

การประเมินผลก่อนเรียน

Part I: Seen Passages

Read the following passages and then choose the best answer.

Passage 1

Contributions of the humanities include the development and refinement of systems of value, of aesthetic appreciation, and of a viable world view. The humanities should **provide**, also, an acquaintance with the heritage of both Western and non Western cultures, and increased skill in communication, both
5 verbal and non-verbal. Contributions of the social sciences include the acquisition of historical perspective; acquaintance with facts and concepts relating to social organization and patterns of inter-action among individual persons and groups; and the development of an informed concern about practical, moral, and ethical issues in the structure and operation of society.
10 Studies in **this area** aim toward emancipation from provincialism and naive ethnocentrism; refinement of concepts of causality in the social realm; and the development of understanding in the recognition and **resolution** of intra-personal, inter-personal, intra-group and inter-group conflicts. Offerings in mathematics and the natural sciences are directed at the development of skill in
15 quantitative thinking; acquaintance with the basic facts and concepts relating to the physical universe; comprehension of, and respect for, the approach to

knowledge through experimentation; and direct experience with rigor and precision in perception, description, and manipulation.

1. What is the paragraph about?
 1. How to cope with a difficult educational program
 2. What an educational program contributes
 3. What we receive from an educational program
 4. How to study an educational program
2. What contributes to an educational program besides the humanities, mathematics and natural sciences?
 1. Physics
 2. Social sciences
 3. Western and non-western cultures
 4. Verbal and non-verbal communication
2. The humanities contribute to the educational program, with a _____ course for example.
 1. literature
 2. banking
 3. physics
 4. law
4. Economics, politics, sociology are considered to be contributed by _____.
 1. social sciences
 2. the humanities
 3. natural sciences
 4. mathematics
5. The humanities contribute to the educational program so that students would _____.
 1. appreciate beauty
 2. respect other people
 3. communicate effectively
 4. All of 1, 2, and 3.

6. Students will develop their rigor and precision through _____.
1. learning
 2. appreciation of beauty
 3. quantitative thinking and experiments
 4. problem solving
7. There is increased interdependence, interaction in our society and our world, so students should have a chance to study _____.
1. the humanities
 2. social sciences
 3. sciences
 4. natural sciences
8. Students should study social sciences so that they would _____.
1. be open minded
 2. understand themselves and society
 3. be able to handle complex social problems
 4. All of 1, 2, and 3
9. _____ purpose(s) of studying social sciences is(are) mentioned in the passage.
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
10. The word "provide" (line 3) means _____.
1. enter
 2. proceed
 3. give
 4. explain
11. The phrase "this area" (line 10) refers to _____.
1. historical perspective
 2. facts and concepts
 3. social organization
 4. social sciences

12. The word "resolution" (line12) means _____.

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| 1. solution | 2. remembrance |
| 3. determination | 4. conclusion |

Passage 2

¹The bored worker frequently says that he has the feeling of not making any progress. ²He perceives his work as endless and unmeaningful. ³Routine inspection of the same kind of machine parts as they come off a conveyor will not likely engender feelings of progress in the inspector. ⁴One part is like
5 another, and there are thousands of them. ⁵These feelings can sometimes be reduced by the foreman or supervisor who takes time to point out to the worker the relation of his routine or part work to the total job picture. ⁶He might explain why, for example, certain tolerances must not be exceeded. ⁷Or he might ask for suggestions on the improvement of methods of inspection, or discuss waste costs
10 resulting from the rejection of parts. ⁸Giving the worker responsibilities and opportunities or judgment makes **his** work more meaningful and hence reduces the feelings of boredom which occur when he is looked upon as a robot who is told to do a job and ask no questions.

13. The main idea of this paragraph is stated on sentence _____.

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|------|------|
| 1. 1 | 2. 2 |
| 3. 7 | 4. 8 |

14. According to the paragraph, the bored worker thinks of this work as something _____.
1. promising
 2. meaningful
 3. successful
 4. endless
15. According to the paragraph, giving the worker the work to do with parts of the machine only makes the worker feel _____.
1. bored
 2. excited
 3. surprised
 4. amazed
16. The _____ can reduce negative feelings of the workers who have to deal with the same routine work.
1. workers themselves
 2. inspector
 3. supervisor
 4. workers' family
17. In working, the foreman or supervisor should do the following, except _____.
1. explain to the workers why they have to do just parts of the machine not all
 2. ask the workers for suggestions
 3. discuss the loss resulting from the defect of the parts of the machine
 4. give the workers opportunities to make their work meaningful
18. According to the paragraph, another reason that the worker feels bored is because he thinks he works like a _____.
1. foreman
 2. supervisor
 3. judge
 4. robot
19. The word "exceeded" (line 8) means 'be _____.'
1. smaller
 2. greater
 3. brighter
 4. dimmer

20. The word "his" (line 11) refers to the _____.
1. foreman's
 2. supervisor's
 3. worker's
 4. robot's

Passage 3

"Some people say: 'Although man cannot choose how he was born, he is able to choose how he wants to lead his life.' But in reality rural children have to leave school at an early age because of economic reasons. Most of them migrate to the capital to find more profitable employment. Many are fooled into the prison of sweat-shop," Pol. Col. Surasak said.

