

เอกสารประกอบการอบรมภาษาอังกฤษ



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Exercise

Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d.

1. Blood is _____ by the heart.
 - a. pump
 - b. pumping
 - c. pumped
 - d. pumps
2. Many people are _____ to see how large China really is.
 - a. surprise
 - b. surprising
 - c. surprisingly
 - d. surprised
3. Most newspapers are _____ to the home.
 - a. deliver
 - b. delivered
 - c. delivering
 - d. delivers
4. Many of the students are _____ to see so much activity on the flight.
 - a. surprise
 - b. surprising
 - c. surprises
 - d. surprised
5. John was _____ English yesterday.
 - a. studied
 - b. studies
 - c. studying
 - d. has studying
6. The exam will be _____ to the students tomorrow.
 - a. gave
 - b. give
 - c. giving
 - d. given
7. You are _____ a good time.
 - a. had
 - b. will have
 - c. having
 - d. have
8. My roommate is _____ a jet now.
 - a. flew
 - b. fly
 - c. flown
 - d. flying
9. Football is _____ to him.
 - a. interesting
 - b. interested
 - c. interest
 - d. to interest
10. I plan to go to the party tonight, and I'll be _____ my new suit.
 - a. wearing
 - b. wear
 - c. to wear
 - d. worn
11. Meat is usually _____ one piece at a time.
 - a. eat
 - b. eating
 - c. eaten
 - d. ate
12. Were you _____ for a winter suit at the new store yesterday?
 - a. look
 - b. looked
 - c. to look
 - d. looking
13. I'm tired. I'm _____ to bed now. Good night.
 - a. go
 - b. gone
 - c. going
 - d. to go
14. The park gates are _____ at 6:30 p.m. every evening.
 - a. Lock
 - b. locking
 - c. locked
 - d. locks

15. Are you _____? Is your life really so _____?
a. bored – bored
b. boring – boring
c. bored – boring
d. boring - bored
16. The football match was quite _____. I enjoyed it.
a. excite
b. exciting
c. excited
d. to excite
17. The lecturer could not be _____ by the people in the back row.
a. were heard
b. hear
c. heard
d. will hear
18. In the U.S., conversation is _____ proper during meals.
a. consider
b. considering
c. considered
d. considers
19. Where was this car _____?
a. make
b. making
c. made
d. be made
20. During meals, meat is usually cut and _____ one piece at a time.
a. eat
b. eating
c. eaten
d. ate
-

บทที่ 2 Present Simple Tense / Past Simple Tense

Present Simple Tense

ประโยคบอกเล่า

ประธานตามด้วยกริยาช่องที่ 1 ถ้าประธานเป็นเอกพจน์บุรุษที่ 3 (He, She, It) กริยาเติม s หรือ es

ประโยคคำถามและปฏิเสธ

ทำเป็นคำถามหรือปฏิเสธ ใช้ do หรือ does เป็นกริยาช่วย

ประโยคบอกเล่า	ประโยคคำถาม	ประโยคปฏิเสธ
I walk.	Do I walk?	I don't walk.
You walk.	Do you walk?	You don't walk.
We walk.	Do we walk?	We don't walk.
They walk.	Do they walk?	They don't walk.
He walks.	Does he walk?	He doesn't walk.
She walks.	Does she walk?	She doesn't walk.
It walks.	Does it walk?	It doesn't walk.

ข้อสังเกต เมื่อใช้ does เข้าช่วยแล้ว จะต้องเปลี่ยนกริยาเป็นรูปเดิม (ไม่มี s)

การใช้ (Usage)

1. เหตุการณ์ที่เป็นความจริงตลอดกาล เช่น ความจริงตามธรรมชาติ ความจริงทางวิทยาศาสตร์	- The earth moves around the sun. โลกหมุนรอบดวงอาทิตย์ - The sun rises in the east. พระอาทิตย์ขึ้นทางทิศตะวันออก - Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen. น้ำประกอบด้วยไฮโดรเจนและออกซิเจน
2. การกระทำซึ่งกระทำเป็นประจำ เป็นอยู่ในปัจจุบัน (ขณะที่พูดประโยคนั้น) โดยปกติมักจะมี “คำแสดงความเป็นประจำ” รวมอยู่ด้วย เช่น every day, always, sometimes เป็นต้น	- I get up at six o'clock every day. ฉันตื่นนอนตอน 6 โมง ทุกวัน - He usually gets up late. เขาตื่นสายเป็นประจำ - Nipon is often late. นิพนธ์มาสายบ่อยๆ

ข้อควรระวัง ในการใช้ Tense นี้ คือการเติม s ที่กริยา เมื่อประธานเป็นเอกพจน์ (ยกเว้น I, You) ซึ่งอาจเติม es เช่น go-goes, kiss-kisses หรืออาจเปลี่ยน y เป็น i ก่อนเติม es เช่น cry-cries, study-studies

Simple Present Tense มักมีคำที่แสดงถึงการกระทำที่กระทำเป็นประจำ สม่ำเสมอ มักอยู่ท้ายประโยค เช่น

every day	ทุกวัน
every week	ทุกสัปดาห์
every year	ทุกปี
once a week	สัปดาห์ละครั้ง
once a year	ปีละครั้ง
twice a month	เดือนละสองครั้ง
from time to time	บ่อย
once in a while	นานๆ ครั้ง
off and on	บางครั้งก็ไม่
three times a week	สัปดาห์ละ 3 ครั้ง

ตัวอย่างประโยค

He **goes** to school every day.

เขาไปโรงเรียนทุกวัน

My brother **brushes** his teeth three times a day.

น้องชายฉันแปรงฟันวันละ 3 ครั้ง

คำกริยาวิเศษณ์แสดงความถี่ ความบ่อย (adverbs of frequency) เช่น

always	เสมอ	
usually	เป็นประจำ, เสมอ	= most of the time
often	บ่อยๆ	= frequently
sometimes	บางครั้ง	
occasionally	บางครั้ง, บางโอกาส	
hardly	ไม่ใคร่จะ, นานๆ ครั้ง	
seldom	ไม่ใคร่จะ, นานๆ ครั้ง	
rarely	ไม่ใคร่จะ, นานๆ ครั้ง	
never	ไม่เคย	

คำกริยาวิเศษณ์แสดงความถี่ ความบ่อย (adverbs of frequency) จะวางไว้หน้ากริยา (ถ้ากริยาเป็น verb to be วางหลัง to be) เช่น

He always gets up early.

เขาดื่นเช้าเสมอ

He sometimes washes his own clothes.

เขาซักเสื้อผ้าเองบางครั้ง

Ken is seldom late.

เคนสายนานๆ ครั้ง

They are never busy.

พวกเขาไม่เคยมีธุระยุ่งเลย

Past Simple Tense

ใช้กริยาช่องที่ 2 กับประธานทุกตัว

ประโยคบอกเล่า	ประโยคคำถาม	ประโยคปฏิเสธ
I walked.	<u>Did</u> I walk?	I <u>didn't</u> walk.
You walked.	<u>Did</u> you walk?	You <u>didn't</u> walk.
We walked.	<u>Did</u> we walk?	We <u>didn't</u> walk.
They walked.	<u>Did</u> they walk?	They <u>didn't</u> walk.
He walked.	<u>Did</u> he walk?	He <u>didn't</u> walk.
She walked.	<u>Did</u> she walk?	She <u>didn't</u> walk.
It walked.	<u>Did</u> it walk?	It <u>didn't</u> walk.

การใช้ (Usage)

<p>การกระทำที่เกิดขึ้นและจบลงในอดีตแล้ว</p> <p>โดยปกติมักจะมี "คำบอกความเป็นอดีต" รวมอยู่ในประโยคด้วย เช่น yesterday, last week, last year, ago หรือตัวเลข พ.ศ. หรือ ค.ศ. ที่เป็นอดีต</p>	<p>He got up late yesterday. เขาดื่นสายเมื่อวานนี้</p> <p>They flew to London last month. พวกเขาบินไปลอนดอนเมื่อเดือนที่แล้ว</p> <p>His father died ten years ago. พ่อเขาเสียชีวิตเมื่อ 10 ปีที่แล้ว</p> <p>The war broke out in 1941. สงครามเกิดขึ้นในปี ค.ศ. 1941</p>
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ข้อควรระวัง เกี่ยวกับการใช้ Tense นี้ คือ การเติม ed ที่คำกริยา

1. คำลงท้ายด้วย e อยู่แล้ว เติมเพียง d เช่น love-loved
2. คำลงท้ายด้วย y เปลี่ยน y เป็น i ก่อนเติม ed เช่น study-studied เว้นแต่เมื่อหน้า y เป็นสระ (vowel) เติม ed ได้ทันที เช่น play-played
3. คำพยางค์เดียวมีสระตัวเดียว ตัวสะกดตัวเดียว ต้องเพิ่มตัวสะกดอีกตัวหนึ่ง เช่น stop-stopped
4. คำสองพยางค์ ซึ่งพยางค์หลังมีสระตัวเดียว ตัวสะกดตัวเดียว ถ้าลงเสียงหนัก (stressed) ที่พยางค์หลังก็ต้องเพิ่มตัวสะกด เช่น control-controlled, occur-occurred, refer-referred

Simple Past เป็นการกระทำเกิดขึ้นและจบลงไปแล้วในอดีต (ขณะพูดประโยคนั้นไม่มีการกระทำนั้นแล้ว) มักมีคำแสดงอดีตรวมอยู่ในประโยคด้วย โดยปกติวางไว้ท้ายประโยคทุกคำ เช่น

yesterday	เมื่อวานนี้
yesterday morning	เมื่อเช้าวานนี้
yesterday afternoon	เมื่อบ่ายวานนี้
yesterday evening	เมื่อเย็นวานนี้
last night	เมื่อคืน, คืนก่อน
last week	เมื่อสัปดาห์ที่แล้ว, สัปดาห์ก่อน
last month	เมื่อเดือนที่แล้ว
last Monday	เมื่อวันจันทร์ที่แล้ว
last April	เมื่อเดือนเมษายนที่แล้ว
in April	ในเดือนเมษายน (ที่ผ่านมา)
in 1941	ใน ค.ศ.1941
a minute ago	เมื่อครู่นี้
a moment ago	เมื่อครู่นี้
a week ago	เมื่อสัปดาห์หนึ่งมาแล้ว
three days ago	เมื่อสามวันมาแล้ว
an hour ago	เมื่อหนึ่งชั่วโมงที่ผ่านมา
two months ago	เมื่อสองเดือนมาแล้ว
a year ago	เมื่อปีหนึ่งมาแล้ว
years ago	เมื่อหลายปีมาแล้ว

ข้อสังเกต ประโยคที่มีคำแสดงความถี่ความบ่อย เช่น always, sometimes, every day, every week อาจเป็น past ได้ ถ้ามีคำแสดงอดีตรวมอยู่ในประโยคด้วย

ตัวอย่างประโยค

He **went** to school every day last month.

