

Part I: Speaking

- Poori says, I've been doing these exercises for two hours now and I think at long last I'm starting to **see daylight**.
It means that Poori is going to _____.
1. see the answer to the problem
2. see the reason for the work
3. see the end of the task
4. see the problems in the answers
- Pim says, I knew once the car didn't start, I saw it had a flat tyre and also that it had started to rain, that this was going to be **one of those days**.
It means that Pim experienced _____.
1. a day when nothing goes right
2. a day when something goes wrong
3. a day when little goes right
4. a day when little goes wrong
- Boyd says, Sina the news broke out about the disaster, I've been **keeping a very low profile**.
It means that Boyd tried _____.
1. to look small
2. to look casual
3. to be careful
4. not to be seen
- Britney says, I'm sorry that looks awful-those two colors **don't go together**.
It means that Britney think that two colors _____.
1. smash
2. crash
3. clash
4. smear
- Peter says, I have a feeling that Tuk's **taking Earn for a ride**.
It means that Tuk is _____.
1. taking Earn in a car
2. pulling Earn along
3. trying to trick Earn
4. trying to push Earn
- Aj.Luk says, there is something **very fishy** about that story she told us because he can't quite get to the bottom of it.
It means that her story _____.
1. had something to do with sea
2. was connected with fish
3. was suspicious
4. had strong smelling
- PM.Thaksin says, Thailand tries not to **put all her eggs in American basket**.
It means that Thailand mustn't _____.
1. import too many American cultures into Thailand.
2. rely too much on American plan
3. decide to do anything dangerous
4. plan anything too exciting
- Bush says, he dismissed the new proposed **out of hand** and said that it was not at all practical.
It means that Bush dismissed the new proposed _____.
1. quickly
2. utterly
3. directly
4. simply
- Sorayuth says, Yes, I agree but at the same time it's not **the end of the world**.
It means that Sorayuth's opinion toward the story is not _____.
1. worth worrying about
2. worth talking about
3. worth looking at
4. worth speaking about
- Aj.Chaiwichit says, you will be in a trouble now that your close friend's **let the cat out of the bag**.
It means that your close friend's _____.

- told a story
- let the pet go away
- revealed the truth
- told a lie

Part II: Vocabulary

- Nathan begged to be allowed to leave home and his parents finally _____.
1. dispensed
2. emitted
3. sacrificed
4. acquiesced
- Dr. Abhisit is _____ professor who got Ph.D. in his early 20s.
1. a notorious
2. an erudite
3. a vicious
4. an obstinate
- Like any political systems, democracy has its _____ in the regime.
1. shortening
2. shortcut
3. shortfall
4. shortcoming
- Goft and Mike ware _____ children who could read and write at the age of three.
1. laggard
2. precocious
3. puny
4. timorous
- "I don't think she paid for that book", Mos whispered to me _____.
1. respectfully
2. incredibly
3. proudly
4. discreetly
- Being depressed makes him **lethargic** and unable to get out of bed in the morning.
1. sluggish
2. bare
3. ignorant
4. worried
- Helen's career was in the **doldrums** during those years.
1. calm
2. low spirits
3. normal
4. modern
- It is an **idiosyncrasy** of her that she always smells a book before opening it.
1. personal peculiarity
2. behavior
3. moral
4. tradition
- Egoism** is the tendency to think only about yourself and consider yourself better and more important than other people.
1. friend
2. aggression
3. conceit
4. positivism
- They cannot be accused of the crime because the evidence against them is all **hearsay**.
1. rumor
2. doubtful
3. cruel
4. illegal

Part III: Writing**Error Detection Test**

- 1 2 3
A **boiled** point of any **liquid** is **determined** by the **pressure** of the surrounding gases.
4
- 1 2
The Ranger **spacecraft** it provided more **than** 17,000 **pictures of the** moon.
3 4

23. Many people who live in New York City thinks that life in a large city offers special advantages.

- 1 2
3 4

24. The scientific revolution of the early 1900's affected education by change the nature of technology.

25. Meadowlarks are about the same size than robins, but they have heavier bodies, shorter tails, and longer bills.

- 1 2
3 4

26. On May 20, 1932, Amelia Earhart became the first woman fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean.

- 1 2
3 4

27. Translated info terms of psychological theory, association has been thought of as the basis of to learn,

conditioning, and creative thinking.

28. The statue of Liberty was originally proposed in 1865 to commemoration the alliance of France with the American

colonies during the American Revolution.

29. Reptiles are widely distributed all over the world, but are much abundant in warm regions and are virtually

absent beyond the tree line in the Arctic.

30. Alike light waves, microwaves may be reflected and concentrated.

- 1 2 3
4

Sentence Completion

31. Conifers first appeared on the Earth _____ the early Permian period, some 270 million years ago.

1. when 2. or
3. and 4. during

32. There are very few areas in the world _____ be grown successfully.

1. where apricots can 2. apricots can
3. apricots that can 4. where can apricots

33. _____ a baby turtle is hatched, it must be able to fend for itself.

1. Not sooner than 2. No sooner
3. So soon that 4. As soon as

34. Tungsten, a gray metal with the _____, is used to from the wires in electric light bulbs.

1. point at which it melts is the highest of any metal
2. melting point is the highest of any metal
3. highest melting point of any metal
4. metal's highest melting point of any

35. Rattan comes from _____ of different kinds of palms.

1. its reedy stems 2. the reedy stems
3. the stems are reedy 4. stems that are reedy

36. At thirteen _____ at a district school near her home, and when she was fifteen, she saw her first article in print.

1. the first teaching position that Mary Jane Hawes had
2. the teaching position was Mary Jane Hawes's first
3. when Mary Jane Hawes had her first teaching position
4. Mary Jane Hawes had her first teaching position

37. Vitamin C, discovered in 1932, _____ first vitamin for which the, molecular structure was established.

1. the 2. was the
3. as the 4. being the

38. The behavior of gases is explained by _____ the kinetic theory.

1. what scientists call
2. what do scientists call
3. scientists they call
4. scientists call it

39. Ironically, sails were the salvation of many steamships _____ mechanical failures.

1. they suffered 2. suffered
3. were suffered 4. that had suffered

40. _____ some mammals came to live in the sea is not known.

1. Which 2. Since
3. Although 4. How

Guided Paragraph Writing

_____ (41) _____

_____ (42) _____

(46) { A. First _____ (43) _____
1. first _____ (44) _____
2. _____ (45) _____

B. _____ (47) _____
1. _____ (48) _____
2. _____

C. _____ (49) _____
1. _____
2. _____

_____ (50) _____

From the above outline of paragraph development, supply the appropriate name of these numbered positions according to general regulations of logical paragraph organization.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 41. 1. Name | 2. Title |
| 3. Main Idea | 4. Topic Sentence |
| 42. 1. Topic Sentence | 2. Subject |
| 3. Title | 4. Framework |
| 43. 1. paragraph subject | 2. paragraph topic |
| 3. major example | 4. major detail |
| 44. 1. choice | 2. minor detail |
| 3. major detail | 4. major choice |
| 45. 1. second minor detail | 2. second major detail |
| 3. second major topic | 4. second major title |
| 46. 1. Outline | 2. Attitude |
| 3. Body | 4. Summary |
| 47. 1. second major topic | 2. second major detail |
| 3. third major topic | 4. third major detail |
| 48. 1. first major detail | 2. first minor detail |
| 3. second major detail | 4. second minor detail |
| 49. 1. third major topic | 2. third major detail |
| 3. third major title | 4. third major subject |
| 50. 1. synopsis | 2. conclusion |
| 3. summary | 4. inference |

_____ (51) _____

I would much _____ (52) _____ pop concerts on television than go to the stadium. For _____ (53) _____, I find it _____ (54) _____ to do this. _____ (55) _____, it is cheaper to watch the concert at home. I do not have to spend 500 baht for a ticket and another 15 Baht for a parking space. If I want some kanoms, I can have what is already in the refrigerator, _____ (56) _____ paying out another 10 baht for tasteless, unclean kanoms and watery Coke. Also, it is more comfortable at home. I can lie quietly on my bed instead of sitting on a hard seat with noisy people all around me. Most of all, watching the concert on television is more interesting. _____ (57) _____ every view of the stage, which I might not see from my 500 Baht seat, but I see some closed-ups. _____ (58) _____, I get good quality sound which would otherwise be deafening at the concert stadium. I can also _____ (59) _____ of the concert and later edit this to show to my friends. So I will let the other fans spend their money, _____ (60) _____, crowds, and hard seats, and guess who

51. Which statement reflects the most suitable title?
1. I prefer Pop Music.
 2. I love to be a Pop Music Fan.
 3. What I want is to stay at home with Pop Music.
 4. Why I am a stay-at-home Pop Music Fan.

Items 52 – 60

Fill the missing word(s) in gaps with the most appropriate word(s) in terms of the correct grammar and meaning.

52. 1. rather to stay at home to play
2. prefer staying at home to watch
3. rather stay at home and watch
4. like to stay at home and watching
53. 1. a good deal of reasons
2. a great deal of reasons
3. an amount of reasons

4. a number of reasons

54. 1. much comfortable
2. more comfortable
3. much convenient
4. more convenient
55. 1. For one thing
2. At first
3. First of all
4. As a matter of fact
56. 1. instead of
2. besides
3. in addition to
4. regardless of
57. 1. As soon as I see
2. Not only do I see
3. No less than I see
4. Whatever do I see
58. 1. As usual
2. On the contrary
3. As a result
4. In addition
59. 1. make a video CD recording
2. do a recording video CD
3. record a video CD doing
4. produce a video CD recorded
60. 1. enjoy the real atmosphere
2. put up with the traffic
3. get the good quality sound
4. lie on the beds

Part IV: Reading

Cloze Test

Thailand's first communication satellite, Thaicom I, was _____ (61) _____ yesterday morning, starting a new phase in the country's telecommunications development

The launch in French Guiana, South America, was _____ (62) _____ on site by HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhoron and senior journalists from publications in Thailand and special guests flown to the French _____ (63) _____ courtesy of Shinawatra Computer & Communications Company.

The event was also carried live nationwide by all television channels. VIP guests and members of the Press were invited to SC & C headquarter in Pakkred, Nonthaburi, to observe the launch.

Loud applause erupted as the Ariane 4 rocket blasted off at 8:30 a.m. (Thai time) in a huge of grey smoke.

The satellite is in its transfer orbit and will move to its orbital _____ (64) _____ at 78.5 degrees east, 35,786 kilometers above the Indian Ocean, in about 15 days.

The operation of the satellite's 10 C-band transponders will start on February 1 and the two KU-band transponders will come to use in August.

Dr. Thaksin Shinawatra, chairman of Shinawatra Group, said the Government initiated the national project because it realized the importance and benefits of communications for national development.

The Transport and communications Ministry granted a 30-year _____ (65) _____ to Shinawatra Satellite Co. on September 11, 1991 to implement the project. His Majesty the King namedt Thaicom on December 17 that year.

The satellite, which has become national property has its earth station in Nonthaburi, is an HS-376 type built by the Hughes Aircraft Corporation of the United States.

Its _____ (66) _____ includes Thailand and Indochina, Korea, Japan and the east coast of China.

Dr. Thaksin said the company would launch Thaicom 2, _____ (67) _____ to Thaicom 1, in August. The two satellites would be co-located and would provide

altogether 20 C-band transponders and four KU – band transponders.

Thaicom 2 will also be a back up system in case of any unexpected ___ (68) ___. Each satellite has a working life of about 15 years, during which it will provide a broad range of services.

The satellite will be able to serve television and radio ___ (69) ___, satellite telephony, data communications networks and video conferences.

They will ___ (70) ___ the broadcast of television programmed directly into viewers' homes in Thailand under a direct-to-home broadcasting system.

"This capacity of the satellite in offering such a service will make Thailand a centre of communications in Asia," Dr. Thaksin said.

Directions: Read the passage and choose the best alternative to complete each gap.

61. 1. freed 2. launched
3. thrown 4. blasted
62. 1. proved 2. looked
3. witnessed 4. overseen
63. 1. airline 2. boundary
3. kingdom 4. territory
64. 1. eclipse 2. slot
3. position 4. circuit
65. 1. consent 2. conservation
3. connection 4. concession
66. 1. footprint 2. blueprint
3. printout 4. printer
67. 1. different 2. thankful
3. identical 4. paralleled
68. 1. parts 2. circumstances
3. programs 4. commands
69. 1. diversification 2. distribution
3. distortion 4. distinction
70. 1. build 2. fill
3. allow 4. receive

Sentence Restatement

71. After sending the three young children to bed, Mrs. Doubfire allowed Jack and Jean to stay up for a while to talk to her.
- Mrs. Doubfire allowed Jack and Jean to wake up
 - The three young ones are extremely jealous of Jack and Jean.
 - Jack and Jean were allowed not to go to bed by Mrs. Doubfire.
 - Mrs. Doubfire loved Jack and Jean more than the three young ones.
72. In the past memories are rooted to the attitudes and emotions that characterize a person's entire approach to life.
This suggests that _____.
- childhood memories are unforgettable
 - a child's feelings are the truest
 - childhood memories help to set up good moral ethics
 - childhood memories greatly help to shape one's outlook on life
73. Mark Twain was born in a tiny two-room cabin in a small Missouri village near the Mississippi in 1835. At that time, Andrew Jackson was the President of the country. Abraham Lincoln was still a young farmer in Illinois. The first railroad had been built

seven years before and the economic collapse, called the Panic of 1837, still lay ahead.

The first railroad was constructed in _____.

- 1828
- 1835
- 1830
- 1842

74. When a rainy day comes, money is there.
- Whenever the rainy season comes, it is always raining.
 - If it rains, we cannot go out and spend money.
 - Before the rainy season arrives, we must make due preparation for it.
 - If a time comes when we need money, the money is always at our service.
75. In a good conversation there is plenty of give-and-take. No matter how well you can tell a story, if you monopolize the conversation too much your listeners will get restless. Give others a chance to express their views and thoughts also. They may have something just as important and worthwhile to contribute to the conversation.
No matter how well we can tell a story, we should _____.
- not monopolize a conversation
 - get the listeners to get restless
 - monopolize a conversation
 - give others a little chance to express their views and thoughts
76. Cowards die many times before their death.
- Cowards have many times to be dead.
 - Cowards normally have longer lives.
 - Cowards are frequently seriously injured.
 - Cowards' frequent fears are often as bad as death.
77. The two boys might never have escaped from the treacherous waters without the old man's dog.
- Two boys saved the old man.
 - An old man saved the two boys without his dog.
 - A dog saved the two boys.
 - Two boys saved the old man's dog from drowning.
78. The student finished his assignment in a meticulous manner, and then he went outside to play.
- The boy needed to play outside, so he did his homework uncarefully.
 - The boy went to play after carefully doing his homework.
 - The student's homework was sloppy, because he'd rather play.
 - The student had to do his homework before he's allowed to go to play.
79. Cloth making was greatly increased, both in the United States and in England, by the invention of a machine to remove the seed from the cotton, which grew abundantly in the southern area of the United States.
- (5) Stated. This machine was the work of Eli Whitney, a young man from New England who had gone south to teach school. While visiting a plantation, he heard a good deal of talk about the cost of separating cotton fiber from the seed. He was told that a man, (10) working all day, could separate only a pound of cotton from the seed. Whitney became so interested in the problem that he quit teaching and put all his time into inventing a cotton gin. In 1793 he completed a machine with which a man could clean (15) fifty pounds of cotton a day. He continued to work

on his machine, improving it so that it would clean more and more cotton. But his hopes of making a great fortune with the cotton gin were never realized because many people, after learning how, simply (20) built gins and paid Whitney nothing for his invention.

That Whitney's contribution to the industrial world earned him nothing makes us assume that _____.

1. the inventor shouldn't have quit teaching to dedicate himself to the no-retune effort.
 2. the merchants were conscientious enough to give Whitney nothing for his invention.
 3. the designer of the cotton gin was wrong in selling the machine at a high price.
 4. the authority should have had patent laws to protect inventions from being copied.
- 80.** The identification of old age with growing old must be evaded. Growing old is an emotion coming over us at any age.
1. It is unlikely to avoid growing old.
 2. It is necessary for us to distinguish old age from growing old.
 3. Our feeling, despite the emotions, is against growing old.
 4. Growing old in one's old age is an unvoiced emotion.

Passage

Modern scientists divide the process of dying into two phases clinical or temporary death and biological death. Clinical or temporary death and biological death. Clinical death occurs when the vital organs, such as the (5) heart of lungs, have ceased to function, but have not suffered permanent damage. The organism can still be revived. Biological death occurs when changes in the organism lead to the disintegration of vital cell and tissues. Death is then irreversible and final.

(10) Scientists have been seeking a way to prolong the period of clinical death so that the organism can be reanimated before biological death occurs. The best method developed so far involves cooling of the organism, combined with narcotic sleep. By slowing (15) down the body's metabolism, cooling delays the processes leading to biological death.

To illustrate how this works, scientists performed an experiment on a six-year old female baboon called Keta. The scientists put Keta to sleep with a (20) narcotic. Then they surrounded her body with icebergs and began checking her body temperature. When it had dropped to 28 degrees the scientists began draining blood from an artery. The monkey's blood pressure decreased and an hour later both the heart and respiration stopped; (25) clinical death set in. For twenty minutes Keta remained in this state. Her temperature dropped to 22 degrees. At this point the scientists pumped blood into an artery in the direction of the heart and started artificial respiration. After two minutes the baboon's heart became active once (30) more, after fifteen minutes, spontaneous respiration began, and after four hours Keta opened her eyes and lifted her head. After six hours, when the scientists tried to give her a penicillin injection, Keta seized the syringe and ran with it around the room. Her behavior differed little from that of a healthy animal.

- 81.** This passage focuses on _____.
1. the difference between biological and clinical

death

2. an experiment of a six-year-old baboon called Keta
3. the nature of clinical death
4. prolonging the period of clinical death

82. The best statement of the main idea of this passage is that _____.

1. modern scientists divide the process of dying into clinical and biological death
2. biological death occurs when vital organs have suffered permanent damage
3. scientists have found a way to prolong the period of clinical death
4. cooling delays the processes leading to biological death

83. One characteristic of clinical death is _____.

1. lasting damage to the lungs.
2. destruction of the tissues.
3. temporary non-functioning of the heart.
4. failure to reanimate the organism.

84. According to the passage, cooling an organism _____.

1. speeds up the body's metabolism
2. retards disintegration of body tissues
3. prevents biological death
4. revives damaged organs

85. One possible benefit of the experiment discussed in the passage is _____.

1. less crowded cities
2. victory over death
3. protection against fatal injury
4. better health measures

86. The writer develops the main idea of the first paragraph _____.

1. from general statement followed by specific details
2. from details up to general statement
3. by stating a cause and effects
4. by explaining the process of the situation

The kindergarten child will develop many interests in the world around him and the teacher can use field trips to the school ground or around the block to arouse interests to the point of having projects grow out of (5) these experiences. For example, a story about buildings or pets, plus a walk around the schoolyard with the teacher pointing out the things described in a story, can generate ideas for many pictures done with crayons or paints. The child is thus developing ways of communicating. He uses (10) his picture and talks about his experience. The regular routine of the days in kindergarten helps children establish certain patterns of living. Going to the toilet, washing hands, and getting drinks all help in establishing habits of orderly living. All of these things are part of a maturity (15) schedule which prepare a child for his next stage of growth.

87. The main idea of this passage concerns

1. the development of kindergarten children.
2. communication patterns of young children.
3. the maturation of children.
4. living patterns of children.

88. The field trips referred to in the passage would be

1. rather long trips.

2. confined to the vicinity of the school.
3. good opportunities to get out of the classroom.
4. part of the regular routine.

89. Habits established in kindergarten should

1. be changed by the parents.
2. be carefully monitored by the teacher.
3. generate ideas about life.
4. get a child ready for the next growth period.

90. The value of field trips is that

1. that the child will gain ideas for future school projects.
2. that the child will learn to be independent.
3. that the child will meet new friends.
4. none of the above.

You have seen them in movies: scientists who are infallible and coldly objective—little more than animated computers in white lab coats. They take measurements and record results as if the collection of

- (5) data were the sole object of their lives. The assumption: If one gathers enough facts about something, the relationships between those facts will spontaneously reveal themselves. Nonsense!

- (10) The myth of the infallible scientist evaporates when one thinks of the number of great ideas in science whose originators were correct in general but wrong in detail. The English physicist John Dalton (1766-1844) gets credit for modern atomic theory, but his mathematical
- (15) formulas for calculating atomic weights were incorrect. The Polish astronomer Copernicus, who corrected Ptolemy's ancient concept of an Earth-centered universe, nevertheless was mistaken in the particulars of the planets' orbits.

- (20) Luck, too, has played a determining role in scientific discovery. The French chemist Pasteur demonstrated that life does not arise spontaneously from air. But it may have been luck that he happened to use an easy-to-kill yeast and not the hay bacillus that another,
- (25) long-forgotten, investigator had chosen for the same experiment. We now know that hay bacillus is heat-resistant and grows even after the boiling that killed Pasteur's yeast. If Pasteur had used the hay bacillus, his "proof" would not have materialized.

- (30) Gregor Mendel, the founder of modern genetics, epitomizes the humanness of the scientist. Plant hybridization intrigued and puzzled Mendel, an Augustinian monk with some training in mathematics and the natural sciences. He had read in the professional
- (35) literature that crosses between certain species regularly yielded many hybrids with identical traits; but when hybrids were crossed, all kinds of strange new combinations of traits cropped up. The principle of inheritance, if there was one, was elusive.

- (40) Mendel had the basic idea that there might be simple mathematical relationships among plants in different generations. To pursue this hypothesis, he decided to establish experimental plots in the monastery garden at Brunn, raise a number of varieties of peas,
- (45) interbreed them, count and classify the offspring of each generation, and see whether any reliable mathematical ratios could be deduced.

After many years of meticulously growing, harvesting, and counting pea plants, Mendel thought he

- (50) had something worth talking about. So, in 1865 he appeared before the Brunn Society for the Study of

Natural Science, reported on his research, and postulated what have since come to be called the Mendelian laws. Society members listened politely but, insofar as anybody

(55) know, asked few questions and engaged in little discussion. If may even be that, as he proceeded, a certain suspicion emerged out of the embarrassed silence. After all, Mendel lacked a degree and had published no research. Now, if Pasteur had advanced this idea...

- (60) Mendel's assertion that separate and distinct "elements" of inheritance must exist, despite the fact that he couldn't produce any, was close to asking the society to accept something on faith. There was no evidence for Mendel's hypothesis other than his computations: and his
- (65) wildly unconventional application of algebra to botany made it difficult for his listeners to understand that those computations were the evidence.

- Mendel undoubtedly died without knowing that his findings on peas had indeed illuminated a well-nigh
- (70) universal pattern. Luck had been with him in his choice of which particular traits to study. We now know that groups of genes do not always act independently. Often they are linked, their effect being to transmit a "package" of traits. Knowing nothing about genes, let alone the phenomenon
- (75) of linkage, Mendel was spared failure because the traits that he chose to follow were each controlled separately. The probability of making such a happy choice in random picks is only about 1 in 163!

91. The word "Nonsense!" conveys the extent to which the authors

1. object to the tendency of scientists to rely on existing data
2. reject the way in which scientists are portrayed in the media
3. are amused at the accidental nature of some scientific findings
4. oppose the glorification of certain scientists as the expense of others

92. The authors cite the example of Copernicus (16-19) to substantiate which of the following claims?

1. The achievements of scientists are not always recognized.
2. Scientific progress depends on a variety of factors.
3. Scientists often suffer from professional jealousy and competition.
4. Noted scientists are not always wholly accurate in their theories.

93. The term "humanness" (line 32) as it is applied to Mendel refers to

1. the tendency to rely excessively on emotion
2. an interest in improving the human condition through scientific research
3. an attitude of forgiveness toward those who underrated him
4. a combination of intellect, intuition, and good fortune

94. In the passage, Pasteur's use of a certain yeast is comparable to

1. a previous investigator's use of the hay bacillus
2. Dalton's discovery of atomic weights
3. Mendel's choice of traits to study
4. Copernicus' study of the universe

95. In lines 58-59, authors imply that in comparison to Mendel, Pasteur
1. was a more proficient researcher
 2. based his theories on more extensive investigations
 3. possessed a more impressive professional reputation
 4. was more meticulous in his observations
96. The “universal pattern” (line 70) refers to
1. the initial skepticism with which new ideas are received
 2. a tendency of botanists to resist purely theoretical proof
 3. the way peas tend to exhibit the quality of linked traits
 4. the way traits usually reappear in succeeding generations
97. The word “happy” (line 77) most nearly means
1. joyful
 2. fortunate
 3. willing
 4. dazed
98. The passage suggests that Mendel’s contemporaries assumed that valid biological theories
1. are often proposed by inexperienced researchers
 2. cannot be based on mathematical proof alone
 3. must be supported by years of careful research
 4. often represent a departure from established practice
99. The passage suggest that Mendel’s experiments succeeded because
1. Mendel was able to convince his colleagues to support his research
 2. Mendel discovered flaws in his research design and corrected them
 3. Mendel had a though understanding of the concept of linked traits
 4. the traits in peas happen to reappear in a distinct and predictable way
100. As described in the passage, the experiences of Mendel are most like those of
1. Albert Einstein, who fled Nazi Germany to become the most famous physicist of this century
 2. Pierre Curie, whose career as a chemist was cut short by a tragic accident
 3. Barbara McClintock, whose theories about inherited traits in corn were not under stood or accepted until long after she had advanced them
 4. Leonardo da Vinci, whose numerous attempt to make a successful flying machine resulted in failure
-