Finding a solution to social problems is an enormous task. In his composition of songs-for-life, Pol. Col. Surasak had found **an effective means** of spreading the message of social reform to many different sectors of society, thus increasing the possibility that someday, people will begin to change their world.

21. The main idea of the first paragraph is _____.
1. man cannot choose how he was born
 2. man can choose how to lead his life
 3. some people cannot choose how to lead their lives
 4. most people migrate to the capital to find jobs
22. According to the passage, rural children have to leave school at an early age because of their _____.
1. laziness
 2. stupidity
 3. own willingness
 4. financial problems

23. We can infer from the passage that _____ of the rural children can get profitable jobs in the capital.
1. some
 2. none
 3. all
 4. almost all
24. According to Pol. Col. Surasak, _____.
1. songs can spread messages to the rural people
 2. social reform is something difficult to achieve
 3. songs-for-life can help spread the message of social reform to society
 4. people can change their life at any time they want
25. The phrase “an effective means” (line 7) refers to _____.
1. finding a solution to social problems
 2. the composition of songs-for-life
 3. spreading the message of social reform
 4. increasing the ability to change the world

Part II: Unseen Passages

Read the following passages and then choose the best answer.

Passage 1

Professor Silpa Bhirasi (Corrado Feroci) was a truly remarkable and unforgettable man. His tireless work and dedication to the development of Thai art has earned him a reputation as the “Father of Modern Art in Thailand.”

He was born in Santa Giovanni, Florence, Tuscany, Italy in 1892. In 5 1908, at the age of 16, Feroci **enrolled** at the Academy of Fine Arts of Florence where he studied for seven years. Feroci **specialized** in sculpture, and by his

early thirties had won many commissions sponsored by the Italian government. After graduating in 1914, he became a professor at the Academy and taught there until 1923, then came to Thailand at the invitation of the Royal Siam Government. He arrived in Bangkok in January that same year with his wife Fanna and their one-year-old daughter Isabella.

So began the long career of Professor Feroci as he worked diligently in the Department of Fine Arts. In his over 40 years in Thailand, his enormous output came to include monuments of King Rama I, King Vajiravudh, King Taksin, King Naresuan, Khunying Mo, the Victory Monument, and the Democracy Monument. Among his numerous portraits are King Prajadhipok, King Ananda Mahidol, Prince Naris, Khun Misiem Yipinsoi and Mrs. Malinee Bhirasi.

His outstanding achievement was the **crucial** role he played as director of Praneedsilpa School, which was to become Silpakorn University in 1943. There he was **appointed** the first dean of the Faculty of Painting and Sculpture during the Japanese occupation. With the advice of Phya Anumanrajadhon, Professor Feroci became a Thai citizen, using the name Silpa Bhirasi.

In 1949, he faced the severe economic problems of the post World War II period. He left Bangkok for Italy and considered retiring. He returned to work after the Thai government approved a new salary scale. It was during this time that he organized the first National Exhibition of Art. In 1962, he worked on a project for the **establishment** of a gallery of modern art. At the age of 69, after a serious operation on his intestines, Professor Silpa died on May 14th at the Siriraj Hospital.

To pay respect to this **seminal** figure, every year on his birthday, September 15, Silpakorn University celebrates "Silpa Bhirasi Day." The

celebration of Silpa Bhirasi Day begins with alms-giving to monks in the morning. Later instructors and students pay their respects to the monument of Professor Silpa at the Silpakorn University. And finally, students, instructors
35 and guests have a panel discussion on Professor Silpa Bhirasi's life and works.

26. What reputation has Professor Bhirasi earned through his hard work?

1. Dean of the Faculty of Sculpture and Painting.
2. The Rector of Silpakorn University.
3. Director of Praneedsilpa School
4. Father of Modern Art

27. In which country was Professor Silpa Bhirasi born?

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|-----------|----------------|
| 1. France | 2. Italy |
| 3. Spain | 4. Switzerland |

28. According to paragraph 2, Professor Bhirasi completed his schooling from

_____.

1. Silpakorn University
2. Chulalongkorn University
3. The Academy of Fine Arts
4. an international school

29. Professor Bhirasi was most interested in _____.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. sculpture | 2. writing |
| 3. sketching | 4. pottery |

30. During his work in Florence, Professor Bhirasi was invited to make some sculptures by the government of _____.
1. America
 2. Siam (Thailand)
 3. Japan
 4. Laos
31. Professor Bhirasi was in charge of _____.
1. Silpakorn University
 2. Chulalongkorn University
 3. Siam college
 4. the Academy of Fine Arts
32. Professor Bhirasi considered going to Italy because _____.
1. he didn't like the work in Thailand
 2. he faced severe economic problems after World War II
 3. he was sick
 4. he wanted to continue studying
33. Which of the following monuments were done by Professor Bhirasi?
1. Victory Monument and Democracy Monument
 2. King Rama 6
 3. the Massacre Monument
 4. her Royal Highness the Queen
34. _____ was organized by Professor Bhirasi.
1. The Modern Art Gallery
 2. National Exhibition of Art
 3. Silpakorn Art Academy
 4. Academy of Fine Arts

35. How is "Silpa Bhirasi Day" celebrated?
1. Alms are given to monks and people talk about him.
 2. People make sculptures of him.
 3. An exhibition is set up.
 4. Firecrackers are set off.
36. The word "enrolled" (line 5) means _____.
1. joined
 2. retired
 3. failed
 4. marched
37. The word "crucial" (line 18) means _____.
1. very important
 2. not important
 3. major
 4. hard
38. The word "appointed" (line 20) means _____.
1. dismissed
 2. assigned
 3. given the name
 4. praised
39. The word "establishment" (line 27) means _____.
1. factory
 2. organization
 3. house
 4. office
40. The word "seminal" (line 30) means _____.
1. influential
 2. unknown
 3. false
 4. imaginative

Passage 2

A long-awaited major study conducted in Finland has come to the startling conclusion that high doses of the vegetable form of vitamin A may actually raise the risk of cancer rather than lower it, as scientists expected. The finding contradicts the widely held belief that this nutrient, called beta carotene and
5 other so-called antioxidants are usually good for people's health. It has left researchers dumbfounded.

"It's not just a surprising result. It's completely unexpected," said Dr. Charles Hennekens, **who** is conducting a similar study at Harvard Medical School. Since it comes from such a large, careful conducted research project,
10 he and others say it cannot be ignored. But a final answer on beta carotene's **benefits**, or risks, will probably not be in until other large studies are finished later this decade.

The research was intended to show whether beta carotene protects smokers from lung cancer. Instead, it is found that **those** taking the vitamin increased
15 their lung cancer risk by 18 per cent.

Even the study's authors **are not sure what to make out of it**. "We are not convinced there was definitely a harmful effect," said Dr. Demetrius Albanes of the National Cancer Institute. "There is a suggestion of it. **We definitely have to look at it more.**" In the meaning, the study casts a shadow on the sometimes
20 lavish claims made about the benefits of this and other vitamins.

41. The main idea of the first paragraph should be _____.
1. a major study conducted in Finland has shown that vitamin A causes cancer
 2. a major study which the public had always been waiting for has revealed that high doses of vitamin A certainly cause cancer as scientists had expected
 3. the result of a research showed that a high level of intake of vitamin A from vegetables can possibly put people at a higher risk of cancer
 4. researchers in Finland disclosed the conclusion of their research that too much vitamin A can cause cancer as they had expected.
42. From the finding mentioned in the passage, people _____.
1. should eat more vegetables rich in vitamin A
 2. should be aware of the increased risk of developing cancer from eating too many vitamin A rich vegetables
 3. should have a second thought before taking vitamin A tablets
 4. should not eat food that contains vitamin A any more
43. The word "it" (line 5) refers to _____.
1. beta carotene
 2. people's health
 3. the risk of developing cancer
 4. the finding
44. Which of the sentences is **wrong** according to the passage?
1. The two researchers found the same results.
 2. Vitamin A from vegetables can give people a higher risk of developing cancer.
 3. The result of the research conducted in Finland is opposite to what people believe.
 4. The research conducted in Finland gave a definite answer to how vitamin A in vegetables affects human health.

45. Which of the following is correct according to the passage?
1. As long as a final result has not been reached the result of the research conducted in Finland can be disregarded.
 2. The researchers didn't expect to get this result until the next decade.
 3. The result of the research contradicted its purpose.
 4. It's definite that vitamin A is totally harmful to human's health.
46. The phrase "what to make out of it" (line 16) means _____.
1. what to do to replace vitamin A
 2. what experiment to conduct next
 3. what conclusion to draw from it
 4. what benefit he has gained
47. The expression "we definitely have to look at it more" (lines 18-19) means the researchers _____.
1. have to conduct their researches using different methods
 2. considered further studies were necessary
 3. must study more to conduct better research
 4. must put more emphasis on this finding
48. The "who" (line 8) refers to _____.
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. a scientist | 2. Dr. Hennekens |
| 3. Dr. Hennekens' friend | 4. Dr. Demetrius |
49. The word "those" (line 14) refers to _____.
- | | |
|------------|------------------------|
| 1. people | 2. researchers |
| 3. smokers | 4. the study's authors |

50. The word “benefits” (line 11) means _____.

1. advantages

2. risks

3. disadvantages

4. effects