He always got up early last year.

He usually had breakfast at seven o'clock when he was young.

Napa rarely went shopping with her husband last year.

Ken was seldom late.

They were never busy.

เดือนที่แล้วเขาไปโรงเรียนทุกวัน

เมื่อปีที่แล้ว (ปีกลายนี้) เขาตื่นเช้าเสมอ

เมื่อเขาเป็นเด็กเขารับประทานอาหารเช้าสม่ำเสมอ

นานๆ ครั้งทีนกาไปซื้อของกับสามี เมื่อปีที่แล้ว

เคนสายนานๆ ครั้ง

พวกเขาไม่เคยมีธุระยุ่งเลย

คำแสดงอดีต นอกจากเป็นคำหรือกลุ่มคำแล้ว อาจเป็นประโยคที่มีกริยาเป็นอดีตก็ได้ เช่น

He **went** to school every day when he was young.

เมื่อเขายังเด็กเขาไปโรงเรียนทุกวัน

คำกริยาสามช่องที่มักพบบ่อยๆ ในข้อสอบ ECL

กริยาช่อง ๑ ยังไม่เปลี่ยนรูป (infinitive)	กริยาช่อง ๒ (past simple)	กริยาช่อง ๓ (past participle)	ความหมาย (meaning)
be	was/were	been	เป็น อยู่ คือ
begin	began	begun	เริ่มต้น
blow	blew	blown	(ลม)พัด
break	broke	broken	แตก หัก
buy	bought	bought	ซื้อ
do	did	done	ทำ
drink	drank	drunk	ดื่ม
drive	drove	driven	ขับ (รถ)
eat	ate	eaten	กิน
fall	fell	fallen	ตก
find	found	found	พบ
fly	flew	flown	บิน
go	went	gone	ไป
have	had	had	มี
hear	heard	heard	ได้ยิน
know	knew	known	รู้
leave	left	left	ละทิ้ง ออกจาก
lose	lost	lost	หลงทาง สูญหาย
make	made	made	ทำ
meet	met	met	พบ
sleep	slept	slept	นอนหลับ
speak	spoke	spoken	พูด
take	took	taken	นำไป
tell	told	told	บอก
think	thought	thought	คิด
understand	understood	understood	เข้าใจ
wear	wore	worn	สวมใส่

Exercise

Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d.

1. Bob, would you go and study with Tom?
Yes, when does he _____?
a. studies
b. studied
c. study
d. studying
2. Does she often have lunch here?
Yes, she _____.
a. never does
b. usually does
c. don't ever
d. doesn't
3. Some people work on holidays, but others _____.
a. doesn't
b. don't
c. does
d. do
4. My head _____ for an hour yesterday.
a. ached
b. aches
c. aching
d. ache
5. He often _____ to write the address on his letters.
a. forget
b. forgets
c. forgotten
d. forgetting
6. He _____ the letter last Monday.
a. answered
b. answering
c. answers
d. answer
7. Do you _____ the dialog?
a. understood
b. understands
c. understanding
d. understand
8. Many Americans _____ their homes.
a. paints and repairs
b. paint and repaired
c. paint and repair
d. painted and repair
9. The heavy traffic _____ us late.
a. make
b. made
c. making
d. to make
10. Jane forgot to lock the door.
a. don't remember
b. doesn't remember
c. didn't remember
d. isn't remember
11. I had to wait a long time to see the doctor.
a. three minutes
b. all afternoon
c. before dinner
d. with my friend
12. She _____ go yesterday.
a. was not
b. isn't
c. doesn't
d. didn't
13. The students _____ yesterday.
a. arrived
b. arrive
c. arrives
d. arriving
14. She _____ in lab this morning.
a. hasn't
b. didn't
c. wasn't
d. doesn't

15. We were at a restaurant _____.
a. now
b. tomorrow
c. last night
d. afternoon
16. He _____ lunch every day.
a. eat
b. eats
c. eating
d. is
17. Last week I _____ in an airplane.
a. fly
b. flying
c. flies
d. flew
18. Were you in class last week?
a. Yes, we are.
b. Yes, we were.
c. Yes, we did.
d. Yes, we do.
19. Select the correct sentence.
a. They didn't to a movie go.
b. They go a movie didn't go.
c. They didn't go to a movie.
d. They go didn't to a movie.
20. Select the correct sentence.
a. Tom goes usually to the supermarket.
b. Tom usually doesn't go to the supermarket.
c. Tom never is late for meeting.
d. Tom is never late for meeting.
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บทที่ 3 Have to / Must

have to แปลว่า ต้อง ใช้เพื่อบอกถึงสิ่งที่ประธานต้องทำ ประโยคที่แสดงถึงปัจจุบัน
มีการใช้ดังนี้ ประธาน + have / has to + infinitive

I/ We/ You/ They	have to	do
He/ She/ It	has to	work

have to เป็นอดีตใช้ had to มีการใช้ดังนี้ ประธาน + had to + infinitive

I/ We/ You/ They	had to	do
He/ She/ It		work

ประโยคคำถาม และปฏิเสธที่เป็นปัจจุบัน ใช้ do/ does

ประโยคคำถาม

Do	I/ we/ you/ they	have to?
Does	he/ she/ it	

ประโยคปฏิเสธ

I / You / We / They	don't (do not)	have to
He / She / It	doesn't (does not)	

ประโยคคำถาม และปฏิเสธที่เป็นอดีตใช้ did

ประโยคคำถาม

Did	I/ we/ you/ they	have to?
	he/ she/ it	

ประโยคปฏิเสธ

I / You / We / They	didn't (did not)	have to
He / She / It		

have to มีความหมายเดียวกับ must

ประโยคบอกเล่า มีการใช้ดังนี้ ประธาน + must + infinitive

I / You / We / They	must	eat.
He / She / It		work.
		go.

ประโยคคำถาม

Must	I/ we/ you/ they	eat?
	he/ she/ it	work?
		go?

ประโยคปฏิเสธ

I / You / We / They	must not (mustn't)	eat.
He / She / It		work.
		go.

must ใช้กับเหตุการณ์ที่เป็นปัจจุบันเท่านั้น เหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นในอดีต ต้องใช้ had to

ที่กล่าวมาข้างต้น จะเห็นได้ว่าทั้ง have to และ must มีความหมายเหมือนกันในประโยคบอกเล่า แต่ถ้าเป็นประโยคปฏิเสธ ความหมายจะมีนัยแตกต่างกันดังนี้

<p>You don't have to type your paper. I'll accept the hand-written one.</p>	<p>ประโยคนี้อาจจะเป็นครูสั่งให้นักเรียนทำรายงานแล้วบอกนักเรียนว่า “นักเรียนไม่ต้องพิมพ์รายงานส่งก็ได้ ให้เขียนด้วยลายมือครูก็รับ” นักเรียนจะเขียนหรือจะพิมพ์รายงานก็ได้ทั้งนั้น</p>
<p>You must not type your paper. I'll accept only the hand-written one.</p>	<p>สถานการณ์เดียวกันคือครูสั่งให้นักเรียนทำรายงาน แต่ครูท่านนี้เกรงว่านักเรียนจะไม่ทำเอง ไปลอกคนอื่นมาตัดแปะจึงสั่งห้ามไม่ให้พิมพ์ แต่ให้เขียนด้วยลายมือเท่านั้น ประโยคนี้อาจแปลว่า “นักเรียนต้องไม่(ห้าม)พิมพ์รายงานส่งครู ครูจะรับเฉพาะรายงานที่เขียนด้วยลายมือเท่านั้น” แบบนี้นักเรียนไม่มีทางเลือกต้องเขียนด้วยลายมืออย่างเดียว</p>

- ประโยค Active (ประธานต้องทำกริยาเอง)

<p>have to /has to (ปัจจุบัน) had to (อดีต)</p>	<p>+ inf.</p>	<p>ต้อง ...</p>
<p>must (ปัจจุบัน)</p>		

ตัวอย่าง

<p>I have to go now. หรือ I must go now.</p>	<p>ฉันต้องไปแล้ว</p>
<p>George can't go with us. He has to work. He must work.</p>	<p>จอร์จไปกับเราไม่ได้ เขาต้องทำงาน</p>
<p>I was sick, so I had to go to the doctor.</p>	<p>ผมไม่สบายเลยต้องไปหาหมอ (ไม่สามารถใช้ must เพื่อบอกว่าต้องทำในอดีตได้)</p>

- ประโยค Passive (ประธานต้องถูกกระทำ)

<p>have to /has to (ปัจจุบัน) had to (อดีต)</p>	<p>+ be + V3.</p>	<p>ต้อง (ถูก) ...</p>
<p>must (ปัจจุบัน)</p>		

ตัวอย่าง

<p>This box has to be handled with care. This box must be handled with care.</p>	<p>กล่องนี้ต้อง(ถูก)ยกอย่างระมัดระวัง</p>
--	--

สรุป

- ประโยค Active (ประธานต้องทำกริยาเอง)

have to	+ inf.	ต้อง ...
must		

do not have to (don't have to)	+ inf.	ไม่ต้อง...
must not (mustn't)		ต้องไม่ ...

- ประโยค Passive (ประธานต้องถูกกระทำ)

have to	+ be v3	ต้อง(ถูก) ...
must		

do not have to (don't have to)	+ be v3	ไม่ต้อง(ถูก)...
must not (mustn't)		ต้องไม่(ถูก) ...

Exercise

Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d.

- The student had _____ to a meeting last night.
 - to gone
 - went
 - to go
 - going
- John _____ study his lesson last night?
 - has to
 - had to
 - having to
 - have to
- I have to study this evening.
 - must
 - like to
 - may
 - should
- You _____ after all that walking.
 - must hungry
 - must be hungry
 - have to hungry
 - had to hungry
- He _____ leave early, so he couldn't wait for us.
 - will
 - must
 - had to
 - could
- We _____ drive a car with a license.
 - has to
 - don't have to
 - must
 - must not
- Did Mary _____ go home early?
 - has to
 - had to
 - have to
 - having to
- I _____ write my mother a letter tonight.
 - do
 - have to
 - want
 - will do
- John said, "We _____ to leave now."
 - had
 - has
 - have
 - must

บทที่ 4 Present Perfect and Past Perfect Tenses

Present Perfect Tense

โครงสร้างประโยคบอกเล่า Subject + have / has / + V3

I / you / we / they	have	V3
He / she / it	has	

โครงสร้างประโยคปฏิเสธ

I / you / we / they	have	not	V3
He / she / it	has		

โครงสร้างประโยคคำถาม

Have	I / you / we / they	V3 ?
Has	He / she / it	

การใช้ Present Perfect Tense

1. ใช้กับเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นในอดีตและดำเนินมาจนถึงปัจจุบัน มักมีคำว่า since (ตั้งแต่) ตามด้วยจุดของเวลา (ที่เหตุการณ์เริ่ม) for (เป็นเวลา) ตามด้วยระยะเวลา

since (ตั้งแต่) ตามด้วยจุดของเวลา(ที่เหตุการณ์เริ่ม)	for (เป็นเวลา) ตามด้วยระยะเวลา
six o'clock, Monday, January, yesterday, last week, last month, last year, 2005, noon, Christmas	two hours, three days, five weeks, six months, ten years

ตัวอย่างประโยค

I have worked here for 10 years.

ฉันทำงานที่นี่ ๑๐ ปีแล้ว

She has lived here since 1990.

เธออยู่ที่นี้ตั้งแต่ปี ๑๙๙๐

I have known her for a long time.

ผมรู้จักหล่อนมาหลายปีแล้ว

Dale has been in the army for ten years.

เดลเป็นทหารมาสิบปีแล้ว

He has been ill since last week.

เขาป่วยมาตั้งแต่สัปดาห์ที่แล้ว

2. ใช้กับเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นในอดีตไม่ระบุเวลาที่แน่นอน เช่น

I have read this book.

ผมได้อ่านหนังสือเล่มนี้แล้ว

He has been to Japan.

เขาเคยไปประเทศญี่ปุ่น

Have you had breakfast?

คุณรับประทานอาหารเช้าหรือยัง

3. ใช้กับเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นในอดีตยังแสดงผลให้เห็นในปัจจุบัน และบ่อยครั้งที่มีคำกริยาวิเศษณ์จำพวก ever, never, just, already, yet เป็นต้น อยู่ในประโยค

just เพิ่งจะ ใช้ในประโยคบอกเล่า

yet ยังเลย ใช้ในประโยคคำถามและประโยคปฏิเสธ

already แล้ว ใช้ในประโยคคำถามและประโยคบอกเล่า

ever เคย ใช้ในประโยคคำถาม

recently / lately เมื่อเร็วๆ นี้ ใช้ในประโยคบอกเล่า

so far / up to the present time / up to this moment / until now จนถึงปัจจุบัน

ตัวอย่างประโยค

Have you ever tried Swiss wine?

He has not come yet.

There have been some changes lately / recently.

He has just gone out.

He has already finished his work.

คุณเคยดื่มไวน์สวิสไหม?

เขายังไม่มา

มีการเปลี่ยนแปลงบางอย่างเมื่อเร็วๆ นี้

เขาเพิ่งออกไปเมื่อสักครู่นี้เอง

เขาทำงานเสร็จแล้ว

Past Perfect Tense

โครงสร้างประโยคบอกเล่า Subject + had + V3

I / you / we / they	had	V3
He / she / it		

โครงสร้างประโยคปฏิเสธ

I / you / we / they	had	not	V3
He / she / it			

โครงสร้างประโยคคำถาม

Had	I / you / we / they	V3 ?
	He / she / it	

การใช้ Past Perfect Tense

ใช้กับเหตุการณ์ ๒ เหตุการณ์ในอดีต โดยเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดก่อนและจบลงไปแล้วในอดีตใช้ past perfect tense (subject + had + V3) ส่วนอีกเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นภายหลังและจบภายหลังซึ่งเป็นอดีตเหมือนกันให้ใช้ past simple tense (subject + V2)

โดยมากแล้วจะมีตัวเชื่อมจำพวก when, before, after, because เชื่อมประโยค เช่น

After I had written the letter, Sudarat came in.

หลังจากที่ผมได้เขียนจดหมายเสร็จแล้วสุดารัตน์ก็ได้เข้ามาในห้อง

Karen didn't want to come to the cinema with us because she had already seen the film.

แคเรนไม่ยอมไปดูหนังกับเราเพราะเธอดูแล้ว

When Sarah arrived at the party, Paul had already gone home.

เมื่อซาราห์มาถึงงานเลี้ยง พอลกลับบ้านไปแล้ว

Exercise

Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d.

1. I have _____ as a merchant for several years.
 - a. work
 - b. works
 - c. worked
 - d. working
2. Larry _____ many new words since he started school.
 - a. learn
 - b. learned
 - c. has learned
 - d. have learned
3. Have you _____ to study your assignment?
 - a. begun
 - b. beginning
 - c. begin
 - d. began
4. _____ you enjoyed the party?
 - a. Have
 - b. Did
 - c. Has
 - d. Do
5. We've _____ many examinations at the Language School.
 - a. taken
 - b. taking
 - c. take
 - d. should
6. I had already _____ the movie before Bill told me about it.
 - a. see
 - b. been
 - c. saw
 - d. seen
7. The water has _____ from the ground.
 - a. sprain
 - b. spring
 - c. springing
 - d. sprung
8. They have been waiting for me _____ 5 o'clock.
 - a. during
 - b. between
 - c. since
 - d. for
9. Ann has studied for three hours.
 - a. She was going to study for three hours.
 - b. She finished studying three hours ago.
 - c. She is going to study for three hours.
 - d. She started studying three hours ago.
10. She has written letters _____ noon.
 - a. into
 - b. along
 - c. since
 - d. between
11. I _____ never seen Texas before.
 - a. will
 - b. having
 - c. had
 - d. should
12. We have been in the United States _____ January.
 - a. until
 - b. since
 - c. before
 - d. after
13. After the children _____ a bath, they had their dinner.
 - a. would take
 - b. had taken
 - c. have taken
 - d. was taking
14. Charles has wanted to go to Chicago for a long time, but he has never been able to.
 - a. He went to Chicago a long time ago.
 - b. He has never had the opportunity to go.
 - c. He never did want to go there.
 - d. He has lived in Chicago before.

15. _____ football?
- a. Has your father ever played
b. Did your father every played
c. Have your father every played
d. Was your ever playing
16. The Watkins family has often invited Jack to visit.
- a. Jack has often asked the Watkins family to see him.
b. The Watkins family has often dropped in on jack.
c. They have often asked Jack to come over.
d. They would like to have Jack live with them.
17. When they had finished their homework, they went to bed. Which is correct?
- a. They had no sooner finished their homework than they went to bed.
b. They had finished their homework after they went to bed.
c. They had finished their homework before they went to bed.
d. They finished their homework because they went to bed.
18. Edward has not made a mistake yet.
- a. He hasn't made one up to this moment.
b. He doesn't want to make a mistake today.
c. He had made one.
d. He has made a mistake.
19. "How long has Mr. Rivers studied English?"
"He _____ English for one month."
- a. studies
b. is studying
c. will study
d. has studied
20. Hadn't they written any letters?
- a. No, they hadn't.
b. Yes, they hadn't.
c. No, they had.
d. Yes, they will.
-

บทที่ 5 Causative

รูปประโยค Causative คือ ประโยคที่มีความหมายถึงสิ่งที่ประธานไม่ได้ทำเองแต่ให้คนอื่นทำให้ ใช้โครงสร้างประโยคดังนี้

โครงสร้างที่ 1

Subject	have / has / had	someone	Verb 1	Something
---------	------------------	---------	--------	-----------

เช่น

I always have my sister wash dishes.	ฉันให้น้องล้างจานตลอดเลย
She has her maid wash her car every week.	เธอให้สาวใช้ล้างรถให้ทุกอาทิตย์
Pete had a mechanic fix his car.	พีทให้ช่างซ่อมรถ
My mom had the doctor check her eyes last month.	แม่ฉันไปให้หมอตตรวจสายตาเดือนที่แล้ว

โครงสร้างที่ 2

Subject	have / has / had	something	Verb 3
---------	------------------	-----------	--------

เช่น

I always have my dishes washed .	ฉันให้คนอื่นล้างจานให้เสมอ
She has her car washed every week.	เธอเอารถไปล้างทุกอาทิตย์
Pete had his car fixed .	พีทจ้างเขาซ่อมรถให้
My mom had her eyes checked last month.	แม่ฉันไปตรวจสายตาเดือนที่แล้ว

*หมายเหตุ

กริยา have ใน present tense ใช้ have กับประธานบุรุษที่ 1 (I, We) บุรุษที่ 2 (You) และพหูพจน์บุรุษที่ 3 (They) และ has ใช้กับเอกพจน์บุรุษที่ 3 (He, She, It) past tense ใช้ had ทั้งหมด

โครงสร้างที่ 3 โครงสร้างนี้ใช้ get แทน have ได้ แต่ต้องเพิ่ม to เข้าไป

Subject	get / gets / got	someone	to	Verb 1	something
---------	------------------	---------	----	--------	-----------

เช่น

I always get my sister to wash dishes.	ฉันให้น้องล้างจานตลอดเลย
She gets her maid to wash her car every week.	เธอมักให้สาวใช้ล้างรถทุกอาทิตย์
Pete got a mechanic to fix his car.	พีทให้ช่างซ่อมรถ
My mom got the doctor to check her eyes last month.	แม่ฉันไปตรวจสายตาเดือนที่แล้ว

โครงสร้างที่ 4

Subject	get / gets / got	something	Verb 3
---------	------------------	-----------	--------

เช่น

I always get the dishes washed .	ฉันให้คนอื่นล้างจานให้เสมอ
She gets her car washed every week.	เธอเอารถไปล้างทุกอาทิตย์
Pete got his car fixed .	พีทเอารถไปซ่อม
My mom got her eyes checked last month.	แม่ฉันไปตรวจสายตาเดือนที่แล้ว

*หมายเหตุ

get ใน present tense ใช้ get กับประธานบุรุษที่ 1 (I, We) บุรุษที่ 2 (You) และพหูพจน์บุรุษที่ 3 (They) และ gets กับเอกพจน์บุรุษที่ 3 (He, She, It) past tense ใช้ got

บทที่ 6 Gerund and Infinitive

ในข้อสอบ ECL มีกลุ่มคำกริยาที่ต้องตามด้วย Gerund (กริยาเติม ing) และกลุ่มคำกริยาที่ตามด้วย infinitive (กริยาที่ไม่เปลี่ยนรูป) มากมายหลายคำแต่ในที่นี้จะนำเสนอเฉพาะกริยาที่มีมักจะพบในข้อสอบ ECL แบ่งเป็น ๓ กลุ่ม ดังนี้

กลุ่มที่ 1 คำกริยาที่ต้องตามด้วย กริยาเติม ing

enjoy	ชอบ, สนุกสนาน	finish	เสร็จ, ทำเสร็จ
avoid	หลีกเลี่ยง	postpone	เลื่อนออกไป
mind	รังเกียจ	look forward to	ตั้งหน้าตั้งตาคอย
be worth	มีคุณค่า		

ตัวอย่างประโยค

I <u>enjoy listening</u> to music.	ฉันชอบฟังเพลง
Have you <u>finished doing</u> your homework?	ทำการบ้านเสร็จหรือยัง
He tried to <u>avoid answering</u> my question.	เขาพยายามหลีกเลี่ยงไม่ตอบคำถามฉัน
I have <u>postponed writing</u> a letter so many times. I really must do it today.	
ฉันเลื่อนการเขียนจดหมายหลายครั้งแล้ว วันนี้ต้องเขียนซะที	
Would you <u>mind closing</u> the door?	รังเกียจที่จะปิดประตูให้หน่อยได้ไหม
I <u>look forward to getting</u> your letter.	ฉันจะ(ตั้งหน้าตั้งตา) รอคจดหมายคุณ
This book is <u>worth reading</u> .	หนังสือเล่มนี้มีค่าสมควรแก่การอ่าน

กลุ่มที่ 2 คำกริยาที่ต้องตามด้วย infinitive

want	ต้องการ	refuse	ปฏิเสธ
decide	ตัดสินใจ	promise	สัญญา
hope	หวัง	seem	ดูเหมือน

ตัวอย่างประโยค

I <u>want to go</u> now.	ฉันต้องการไปเดี๋ยวนี้
He <u>refused to help</u> me.	เขาปฏิเสธที่จะช่วยฉัน
It was late so we <u>decided to take</u> a taxi home.	มันดึกแล้วเราเลยตัดสินใจนั่งแท็กซี่กลับบ้าน
I <u>promised to be</u> on time.	ฉันสัญญาว่าจะตรงเวลา
Everyone <u>hopes to pass</u> the test.	ทุกคนหวังว่าจะสอบผ่าน
They <u>seem to have</u> plenty of money.	พวกเขาดูเหมือนจะมีเงินเยอะ

กลุ่มที่ 3 กริยาที่ตามได้ทั้ง กริยาเติม ing และ infinitive

กริยาที่ตามได้ทั้ง กริยาเติม ing และ infinitive แต่มีความหมายแตกต่างกัน ที่ควรจำมี 3 ตัว คือ stop / remember / forget

stop + V.ing มีความหมายว่า **หยุดทำสิ่งนั้น**
stop + to inf. มีความหมายว่า **หยุดเพื่อทำสิ่งนั้น**

ตัวอย่างประโยค

When the teacher came, everyone <u>stopped talking</u> .	เมื่อครูมา ทุกคนหยุดคุย
What are you doing? Can you <u>stop to help</u> me first?	ทำอะไรอยู่ หยุดเพื่อมาช่วยฉันก่อนได้ไหม

remember + V.ing มีความหมายว่า จำได้ถึงสิ่งที่ได้ทำไปแล้ว

remember + to inf. มีความหมายว่า จำได้ถึงสิ่งที่จะต้องทำ

ตัวอย่างประโยค

I'm sure I locked the door. I clearly remembered locking it. ฉันแน่ใจว่าล็อกประตูแล้ว ฉันจำได้ชัดเจนว่าล็อกมันแล้ว
I remembered to lock the door when I left. ตอนออกมาฉันจำได้ว่าจะต้องล็อกประตู

forget + V.ing มีความหมายว่า ลืมสิ่งที่ได้ทำไปแล้ว

forget + to inf. มีความหมายว่า ลืมสิ่งที่จะต้องทำ

ตัวอย่างประโยค

I'm sorry I forgot borrowing you some money. ขอโทษ ฉันลืมนำยืมเงินเธอไป (เลยยังไม่ได้คืน)
Don't forget to post the letter for me. อย่าลืมนำส่งจดหมายให้ด้วย

มีกริยาอีก ๑ ตัวที่ขอรวมไว้ตรงนี้เนื่องจากมักเจอในข้อสอบ ECL คือ need

need + V.ing หรือ need to be + past participle (V3)

ทั้ง 2 รูปมีความหมายเหมือนกันคือ ต้อง / จำเป็นต้องได้รับการ

ตัวอย่างประโยค

The roof needs fixing. หรือ The roof needs to be fixed. ต้องซ่อมหลังคา

Exercise

Choose the one correct answer a, b, c, or d.

- Did you enjoy _____ all over the world?
 - travel
 - to travel
 - traveling
 - traveled
- He finished _____ his tape.
 - listened to
 - listens by
 - to listen
 - listening to
- That man always forgets _____ the return address on letters.
 - written
 - wrote
 - to wrote
 - to write
- On a hot, rainy day, steam seems _____ from the ground.
 - raise
 - to rise
 - rose
 - risen
- Would you mind _____ the window?
 - to close
 - closed
 - closing
 - to closing
- The students refused _____ in class.
 - to remained
 - remaining
 - remained
 - to remain
- These chairs really need to _____.
 - be repaired
 - been repaired
 - being repaired
 - become repaired

บทที่ 7 Count Nouns- Noncount Nouns and Expressions of Quantity

คำนามแบ่งออกเป็นสองประเภทคือ คำนามที่นับได้(Count nouns) และคำนามที่นับไม่ได้ (Noncount Nouns) คำนามที่นับได้มีรูปเอกพจน์และพหูพจน์ คำนามที่นับไม่ได้เป็นเอกพจน์เท่านั้น คำนามที่มักพบในข้อสอบ ECL ได้แก่คำนามต่อไปนี้

คำนามที่นับได้ (Count nouns)	คำนามที่นับไม่ได้ (Noncount Nouns)
dollar (s) เงินดอลลาร์, coin (s) เงินเหรียญ	money เงิน, change เงินทอน
flower (s) ดอกไม้	flour แป้ง
job (s), mission (s), assignment (s) งาน	homework การบ้าน
desk (s) โต๊ะ	furniture เฟอร์นิเจอร์
appliance (s), tool (s) เครื่องมือ	equipment เครื่องมือ
loaf (ves) ก้อน (ขนมปัง)	bread ขนมปัง
suitcase (s), bag (s) กระเป๋า	luggage, baggage กระเป๋า
hamburger (s) แฮมเบอร์เกอร์	meat เนื้อ, beef เนื้อวัว, pork เนื้อหมู, lamb เนื้อแกะ
chicken (s) ไก่	chicken เนื้อไก่
song (s) เพลง	music ดนตรี
meal (s) มื้ออาหาร	food อาหาร
vegetable (s) ผัก	fruit ผลไม้
time (s) ครั้ง	time เวลา

ตัวอย่าง

New cars are very expensive.

รถใหม่ราคาแพงมาก

My hands are cold.

มือของฉันเย็น

She gave me a flower.

เธอให้ดอกไม้ฉันหนึ่งดอก

I ate a hamburger.

ฉันกินแฮมเบอร์เกอร์หนึ่งอัน

Money is important.

เงินสำคัญ

I am going to buy some bread.

ฉันจะซื้อขนมปัง

They have got some very nice furniture in their house.

พวกเขาซื้อเฟอร์นิเจอร์สวยมากที่บ้าน

คำบอกจำนวน Expressions of Quantity

เราใช้	คำนามนับได้	คำนามนับไม่ได้	ประโยคบอกเล่า	ประโยคคำถาม	ประโยคปฏิเสธ
some	●	●	●		
any	●	●		●	●
lots of/ a lot of	●	●	●	●	●
many	●			●	●
much		●		●	●
a few	●		●	●	●
a little		●	●	●	●

สรุปการใช้คำบอกจำนวน Expressions of Quantity

Some and any ใช้กับคำนามนับได้และคำนามนับไม่ได้

1. Some ใช้ในประโยคบอกเล่า เช่น

I'd like some sugar.

ฉันต้องการน้ำตาล

2. Any ใช้ในประโยคคำถามและประโยคปฏิเสธ เช่น

Is there any sugar in this coffee?

มีน้ำตาลในกาแฟไหม

Do you have any brothers and sisters?

คุณมีพี่/น้องชายและพี่/น้องสาวไหม

We don't have any dishwashing liquid.

เราไม่มีน้ำยาล้างจาน

I didn't buy any apples.

ฉันไม่ได้ซื้อแอปเปิ้ล

3. Some ใช้ในประโยคคำถามที่มีความหมายในเชิงขอร้องหรือเสนอให้ เช่น

Can I have some cake?

ขอกินเค้กได้ไหม

Would you like some soda?

คุณต้องการเครื่องดื่มไหม

Much and Many

1. much ใช้กับคำนามนับไม่ได้ ในประโยคคำถามและประโยคปฏิเสธ เช่น

How much money do we have?

เรามีเงินเท่าไร

There isn't much milk left.

นมเหลือน้อยมาก

2. many ใช้กับคำนามนับได้ ในประโยคคำถามและประโยคปฏิเสธ เช่น

How many people were at the party?

มีคนอยู่ที่งานเลี้ยงเท่าไร

I didn't take many photos on vacation.

ฉันไม่ค่อยได้ถ่ายรูปมากนักตอนช่วงหยุดพักผ่อน

A lot of, lots of ใช้กับคำนามนับได้และคำนามนับไม่ได้ ในประโยคบอกเล่า คำถามและปฏิเสธ เช่น

There's a lot of butter.

มีเนยมาก

I have lots of friends.

ฉันมีเพื่อนมาก

Are there lots of tourists in your country?

มีนักท่องเที่ยวจำนวนมากในประเทศของคุณใช่ไหม

There isn't a lot of butter, but there's enough.

มีเนยไม่มากแต่มีพอ

A few, a little มีความหมายว่า เล็กน้อย

1. A few ใช้กับคำนามนับได้ เช่น

There are a few eggs left, but not many.

มีไข่อยู่จำนวนหนึ่งแต่ไม่มาก

2. A little ใช้กับคำนามนับไม่ได้ เช่น

Can you give me a little help?

คุณช่วยฉันหน่อยได้ไหม

นอกจากนี้ยังมี a great deal of และ plenty of มีความหมายว่า มาก

1. a great deal of ใช้กับคำนามนับไม่ได้ เช่น

She has a great deal of money.

เธอมีเงินมาก

He spent a great deal of time writing that novel.

เขาใช้เวลาเขียนนวนิยาย

2. plenty of ใช้กับคำนามนับได้และคำนามนับไม่ได้ เช่น

I've plenty of time.

ฉันมีเวลามาก

There are plenty of trees in my garden.

มีต้นไม้ในสวนจำนวนมาก

Exercise

Select the best answer a, b, c, or d.

1. I didn't use much sugar in my coffee.

a. any	b. a little
c. some	d. a lot of
2. Is there _____ money in the bank?

a. much	b. too
c. very	d. many
3. Tom is sick. He has had a _____ for several days

a. chance	b. cough
c. patient	d. sleep
4. Tom received a lot of mail today.

a. letters	b. stamps
c. post offices	d. stamp machines
5. I have a cold and a _____.

a. warm	b. fine
c. headache	d. sick
6. Jerry has _____ friends who are still here.

a. some	b. any
c. a little	d. a great deal of
7. The student ate _____ of his lunch during the coffee break.

a. a little	b. a some
c. a few	d. a many
8. Captain Jones has _____ money.

a. lots of	b. much of
c. several of	d. many
9. Three aircraft _____ on the flight line.

a. is	b. are
c. be	d. have
10. Mr. Andrews doesn't drink _____ tea.

a. any	b. some
c. many	d. lots
11. The waitress said, "There is already _____ cream on the table."

a. many	b. some
c. any	d. a few
12. The news _____ not good today.

a. were	b. are
c. is	d. have
13. He spends _____ time studying.

a. many	b. few
c. much	d. a few
14. Does she want _____ wine?

a. many glass of	b. some glass of
c. a glass of	d. a few glass of

15. "Are there many students in your class?"
"Yes, _____."
a. there is
b. there are
c. there not
d. there have
16. Only a few people rode the bus this morning.
a. not many
b. too many
c. lots of
d. too little
17. "May I help you?"
"Yes, please give me _____ toothpaste."
a. a tube of
b. a bar of
c. a piece of
d. a can of
18. I have very _____ money in the bank.
a. little
b. few
c. some
d. lots of
19. There are only a _____ cars on the streets today.
a. little
b. small
c. few
d. lots of
20. Would you like _____ ice cream?
a. some
b. many
c. few
d. little
-

บทที่ 8 Connected Statements

Connected Statements ขอแปลว่าประโยคคล้ายตามที่จะกล่าวถึงในที่นี้ คือประโยคที่เป็นไปในทำนองเดียวกันกับประโยคแรก ที่นำมา เป็นการพูดสั้นๆ กระชับได้ใจความแทนการพูดซ้ำกับประโยคแรกที่ทำให้เยิ่นเย้อ แบ่งออกเป็น 2 ประเภท คือ

1. ประโยคบอกเล่าคล้ายตามกัน
2. ประโยคปฏิเสธคล้ายตามกัน

1. ประโยคบอกเล่าคล้ายตามกัน เราจะใช้ 2 คำคือ so และ too โดยมีโครงสร้างดังนี้

So	Verb Be/	ประธาน
	Verb ช่วยอื่นๆ/ Verb Do	

ประธาน	Verb Be/	too
	Verb ช่วยอื่นๆ/ Verb Do	

ตัวอย่างประโยค

He <u>is</u> an officer in the military service.	So <u>am</u> I.	หรือ	I <u>am</u> too.
She <u>can</u> swim very well.	So <u>can</u> I.	หรือ	I <u>can</u> too.
I <u>have</u> read that book already.	So <u>have</u> I.	หรือ	I <u>have</u> too.
I <u>like</u> to read books.	So <u>does</u> my daughter.	หรือ	My daughter <u>does</u> too.
John <u>went</u> to Dallas last year.	So <u>did</u> I.	หรือ	I <u>did</u> too.

2. ประโยคปฏิเสธคล้ายตามกัน เราจะใช้ 2 คำคือ neither และ either โดยมีโครงสร้างดังนี้

Neither	Verb Be/	ประธาน
	Verb ช่วยอื่นๆ/ Verb Do	

ประธาน	Verb Be/	either
	Verb ช่วยอื่นๆ/ +not Verb Do	

ตัวอย่างประโยค

I'm not hungry.	Neither <u>am</u> I.	หรือ	I'm <u>not</u> either.
I can't speak English well.	Neither <u>can</u> I.	หรือ	I <u>can't</u> either.
She hasn't done her homework yet.	Neither <u>have</u> I.	หรือ	I <u>haven't</u> either.
I don't understand him.	Neither <u>do</u> I.	หรือ	I <u>don't</u> either.
I didn't enjoy the party last night.	Neither <u>did</u> I.	หรือ	I <u>didn't</u> either.

สรุป

1. ในประโยคคล้ายตามบอกเล่า ให้พิจารณาตัวเลือก so หรือ too โดย so วางไว้หน้าประโยค too วางไว้ท้ายประโยค
2. ในประโยคคล้ายตามปฏิเสธ ให้พิจารณาตัวเลือก neither หรือ either โดย neither วางไว้หน้าประโยค either วางไว้ท้ายประโยค

Exercise

Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d.

1. Bart is studying medicine, and _____ is Tim.
 - a. so
 - b. too
 - c. neither
 - d. either
2. John knows how to cook, and Mary does, _____.
 - a. so
 - b. too
 - c. neither
 - d. either
3. Mr. Duran will be late. _____ will his wife.
 - a. So
 - b. Too
 - c. Neither
 - d. Either
4. George has been to the US. Gary has _____.
 - a. so
 - b. too
 - c. neither
 - d. either
5. Mr. Nunn wasn't in class this morning; Mr. Allen wasn't there, _____.
 - a. either
 - b. too
 - c. neither
 - d. also
6. Robert wasn't in class this morning. Annie wasn't there, _____.
 - a. too
 - b. neither
 - c. either
 - d. also
7. She doesn't want to go, and I don't _____.
 - a. neither
 - b. either
 - c. never
 - d. ever
8. He isn't able to swim and _____ is his sister.
 - a. neither
 - b. either
 - c. too
 - d. so
9. My sister didn't sleep well last night, and _____ did I.
 - a. so
 - b. too
 - c. neither
 - d. either
10. "I was late last night."
"I was _____."
 - a. so
 - b. too
 - c. neither
 - d. either
11. She must go now. _____ must I.
 - a. also
 - b. ever
 - c. so
 - d. too
12. "I'm very tired."
"_____."
 - a. So I am.
 - b. So am I.
 - c. Neither I am.
 - d. Neither am I.
13. They took a taxi home. _____.
 - a. So does she.
 - b. So did she.
 - c. So she does.
 - d. So she did.
14. Paul bought a new car and _____.
 - a. Bob does too.
 - b. Bob did too.
 - c. Bob does so.
 - d. Bob did so.

15. She doesn't want to go, and I don't _____ .
a. neither
b. either
c. never
d. ever
16. Mary can't cook. _____ .
a. Neither can John.
b. Neither can't John.
c. Either can John.
d. Either can't John.
17. I wasn't home last Sunday. _____ .
a. My sister wasn't neither.
b. My sister was neither.
c. My sister wasn't either.
d. My sister was either.
18. Evan didn't do his homework yesterday. Neither did Pete.
a. Pete did his homework.
b. Pete didn't do his homework.
c. Pete never did his homework.
d. Pete will do his homework tomorrow.
19. Jack doesn't understand what the instructor said. Martin doesn't either.
a. Martin doesn't understand Jack.
b. Martin doesn't understand the instructor.
c. Martin understands Jack.
d. Martin understands the instructor.
20. George doesn't know when the plane leaves. Neither does Ann.
a. Ann doesn't know George.
b. Ann won't leave on the plane.
c. Ann doesn't know when the plane leaves.
d. Ann knows when it leaves.
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บทที่ 9 If clause

If clause เป็นเรื่องที่มีก่นำมาทดสอบในข้อสอบ ECL โดยเน้นเรื่องการใช้โครงสร้างอย่างถูกต้องแต่ไม่ได้ทดสอบความเข้าใจ ความหมาย การเตรียมผู้สอบในที่นี้จึงจะเน้นเรื่องโครงสร้างเพียงอย่างเดียว ถ้าต้องการศึกษาเพิ่มเติมเรื่องความหมายเพื่อนำไปใช้ในการสื่อสาร สามารถศึกษาได้จากหนังสือไวยากรณ์ภาษาอังกฤษโดยทั่วไป

โครงสร้างที่ผู้เตรียมตัวต้องทราบมี 3 โครงสร้างด้วยกันคือ

โครงสร้างที่ ๑

If	Subject	Present simple tense, (V1)	Subject	Will+V1
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ตัวอย่างประโยค

If I have enough money, I will buy a new car. หรือ

I will buy a new car if I have enough money.

ให้จำว่าถ้า if clause มีกริยาช่องที่ 1 (กริยาเติม s หรือ es เมื่อประธานเป็น he, she, it หรือเอกพจน์บุรุษที่ 3) ในประโยคหลัก (main clause) ให้ใช้ will + infinitive ตามตัวอย่าง

*หมายเหตุ infinitive คือกริยาไม่ผันหรือไม่เปลี่ยนรูป

โครงสร้างที่ ๒

If	Subject	Past simple tense, (V2)	Subject	would+V1
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ตัวอย่างประโยค

If I had enough money, I would buy a new car. หรือ

I would buy a new car if I had enough money.

ให้จำว่าถ้า if clause มีกริยาช่องที่ 2 ในประโยคหลัก (main clause) ให้ใช้ would + infinitive ตามตัวอย่าง บางครั้งใช้ might หรือ could แทน would ได้ ถ้ากริยาช่องที่ 2 ในประโยคหลักเป็น verb be ใช้ were กับประธานทุกตัว เช่น If he were a bird, he would fly away.

โครงสร้างที่ ๓

If	Subject	Past Perfect tense, (had+V3)	Subject	Would have +V3
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ตัวอย่างประโยค

If I had had enough money, I would have bought a new car. หรือ

I would have bought a new car if I had had enough money.

ให้จำว่าถ้า if clause มี had + กริยาช่องที่ 3 ในประโยคหลัก (main clause) ให้ใช้ would + have + กริยาช่องที่ 3 ตามตัวอย่าง บางครั้งใช้ might หรือ could แทน would ได้

กล่าวโดยสรุปผู้เตรียมตัวต้องท่องจำโครงสร้างดังกล่าวให้ได้ และต้องผันกริยา 3 ช่อง ให้ได้ด้วย

Exercise

Choose the one correct answer a, b, c, or d.

1. If I _____ the questions, I will answer them.
 - a. understood
 - b. understand
 - c. have understood
 - d. had understood
2. If I _____ enough money, I would buy a new car.
 - a. had
 - b. having
 - c. will have
 - d. have had
3. If he _____ his sweater, he wouldn't have caught a cold.
 - a. had worn
 - b. wear
 - c. wears
 - d. wearing
4. I'll go if I _____.
 - a. had time
 - b. will have time
 - c. am having time
 - d. have time
5. If I had more time, I _____ him a letter.
 - a. have written
 - b. would write
 - c. wrote
 - d. will have written
6. If I _____ Tom, I would have told you.
 - a. saw
 - b. would see
 - c. had seen
 - d. see
7. I _____ swimming tomorrow if the weather is fine.
 - a. went
 - b. will go
 - c. would go
 - d. would have gone
8. If John had had the money yesterday, he _____ the car.
 - a. buys
 - b. bought
 - c. would buy
 - d. would have bought
9. I'll buy a good used car if I _____ find one.
 - a. can
 - b. have
 - c. may
 - d. must
10. If you had come earlier, you _____ her.
 - a. will see
 - b. would see
 - c. would have seen
 - d. saw
11. If I _____ you, I wouldn't do that.
 - a. am
 - b. are
 - c. was
 - d. were
12. If Ann hadn't known how to swim, she _____ have drowned when the boat sank.
 - a. did
 - b. might
 - c. must
 - d. should
13. If I had the money, I _____ some new clothes now.
 - a. buy
 - b. will buy
 - c. would buy
 - d. had been buying
14. If Robert needs your help, I _____ you right away.
 - a. should told
 - b. am telling
 - c. will tell
 - d. have told

บทที่ 10 ส่วนวนที่ควรทราบ (Expressions)

ส่วนวนต่อไปนี้เป็นส่วนวนที่ควรทราบเพื่อเตรียมตัวสอบ ECL ให้เน้นคำบุพบทที่ใช้คู่กับแต่ละส่วนวน และโปรดจำไว้ว่าคำบุพบทเมื่อตามด้วยคำกริยา คำกริยานั้นต้องอยู่ในรูป ing เสมอ

be interested in	=	สนใจ
the same as	=	เหมือน
different from	=	ต่างจาก
similar to	=	คล้ายคลึง
be tired of	=	เหนื่อย, เซ็ง
keep in touch with	=	ติดต่อ
be fond of	=	ชอบมาก
in spite of	=	ถึงแม้ว่า
approve of	=	เห็นด้วย, อนุมัติ
on the other hand	=	ในทางตรงข้าม

Exercise

Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d.

- I am interested _____ meeting your friend.
 - of
 - for
 - in
 - by
- Students in many countries are interested _____ .
 - of the American Indian
 - on the American Indian
 - at the American Indian
 - in the American Indian
- She was interested in _____ English.
 - to learn
 - learning
 - the learning
 - have learned
- Your book is _____ mine.
 - different to
 - different of
 - different from
 - different with
- There are many small towns similar _____ this one.
 - of
 - as
 - than
 - to
- I am tired _____ studying; let's go for a walk.
 - of
 - to
 - by
 - for
- Harold keeps _____ his old friends.
 - in touch of
 - in touch with
 - on touch with
 - off touch with
- I _____ .
 - am fond of ski
 - am fond of skiing
 - fond of skiing
 - fond to ski
- I'm going to the movie tonight _____ the rain.
 - spite of
 - in spite
 - in spite of
 - of spite for

บทที่ 11 Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verbs หรือ Two word verbs คือ verb + preposition อาจจะมีมีความหมายเดิมหรือเปลี่ยนไปจากเดิม เช่น look up ความหมายเดิม มองขึ้นไปข้างบน

The children look up the airplane.

เด็กๆ เยหน้ามองดูเครื่องบิน

Look up เป็นสำนวน มีความหมายใหม่ว่า ค้นหา

The children look up the meaning of the word in the dictionary.

เด็กๆ ค้นหาความหมายของคำจากพจนานุกรม

ตัวอย่าง Phrasal verbs ที่มักจะพบในแบบทดสอบระดับความเข้าใจภาษาอังกฤษมีดังนี้

1. break down = to stop functioning (เครื่องยนต์เสีย)
2. break out = to occur suddenly (เกิดขึ้นทันทีทันใด)
3. break off = to stop (หยุด)
4. break into = to enter by force (บุกรุก)
5. break up = to end (จบ), to break into small pieces (แตกละเอียด)
6. bring up = to care for a child (ดูแล), to mention a subject (กล่าวถึง)
7. carry on = to continue moving (ดำเนินต่อไป)
8. carry out = to accomplish (ปฏิบัติตาม, ปฏิบัติงานสำเร็จ)
9. come out = to be produced or published (ออกจำหน่าย, ตีพิมพ์)
10. end up = to arrive (มาถึง)
11. for good = permanently, forever (ถาวร, ตลอดไป)
12. figure out = to solve (แก้ปัญหา), to calculate (คำนวณ)
13. fight off = to repel (ต่อสู้เพื่อขับไล่)
14. find out = to discover (ค้นพบ)
15. get over = to recover from (หายจากอาการไม่สบาย)
16. get rid of = to become free of (เป็นอิสระ), to escape from (หนีออกมาจาก), to eliminate (กำจัด)
17. give up = to stop (ละทิ้ง, เลิก, ยอมแพ้)
18. hurry up = be faster (เร็วๆ ขึ้นหน่อย)
19. lay off = to stop (หยุด)
20. look for = to search for (ค้นหา)
21. look over = to inspect, to examine, to check (ตรวจสอบ)
22. look up = look for information (ค้นหาข้อมูล ความหมายของคำ)
23. look after = to take care of (ดูแล)
24. put up with = tolerate, to endure (อดทน)
25. pick up = to get, to obtain (ได้รับ)
26. pick out = to choose, to select (เลือก)
27. put off = to postpone, to delay (เลื่อนออกไป)
28. put out = to extinguish (ดับไฟ)
29. slip out = to get out, to leave (ออกจาก)
30. take part in = to participate in (เข้าร่วม)
31. take up = to study (เรียน)
32. turn down = to deny or refuse (ปฏิเสธ), to reduce the volume (หรี่เสียงวิทยุหรือทีวีให้ค่อยลง)
33. turn in = to go to bed (เข้านอน), to submit (ส่งงาน)
34. wear out = to become useless from wear (สึกหรอเนื่องมาจากการใช้งานมานาน)
35. wear off = to disappear gradually; to diminish (หายไปหรือลดลงไปที่ละน้อย)
36. work out = to solve (แก้ไขปัญหา)

Exercise

Choose the one correct answer a, b, c, or d.

1. Lay off, or I will hit you.

a. Stop it.	b. Continue.
c. Fall off.	d. Make off.
2. The man wouldn't carry _____ the command that he was given.

a. over	b. up
c. by	d. out
3. I don't know Wilson's number. Let's look it _____ in the telephone book.

a. in	b. out
c. up	d. over
4. He wanted to slip out before the end of the meeting.
 - a. He wanted to omit part of the meeting.
 - b. He wanted to deliver something before the meeting.
 - c. He wanted to discover a new element.
 - d. He wanted to leave.
5. He was completely worn out after giving the talk.

a. He was full of energy.	b. He was warmed.
c. He was bored.	d. He was exhausted.
6. Betty had to figure out the answer to the problem.

a. She had to deceive it.	b. She had to solve it.
c. She had to test it.	d. She had to forget it.
7. The instructor said to Marry, "You'd better look over this lesson."
The instructor wants her to _____.

a. skip the lesson	b. review the lesson
c. forget the lesson	d. postpone the lesson
8. Bill will go to the university to take up engineering.

a. He will study to be an engineer.	b. He will teach engineering at the university.
c. He will work as an engineer at the university.	d. He will pick up his friends who is an engineer.
9. Gladys said, "Hurry up."

a. slow down	b. take your time
c. take it easy	d. be faster
10. Nelson _____ his illness in a few days and was back to his studies.

a. got out	b. got back
c. got used	d. got over
11. Let's _____ the subject in class tomorrow.

a. bring about	b. bring up
c. bring down	d. bring of
12. Joe ended up at the Zoo.

a. fouled up	b. finally arrived
c. saw some animals	d. had an accident
13. The whole family turned in at nine p.m.

a. got up	b. went to bed
c. ate dinner	d. watched TV

บทที่ 12 Vocabulary

คำศัพท์ที่พบบ่อยๆ ในข้อสอบ ECL ได้แก่

คำนาม (Nouns)

accuracy	= precision (ความแม่นยำ ถูกต้อง เทียบตรง)
conduct	= behavior (ความประพฤติ)
diameter	= thickness (เส้นผ่าศูนย์กลาง ความหนา)
gust	= a sudden wind (ลมกระโชก)
impression	= thought (ความคิด)
lap	= top part of your legs when sitting down (ตัก)
mission	= assignment (งาน ภาระกิจ)
opportunity	= chance (โอกาส)
precipitation	= rain, snow, hail, sleet, etc. (ฝน หิมะ ลูกเห็บ ฝนปนหิมะ)
substance	= matter (สสาร)

คำกริยา (Verbs)

abandon	= leave (ละทิ้ง จากไป)
become	= get (กลายเป็น รู้สึก)
choose	= select (เลือก)
condense	= shorten (ทำให้สั้น กระชับ)
conduct	= carry (นำ พา)
equip	= furnish (ตกแต่ง ประกอบ)
jot down	= write (เขียน จด)
make up one's mind	= decide (ตัดสินใจ)
mind	= care (ใส่ใจ สนใจ)
stall	= stop (หยุด ดับ)
put on	= wear (สวม ใส่)
use one's head	= think intelligently (ใช้ความคิด ใช้สติปัญญา)

คำคุณศัพท์ (Adjectives)

average	= normal (ปกติ ธรรมดา)
comfortable	= at ease (สบาย)
considerable	= a lot of (มาก)
convenient	= handy (สะดวก)
crowded	= too many people (คนมาก คนแน่น)
dangerous	= hazardous (อันตราย)
erratic	= irregular (ผิดปกติ)
fatal	= dead, killed (ตาย ถึงแก่ชีวิต)
main	= principal (สำคัญ หลัก)
minimum	= least (น้อยที่สุด)
nervous	= tense, worried, not relax (วิตกกังวล)
thrilled	= excited (ตื่นเต้น)

คำกริยาวิเศษณ์ (Adverbs)

almost	= nearly (เกือบจะ ใกล้จะ แทบจะ)
for good	= permanently, forever (ถาวร ตลอดไป)
frequently	= often (บ่อยๆ เสมอเสมอ)
in advance	= ahead of time (ก่อนเวลา ล่วงหน้า)
now and then	= occasionally, from time to time, off and on (เป็นบางครั้งบ้างคราว)
rapidly	= fast (เร็ว)
regularly	= at fixed intervals of time, normal (ปกติ ธรรมดา)
so far	= until now (จนถึงปัจจุบัน)
sometimes	= occasionally, from time to time, off and on (เป็นบางครั้งบ้างคราว)
thoroughly	= completely (ครบถ้วน อย่างละเอียด)

Exercise

Choose the one correct answer a, b, c, or d.

คำนาม (Nouns)

- Jim's conduct was good.
 - hearing
 - behavior
 - health
 - speech
- Don performed his mission satisfactorily.
 - assignment
 - pleasure
 - situation
 - message
- When you order wire, you must state the diameter that you need.
 - price
 - thickness
 - length
 - use
- In order to obtain accuracy in measurement, the instruments must have _____.
 - practice
 - portability
 - position
 - precision
- The old man sat down and the little girl quickly sat in his _____.
 - ear
 - head
 - lap
 - hand
- A gust hit me as I left the building.
 - an angry person
 - a small car
 - a sudden wind
 - a falling stone
- Ice and water are the same substance in different forms.
 - matter
 - time
 - metal
 - marker
- Ronald's first impression of the city was good.
 - question
 - thought
 - trip
 - duty

9. The precipitation was good for the farmers' crops.
- The rain helped the crops to grow.
 - The farmers were paid good money for their crops.
 - The sun helped the crops to ripen quickly
 - The farmers planted just the right crops.
10. I want an opportunity to talk to you.
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| a. a chance | b. the right |
| c. your permission | d. the time |

คำกริยา (Verbs)

- I think Harry will choose the correct answer.

a. select	b. approve
c. avoid	d. attract
- Tom abandoned his car when he had the accident.

a. held on to	b. left
c. took	d. repaired
- Would you mind if I turn on the TV?

a. leave	b. know
c. believe	d. care
- What did your roommate put on for the party?

a. He left at 8:00.	b. He went with a friend.
c. He wore a dark suit.	d. He went to the Officer's club.
- Did you help her make up her mind?

a. Yes, I decided for myself.	b. Yes, I helped her decide.
c. Yes, I minded about the mind.	d. Yes, I looked for a new sign.
- Electricity is conducted through wires.

a. carried	b. bought
c. tested	d. wired
- Captain Miller's car stalled on a hill.

a. His car stopped.	b. His car went very fast.
c. His car went over the hill.	d. His car couldn't climb the hill fast.
- The story should be condensed before publication.

a. corrected	b. checked
c. shortened	d. retyped
- He becomes very angry when his roommate disturbs him.

a. obtains	b. receives
c. gets	d. increases
- A person should use his head when flying a plane.

a. nod his head	b. turn his head often
c. think intelligently	d. look straight ahead
- Many kitchens are equipped with the latest modern electrical appliances.

a. decorated	b. lacking
c. repaired	d. furnished
- Virginia jotted down the word.

a. used	b. repeated
c. wrote	d. saw

คำคุณศัพท์ (Adjectives)

1. Walking past this sign is dangerous.
 - a. allowed
 - b. prohibited
 - c. hazardous
 - d. marvelous
2. Are you comfortable in this room?
 - a. Yes, I came for the table.
 - b. Yes, this room is too cold.
 - c. Yes, there are four tables here.
 - d. Yes, I am at ease.
3. Was the room crowded at the party?
 - a. No, there wasn't much food.
 - b. Yes, the party was in the blue room.
 - c. Yes, there were too many people.
 - d. No, I don't think he came to the party.
4. There are four main ways to travel in the United States.
 - a. fast
 - b. cheap
 - c. principal
 - d. different
5. Mary was thrilled during the flight.
 - a. calm
 - b. sleepy
 - c. sad
 - d. excited
6. Arthur is doing average work.
 - a. below normal
 - b. very poor
 - c. normal
 - d. excellent
7. The rains have done considerable damage.
 - a. a lot of
 - b. some
 - c. more than
 - d. little
8. The man couldn't fly because he was too nervous.
 - a. tense
 - b. relaxed
 - c. calm
 - d. uneducated
9. The accident proved to be fatal.
 - a. Someone was hurt.
 - b. Someone was killed.
 - c. Someone was hospitalized.
 - d. Someone was at fault.
10. What is the minimum amount?
 - a. best
 - b. complete
 - c. highest
 - d. least
11. The mess hall is convenient for all students.
 - a. crowded
 - b. far away
 - c. handy
 - d. a place to eat
12. Ben's pulse beat was very erratic.
 - a. good
 - b. slow
 - c. irregular
 - d. strong

คำกริยาวิเศษณ์ (Adverbs)

1. He spoke rapidly but the students could understand him well.
 - a. clearly
 - b. slowly
 - c. fast
 - d. interestingly
2. You should visit your doctor regularly.
 - a. for shots
 - b. at once
 - c. at fixed intervals of time
 - d. when you are sick

3. He looked the engine over thoroughly.
- a. completely
b. a long time ago
c. hurriedly
d. carelessly
4. Now and then we have school parties.
- a. we have them regularly.
b. we have them occasionally.
c. we have them often.
d. we have them frequently.
5. He left the country for good.
- a. He was coming back.
b. He would visit a good country.
c. He was not happy with this trip.
d. He was not going to return.
6. Sometimes I go shopping by myself.
- a. usually
b. never
c. often
d. occasionally
7. I frequently drink coffee in the afternoon.
- a. sometimes
b. seldom
c. often
d. never
8. What is your favorite song in the show so far?
- a. at this distance
b. to the very last
c. until now
d. until then
9. My friend, Albert, almost got lost on his way over here.
- a. surely
b. completely
c. nearly
d. always
10. Tom wanted to know in advance when they were coming.
- a. by telephone
b. immediately
c. later
d. ahead of time
-

23. The square was so crowded with people that the doctor couldn't getto the injured man.
a. under b. about c. off d. through
24. You should use a pen.....
a. to writing b. of writing c. for writing d. for write
25. Do you want me.....the letter?
a. do mail b. for mail c. mailing d. to mail
26. He went to college.....the age of nineteen.
a. during b. in c. at d. between
27. Students in many countries are interested.....
a. of the American Indian b. in the American Indian
c. at the American Indian d. on the American Indian
- 28 He divided the money.....the two boys.
a. between b. among c. into d. at
29. I am tired studying; let's go for a walk.
a. of b. to c. by d. for
30. There are many small towns similar this one.
a. of b. as c. than d. to
31. What's wrong your television set ?
a. of b. by c. with d. to
32. Marshall danced with Mabel The party.
a. to b. in c. at d. by
33. He accepted the invitation pleasure.
a. from b. with c. by d. in
34. The bus will leave half an hour.
a. by b. in c. to d. at
35. Was he absent class yesterday ?
a. from b. for c. to d. at
36. We got home early because the meeting broke at 9 : 30.
a. up b. over c. open d. through
37. He'll have lunch noon today.
a. in b. of c. at d. to
38. Your book is the top of the table.
a. in b. on c. to d. about
39. I like to visit places such Museums and theaters.
a. than b. as c. like d. to
40. Headquarters is opposite the lab. Headquarters is
a. on the other side of the lab b. next to the lab
c. across the street from the lab d. behind the lab
41. We will have a holiday Work next Monday.
a. from b. for c. about d. in
42. This is the place, as a child, I saw my first train.
a. for b. which c. why d. where
43. Boris lives1286 Broadway.
a. in b. on c. at d. to
44. The teacher is sitting her desk.
a. in b. to c. with d. at

45. Mr. and Mrs. Avery live a white house with green shutters and door.
 a. on b. of c. in d. to
46. Jim lives with his brother
 a. on Main Street b. for Main Street c. in Main Street d. to Main Street

เฉลยคำตอบ

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

บทที่ 14 More Vocabulary

1. Clark has a lot of friends.
 - a. no
 - b. a few
 - c. many
 - d. five
2. This material can be used for camouflage.
 - a. to hide things
 - b. for firewood
 - c. to mark positions
 - d. for lumber
3. Ray has an expensive item.
 - a. a broken
 - b. a bad
 - c. a costly
 - d. a cheap
4. The students are all set for the examination.
 - a. studying
 - b. not there
 - c. ready
 - d. getting ready
5. You should use your head when driving in heavy traffic.
 - a. think intelligently
 - b. turn your head often
 - c. look straight ahead
 - d. keep your head up
6. I like to read.....when I have enough time.
 - a. books
 - b. the garden
 - c. a movie
 - d. the piano
7. John spent hisinstead of putting it in the bank.
 - a. time
 - b. gasoline
 - c. wallet
 - d. money
8. I was exhausted after working all day.
 - a. feeling fine
 - b. active
 - c. tired
 - d. asleep
9. The name of the last month of the year is..... .
 - a. Winter
 - b. December
 - c. past
 - d. Saturday
10. The conductor.....the train's departure.
 - a. announced
 - b. spoke
 - c. said
 - d. told
11. The visibility was poor yesterday. I.....
 - a. couldn't see very far
 - b. didn't have much money
 - c. was sick
 - d. made a bad grade
12. Martin wants approximately one hundred fifty dollars for that table.
He will accept between.....
 - a. \$50.00 and \$54.00.
 - b. \$100.00 and \$104.00.
 - c. \$113.00 and \$117.00.
 - d. \$148.00 and \$152.00.
13. I'm going to make reservations for my trip. I'm going to.....
 - a. make some friends
 - b. have some food saved
 - c. make some money
 - d. have a seat saved
14. A sergeant is a.....
 - a. private
 - b. non-commissioned officer
 - c. major
 - d. commissioned officer
15. Arthur will.....the water.
 - a. write
 - b. wash
 - c. drink
 - d. crack
16. The waitress asked, "Sir, what kind of dressing would you like?"
".....," he answered.
 - a. Oil and Vinegar
 - b. Well done
 - c. French fries
 - d. Knife and fork
17. Jim's conduct was good.
 - a. hearing
 - b. behavior
 - c. health
 - d. speech
18. I think Harry will choose the correct answer.
 - a. select
 - b. approve
 - c. avoid
 - d. attract
19. Tom abandoned his car when he had the accident.
 - a. held on to
 - b. left
 - c. took
 - d. repaired

20. This device is used for drilling metal.
a. polishing b. making holes in c. ordering d. fastening parts to
21. Don performed his mission satisfactorily.
a. assignment b. pleasure c. situation d. message
22. In this book the author narrates most of the important historical events.
a. avoids b. inquires about c. accepts d. tells about
23. This kind of weather is typical for this part of the country.
a. abnormal b. reasonable c. usual d. dependable
24. When you are talking on the telephone, the operator sometimes interrupts you.
a. connects b. cuts in on c. listens d. overcharges
25. This plane differs from that one in two ways.
a. be the same as b. out-speeds c. is unlike d. contacts
26. Houston is an important port city in Texas.
a. city with a harbor b. university c. city near a creek d. tourist attraction
27. Would you mind if I turned on the TV?
a. leave b. know c. believe d. care
28. The name of the last month of the year is.....
a. cold b. Saturday c. past d. December
29. Walking past this sign is dangerous.
a. allowed b. prohibited c. hazardous d. marvelous
30. The highways in some states are very narrow.
a. poor b. long c. not wide d. not nice
31. Can you tell me where the base is?
a. Where is the base located? b. What is the base for?
c. Where are you going? d. Where are you now?
32. Do you have a sufficient amount of gas to make the trip?
a. Do you have an extra amount of gas? b. Do you have enough gas?
c. Do you have some high-power gas? d. Do you have another tank of gas?
33. Which one of these is not a liquid?
a. milk b. water c. ice d. blood
34. Mrs. Jones gave the boy some pills. What did she give him?
a. medicine b. books c. candy d. clothing
35. Most factory workers live in the city, and most farmers live in the.....
a. streets b. houses c. factories d. country
36. A climate which is dry is.....
a. not damp b. not hot c. not cold d. not windy
37. The answer we get in an addition problem is the.....
a. quotient b. product c. subtraction d. sum
38. Turn the knob to the.....position. If you don't, the machine will keep running.
a. "off" b. "on" c. "drain" d. "high"
39. John sure.....the work.
a. messing up b. mess up c. to mess d. messed up
40. Parents have a great.....to their children.
a. responsibility b. responsible c. responsive d. responding
41. I need to go to the dentist. I must make.....
a. a checkup b. an agreement c. a date d. an appointment

62. Today is Friday. The day after tomorrow is
 a. Wednesday b. Thursday c. Saturday d. Sunday
63. Your chin is a part of your
 a. family b. leg c. religion d. face
64. The class may go for a picnic tomorrow. It on the weather.
 a. determines b. waits c. depends d. relies
65. "Are you the kind of person I can count on?"
 "Yes, I"
 a. know I can't count b. realize you can't
 c. can learn everybody's name d. am dependable
66. The phrase "I doubt it" means ""
 a. I'm not sure about it b. I'm sure about it c. I believe it d. I don't like it
67. John will be in school for an extended period of time. He will be there
 a. for an indefinite length of time b. for a longer time
 c. for a brief time d. for a shorter time
68. This magazine contains many articles on current events. These articles pertain to
 a. fiction b. jokes and cartoons
 c. present happenings d. stories about the past
69. Digests are articles reprinted in.....
 a. lengthened form b. outline form c. original form d. condensed form
70. The two words are near equivalents. They mean.....
 a. different things b. opposite things c. almost the same thing d. not a thing
71. Upon retiring from the service, Captain Jones was hired by an aircraft company.
 a. kept b. flown c. discharged d. employed
72. Will you please.....me some coffee?
 a. Fill b. pour c. drink d. put
73. The training has been accelerated. It has been.....
 a. speeded up b. stopped c. lengthened d. eliminated
74. When Jack told us the dimensions of his room, he was talking about
 its.....
 a. Measurements b. color c. location d. quality
75. The problem was worked out. It was.....
 a. solved b. unsolved c. given to someone d. lost
76. Water is.....hydrogen and oxygen.
 a. Combined with b. made to c. composed of d. evaporated
77. When the child ran in front of the moving taxi, the driver stopped the car instantly.
 He stopped the taxi.....
 a. Cautiously b. slightly c. abruptly d. unevenly
78. John stirred his cup of coffee. He.....his coffee.
 a. mixed b. heated c. poured d. tasted
79. If you persist in speaking English, you will learn more quickly.
 a. If you stop speaking English b. If you speak English steadily
 c. If you listen instead of talking d. If you speak your own language
80. I would rather stay at home.
 a. I refuse to stay at home. b. I prefer to stay at home.
 c. I seldom stay at home. d. I dislike staying at home.

81. If an object is close, it is.....
- a. loose b. shut c. open d. near
82. Wanting to find out what makes things work is known as.....
- a. conscience b. curiosity c. motion d. happiness
83. The commander invited the officers to the party.
- a. He enjoyed talking to the officers. b. He didn't tell them about the party.
c. He asked them to come to the party. d. He sent them a bill for the party.
84. This knife's blade is sharp.
- a. will cut easily b. will not cut c. is blunt d. is rounded
85. Yesterday I told you to notify the director. Have you.....him yet?
- a. see b. informed c. find d. returned
86. I would rather have tea.
- a. I prefer tea. b. I refer to tea. c. I dislike tea. d. My tea is rather hot.
87. When oil is pumped from the well, it is.....
- a. used immediately b. brought up from the ground
c. burned d. left in the ground
88. They tied the boat to the.....
- a. sand b. rope c. sails d. pier
89. It took more time than we expected.
- a. required b. stole c. made d. happened
90. Lay off, or I will hit you.
- a. Stop it b. Continue c. Fall off d. Make off
91. Newspapers are published in many cities.
- a. sold b. read c. printed d. bought
92. The instructor collected the examination papers.
- a. gathered b. erased c. distributed d. graded
93. When you order wire, you must state the diameter that you need.
- a. price b. thickness c. length d. use
94. Does he desire further education?
- a. less b. scientific c. more d. necessary
95. The meeting terminated at four o'clock.
- a. was postponed b. was half-way over c. got started d. came to an end
96. He looked the engine over thoroughly.
- a. completely b. a long time ago c. hurriedly d. carelessly
97. Tomorrow's weather will determine whether we are to go or stay.
- a. postpone b. apply c. be disregarded d. be the deciding factor
98. He tried to put out the fire, but it got out of hand.
- a. became uncontrollable b. was put out
c. left his hand d. became smaller
99. I prefer old houses to modern ones.
- a. fancy b. new c. expensive d. cheaper
100. The local temperature varies 20 degrees daily.
- a. changes 20 degrees b. rises 20 degree
c. goes down 20 degrees d. remains at 20 degrees
101. Can the control officer maintain the missile in operating condition?
- a. keep b. increase c. restore d. develop

102. Pay attention to the lesson.
 a. Listen to b. Avoid c. Study d. Pay for
103. Do you suppose it will rain?
 a. wish b. say c. mean d. think
104. John asked Mary, "Would you mind if I smoke?"
 a. object b. like c. favor d. please
105. I've made a few friends since I've been here.
 a. good b. very little c. some d. too many
106. I hope she comes to work early.
 a. don't expect her to come b. wait for her to come
 c. doubt she will come d. wish she would come
107. I learned to swim by myself.
 a. by being selfish b. with assistance c. without assistance d. without resistance
108. Petroleum has been known for many centuries.
 a. hundreds of years b. thousands of years c. several years d. many decades
109. The weather is getting colder now.
 a. taking b. going c. making d. becoming
110. Allen got a good deal of static on his radio.
 a. much b. some c. no d. very little
111. I go to town frequently.
 a. occasionally b. often c. seldom d. alone
112. The electrician performed his job well.
 a. liked b. got c. did d. ignored
113. The mechanic fixed Arthur's car in an hour.
 a. found b. changed c. washed d. repaired
114. I sometimes go shopping.
 a. usually b. seldom c. occasionally d. often
115. He's such a poor driver, it'll be a wonder if he arrives without an accident.
 a. a good thing b. an enjoyable thing c. a surprising thing d. a bad thing
116. Jim has seen many places since he has been in the United States.
 a. a few b. only one c. pretty d. a large number of
117. I want an opportunity to talk to you.
 a. a chance b. the right c. your permission d. the time
118. Television is entertaining.
 a. advertising b. expensive c. enjoyable d. boring
119. He must start his work tomorrow.
 a. stop b. improve c. begin d. finish
120. Did you get any mail today?
 a. receive b. post c. find d. send
121. The movie was over at nine o'clock.
 a. finished b. repeated c. interesting d. boring
122. If a man doesn't eat, he will die eventually.
 a. right away b. forever c. instantly d. sooner or later
123. The students' schedules varied from week to week.
 a. occurred b. changed c. remained d. arrived

124. Did you make up your mind to go?
a. think b. believe c. refuse d. decide
125. