PART I: ERROR RECOGNITION (10 points)

Choose the underlined item which is NOT grammatically correct.

1. Dolly, a Finn Dorset ewe, created at the Roslin Institute in Edinburgh, 
was named after Dolly Parton, a big-busted country and western singer, because the cell that was cloned coming from a sheep’s mammary gland.

2. Saliva, not only from dogs but also from a number of species, have shown to promote wound healing.

3. Because of the spread of e-mail into business and other organizations, e-mail is no longer considering only an informal means of communication.

4. If personal computers had not been invented, will the information age have arrived by other means?

5. The worse winter of all for the settlers at Jamestown was that of 1607, when several in their party died.

6. A reservoir may be much higher than the town it supplies, and if that is true, gravity may provide the pressure transport the water along pipes.

7. Mr. Turner is an old quiet, even-tempered British lawyer whose life is spent in dealing with facts.

8. Pakistan has emerged as the region’s most attractive destination for profitable investment because liberalization of economy, de-regulation measures and an enhanced macro-economic framework.

9. Learning is always at the heart of education everyone is capable of learning.

10. Somchai has never been to Bangkok, however, he has been to Chiang Mai.
PART II: GAP-FILLING (20 points)

Read the following passages and choose the best word for each blank.

Passage 1: Why Is Touch So Important?

Studies indicate that touch has a (11) ______ effect on our perception of pain, treatment of disease, and emotional and (12) ______ development. “Touch is important for survival itself. We’re meant (13) _____. It’s part of our inherent genetic development,’ says Elliot Greene of Silver Spring, D, massage therapist and former president of the American Massage Therapy Association (AMTA). Yes, touch feels good, (14) _____ exactly why it’s so important for our ability to develop normally goes deeper”.

Lewis Mehl-Madrona, M.D., Ph.D. has some ideas. (15) _____ touch therapy, such as massage, there’s a slow-down in the (16)_____ of the hypothalamic area of the brain which controls the fight or flight response. Your body’s stress hormones drop and endorphins climb, leading to a decreased (17) _____ of pain and a greater feeling of well-being.

If the touch comes from someone you have positive (18)_____ about, like a friend, spouse, or other loved one, you get the added benefit of a heightened sense of love and security. That’s why parents can make a child (19) _____ , helping them feel all is right with the world, even if they (20) _____ or frightened.

11. 1. beneficial 2. successful 3. serious 4. harmful
12. 1. biological 2. mental 3. physical 4. chemical
13. 1. to touch 2. touching 3. to be touching 4. to be touched
14. 1. so 2. but 3. and 4. or
16. 1. process 2. action 3. system 4. cycle
17. 1. reception 2. conception 3. deception 4. perception
18. 1. ideas 2.contacts 3. feelings 4. responses
19. 1. relax 2.relaxes 3. relaxing 4. relaxed
20. 1. hurt 2. have hurt 3. have been hurt 4. have been hurting

Passage 2:

A year ago, an online jewelry store made a huge profit from an online business. It therefore (21) _____ to introduce a marketing drive using search engines — a “pay-per-click” advertising campaign. This encouraged click fraud, a sudden rise in mouse clicks with no increase in (22) _____. The jewelry company became aware of a (23) _____ for the campaign which cost $ 17,000 over seven months. The (24)____ was discovered through analytical software that the company (25) _____ from Click Tracks of Santa Cruz, California. Click fraud most commonly (26) _____ when an online company’s partner, who gets a portion of the fees earned by a search engine each time a “paid” is clicked, deliberately makes excessive clicks with no chance that any of the clicks will result in a sale for the business (27) _____is paying for them. The excessive clicks can also be generated through automated programs or (28) _____ paying someone to spend time clicking over and over again. (29) _____ a company is unaware of big bills, it (30) _____ easily go out of business.

21. 1. crucial 2. possible 3. necessary 4. helpful
22. 1. traffic 2. traffic 3. success 4. increase
23. 1. fraud 2. damage 3. hoax 4. strategy
24. 1. fraud 2. flaw 3. leak 4. error
25. 1. access 2. benefit 3. receive 4. need
26. 1. occurs 2. happens 3. happens 4. happens
27. 1. who 2. that 3. which 4. this
28. 1. asking 2. asking 3. asking 4. asking
30. 1. will 2. can 3. may 4. should
Test Form 01 (25001)

PART III: READING COMPREHENSION (20 points)

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

Passage 1

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

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

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

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

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

The growth of small businesses has led to the emergence of a new market in knowledge-intensive services including consulting, information technology and research and development for manufacturing, as firms seek new ways of managing and extending their strategic resources. Their increasing importance has underlined the fact that intellectual capital—whether in research and development, technological innovation, managerial and worker training, work-place organization and market knowledge—can make the difference between success and failure.
31. What best describes the author’s purpose in writing the passage?
1. To state the importance of small and large businesses
2. To point out the drawbacks of globalization and market liberalization
3. To suggest ways to deal with challenges facing businesses and governments
4. To put emphasis on productivity improvements and international competitiveness

32. What is the best title for the passage?
1. Globalization and market liberalization
2. Challenges facing businesses and governments
3. Productivity improvements and international competitiveness
4. Business and industry policies for knowledge-based economies

33. The word “underlie” (line 10) means _________.
1. maintain
2. reduce
3. cause
4. prevent

34. The word “delegating” (line 19) means _________.
1. giving
2. keeping
3. approving
4. exchanging

35. Paragraph 4 states all of the following about what businesses have done to survive in a new circumstance EXCEPT that _________.
1. they have reacted more quickly to change.
2. they have had durable networks.
3. they have built trust and responsibility internally and externally.
4. they have hired more employees.

36. According to paragraphs 3 and 4, which of the following statements is true?
1. It is not necessary to have market liberalization and public sector reform.
2. Durable networks are not advantageous for the automotive industry.
3. An increase in the volume of trade and foreign investment reflects globalization’s development.
4. The number of workers in manufacturing industries in most OECD countries has risen.

37. The success of small businesses depends on _________.
1. building trust and responsibility
2. their ability to generate new jobs
3. reducing costs for computing and communications
4. their rapid adaptation to new conditions or situations

38. The word “they” (line 29) refers to _________.
1. smaller businesses
2. larger firms
3. life cycles
4. new circumstances
39. According to the last paragraph, what can be inferred about knowledge-intensive services?
   1. Investment in training and technology is not necessary.
   2. They emerge from technological innovation and collaboration.
   3. The increasing number of small businesses will promote providers of such services.
   4. Success and failure of businesses using the services do not depend on their intellectual capital.

40. The tone of the passage is __________.
   1. informative  
   2. exaggerated  
   3. subjective  
   4. supportive

Passage 2
A new study conducted by a US research team revealed that acid rain damage to America's forests may be much more widespread than previously believed. It may actually create conditions in trees similar to lessened immune systems in humans, making them vulnerable with serious potential implications. Thus, an "immune response" hypothesis was proposed by the research team to discover how plants have been threatened by acid rain. Plants may appear and function as if they were healthy. However, if they are exposed to even a routine stress or disease, the resulting decline can be far worse than expected.

Up to now, acid rain has been associated with the decline of forests in certain specific locations. The mechanism through which acid rain depletes calcium and weakens red spruce trees, making them more vulnerable to winter freezing injury, are documented. The new work shows that this mechanism is also applicable to other tree species, including balsam fir, white pine, and eastern hemlock. Because calcium is a critical ingredient in the plant's stress response system, acid rain's depletion of cellular calcium may suppress the capacity of trees to survive environmental stresses.

This connection between calcium deficiency and environmental stress exposure are common components in the declines of several tree species, including red spruce, sugar maple, and flowering dogwood. The research team’s "immune response" hypothesis provides an overarching explanation of how acid rain ultimately threatens forests. The findings are especially relevant now because a growing assortment of human influences--climate change, pollutants, and new pests and diseases, are burdening our forests.

If extensive, the decline of individual species would radiate through plant communities. It would alter the competition and survival of populations, perhaps even species, including animals at higher levels of the forest food chains. Those calcium deficiencies in plants are passed onto herbivores, altering their nutrition. For instance, birds eating calcium-deficient plant material might have less calcium for egg production. Insects could experience weaker exoskeletons. Mammals could have weaker bones or change in the quantity or quality of milk production. The problems continue through the ecosystem and into economic system.

41. What best describes the author’s purpose in writing the passage?
   1. To educate the reader about the danger of acid rain pollution in America
   2. To show the results of a new study about the effects of acid rain in forests
   3. To warn the reader about how much acid rain can damage the environment
   4. To suggest ways to stop the problems which continue through the ecosystem and the economic system

42. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?
   1. Damage from acid rain pollution is far worse than expected.
   2. Calcium deficiency in plants results from acid rain pollution.
   3. Acid rain is related to the decline of America’s forests in particular areas.
   4. The problems of calcium-deficient plants material passed on to herbivores would be extensive.
43. According to the passage, which of the following is true about acid rain?
   1. Acid rain makes trees not easily attacked by disease.
   2. Acid rain weakens the mechanism of some kinds of trees.
   3. Acid rain can be found in every forest which has declined.
   4. Acid rain depletes calcium in red spruce especially in winter.

44. Which of the following group consists of a tree that is **NOT** mentioned as being calcium depleted?
   1. white pine, sugar maple and red spruce
   2. red spruce, white pine and eastern hemlock
   3. sugar maple, flowering dogwood and balsam fir
   4. eastern hemlock, silver fir and flowering dogwood

45. The word “assortment” (line 19) means _________.
   1. extend
   2. trouble
   3. mixture
   4. progress

46. The word “radiate” (line 21) means __________.
   1. transport
   2. spread
   3. travel
   4. shine

47. The word “their” (line 24) refers to __________.
   1. food chains’
   2. calcium deficiencies’
   3. plants’
   4. herbivores’

48. The quantity of mammals’ milk product could be changed because of __________.
   1. their weaker bones
   2. the change in the quality of their milk product
   3. their consumption of calcium-deficient plant material
   4. the competition and survival of populations in forests

49. According to the passage, what can be inferred about the future of America’s forests?
   1. Climate change and pollutants will cause the most serious damage to America’s forests.
   2. Some species of plants in several America’s forests might vanish due to cellular calcium depletion.
   3. The decline of forests and the problem about ecosystem caused by acid rain could be found all over America’s forests.
   4. The result of the immune response hypothesis shows that lives in America’s forests would be affected by acid rain more than by humans.

50. The tone of the passage is __________.
   1. concerned
   2. supportive
   3. emotional
   4. indifferent

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