terrifying figures of family decomposition.

a b c d

คำตอบที่ถูกคือ ข้อ c ต้องแก้เป็น *seen* เพราะ *v.be + v.3* หรือ *v.ing*

2. One Sunday morning, a minister was told congregation that their church

a b

was badly in need of repairs.

c d

คำตอบที่ถูกคือ ข้อ b ต้องแก้เป็น **active verb** คือ *told*

2. Word form

รูปคำ (word form) เป็นเรื่องที่ย่อยสลายเป็นประเด็นเรื่องหนึ่งความผิดพลาดทางไวยากรณ์ที่นำมาทดสอบจะเป็นเรื่องการใช้ part of speech ผิดที่หรือผิดชนิดกล่าวคือใช้ adjective แทนที่ adverb, ใช้ noun แทนที่ verb เป็นต้น ซึ่งคำที่ถูกและคำที่ผิดนั้นจะมาจากรากศัพท์คำเดียวกัน ตัวอย่างคำที่มาจากรากเดียวกันแต่ต่างกันที่ word form คือ *beauty (n.)*, *beautiful (adj.)*, *beautifully (adv.)*, หรือ *long (adj.)*, *lengthen (v.)*, *length (n.)* หรือ *compare (v.)*, *comparable (adj.)*, *comparison (n.)* ฯลฯ

Example :

1. In a record dive in his bathysphere, William Beebe was the first person

a

to explore the ocean at a deep of 3,028 feet.

b c d

คำตอบคือ ข้อ c ต้องแก้ word form จาก *a deep (adj.)* เป็น *a depth (n.)* เพราะคำที่ตามหลัง preposition (ในที่นี้คือ *at*) ต้องเป็นคำนาม

2. Psychologists generally agreement that a certain stimulus must be present each time a habitual action is carried out.

คำตอบคือ ข้อ ๕ เพราะใน clause แรกนี้ยังจากฉก. ดังนั้นจึงต้องเก็บเป็น agree

*ตัวช่วยที่จะทำให้รู้ว่ choice แต่ละข้อเป็นการให้ผลดีหรือไม่

- ตำแหน่งหรือหน้าที่ของคำๆนั้นในประโยค
- ส่วนลงท้ายของคำ (*suffix*)

3. Word choice

การใช้คำ (Word choice) เป็นหัวข้อที่นิยมออกข้อสอบมากเรื่องหนึ่งประเด็นของความผิดพลาดเรื่องนี้นักจะเป็นการใช้คำๆ หนึ่งแทนที่จะใช้คำหนึ่งซึ่งถูกไวยากรณ์

Example

1. One of London's most beautiful parks is Hyde Park nearly the Thames river.

คำตอบที่ถูกต้องคือ ข้อ ค ต้องแก้เป็น *near*

2. Modern people, alike their ancestors, are curious about the nature of the universe.
- a b c d

คำตอบที่ถูกต้องคือ ข้อ ๒ ต้องแก้ไขเป็น *like*

3. In much of Alaska, the growing season is such short that crops cannot be raised.
- a b c d

คำตอบคือ ข้อ ค ต้องแก้เป็น *so (so + adj. + that clause)*

4. Even during economic booms, there is a small number of unemployment.

ตอบ ข้อ ๗ ต้องเปลี่ยน *number* เป็น *amount* เพราะใช้กับจำนวนไม่ได้คือ *unemployment*

4. Parallelism

ประเด็นของความคิดหลากหลายทางไวยากรณ์ในเรื่อง *Parallelism* คือได้แก่คตินิจหรือโครงสร้างจากสมาชิกอื่นในกลุ่มของมัน

Example:

1. Lumber from redwoods is in great demand because of its straight

คำตอบที่ต้องการคือ ข้อ **ด** ต้องเป็น *durability* เนื่องจากข้อในกลุ่มนี้เป็นคำนามทั้งหมด

2. The best work is not always done by those who work the faster.

a

b c

d

คำตอบที่ถูกคือ ข้อ d ต้องแก้เป็น *fastest* สังเกตคำที่มาข้างหน้าคือ *the best* (the นำหน้าการเปรียบเทียบขั้นที่สุด)

3. Direct mail advertising serves to acquaint customers with product, alert them to new

a

b

opportunities, and paving the way for other sales activities.

c

d

คำตอบคือ ข้อ c เพราะใช้คำผิดโครงสร้างจากสมาชิกในกลุ่มซึ่งเป็น *infinite* ทั้งหมด (*to acquaint* และ *alert*) สังเกตคำ *alert* เป็น *simple form* ดังนั้นถ้าจะแก้ให้ถูกต้องต้องแก้ *paving* ให้ *pave* ซึ่งอยู่ในรูป *simple form* เช่นเดียวกัน

5. Conjunction

..... อาจมีลักษณะใดลักษณะหนึ่งดังนี้

1. ใช้ *correlative* ผิดคู่ เช่น *not only But, bothand, neither.....nor, eitheror* เป็นต้น

2. ใช้ *conjunction* ผิดตัว เช่น ใช้ *who* ในที่ที่ควรใช้ *which*, ใช้ *and* เชื่อมข้อความที่มีความหมายขัดแย้งกัน ใช้ *but* กับข้อความที่คล้ายคลึงกัน เป็นต้น

3. ใช้ *preposition* เช่น ใช้ *during* ในที่ที่ควรใช้ *when*, ใช้ *because of* แทน *because* เป็นต้น

1. In all this, both the United States, on one side, or Soviet Russia, on the

a

b

c

other are deeply involved.

d

คำตอบที่ถูกคือ ข้อ c ต้องแก้เป็น *and* เพราะตัวข้างหน้าคือ *both*

2. Making sequences of symbols that are not significant but rigorously logical is far

a

b

c

more difficult with it sounds.

d

คำตอบที่ถูกคือ ข้อ d ต้องแก้ *preposition with* เป็น *conjunction than* ซึ่งแสดงการเปรียบเทียบกัน

6. Number

ในภาษาอังกฤษ ตัวเลข (numeral) หมายถึงจำนวนนับซึ่งแสดงออกที่คำกริยาและคำนามในรูปเอกพจน์และพหูพจน์โดยทั่วไป ใช้การเติม *s* หรือไม่เติม *s* ขึ้นกับที่นับกล่าวถึงพจน์ของคำนามเท่านั้น

ในข้อสอบประเภท Error Identification อาจมีลักษณะใดลักษณะหนึ่งดังนี้

1. ใช้นามรูปเอกพจน์หลังคำต่อไปนี้คือ *a couple (of), (a) few, a number of, both, many, several, each of, one of, all* (กับนามนับได้), *some* (กับนามนับไม่ได้), *these, those, etc.* (นั่นแสดงว่าหลังคำที่กล่าวมาต้องใช้รูปพหูพจน์จึงจะถูก)
2. ใช้นามพหูพจน์หลังคำต่อไปนี้คือ *a, an, amount of, a single, each, every, much, one, this, that, etc.* (นั่นแสดงว่าหลังคำที่กล่าวมาต้องใช้รูปเอกพจน์จึงจะถูก)
3. นามนับไม่ได้นามที่มีแต่รูปเอกพจน์หรือนามที่มีรูปพหูพจน์พิเศษนำมาเติม S เพื่อแสดงพหูพจน์ เช่น *informations, furnitures, golds, deers, teeths, childs, etc.* (ต้องแก้โดยการตัด S ที่ทุกคำและเปลี่ยน *childs* เป็น *children*)
4. ใช้รูปพหูพจน์ของนามประสม (compound noun) แบบพิศุขเช่น *detectives stories, toys stores, car races, three two- months courses, etc.* (แนวคิดที่ถูกคือคำนามตัวแรกทำหน้าที่ adjective จึงไม่มีรูปพหูพจน์อีกต่อไปเพราะไม่ใช่คำนามตัวนั้นใน กรณีนี้เราต้องใช้รูปเอกพจน์กับนามตัวแรกทั้งหมด ดังนี้ *detective stories, toy stores, car races, three two-month courses*)
5. ใช้คำบอกจำนวนที่ควรเป็นพหูพจน์ในรูปเอกพจน์เช่น *hundred of, thousand of, million of* (แนวคิดที่ถูกคือในเรื่องนี้คือคำบอกจำนวนที่ตามด้วย *of* จะเป็นคำนามพหูพจน์เสมอดังนั้นต้องแก้คำบอกจำนวนที่กล่าวมาเป็น *hundreds of, thousands of, millions of* ส่วนคำบอกจำนวนที่ไม่ได้ตามด้วย *of* จะเป็น adjective จึงไม่มีรูปพหูพจน์เด็ดขาดเช่น *three thousand men* สังเกตให้คิดจะเห็นว่า *thousand* ไม่ตามด้วย *of* จึงไม่มีการเติม s)

Exercises

1. At one time many person believed that some forked twigs had supernatural powers.
 a b c d
 คำตอบที่ถูกคือ ข้อ b หลังคำ *many* ตามด้วยนามพหูพจน์จึงต้องแก้เป็น *persons*
2. Hundred of antibiotics have been developed, but only about 30 are in common use today.
 a b c d
 คำตอบที่ถูกคือ ข้อ a ต้องแก้เป็น *Hundreds*
3. Doctor are discovering that there is a strong psychological component to chronic pain.
 a b c d
 คำตอบที่ถูกคือ ข้อ a ต้องแก้เป็น *Doctors* สังเกตกริยาเป็นพหูพจน์คือ *are*

7. Pronoun

ประเด็นเรื่อง ความผิดพลาดในการใช้ pronoun อาจมีลักษณะโดดเด่นอย่างหนึ่งดังนี้

1. ความไม่สอดคล้องกันของคำนามและสรรพนาม (จากทฤษฎี pronoun จะต้องมีความสัมพันธ์เหมือน noun ที่อ้างถึงทุกประการถ้า noun เป็นเพศหญิง pronoun หรือ possessive adjective ที่แทนก็ต้องแสดงเพศหญิงถ้า noun เป็นเพศชาย pronoun หรือ possessive adjective ที่แทนก็ต้องเป็นเพศชายเป็นต้น)

The girl has lost his keys in the pub. (*ủũ his ừũ her*)

Those men planned to start his project on Monday. (us his and their)

2. ใช้ **pronoun** คำนว่ที่ กล่าวคือใช้รูปประธานแทนรูปกรรมเช่น ใช้ she แทน her, whom แทน who หรือใช้ **possessive pronoun** theirs แทนที่จะใช้ **possessive adjective** their หรือในทางกลับกัน

3. 14 pronoun โดยไม่จำเป็น กล่าวคือมีประธานอยู่แล้วยังใช้ pronoun เป็นประธานซ้ำซ้อนอีก

Examples :

1. Charlie, whom went out with Mr. Lee's daughter last night, was the only heir of the millionaire.

ตอบข้อ ๑ ต้องเปลี่ยน *whom* เป็น *who* เพราะสิ่งที่ตามมาคือกริยา *went* ดังนั้นจึงต้องใช้ *relative pronoun* รูปประธาน

2. Almost all the reserved water which was used during the summer.

a b c d

ตอบข้อ ค ต้องตัด relative pronoun *which*ทิ้งไป เพราะประโยคนี้มีประธานอยู่แล้วคือ *the reserved water*

3. The teacher was justly annoyed by him walking in late and disturbing the class.

a b c d

คำตอบที่ถูกคือ ข้อ ๒ ต้องแก้เป็น *his (adj.)* เพื่อขยายคำนาม *walking*

8. Comparison

คือถ้าหากมองถึงแสงของชีวิตทางด้านอารมณ์และ จิตวิญญาณ อาจมีลักษณะใดลักษณะหนึ่งดังนี้

1. ใช้รูปเปรียบเทียบขั้นกว่า (comparative) แทนขั้นที่สุด (superlative) หรือในทางกลับกัน

2. ใช้รูปเปรียบเทียบที่ผิดกฎ

Examples

1. When salmon in Washington State's Puget Sound region swim upriver to spawn,
the Skagit River hosts the bigger of all the runs.

คำตอบที่ถูกต้องคือ **ข้อ D** ต้องให้เป็น **biggest** เพราะมี **the** นำหน้าและ **of all the runs** แสดงการเปรียบเทียบที่เกินจำนวนสอง นั่นคือการเปรียบเทียบขั้นสูงสุด

2. Hydrocarbon, too well as many other organic compounds, frequently form polymers.

a b c d

คำตอบที่ถูกต้องคือข้อ ๔ ต้องแก้เป็น as ตามกฎระเบียบแบบที่เทียบที่เท่ากันใช้รูป as + adjective หรือ adverb + as

Examples :

1. People complain that the costs of campaigning are so high that only the rich can
a b c

afford running for office.

d

หลัง v. afford ต้องตามด้วย infinite ดังนั้นคำตอบคือ ข้อ d ซึ่งต้องแก้เป็น to run

2. The Bachelor Club, establishing in 1950, was the first sports center for
a b c

French bachelors in Florida.

d

คำตอบคือ ข้อ a ต้องแก้เป็น established (v.3)

NOTE :

1. Verbal ที่ตามหลัง preposition ต้องเป็น gerund (v-ing) เช่น without *smiling*
2. กรณีกิริยาต้องการกรรม (transitive verb) มีรูป participle ให้เลือก 2 รูปจะใช้รูป present participle (v-ing) หรือ past participle (v.3) ให้ดูคำที่ตามมา

• ถ้าตามด้วย by หรือ prepositional phrase จะใช้ v.3 เช่น the bridge built by established in 1950, etc.

• ถ้าตามด้วย noun จะใช้ v-ing เช่น building the house

11. Preposition

อาจมีลักษณะใดลักษณะหนึ่งดังนี้

1. ใช้ preposition เข้าไปในตำแหน่งที่ไม่ควรจะมีหรือตัด preposition ทั้งในตำแหน่งที่ควรจะมี
2. ใช้ preposition ผิดตัว

1. Einstein provides us, according to experts in physics, with insights about the universe.
a b c d

คำตอบที่ถูกคือ ข้อ d ต้องแก้เป็น into (insight + into)

2. Candles were mankind's chief source of illumination since at least 2,000 years.
a b c d

ข้อนี้ใช้ preposition ผิดตัว เราเห็นคำว่า 2,000 years แสดงระยะเวลา (period of time) ฉะนั้นต้องใช้ for แทน since ใน choice ข้อ c

3. Some of the most of spectacular waterfalls in the eastern United State are found in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania.
- a b c d

ข้อนี้ใช้ preposition ในที่ที่ไม่ควรใช้คือ ข้อ ๖ ต้องตัด *of*ทิ้งไป เพราะในที่นี้ต้องการแสดงการเปรียบเทียบขั้นสูงสุด

the most spectacular

12. Word order

ลักษณะความผิดพลาดทางไวยากรณ์เรื่อง พอดี order คือมีคำตั้งแต่ 2 คำขึ้นไปเรียงลำดับแบบสลับที่ผิดๆที่พบบ่อยๆใน ข้อสอบมีดังนี้

Examples:

1. It estimated is that only about thirty percent of our planet's surface consists of land.

คำตอบคือ ข้อ ๒ ซึ่งมีการเรียงลำดับค่าผิดต้องแก้เป็น is estimated

2. About two thousand years ago, Arabians in Persia began to craft clay pots,

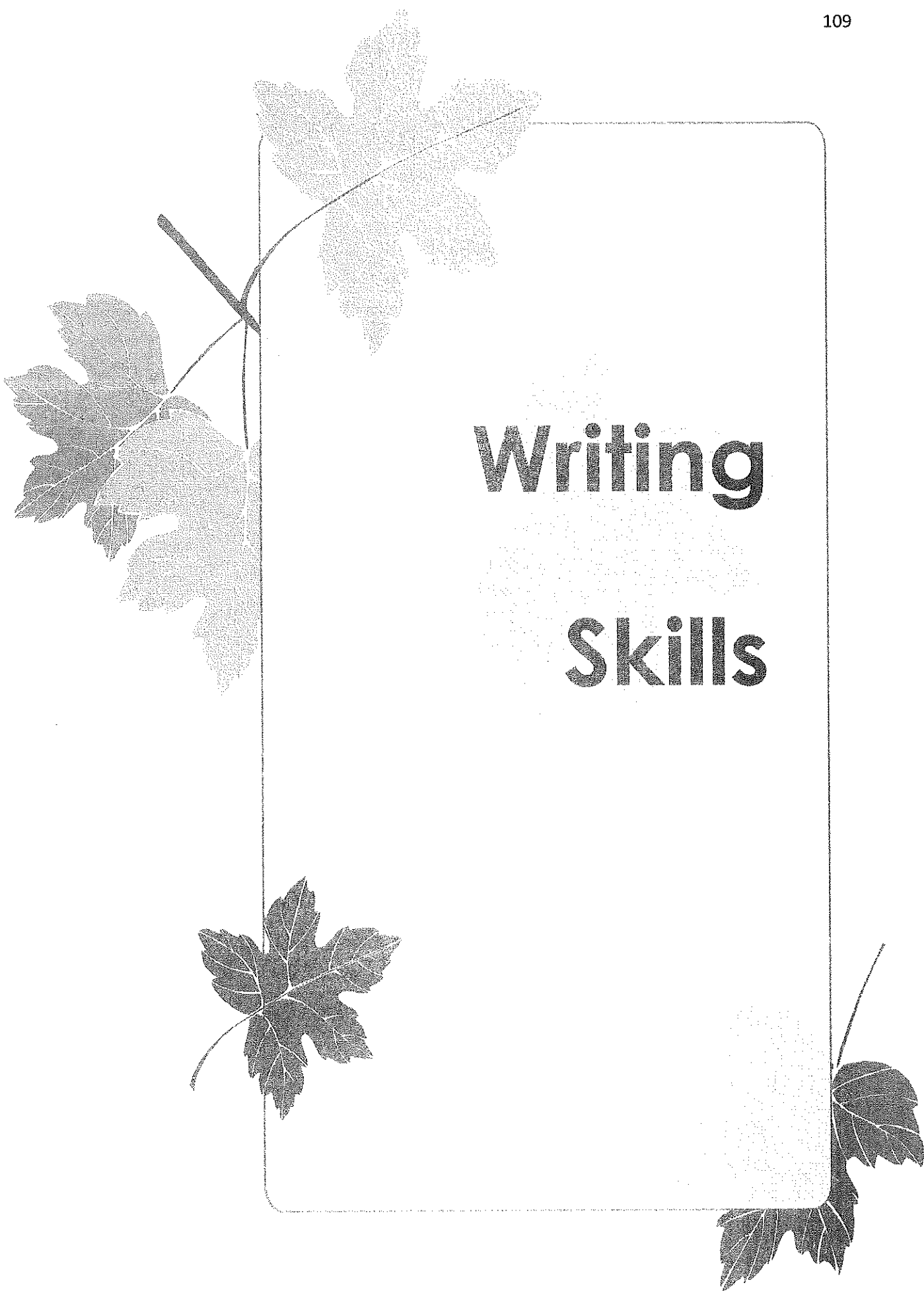
an innovation that accompanied the appearance of agriculture in the
b c
area central of the continent.
d

คำตอบข้อข้อ ๗ ซึ่งมีการเรียงลำดับคำผิดต้องแก้เป็น *central area (adjective ต้องอยู่หน้า noun)*

3. Plutonium is a rare extremely and precious element.

คำตอบคือข้อ **b** ซึ่งมีการเรียงลำดับผิดต้องแก้เป็น *extremely rare* (adverb ต้องอยู่หน้า adjective)

附：本報在馬尼拉及菲律賓各報刊載之廣告費目表

A decorative border featuring several stylized maple leaves. One large leaf is in the top left, another is in the bottom left, and a cluster of leaves is in the bottom right. A thin branch with leaves extends from the top left towards the center.

Writing Skills

Planning and Drafting a Paragraph

- Focusing the subject
- Developing the topic sentence
- Planning and drafting supporting sentences
- Drafting the paragraph's beginning and end

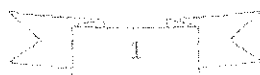
Each single paragraph develops its main idea through supporting explanations, details, and examples.

A paragraph

- a group of sentences that discuss a smaller idea
- a unit showing that each sentence is related to and develops the central idea
- each idea leading clearly and logically into the text
- a little essay
- generally contains an introduction, a body, and a conclusion.

An essay

- a group of paragraphs that discuss one large idea



Introduction

- Attracts readers' interest.
- States the paragraph's main idea in a topic sentence.

Body

- Supports the main idea with specific details and explanations in 3, 4, 10, or even more.

Conclusion

- Often summarises / ties together the ideas of the paragraph and ends strongly.

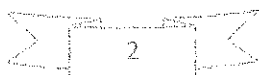
Focusing the subject

- The first step in writing is exploring ideas on the subject.
- Need to limit the focus of the subject.

Example!

Subject: *The influence of television*

- ➔ Brainstorm for a minute by discussing TV quiz shows, daytime talk shows, late-night talk shows, cartoon shows, soap operas, commercials.



- ➔ Discuss the influence of any one of these on kids, teenagers, adults, or the elderly
- ➔ Narrow down the subject by choosing one idea “soap operas” ➔ This is your topic!!

Practice!

1. **Brainstorm ideas** about how children’s shows on television might teach young children important skills or concepts.

If you have never seen any of these shows, brainstorm ideas about the best ways for adults to learn and improve their English.

2. **Narrow each of the broad subjects down** to a topic that can be developed a single paragraph.

- a) Popular music
- b) Living in the city or the suburb
- c) A favorite activity
- d) Cell phones

Create a topic sentence which presents the main idea, the most general statement in the paragraph, and suggests how the remaining sentences will develop that idea.



Example:

Television greatly influences the way we perceive human relationships.

We'd probably expect an explanation, with examples, of how television influences our perceptions of human relations.

Practice:

Which of the following sentences is more general?

1. A) The US declared its independence from England on July 4, 1776.
B) The US has been an independent country for more than two centuries.
2. A) I want to get a good job after I graduate.
B) I want to become a lawyer after I graduate.

Planning the body

You've drafted a topic sentence that should help develop your ideas. Then, you have to generate that development through brainstorming, clustering, or freewriting.



Types of development

1. *Explanations*
2. *Specific details*
3. *Examples*

After you've finished generating ideas for the body of the paragraph, choose only the ideas that support your main idea, and arrange them in a logical way.

You have to be clear when explaining the main ideas with examples which also relate to the reasons, ways, or methods provided.

Drafting an introduction

Remember that the introduction should attract the readers' interest and invite them to read the rest of the paragraph. Just simply begin your paragraph with a good topic sentence.

- *Begin with a specific detail*
Big Bird taught me the alphabet last week.
- *Begin with a statement you wish to contradict*



Some people think that children's shows are just for children, but they are wrong.

- **Begin with a question**

What can adults gain from watching children's programs such as Sesame Street?

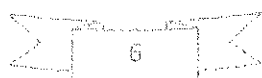
Drafting a conclusion

A closing sentence should summarises the main idea; it is more like you are returning to the idea of the topic sentence, but you just change the language in order not to bore your readers.

You might conclude with a quotation, a joke, a powerful example, a question, or a surprise.

Example:

Parents should look carefully at children's shows—not only what their children can learn, but for what they can learn, too.



Drafting a Paragraph

TOPIC SENTENCE: a general statement that makes a claim, states an opinion or a judgment, and suggests the support.

SUPPORT: explanation, details, examples

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

CONCLUSION: summary and strong ending

Pre-writing techniques

- A. Brainstorming**
- B. Mind-mapping or clustering**
- C. Free-writing**
- D. Outlining**

A. Brainstorming

- * Focus on your audience and purpose.
- * List ideas as they come to mind, whether general or specific.
- * Do not try to organize your thoughts as you brainstorm - that will come later.

This is just a technique to help free up your mind so that ideas can flow easily.

B. Mind-mapping or clustering

This is a visual representation of your ideas.

Look at your brainstorm and decide if you can group some of the ideas into several major categories and subcategories.

Remember to eliminate ideas that are not vital to the essay.

- *Draw a circle in the middle of the paper and write the purpose of your essay in the circle.*
- *Draw lines out from the circle and label them with the major categories you have chosen.*
- *Draw branches from those lines and include the subcategories.*
- *You can continue this process until you are including the actual details on the branches of the map.*

A mind map can help you see your major categories and subdivisions before you make decisions about how to organize the essay. It is also a useful way for you to look at your ideas and decide again which ones are not vital to the essay.

C. Free-writing

Like brainstorming, this technique is a way to free up the mind, to allow it to focus on ideas rather than on accuracy and organization.

Choose one of the ideas from your brainstorm or your mind-map and write for 5 to 10 minutes on that one idea.

Don't stop writing.

If you can't think of anything to write, just write

"I can't think of anything else at the moment ...".

The goal is to keep writing, to keep the pen or pencil in contact with the essay (or keep your fingers on the keyboard).

Don't stop to change or correct anything; just keep going.

You might want to set a timer.

D. Outlining

Having decided on the purpose and the audience and on what to include in the essay, **the next step is to develop an overall plan.**

At this point, you might want to think about the method of organization that will be most effective for the essay.

An outline can be a very effective way to help you to categorize ideas into major categories and supporting details.

- Write your title at the top of the page.
- Then list your major categories as supporting ideas, with the details lined up underneath.

Practice 1

Each of the following sentences contains an error (Tenses) which has been underlined. Write out the correct answer.

1. I am living in Bangkok since last September.
2. I have been in New York two weeks ago.
3. The phone rung while I was doing the dishes
4. I have received your letter last week.
5. If I had taken part, I will win the prize.
6. They have now reduce the number of projects on the highlands.
7. She gave a loud scream and fall over the chair.
8. We ate the chicken and also drunk the orange juice.
9. After this happen, we dared not go there again.

Practice 2

Each of the following sentences contains an error (*Participles and Gerunds*) which has been underlined. Write out the correct answer.

1. They were boring by the film.
2. After tied up the thief, I called the police.
3. 'Stop cry or I will hit you,' he threatened.
4. This problem can be solved by control pollution.
5. I saw a man climbed over the gate.
6. Alina saw her tried to open the front door.
7. The gate was not damaged but it was wide opened.
8. I saw my neighbor was standing by the door.
9. We had a very frightened experience.
10. I heard the child screamed.

Practice 3

Each of the following sentences contains an error (modal verbs) which has been underlined. Write out the correct answer.

1. When you send the forms, you should included a photograph.
2. If you have a car, you can traveled around Singapore.
3. The thieves must had stolen the handphone.
4. Our group must climbed the hill.
5. When she is free, she will helps us.
6. Even when he is sad, he will jokes.
7. We must prayed to God for help.
8. Do I must go ?
9. You can leaving soon.
10. He can easily recognizes his old friends.

Practice 4

Each of the following sentences contains an error (*Countable/Uncountable Nouns*) which has been underlined. Write out the correct answer.

1. The teacher gave each of the student a test paper.
2. It's important for every students to have a dictionary.
3. Every furniture in that room is made of wood.
4. People's idea about values change.
5. We have a lot of works to do.
6. One of my mother's ring was also stolen.
7. She has a lot of jewelleries.
8. The businessman has bought a lot of properties.
9. It is wise to have a smaller amount of children.
10. They usually have three or less children.

Practice 5

Each of the following sentences contains an error (*Direct/Indirect Questions*) which has been underlined. Write out the correct answer.

1. Tell the driver where do you want to go.
2. He wants to know what can he do.
3. I'll ask her what is the time.
4. We don't know why is he late.
5. Tell me where is the key.
6. I wonder what is she doing there.
7. Why they can't do it properly ?
8. I understand why did he do it.
9. Can anyone tell me what is the story about ?
- 10 Her mother is staying where ?

Practice 6

Each of the following sentences contains an error (*Adverbs / Connectors*) which has been underlined. Write out the correct answer.

1. Although he is tired but he wants to play.
2. The weather was such cold that I didn't go out.
3. It was too hot that I couldn't drink it.
4. Unless I study hard, I will pass all my exams.
5. Ronnie is my age whereelse Steve is younger than I.
6. Either Jack will call Susan or Bob.
7. He ate a lot because he was too hungry.
8. He completed the race in spite his injury.
9. Marie woke up late. Consequent she missed the train.
10. Smith is a poor man. Moreover he helps other poor people.

Practice 7

Each of the following sentences contains an error (*Parts of Speech*) which has been underlined. Write out the correct answer.

1. It difference from one culture to another.
2. I realized it had dead.
3. It was so enjoy.
4. The harmony atmosphere made me feel good.
5. A child needs attention from their parents
6. On New Year's Eve me and my family have dinner together.
7. In spite of his injured, he decided to take part.
8. The river was more deep than I thought.
9. The tracks were much more width compared with the tiger's.
10. Compared with her, my handwriting is neater.

Practice 8

Each of the following sentences contains an error (*Subject-verb Agreement*) which has been underlined. Write out the correct answer.

1. The sizes of houses varies according to the location.
2. He also have a pair of brown eyes.
3. He look very young although he is over 40 years.
4. There are no sharing of space.
5. A small family have a lot of advantages.
6. Her reason for leaving home were not clear.
7. There is a lot of differences between them.
8. People in the West doesn't know much about us.
9. My father don't like people who lie.
10. Who want to read the book first.

Practice 1

Find an error in each sentence and correct it.

1. There were marks on the snow but it were unrecognizable.
2. He lead me to the rear of the shop where more goods were stacked.
3. The branch struck him hard and lay him unconscious.
4. The sudden noise frightened the baby and made it to cry.
5. The dog wagged it's tail when it saw me approaching.
6. There was signs of neglect showing that no one was living there.
7. After a few moment, the woman opened the window and looked out curiously.
8. Can you write an article to be include in the next issue of the magazine ?
9. Decided to leave, I packed my clothes and left a note to say I had gone.
10. One of the former student donated a large sum of money to the school.

Practice 2

Find an error in each sentence and correct it.

1. The fire spread quickly, destroy three houses within minutes.
2. She crossed the road without looking and was knock down by a car.
3. He got out of the car, than he locked it and walked to the office.
4. I hope you will kind consider my application for a job in your company.
5. If I know it was going to rain like this, I would have stayed at home.
6. To my opinion advertisements are more harmful than beneficial.
7. The crowd was little and I had no difficulty in getting a good seat.
8. Mrs Salmah bought a lot of furnitures at the sale for her new house.
9. If you go I'm sure you will find it enjoy.
10. Would you mind go with me to the hospital ?

Practice 3

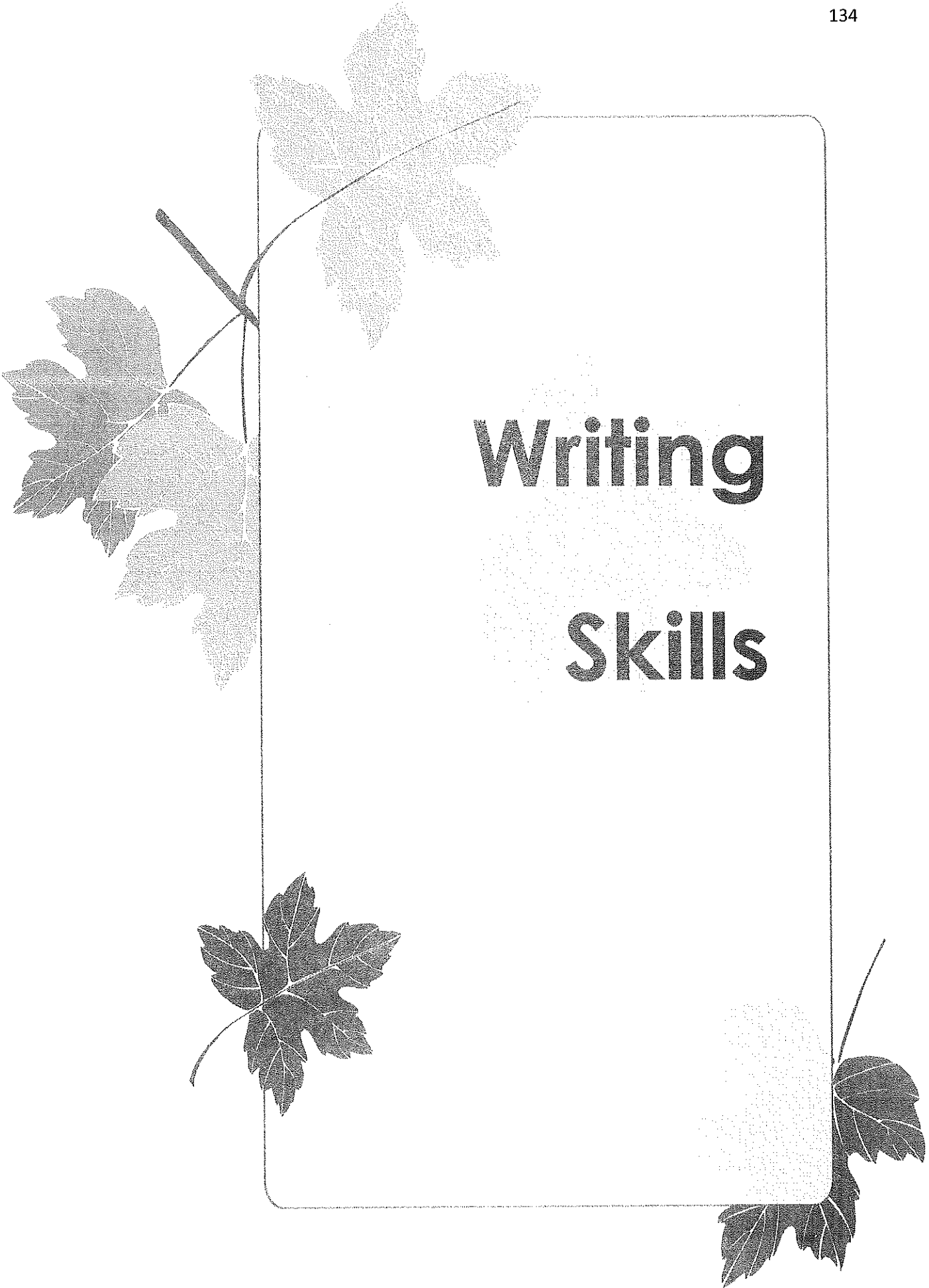
Find an error in each sentence and correct it.

1. He was quite amusing when he heard what had happened.
2. Turn left by the crossroads when you reach it.
3. He has been working here for sometimes.
4. He stopped to see if he could picked up the trail.
5. Although he jumped aside, but the stone hit him.
6. I decided to climbed to the top of the hill to get a better view.
7. He jumped down after shouted a warning to those standing below.
8. After a few minutes, I look up and saw that it was getting dark.
9. I saw the blind man crossed the busy road without any help.
10. The robber gave the victim with a hard blow.

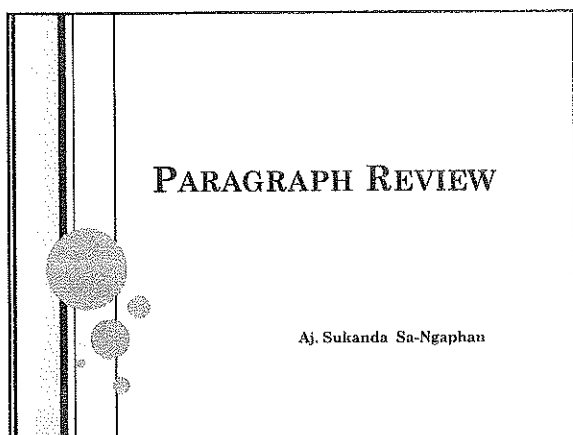
Practice 4

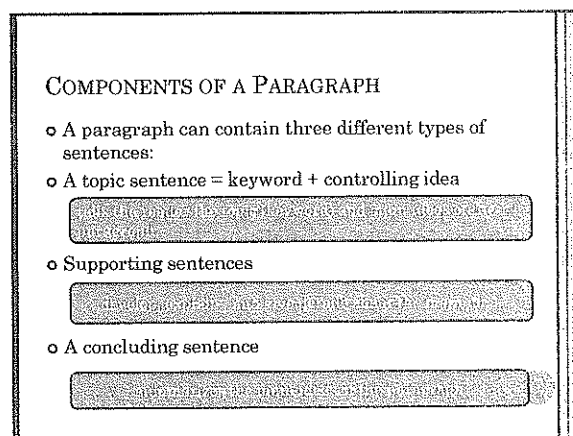
Find an error in each sentence and correct it.

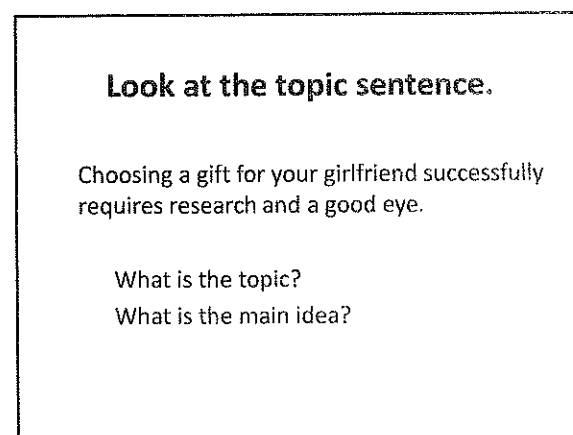
1. To who did you pass the message I gave you ?
2. The firemen put off the fire quickly but the house was burnt down.
3. The villagers carried out a through search for the missing child.
4. Please convey my best wish to your mother when you see her.
5. Unless you finish all your homework, you can watch television.
6. The contestant hitted the target with great accuracy.
7. I am sorry to say that your son has been absence from school for a week.
8. Successful applicants will be paid attracting salary, bonus and fringe benefits.
9. Can you borrow me your book for a few days ?
10. My friend asked me to go for shopping with her but I refused.

The page features several decorative leaf illustrations. A large, light-colored leaf is positioned at the top left, partially overlapping the page's border. A dark-colored leaf is located at the bottom left, also partially overlapping the border. On the right side, there are two more dark-colored leaves, one near the bottom and another slightly higher up, both partially overlapping the page's border. The title 'Writing Skills' is centered on the page, with 'Writing' on the top line and 'Skills' on the bottom line, both in a bold, sans-serif font.

Writing Skills







More examples!!!

- A birthday gift is important for three reasons.

topic

main idea

- Receiving gifts can really make my day.

topic

main idea

- There are many reasons why I want to be forever young.

- Dogs make wonderful pets because they help you to live longer.

In the following pairs, circle the number of the best topic sentence. Then explain your choice to a partner. Say why the sentence you didn't choose is weak. Use one or more of these reasons:

- It's too broad.
 - It's too narrow.
 - There is no main idea or opinion.
 - There is more than one main idea.
- a. 1. Gifts can cost a lot of money, and then you also have to wrap them.
2. Wrapping a gift in a special way can make your gift seem even more special.
There is no main idea.
- b. 1. Receiving gifts can make some people feel uncomfortable.
2. I really like gifts.
It's too broad.
- c. 1. Parents spend too much money on birthday gifts for babies.
2. For my last birthday, I got a gold watch with a leather band from my father.
There is no main idea or opinion.

In the following pairs, circle the number of the best topic sentence. Then explain your choice to a partner. Say why the sentence you didn't choose is weak. Use one or more of these reasons:

- It's too broad.
- It's too narrow.
- There is no main idea or opinion.
- There is more than one main idea.

1. The best gift I ever gave didn't cost me anything.

2. I spent £130 on a gift for my parents.

There is no main idea or opinion.

1. Shopping online makes it easier to find an appropriate gift.

2. Buying gifts online can be a good way to save money, but then sometimes you spend more money that way.

There are two main ideas.

1. There are many proverbs in English.

2. There are several proverbs in English about gift-giving.

It's too broad.

EXERCISE

Below are sentences from a paragraph in the wrong order. Decide if the sentences are topic sentences (T), supporting sentences (S), or concluding sentences (C).

- a. So, I bought a bike last week for \$250 in a second hand bike sale. ☐
- b. The colors are bright red, white, and dark blue. ☐
- c. It's a great bike, and I'm going to have a lot of fun on it. ☐
- d. Mountain bikes are really popular where I live. Everybody has one. ☐
- e. The bike is one year old but looks new. ☐
- f. It looks like a bike you can ride on very rough mountains and over rocks. ☐

MY NEW MOUNTAIN BIKE

Mountain bikes are really popular where I live. Everybody has one. So I bought a bike last week for \$ 250 in a second hand bike sale. The bike is one year old, but looks new. The colors are bright red, white, and dark blue. It looks like a new bike you can ride on very rough mountains and over rocks. It's a great bike, and I'm going to have a lot of fun on it.

READ THIS PARAGRAPH AND CROSS OUT ANY SENTENCES THAT ARE IRRELEVANT.

Varenyky are my favorite Ukrainian food. ~~I went to~~
~~Ukraine a few years ago.~~ They are made from flour. Inside, they
are stuffed with potatoes, cheese, and onions. ~~I really like~~
~~potatoes.~~ They are seasoned with a little salt and pepper. The
smell of melting cheese together with potato is mouthwatering.
While eating, the soft flour goes so well with the filling.
Sometimes people make sweet *varenyky*. These are filled with
berries or other kinds of fruit and sugar. ~~Borscht is a kind of~~
~~Ukrainian soup.~~ *Varenyky* are also eaten in Russia. They are a
must-try dish when you visit Ukraine.

WORK IN PAIRS. CHECK (✓) THE SENTENCES THAT YOU COULD ADD TO THE PARAGRAPH AS SUPPORT. WHERE WOULD YOU ADD THEM?

- ☐ Potatoes are not expensive in Ukraine.
- ☒ They look like dumplings.
- ☐ Many Ukrainian dishes taste good to me.
- ☒ They are served for dessert.
- ☐ I've never cooked *varenyky*.



My Favorite Ukrainian Food

Varenyky are my favorite Ukrainian food. They look like
dumplings. They are made from flour. Inside, they are stuffed
with potatoes, cheese, and onions. They are seasoned with a little
salt and pepper. The smell of melting cheese together with potato
is mouthwatering. While eating, the soft flour goes so well with
the filling. Sometimes people make sweet *varenyky*. These are
filled with berries or other kinds of fruit and sugar. They are
served for dessert. *Varenyky* are also eaten in Russia. They are a
must-try dish when you visit Ukraine.

WRITING THE PARAGRAPH

After you have chosen a topic and brainstormed ideas, it is time to write your paragraph.

- * a topic sentence first.
- Then write the supporting sentences,
- Finish with a concluding sentence,
- Give your paragraph a title.

But this is only the beginning! Good writers follow three steps to improve their writing.

They ...

1. check their work
 2. show their work to someone else.
 3. make any necessary additions and changes.
- These steps can be repeated several times.

THERE ARE SEVERAL TYPES OF PARAGRAPH


- o Narrative Paragraph
- o Descriptive Paragraph
- o Opinion Paragraph
- o Compare – Contrast Paragraph
- o Cause – Effect Paragraph

Narrative Paragraph

HASTE MAKES WASTE

(1) Last week, I had a direct experience that when I was in a hurry, I completed my tasks more slowly. (2) I was late, and thus I got up thirty minutes late on a Tuesday morning. (3) After waking up, I took a quick shower and went to work. (4) I jumped in my car and drove as quickly as I could to my office. (5) As I was on the highway, I realized that I forgot to wear a bra! (6) However, I thought it did not matter that much as long as I had my thick blazer with me. (7) Therefore, I kept on driving. (8) While I was waiting for the light to turn green at the intersection near my daughter's school, I realized that I forgot to take her with me! (9) Suddenly, I made a U-turn and drove back home. (10) When I reached home, I saw Kate, my seven-year-old daughter, waiting for me in front of the house, crying. (11) I hurriedly took her in the car and went upstairs to put a bra on. (12) Then we were ready for school and for work. (13) Twenty minutes later, I dropped Kate at her school and made sure she had a lunchbox with her. (14) After a short time, I arrived at work at 9.15 a.m., which meant I was forty-five minutes late. (15) This experience taught me that haste makes waste.

My favorite place to relax is a small cafe down the street from where I live. This cafe is on a small side street and as soon as you see it, you feel like going in. There are three windows on either side of the door, and each window has a small window box with bright colored flowers. There is a small wooden door that opens into the cafe and as you go in, you can see a dozen small tables all around the room. Even though it isn't a big place, its size makes it very cozy and comfortable. I always like to sit at a small table in the corner near the front window. From here, I can look at the artwork on the walls and at the pretty green plants hanging from the ceiling. With a strong cup of coffee and a good book, I feel very happy and relaxed in my favorite cafe.



- Where is the place?
- How big is it?
- How does the place make you feel? Why?
- What things do you see in this place?
- What do you like to do there?
- What do you see?

Opinion Paragraph

Benefits of Extreme Sports

Even though most people believe that extreme sports are far too risky, this kind of sport has many benefits. First of all, extreme sports can make people excited and happy. After the exciting moment, there is always the rush of adrenaline resulting in the release of endorphins and dopamine, which bring about pleasure. For example, Wit, my close friend who participates in extreme sports chases this feeling. He opts for skydiving because after his great excitement, he is always on top of the world. Moreover, extreme sports provide an intense workout. Many extreme sports require you to use your full body, exercise multiple muscle groups at once, and help you burn calories and lose weight. For instance, skateboarding for an hour can burn up to 500 calories and also improve your balance, flexibility, and muscle strength. Lastly, extreme sports help increase life-fulfillment and psychological well-being. When people defeat their fears, they are proving to themselves that they are capable. After a series of interviews with 15 experienced extreme athletes, the researchers found that overcoming fear leads to "transformational" changes in confidence and sense of self. In conclusion, extreme sports positively affect people's emotion, health, and self-esteem.

Contrast Paragraph

Even though high school and college are institutions of learning, my high school days and college days differ in at least three ways. The first difference is between high school and college is their social atmosphere. Back then in high school, my schoolmates and I were very acquainted with one other. We had the same six hours, and this helped us know one another better. By contrast, as a college student, I can notice that on the college scene, people are constantly coming and going. Therefore, students rarely see the same person twice in a day, and they have less chance to get to know one another. The second difference is their policies about homework. When I was in high school, homework was required to help motivate us to study. For example, as we knew that we had to submit assignments in history, we were motivated to brush up with the subject. On the other hand, these days, most homework consists of studying very little of it is written and turned in. If I do my homework, it is for my own benefit. If I do not, the teachers will not force me to do it. I am only wasting my own time and money (tuition fee) if I neglect my homework. The third and last difference between high school and college is their attendance policies. Back in high school, my classmates and I had to attend class to get assignments and personal help in a certain area. We needed more guidance which we could receive by going to class. However, now I may skip classes and refer to the syllabus to know what I have missed. It is my responsibility to make up work and catch up the lesson. Presumably, most teenagers prefer their college days to their high school ones.

How many differences between high school and college does the author mention? What are they?

There are three main differences: the social atmosphere, the policies about homework, and the attendance policies.

Paragraph of Text

THE REASONS FOR
ADULT VISIT TO AMUSEMENT PARKS

Adults visit amusement parks for several reasons. For one thing, an amusement park is a place where it is acceptable to "pig-out" on junk food. At the park, everyone is drinking soda and eating popcorn, ice-cream, or hot dogs. No one seems to be on a diet, so buying all the junk food you can eat is a guilt-free experience. Another reason people visit amusement parks is to prove themselves. They want to visit the park that has the newest, scariest ride in order to say that they went on the Parachute Drop, the Seven-Story Elevator, the Water Chute, or the Death Slide. Going on a scary ride is a way to feel courageous and adventurous without taking much of a risk. The final reason, which seems to be the most important one, for people visit amusement parks is to escape from everyday pressures. When people are poised at the top of a gigantic roller coaster, they are not thinking of bills, work, or personal problems. A scary ride empties the mind of all worries--except making it to the bottom alive. Adults at an amusement park may claim they have come for their children, but they are there for themselves as well.

Paragraph of Text

THE EFFECTS OF RAIN FOREST DESTRUCTION

Rainforest destruction has many catastrophic effects. A tragic effect of the loss of the rainforest is the extinction of plants and animals that could provide us with food, medicine or valuable products. Thousands of species disappear each year. This leads to a poorer world with less biodiversity. Another surprising result of the destruction of the rainforest is that soils and nutrients are washed away. When the trees are cut down, the soil is exposed to the heavy rain and quickly becomes infertile and useless. The forest cannot grow again, and the people who used the land have to move on. The most serious effects is global warming. When the trees in the rainforest are cut down, carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere. This carbon dioxide acts as a blanket, trapping the sun's heat and warming the planet. This can have huge consequences for the world's climate. To sum up, the loss of rainforest yields several negative consequences to people and environments.

Distinguishing General and Specific ideas

In order to organize your ideas effectively in a composition, you need to know which ideas are general and which ideas are specific. In Part 1, you will practice identifying general and specific ideas.

1. In the following list the more general idea "transportation" is circled. The other words are specific examples of different kinds of transportation.

train car transportation airplane bus bicycle

transportation → GENERAL

train, car, airplane, → SPECIFIC
bus, bicycle

2. In this list, the phrase that expresses a more general idea is circled. "A wonderful flight on Arabesque Airlines" expresses the main idea while the remaining four phrases give specific supporting details.

A. A wide selection of in-flight entertainment

B. Rapid check-in and baggage claim

C. A wonderful flight on Arabesque Airlines

D. Friendly flight attendants

E. Excellent food and service

A wonderful flight on Arabesque Airlines } GENERAL
Main Idea

A wide selection of in-flight entertainment }
Rapid check-in and baggage claim } SPECIFIC
Friendly flight attendants } Support
Excellent food and service

PRACTICE A

Each list contains one general idea (main idea) and several specific, supporting details. Circle the general idea in each list.

Example

carrots

string beans

corn

vegetables

peas

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. bananas
peaches
fruit
watermelons
apples | 2. cars
trucks
motorcycles
vans
vehicles | 3. Honda
Ford
makes of cars
Mercedes
Pontiac |
| 4. entertainment
going to movies
bowling
reading
watching television | 5. decent salary
job benefits
health insurance
flexible hours
discount on
company merchandise | 6. marriage
children
good job
goals
college degree |
| 7. crime
smog
crowds
disadvantages of cities
the high cost of living | 8. fresh air
advantages of camping
beautiful scenery
away from crowds
cheap | |



PRACTICE B

The following lists consist of specific supporting details. For each list, write a general idea (main idea).

Examples

A. subjects in science

chemistry
biology
anatomy
geology

B. reasons for disliking a job

low pay
no medical benefits
hard physical labor
unfriendly coworkers

1. _____

pork
beef
chicken
lamb

2. _____

a T-bone steak
pork chops
prime rib
lamb chops

3. _____

doughnuts
potato chips
candy
french fries

4. _____

ants
termites
flies
cockroaches

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>5. _____
 cockroaches
 rats
 ants
 spiders</p> <p>7. _____
 reading action stories
 playing soccer
 going to movies
 drawing cartoons</p> <p>9. _____
 warm weather
 job opportunities
 plenty of fun things to do
 friendly people</p> | <p>6. _____
 lung cancer
 emphysema
 bronchitis
 heart disease</p> <p>8. _____
 reasonable pay
 friendly coworkers
 flexible hours
 located close to home</p> <p>10. _____
 to gain useful knowledge
 to please my parents
 to get a better job
 to meet interesting people</p> |
|--|---|

PRACTICE C

For each general idea (main idea), write three specific supporting details. Make your lists true for you. Then, working in small groups, compare your answers with your classmates.

Examples

- A. My goals for the future
 finish law school
 become a successful lawyer
 find a suitable marriage partner
- B. My reasons for learning English
 make my parents happy
 get a job in the computer industry in Toronto
 become a Canadian citizen

1. My hobbies or pastimes

2. My goals for the future

3. Problems in adjusting to a new culture

4. Things I miss (or do not miss at all) about a place where I used to live

5. Problems or benefits of living in large cities. (Choose one.)

6. What I like (or do not like) about living in this city, town, or area

7. Things in everyday life that bother me or delight me

PART

2

Narrowing a Topic

Sometimes the topic your instructor gives you might be too general to write about in a short composition. Your task, then, is to narrow down this *general topic* to a more *specific topic*. Narrowing a topic is essential for effective and interesting writing.

For example, if you are asked to write on the general topic of "hobbies," you obviously cannot include all the different kinds of hobbies you know about in one short composition. Thus, you must select and write about one specific aspect of this topic.

For the general topic of "hobbies," here are some possible ideas for specific topics:

- Why Knitting Is a Great Hobby
- The Benefits of My Favorite Hobby: Soccer
- How I Got Started in Flower Arranging

PRACTICE

Think about each of these general topics. Then, write a specific topic for each. Follow the example.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Fitness | <u>Cycling is an enjoyable way to stay in shape.</u> |
| | <hr/> |
| 2. Education | <hr/> |
| | <hr/> |
| 3. Being a parent | <hr/> |
| | <hr/> |
| 4. The future | <hr/> |
| | <hr/> |
| 5. Marriage | <hr/> |
| | <hr/> |
| 6. Health | <hr/> |
| | <hr/> |

The Main Idea

The first sentence of a short composition usually states the main idea and gives direction to the rest of the composition. The support, the body of your composition, provides specific details that explain and develop the main idea.

Students who are learning to write should state the main idea first. This makes it easier for the reader to understand and follow the ideas.



Example

MAIN IDEA

My lunch at Freddy's Fast Food
torned my stomach yesterday.

CONVINCING SUPPORT

The salad contained brown, slimy lettuce.
I could hardly cut the pepper steak, and
when I did, I could not chew it. The french
fries looked as though they had fallen on
the floor and someone had stepped on them.

PRACTICE

Read these sentences. Circle the letter of the main idea in each group.

Example

- A. One thing I like to do is work in my garden.
- ☒ B. I enjoy several activities on my days off.
- C. Another activity I enjoy is going to movies.
- D. My favorite activity is going on picnics with my family.

1.
 - A. I hate camping.
 - B. The bugs bother me.
 - C. Cooking over a campfire is unpleasant.
 - D. I don't like sharing bathrooms with other campers.
2.
 - A. It is close to the border, so I can visit Mexico often.
 - B. San Diego is a great place to live.
 - C. The weather is pleasant.
 - D. It has plenty of interesting places to visit with the family.
3.
 - A. Mouth, throat, or lung cancer rates are higher in smokers than in nonsmokers.
 - B. Heart disease is more common in smokers than in nonsmokers.
 - C. Emphysema strikes smokers more than nonsmokers.
 - D. Smokers expose themselves to a variety of health problems.
4.
 - A. I miss my mother's warm words of advice.
 - B. I feel nostalgic when I think about the fun I used to have with my friends.
 - C. I really miss my native country Syria.
 - D. What makes me the saddest is being away from my family at holiday time.
5.
 - A. The servers are friendly.
 - B. The food is delicious.
 - C. The atmosphere is pleasant.
 - D. The Velvet Noodle is a great place to eat.
6.
 - A. Spanish is a relatively easy language for an English-speaker to learn.
 - B. The sounds of the letters are always the same.
 - C. Many Spanish vocabulary words are similar to English words.
 - D. It is easy to find people with whom one can practice Spanish.

7. A. They keep themselves clean.
B. They have an independent personality.
C. Cats make ideal pets.
D. They can be affectionate.
8. A. My suitcase did not arrive at the airport with me.
B. I had a terrible flight on Avio-Rapido last summer.
C. The food was disgusting.
D. The sound for the in-flight movie had a lot of static.
9. A. I dislike standing in long lines.
B. I hate rush-hour traffic.
C. The constant noise bothers me.
D. I have several complaints about living in crowded cities.
10. A. I like the security of knowing that it is mine for as long as I want.
B. I like owning my own home.
C. I have the freedom to change anything I want in the house.
D. Economically, I expect to come out ahead in the future.

Topics and Comments

A main idea contains two key elements. It usually states the topic and gives the writer's comment on that topic.

Topic:	The subject the writer is presenting
Comment:	The writer's intent for the topic: for example, personal feeling, opinion, belief, or other intent that will be developed with specific support

Example 1

Topic:	Common North American gestures
Comment:	Three often cause embarrassment to foreign students. (<i>writer's belief</i>)

Three common North American gestures often cause embarrassment to foreign students.

Example 2

Topic:	I, in Puerto Rico five years ago
Comment:	a fantastic vacation (<i>writer's personal feeling</i>)

I had a fantastic vacation in Puerto Rico five years ago.



PRACTICE A

Read the sentences that contain the main idea in the Practice on pages 185-186. In each sentence, underline the topic and circle the comment.

Example

I enjoy several activities on my days off.



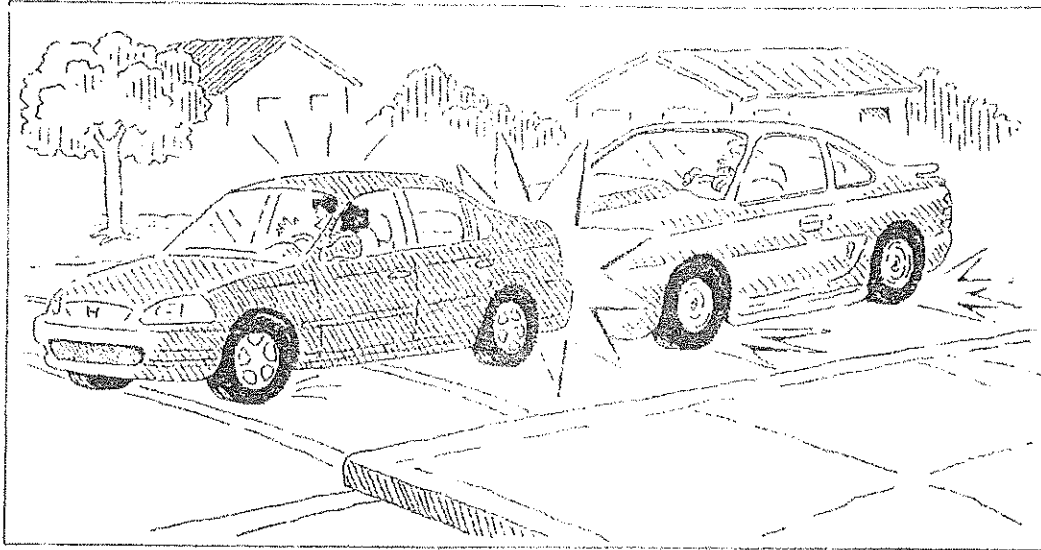
PRACTICE B

For each of these main ideas, underline the topic and circle the comment.

1. I had a wonderful time on my vacation in Cancun last summer.
2. Smoking is dangerous for several reasons.
3. Walking is one of the best exercises known to humankind.
4. Small cars offer several advantages.
5. I have three favorite pastimes on weekends.
6. Ms. Jenkins, my writing instructor last semester, was a great teacher.
7. Owning your own home is not as enjoyable as many people think it is.
8. Living in a big city offers many advantages.
9. When a person gets married, he or she needs to be ready to accept certain responsibilities.
10. It is not easy to be a good parent.
11. When I lived in Colombia in the 1960s, I had a wonderful neighbor whose name was Amparo Hernández.
12. My geography professor at California State University at Long Beach was one of the worst instructors I have ever had.

4

Practicing Support



The body, the middle and the longest part of your composition, provides support for the main idea. This support explains in a specific way what the main idea presents in a general way.

It's important for student writers to make sure that they include plenty of specific supporting details.

Note: In some cases, however, you may not need to provide details. For now, focus on providing plenty of specific supporting details. As you become more experienced, you will learn to recognize when not to provide details.

Specific Details

A common error in the support section of a composition is restating a general idea over and over by writing additional general statements. To avoid making this mistake, replace the general material with specific supporting details.

Compare the paragraphs on the opposite page. Notice that the second paragraph is more engaging and more interesting to read.

General

As one example of my recent *bad luck*, I was in an accident last month. I was not expecting it at all, so I was really *shocked*. It just happened. It was the other driver's fault, and I was *completely surprised*. I was not doing anything wrong. I could not believe I was in an accident. I never even saw it coming.

Specific

As one example of my recent *bad luck*, I was in a car accident last month. It happened during *rush-hour* on a *rainy day*, so I was driving especially carefully. I stopped at an *intersection* and I was changing the radio station when a *Ford Mustang* slammed into the back of my *Honda Civic*. I never even saw it coming.

Also, to provide interesting details, use specific words instead of general ones. For example, use "Ford Mustang" instead of "car" or "rose" instead of "flower." Compare these examples:

General

I drove my car on the freeway.

One child insulted the other.

Pat loved his teddy bear.

Specific

I raced my Honda del Sol on the 405 freeway.

The six-year-old shouted to his playmate, "You're a jerk!"

Pat took his teddy bear to bed with him every night.

PRACTICE A

Rank the ideas in each list from the most general (1) to the most specific (4). Follow the example.

Example

- 4 a high-speed head-on collision
- 2 a car crash
- 3 a head-on crash
- 1 an accident

1. _____ a truck
_____ a vehicle
_____ a red Toyota pickup
_____ a Toyota pickup
2. _____ a pippen apple
_____ a green apple
_____ a piece of fruit
_____ a green piece of fruit
3. _____ a bird in a cage
_____ an Amazon parrot in a wrought iron cage
_____ a parrot in a cage
_____ a pet
4. _____ a teenage girl with dark glasses
_____ a female
_____ an adolescent girl
_____ a human being
5. _____ David teaches biology.
_____ David teaches science.
_____ David teaches Microbiology 4.
_____ David teaches microbiology.
6. _____ Farida spends a lot of time in nature.
_____ Farida backpacks into the High Sierras during school vacations.
_____ Farida goes to the mountains whenever she can.
_____ Farida camps in the mountains during school vacations.
7. _____ Ernst loves to paint.
_____ Ernst loves art.
_____ Ernst loves oil painting.
_____ Ernst loves to paint portraits in oil.

PART

5

Practicing Conclusions



The concluding sentence, usually the last, ties together your entire composition. A concluding sentence can offer a summary of the main points discussed in the paragraph; it can offer a solution or prediction. The writer can also make a recommendation concerning the ideas presented in the paragraph. Without a conclusion, however, the reader wonders "And so . . . ?"

Read the following sample composition from "Getting Started." It has no conclusion.

My Job Dissatisfaction

Lately, I have been unhappy with my job as a cashier at McBuns. First, the hours are a hardship for me. I work from three to eleven in the evening, and I have trouble getting up the next morning for my math class. Next, the pay is miserable. I am making only twenty cents above minimum wage. Last, the people I work with are unfriendly. They never smile or want to be sociable.

Study the following common conclusion types and the examples that would be appropriate for "My Job Dissatisfaction."

SUMMARY OF COMMON CONCLUSION TYPES

1. A restatement of the main idea in different way
There is no doubt about it: I really do not like my job.
2. A summary of the major points
I just cannot handle the terrible hours, the low pay, and the unfriendly atmosphere.
3. A look to the future
It is time for me to look for another job.
4. A related thought that grows out of the body
I wish I could quit.

Often, the third and fourth types of conclusions are stronger than the first two types. Many conclusions combine more than one technique.

PRACTICE

The following compositions have no conclusions. Write your own appropriate conclusion for each.

Composition A

The Finest Gift of Love

Mother love is one of the finest gifts I received as a child. I still remember clearly when I was six years old and had the measles. I had to be isolated from the rest of the family. I was sad about being alone away from my brothers and sisters, but Mom patiently explained why it had to be that way. She not only took care of all my physical needs for the next two weeks, but she also cheered me up and read to me for long hours. She even slept in my room on the floor, and when I woke up, she stayed awake to comfort me.

Adapted from a composition by Claudia Ortiz

Your conclusion: _____

Practicing Conclusions

Composition B

Money and Happiness

Having money does not guarantee happiness. My family was not rich, but we were happy for many years. Then one day, unexpectedly, my mother inherited my grandmother's fortune, and soon we were arguing about what to do with our riches. We fought over the jewelry, until our unhappiness tore the family apart. I wanted us to be the way we were before we got so rich with material things. Luck changed for us, though, when we came to this country. We lost everything on the way. However, step by step, we got back what we had lost and needed most: our love for each other.

Adapted from a composition by Ngi Nguyen

Your conclusion: _____

Composition C

Honesty Is the Best Policy

"Honesty is the best policy." This famous saying from Miguel de Cervantes' *Don Quixote* means that we have to be honest in all situations. I agree, especially because of what happened to my grandfather about three years ago. He got sick, and his doctor diagnosed him with cancer. His doctor put him in the hospital, but he did not tell my grandfather the truth right away. During the first three months in the hospital, my grandfather's energy level dropped constantly, and the cancer just kept getting worse. Then the doctor told him the truth — that he had terminal cancer and would live for only a few months. I thought my grandfather would not be able to handle the truth, but a strange thing happened. He began enjoying his life. He even developed enough energy to leave the hospital occasionally to do whatever he really wanted to do. To my surprise, my grandfather lived for another year.

Adapted from a composition by Tomo Wakamatsu

Your conclusion: _____

My Favorite Hobbies

I enjoy three hobbies in my free time. My first hobby is playing with my two-year-old son. I especially like to teach him new words. He listens very carefully to me and copies what I say. I also like to take him for walks. When his small hands cling to my hand, I feel so close to him, and his wide smile warms my heart. If we play ball, he gets excited and screams with joy. Unfortunately, the ball makes the neighbor's dog bark, and this scares my son.

My second hobby is watching TV with my son. We watch Sesame Street together almost every day. It helps us learn English. The English on the news is too fast and really frustrates me. My son sits beside me, and sometimes we laugh until the tears come.

My third hobby is planting flowers in my garden. When I am watering the flowers, I feel a joy like the joy I feel when I am feeding my son. When I see the plants and flowers grow up inch by inch, I think of how my son is growing up, too. I wish the snails would stop eating my plants, though. These three hobbies fill me with a special pleasure like none I have ever experienced before.

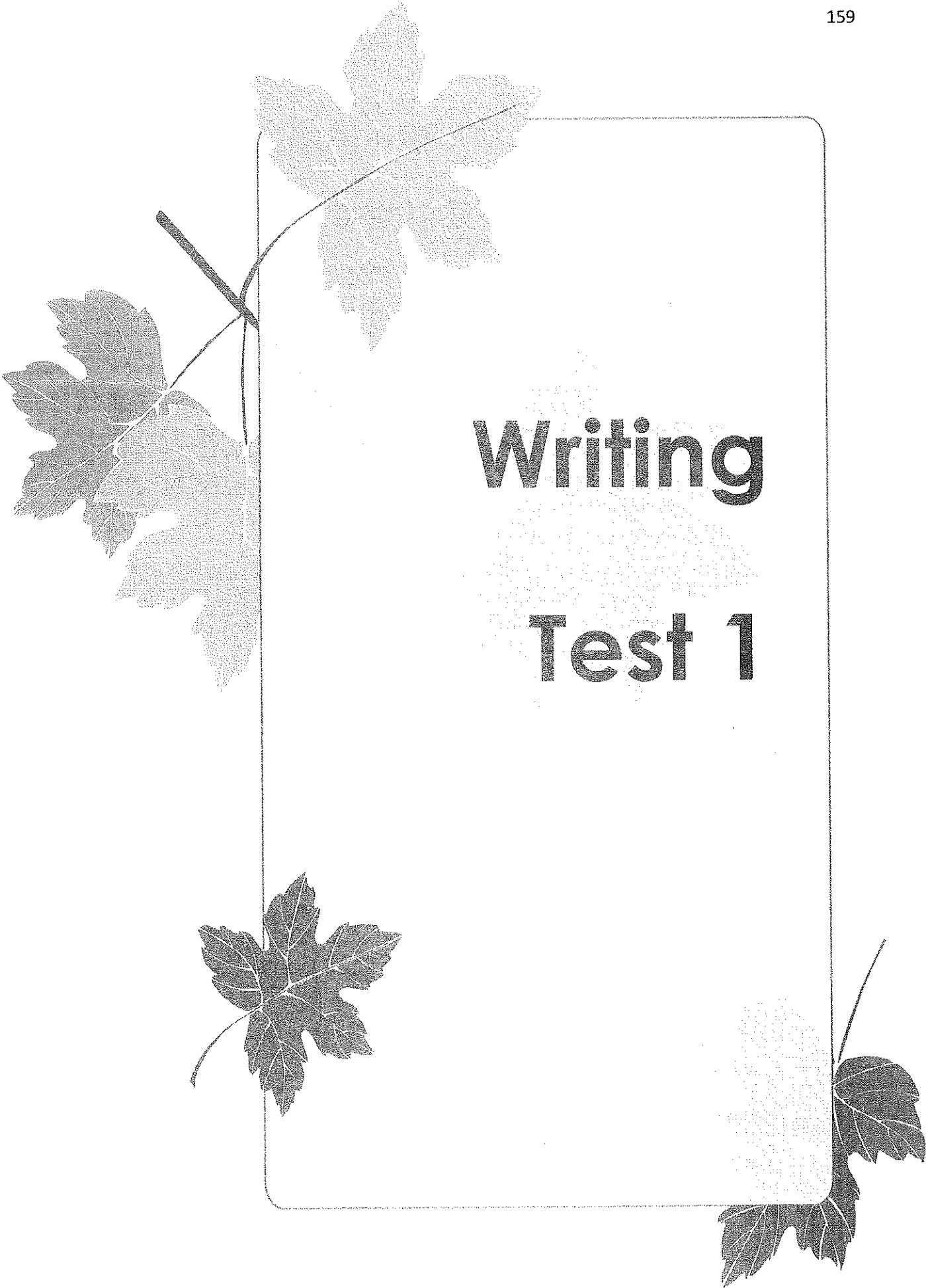
Adapted from a composition by Lan-An Chang

Paragraph Writing (15 points)

Directions: Write a paragraph of about 150 words.

Your paragraph must be well-organized with relevant explanation and support.

- How to Develop Your English Skills

A decorative border featuring several maple leaves in various shades of gray, some with detailed vein patterns, arranged around the central text area.

Writing Test 1

Language Institute of Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University

@@

Writing Tests

Writing skills: (100 points)

A. Error Identification (30 points)

Directions: Select one underlined part that must be changed to make the sentence correct.

1. People who follow Buddha's teachings called Buddhists.

1
2
3
4
2. Today, there are two main type of Buddhism: Theravada and Mahayana.

1
2
3
4
3. Siddhartha is born a wealthy prince but gave up everything to find a true

1
2
3

understanding of the world.

4
4. Buddhists respect all life and encourage nonviolence and kind.

1
2
3
4
5. Buddhism started at India over 2,500 years ago.

1
2
3
4
6. Buddhists belive that there is a cycle of birth, life and death and rebirth.

1
2
3
4
7. Karma is the law that every cause has an effect, i.e., we actions have results.

1
2
3
4
8. Shoes is removed before entering a temple for respect for Buddha.

1
2
3
4
9. Five basic needs of human beings from the environment are Oxygen, water, food,

1
2
3

shelter and warmth.

4
10. Science is a fascinating subject with much amazing things to learn and discover.

1
2
3
4
11. There are many reasons why tea is good more than coffee.

1
2
3
4
12. Even though nobody likes getting old, but aging is a natural process that everyone

1
2

should welcome gracefully.

3
4

20. Candles and incense sticks _____ during worship as they symbolize light or knowledge.
1. were light
 2. have lit
 3. are lit
 4. are light
21. _____ these sociologists had observed was a fundamental shift in U.S. marriage.
1. Why
 2. When
 3. How
 4. What
22. Generally, scholars _____ to make unqualified claims about the historical facts of the Buddha's life.
1. are hesitated
 2. are hesitant
 3. hesitates
 4. are hesitating
23. The data _____ shows that the environmental catastrophe that so many feared did not come to pass, and that the Gulf is recovering faster than expected.
1. collected thus far
 2. collecting thus far
 3. have collected thus far
 4. have been collecting thus far
24. Many schools of Buddhism _____ non-violence and motivate all their students to turn vegetarians.
1. preach
 2. communicate
 3. acquire
 4. produce
25. The argument _____ a campaign to divest from the world's most polluting companies is becoming an overwhelming one.
1. to
 2. at
 3. for
 4. with

26. When most people learn that monks and other Buddhists practice non-attachment, they simply presume that the religion has no place for _____ or a so called 'normal life'.

1. relating
2. relation
3. relationships
4. relatives

27. The company _____ on listening to customers and evolving the menu to meet customer expectations and changing eating habits.

1. remain focusing
2. remains focusing
3. remained focused
4. has remaining

28. The number of people all over the world who practice and adhere to the teachings of Buddhism is growing with _____ as people in the West have begun taking deep interest in Buddhism, its teachings and rituals.

1. each year
2. each passing year
3. each year past
4. each past year

29. After _____ extreme dedication to both social work and spiritual study, a monk can be promoted gradually until he reaches the Sangha Supreme Council.

1. demonstrating
2. demonstrates
3. demonstrated
4. have demonstrated

30. Buddhists do not look up to the Buddha as God, as most people think _____.

1. they do
2. they are
3. they have been
4. they will

31. Fragile though it may seem straw also has _____ keeping its natural gloss and pliancy for centuries.

1. resilience is extraordinary
2. some extraordinary and resilient
3. that of extraordinary resilient
4. extraordinary resilience

32. _____ in pronunciation the Canadian English asserts is distinctiveness and it has done so from earliest times.

1. Primarily is
2. Primarily has
3. It is primarily
4. There has primarily

33. Extensive deposits of salt buried far underground _____ found on all continents except Antarctica.

1. are
2. that are
3. have been
4. they are

34. Surface tension is the property _____ the surface of a liquid to behave as if it were covered with a weak elastic skin.

1. of which causes
2. that causes
3. that it causes
4. causes

35. Contrary to some widely held beliefs _____ bats, they are not blind and are not likely to attack humans.

1. concerned
2. concerning
3. to concern
4. to be concerned

36. Based on atmospheric physics, _____ is mainly applied in weather forecasting and control.

1. and meteorology
2. meteorology
3. is where meteorology
4. on meteorology

37. _____ subject to rust, many example of decorative ironwork on buildings have disappeared.

1. If iron were
2. iron is being
3. Since iron is
4. How iron is

38. The heart, a rhythmically contracting muscle, is _____ of the cardiovascular system.
1. the major organ
 2. the organ is major
 3. the organ that is major
 4. how the major organ
39. New York City, _____ "Big Apple," is the largest city in the United States and has been the gateway location for repeated waves of immigrants.
1. is the
 2. which the
 3. calling the
 4. the
40. Stagecoaches reached their greatest important in England and the United States in the nineteenth century, when paved roads made travel _____.
1. was quicker and more comfortable
 2. quicker and more comfortable
 3. for being quicker and more comfortable
 4. quicker and more comfortable to be
41. In North America, the Nebraska culture that succeeded the Woodland culture about A.D. 1300 pioneered in _____ to become the area's chief economic activity: agriculture.
1. it was
 2. which was
 3. what was
 4. was
42. While flies are frequently observed assembled in great numbers, they are not social insects _____ termites, bees, and ants are social.
1. sense that
 2. that is the sense
 3. in the sense that
 4. is the sense
43. In a single decades, Ohio grew from a virtual wilderness to become _____ of the hundred-year-old colonies had been at the time of the American Revolution of 1776.
1. most the more populous
 2. more populous than most
 3. more than most populous
 4. populous most than more

44. _____ Betsy Ross did make flags during the American Revolution, the legend that she designed and made the first national flag for the United State is generally discredited.

1. Whether
2. For
3. Although
4. In spite of

45. The starting point for the formation of petroleum is _____ that has accumulated in the sediments on the ocean floor.

1. marine plankton has decayed
2. the decay of marine plankton
3. when decaying marine plankton
4. marine plankton, the decay of which

C. Paragraph Writing (10 points)

Directions: Write a paragraph of about 150 words. Choose only **one** topic from the list below. Your paragraph must be well-organized with relevant explanation and support.

- My Life
- How much do you know about the four Noble Truths?
- How to Develop Your English Skills
- Why do you decide to study at MCU?
- Relaxation and Meditation

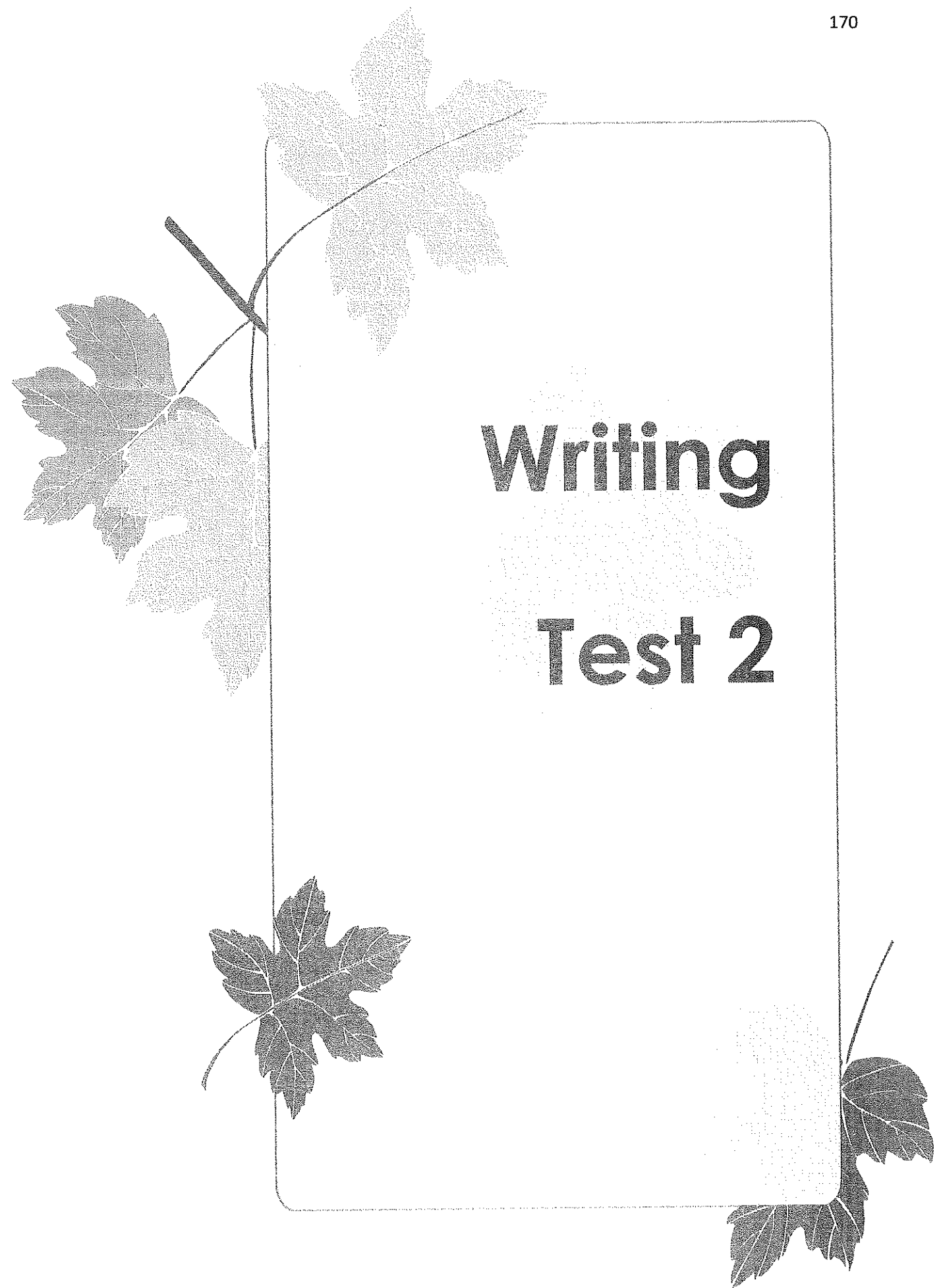
Writing Key

1. 3	2. 3	3. 1
4. 4	5. 2	6. 1
7. 3	8. 2	9. 3
10. 2	11. 4	12. 2
13. 1	14. 2	15. 4
16. 3	17. 4	18. 3
19. 4	20. 1	21. 2
22. 2	23. 2	24. 2
25. 3	26. 3	27. 2
28. 4	29. 1	30. 1
31. 4	32. 3	33. 1
34. 2	35. 2	36. 2
37. 3	38. 1	39. 4
40. 2	41. 3	42. 3
43. 2	44. 3	45. 2

Writing Key

1. 3 ต้องทำเป็น passive voice คือ are called
2. 3 ต้องเป็นรูปพหูพจน์ types เติม s
3. 1 ต้องเป็นกริยาในรูป past tense คือ was
4. 4 ต้องใช้ part of speech ในรูปของนามคือ kindness
5. 2 ต้องใช้คำบุพบท in กับประเทศ
6. 1 สะกดผิด ต้องเป็น believe
7. 3 ต้องใช้ possessive adjective คือ our
8. 2 ต้องใช้ are เพราะ shoes เป็นพหูพจน์
9. 3 ใช้ lower case ปกติ คือ oxygen
10. 2 ใช้ many เพราะขยาย things ซึ่งนับได้ ต้องใช้ quantifier ให้ถูกต้อง
11. 4 ใช้ better ในรูป comparative form ของ good
12. 2 เมื่อมี even though จะไม่ใช้ but (จำว่า even though no but)
13. 1 must เป็น modal verb ต้องตามด้วย infinitive หรือ กริยาเสมอ
14. 2 ต้องใช้ their ตามประธานคือ Thai students
15. 4 หลังกริยา enjoy ต้องใช้ gerund หรือ กริยา ing
16. 2 ใช้ prominent in China and Japan เพราะเป็น adjective phrase ขยายประธาน
17. 1 The most important academic evidence เป็นภาคประธานที่เป็น noun phrase (กลุ่มนาม) ที่ถูกต้องที่สุด
18. 4 ใช้ where เพราะเป็น relative pronoun ที่ใช้กล่าวถึงสถานที่
19. 3 ใช้ wherever they want เพื่อชี้ให้เห็นว่าเครื่องบินสามารถลงจอดที่ไหนก็ได้ตามต้องการ
20. 3 ใช้ are lit เพราะต้องการ passive form ในรูปของกาลปัจจุบัน present tense ในตำแหน่งนี้
21. 4 ใช้ what ในการเติมเต็ม noun clause เพราะต้องการชี้ให้เห็นว่าอะไรคือสิ่งที่ นักสังคมวิทยา (sociologist) ได้สังเกตเห็น
22. 2 ใช้ are hesitant เพราะต้องการ subject complement ในรูปของ verb be + adjective โดย hesitant หมายถึงที่ลังเล
23. 1 ใช้ collected thus far เป็น reduced clause ในรูปของ past participle phrase ที่ขยาย the data
24. 1 ใช้ กริยา preach หมายถึง สั่งสอน
25. 3 ใช้ for ส่วนวน argument for หมายถึง การอ้างเหตุผลสนับสนุน
26. 3 ใช้คำนาม relationships ซึ่งหมายถึง ความสัมพันธ์หลายๆอย่าง

27. 3 ใช้ remained focused เพราะ remained อยู่ไม่รูป linking verb หรือ be equivalent สามารถตามด้วยคุณศัพท์ focused ได้ หมายถึงให้หายสนใจ
28. 2 ใช้ each passing year เป็นการเน้นและเป็นกลุ่มนามหมายถึง แต่ละปีที่ผ่านมา
29. 1 หลัง after ใช้ กริยา ing ได้ เช่น demonstrating เป็น participle phrase แสดงให้เห็นว่าประธานของประโยคคือ a monk สามารถทำสิ่งนี้ได้ด้วยตนเอง
30. 1 ใช้ they do เพื่อให้สอดคล้องกับประโยค Buddhists do not ...
31. 4 ใช้ extraordinary resilience ซึ่งเป็นกลุ่มนามที่ทำให้ความหมายสมบูรณ์ ในที่นี้หมายถึง ความยืดหยุ่นเป็นพิเศษ
32. 3 ใช้ It is primarily เป็นส่วนเริ่มเกริ่นประโยคทำให้ประโยคสมบูรณ์
33. 1 ใช้ are ซึ่งเป็น verb to be ที่ต้องใช้ใน passive form ประโยคนี้นั้นเน้นข้อเท็จจริงจึงควรใช้ present tense
34. 2 ใช้ that causes โดย that เป็น relative pronoun ในตำแหน่ง subject แทน property
35. 2 ใช้ concerning ซึ่งเป็น preposition มีความหมายเหมือน about
36. 2 ใช้ . meteorology หรือ อุตุนิยมวิทยา ซึ่งเป็นประธานของประโยคนี้นี้
37. 3 ใช้ Since iron is ในการกล่าวถึงเหตุผลหรือสาเหตุ โดย since เป็นประธานรองที่ใช้ในการเริ่มประโยคความรอง
38. 1 ใช้ the major organ เป็นกลุ่มนาม หมายถึงอวัยวะหลักหรือสำคัญ ซึ่งทำให้ประโยคนี้นั้นสมบูรณ์
39. 4 ใช้ the เพื่อชี้เฉพาะและ the "Big Apple" ทำหน้าที่เป็น appositive หรือ กลุ่มนามที่ใช้ขยายคำนามโดยปราศจากกริยา
40. 2 ใช้ quicker and more comfortable เป็นคุณศัพท์ขยาย travel
41. 3 ใช้ what was ซึ่งทำหน้าที่เป็น กรรมของ บุพบท in เพื่อชี้ว่าอะไรที่จะเกิดขึ้นหรือกลายเป็น
42. 3 ใช้ in the sense that ซึ่งเป็นวลีที่หมายถึง ในกรณีที่ว่าหรือในลักษณะที่ว่า ซึ่งใช้ในเชิงเปรียบเทียบได้
43. 2 ใช้ more populous than most ในการทำขึ้นกว่า ในที่นี้หมายถึงมีพลเมืองหนาแน่นกว่า ...
44. 3 ใช้ Although (แม้ว่า) ซึ่งเป็นสันธานรอง เพราะรูปประโยคแสดงความขัดแย้งกันระหว่างประโยครองและประโยคหลัก
45. 2 ใช้ the decay of marine plankton ซึ่งเป็นกลุ่มนามทำหน้าที่เป็น complement และตามมาด้วยอนุประโยค that has accumulated ... ที่มาขยายต่ออีกที

A decorative border featuring several maple leaves and a thin branch. One leaf is at the top left, another at the top center, a third at the bottom left, and a fourth at the bottom right. The branch runs diagonally from the top left towards the center.

Writing Test 2

Language Institute of Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University

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Writing Tests

Writing (100 marks)

A. Error Identification

Directions: Choose one underlined part that must be changed to make the sentence correct.

1. We could be said, therefore, that the essence of Buddhism, its practices, and

1
2
3

teachings, are the same in Britain as in the east, but not necessarily its cultural

4

customs.
2. A small but important interventional Australian study from earlier this year showed

1

that a modified Mediterranean diet significant helped many patients with severe

2
3

depression within 12 weeks.

4
3. As the nation gradually dropped the religious dimension, it also removed the barrier to

1
2
3

the conquest of natural and global resources.

4
4. After disappointment experiences donating to government-affiliated agencies, Mr.

1
2
3

Wang decided to start his own charity.

4
5. The monastery also houses collections of sutras, including 830 classic scriptures and

1
2

copies of more over 70 percent of ancient Tibetan manuscripts.

3
4
6. When we are feeling a little tired, a little stressed or a little low, we often reach for a

1
2
3

sugary snack to help us feeling good in the short term.

4
7. Salzberg, a co-founder of the Insight Meditation Society in Massachusetts, has spent

1

more than three decades helping Westerners access a daily spiritual practice that

2
3

originating in Buddhism.

4

8. Technology giants Tencent, Alibaba and Sina all have desktop and mobile platforms designed for encourage mass giving by the general public, as well as larger-scale donations by the wealthy.
9. Kornfield had spent a long contemplative years at a Buddhist monastery in Thailand, where he lived with few possessions, followed a strict monastic code and retreated each day to the lush forest for hours of meditation.
10. As one of the founders of the Insight Meditation Society, he has led retreats around the globe and has taught together with well-known Buddhist monks for example Thich Nhat Hanh and the Dalai Lama.
11. Students and teachers wore street clothes, and teachers gave real-life advise on how to live mindfully in the modern world.
12. Even though nearly all students of Buddhism in Asia were monks, most American Buddhist students were laypeoples with families, jobs and Western sensibilities.
13. The fact that one of the London attackers moved to the UK from Dublin should not alter existing travel arrangements between the UK or the Republic of Ireland.
14. Buddhists seek to reach a state of *nirvana*, following the path of the Buddha, Siddhartha Gautama, who went on a quest for Enlightenment around the six century BC.
15. The path to Enlightenment is through the practice and development of morality, meditation and wise.
16. Buddhism first found its way for Britain two centuries ago through translations of scriptures from the various schools in different parts of the east.

24. _____ the 2016 report by the Review of Antimicrobial Resistance, there are now an estimated 700,000 deaths worldwide from drug-resistant infections.
1. According to
 2. In spite of
 3. Regardless of
 4. Even though
25. In our personal lives, the *dhamma* _____ stands or falls by our experience of its effects.
1. necessary
 2. is necessarily
 3. necessarily
 4. is necessary
26. People's attitudes have now changed in the light of evidence that eating eggs has little _____ cholesterol levels.
1. affect to
 2. effect to
 3. affect on
 4. effect on
27. It's only after you have left school and, in adulthood, gained a bit of distance, that you can be fully _____ the gaps in your education.
1. aware of
 2. aware to
 3. aware in
 4. aware about
28. Maths would have more of a practical focus on practical applications, _____ interest rates on credit cards.
1. likewise
 2. such as
 3. similar
 4. same as
29. Several passengers said they had heard a loud sound coming from the left engine _____ taking-off.
1. shortly after
 2. short after
 3. after short
 4. after shortly
30. Existence is endless _____ individuals are reincarnated over and over again, experiencing suffering throughout many lives.
1. whereas
 2. despite
 3. while
 4. because

31. _____ much preparation and excitement around the Buddhist festivals that take place in British temples and monasteries at various times of the year.
1. There are
 2. There is
 3. They are
 4. It is
32. _____ she was raised Jewish and in certain contexts identifies as Buddhist, Salzberg believes meditation can complement any faith tradition.
1. Whilst
 2. Since
 3. Although
 4. Therefore
33. Kornfield _____ as one of the teachers who helped Buddhism take root in the West by making it pleasant and relevant for Americans.
1. credited
 2. credits
 3. was crediting
 4. was credited
34. Buddhism is a spiritual tradition _____ on personal spiritual development and the attainment of a deep insight into the true nature of life.
1. that focuses
 2. that focusing
 3. which focused
 4. which focusing
35. In 1879, Sir Edwin Arnold compiled an epic poem, *The Light of Asia*, _____ the Buddha's life.
1. describe
 2. describing
 3. being described
 4. to describe
36. If I _____ out of a plane into the ocean and told that the nearest land was a thousand miles away, I would still swim and I would despise the one who gave up.
1. will be dropped
 2. am dropped
 3. had dropped
 4. were dropped
37. The major reason _____ so many diets do not work is that people do not persist with them.
1. how
 2. why
 3. because of
 4. when

38. _____ through this warren of narrow cobbled streets, we stumbled across the baroque church of St. Blaise.
1. Walked
 2. We walked
 3. We were walking
 4. Walking
39. The Chinese state sees the social organizational impact of religion _____ any other state.
1. more much clearly than
 2. more so clearly than
 3. much more clearly than
 4. clearly much more than
40. The main living area of this holiday home in Colorado comes with its own mini climbing wall, perfect for _____ some excess energy, or practicing for mountain walks in the Rockies.
1. using up
 2. used up
 3. use up
 4. to be used up

C. Paragraph Writing

Directions: Write a paragraph of about 150 words. Choose only **one** topic from the list below. Your paragraph must be well-organized with relevant explanation and support.

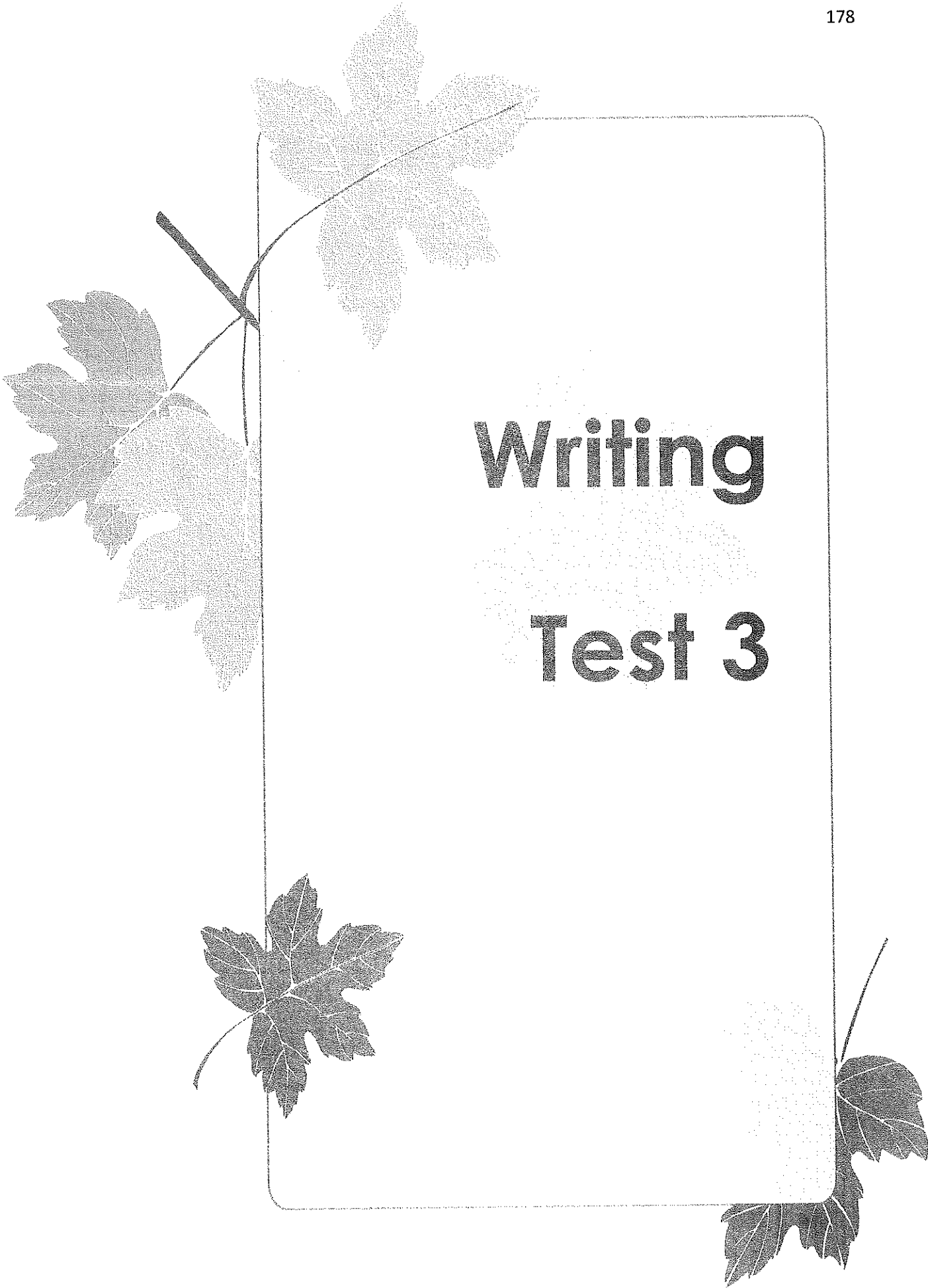
- How to Deal with Health Problems
- Good Reasons to Learn English
- My Best Experience in Life
- The Importance of Family
- Benefits of Meditation

Answer Key**A. Error Identification**

1. 1 (It)
2. 2 (significantly)
3. 4 (nature)
4. 1 (disappointing)
5. 3 (more than)
6. 4 (feel)
7. 4 (originated)
8. 3 (to)
9. 1 (several)
10. 4 (such as)
11. 2 (advice)
12. 3 (laypeople)
13. 4 (and)
14. 4 (sixth)
15. 4 (wisdom)
16. 1 (into)
17. 3 (carrying)
18. 2 (led)
19. 3 (would be able to)
20. 1 (under pressure)

B. Sentence Completion

21. 3 (has stabilised)
22. 1 (seek to protect)
23. 2 (but also)
24. 1 (According to)
25. 3 (necessarily)
26. 4 (effect on)
27. 1 (aware of)
28. 2 (such as)
29. 1 (shortly after)
30. 4 (because)
31. 2 (There is)
32. 3 (Although)
33. 4 (was credited)
34. 1 (that focuses)
35. 2 (describing)
36. 4 (were dropped)
37. 2 (why)
38. 4 (Walking)
39. 3 (much more clearly than)
40. 1 (using up)



Writing Test 3

Language Institute of Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University

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Writing Tests

Writing skills: (100 points)

Part I: Writing (50 marks)

A. Error Identification

Directions: Choose one underlined part that must be changed to make the sentence correct.

1. In Visakha Bucha Day, Buddhists all over the world commemorate events of

1
2

significance of Buddhists of all traditions: the birth, enlightenment and the

3

passing away of Guatama Buddha.

4
2. Nimmanhaemin is now home to numerous hip establishments catering to online

1
2

workers and collect the rewards of the work-from-your-laptop phenomenon.

3
4
3. The Buddha advised everyone not to cry over the disintegration of the physic body

1
2
3

but to regard his teachings as their teacher from then on.

4
4. City at risk in the face of climate change—like San Francisco, New York, Miami

1
2
3

Beach and countless regions in between—must take these lessons into account.

4
5. Thai people are among the most religious people in the world; they take all Buddha

1
2
3

days very serious.

4

6. Samsung works to replace millions of Galaxy Note 7 devices amid reports of
1 2
overheat and exploding batteries.
3 4
7. The first sermon is only the first structured discourse given by the Buddha after
1 2
his enlightenment, but also contains the essence of all his subsequent teaching.
3 4
8. The modern concept of a divorce can be varied by cultural and religion, but early forms
1 2 3
of the idea were almost always a male prerogative.
4
9. If you want to lower you mortgage payments, pay off your mortgage faster or get
1 2 3
an extra needed cash out.
4
10. Buddhism is a religion who encompasses a variety of traditions, beliefs, and spiritual
1 2 3
practices largely based on teachings attributed to the Buddha.
4
11. This place has long been regard as an expatriate's haven and a popular stop-off on
1 2
the Southeast Asia backpacker trail, with many travelers returning to pick up jobs
3 4
teaching English.
12. A new study published in the *Journal of Neuroscience* showing that meditation
1 2
accomplishes this differently from other pain-relievers.
3 4
13. Celebration 50 years of independence was Singapore's chance to do a big shout-out
1 2 3
about its cultural credentials and ambitions.
4

14. The scientists expected that people whom meditated during the pain would report
1 2 3
feeling less of it.
4
15. Likewise other faiths, Buddhism, which travelled to China two millennia ago from
1 2 3
India, was targeted during the Cultural Revolution.
4
16. The idea that meditation is well for you is certainly not new, but scientists are still
1
trying to figure out exactly why meditating so reliably improves mental and physical
2 3 4
health.
17. The study shows that intensive meditation can help people focusing their attention and
1 2 3
sustain it — even during the most boring of tasks.
4
18. In a cozy room furnished with hand-carved mahogany armchairs, Chinese
1 2
watercolors and precisely trimmed bonsai, I am hand a dullish gray teapot.
3 4
19. University of Hawaii researchers founded that people with headache disorders were
1 2
21% more likely to be diagnosed with hypothyroidism.
3 4
20. The confusion is partly due to a fact that there are no guidelines as to what defines
1 2
quality and few have tasted enough fine teas to be able to create such rules in the first place.
3 4

B. Sentence Completion

Directions: Choose the best answer to complete each question.

21. While Chinese have flocked to Confucian temples and Christian churches, _____ is Buddhism.
 1. the most biggest beneficiary
 2. biggest beneficiary
 3. the biggest beneficiary
 4. the most big beneficiary
22. In Tibetan Buddhism, tigers _____ for they are a good omen and signify strength and protection.
 1. value
 2. are valued
 3. are valuing
 4. have valued
23. _____ listening to sermon, the Lama himself experienced magical dreams.
 1. By the time
 2. Finally
 3. At the end
 4. After
24. The novice is currently learning _____ to read scriptures, and when he is older he will come to know their meaning.
 1. when
 2. how
 3. why
 4. before
25. Now _____ Time Inc. in New York City, Megan was visiting Hong Kong and Singapore as the Journal was celebrating its anniversary in both cities.
 1. working for
 2. worked for
 3. was working for
 4. is working for
26. Hong Kong and Singapore were _____ of capitalism in South and Southeast Asia.
 1. the two advanced most centers
 2. the most two advanced centers
 3. the most advanced two centers
 4. the two most advanced centers
27. The morning light shining through the window seems dull _____ the radiance I see in this young priest.
 1. compared with
 2. compares with
 3. comparing with
 4. comparison with

28. The costs of waiting are _____ the resources it would take to protect vulnerable communities by acting now.
1. greater far than
 2. far greater than
 3. great farther than
 4. great far than
29. Danielle Wiley, CEO of content marketing agency Sway Group, _____ teenagers respond best to ads that are more casual.
1. is said
 2. say
 3. saying
 4. says
30. _____ of Singapore's economic miracle has been all about hard graft.
1. A first half-century
 2. A half first-century
 3. The first half-century
 4. The half first-century
31. _____ ancient times, Asian people from neighboring countries have crossed the ocean to get to Japan, bringing with them their own culture and set of skills.
1. Since
 2. When
 3. Then
 4. While
32. The Humming Tree, _____ in a sleepy lane and boasting an open terrace, is the place to do just that on a fall or winter afternoon.
1. locating
 2. located
 3. locates
 4. has located
33. Since walking into the gallery on a whim recently, I _____ several return trips.
1. already have make
 2. already made have
 3. have already made
 4. have already make
34. _____ Statistic Korea, in South Korea, independent bookstores are on the decline.
1. In addition
 2. Although
 3. Therefore
 4. According to

35. Chiang Mai has seen a huge boom in tourism from middle-class China _____.
1. sooner or later
2. in recent years
3. many years ago
4. once in a while
36. It is apparent that the number of expats coming to Thailand _____ every year.
1. increased
2. is increased
3. is increasing
4. had increased
37. If a tea is aged well, it _____ a different flavor but it's not necessarily better.
1. had
2. is having
3. have
4. will have
38. Those, like Sompong, _____ purchase their teas at the source and who understand the history and culture of the product have done much to change perceptions.
1. who
2. whom
3. whose
4. when
39. The reason why Chiang Mai is such a natural habitat for digital nomads _____ it has such a large expat community.
1. is that
2. is what
3. are that
4. are what
40. If asked to choose between living in Hong Kong or Singapore 40 years ago, Hong Kong _____ the easy choice.
1. have been
2. would be having
3. would have been
4. has to be

C. Paragraph Writing

Directions: Write a paragraph of about 200 words. Choose only **one** topic from the list below. Your paragraph must be well-organized with relevant explanation and support.

- The Value of Education
- Overcoming a Health Problem
- The Next Wave of Social Media
- Good Reasons Why Everyone Should Meditate
- My Life Goals

4

Part II: Writing (50 marks)**A. Error Identification**

Directions: Choose one underlined part that must be changed to make the sentence correct.

1. 1 (In → On)
2. 3 (collect → collecting)
3. 3 (physic → physical)
4. 1 (City → Cities)
5. 4 (serious → seriously)
6. 3 (overheat → overheating)
7. 1 (only → not only)
8. 3 (cultural → culture)
9. 4 (an → some)
10. 1 (who → that)
11. 1 (been regard → been regarded)
12. 2 (showing → shows)
13. 1 (Celebration → Celebrating)
14. 2 (whom → who)
15. 1 (Likewise → Like)
16. 1 (well → good)
17. 3 (focusing → to focus)
18. 4 (hand → handed)
19. 1 (founded → found)
20. 1 (a fact that → the fact that)

B. Sentence Completion

21. 3. the biggest beneficiary
22. 2. are valued
23. 4. After
24. 2. how
25. 1. working for
26. 4. the two most advanced centers
27. 1. compared with
28. 2. far greater than
29. 4. says
30. 3. The first half-century
31. 1. Since
32. 2. located
33. 3. have already made

- 34. 4. According to
- 35. 2. in recent years
- 36. 3. is increasing
- 37. 4. will have
- 38. 1. who
- 39. 1. is that
- 40. 3. would have been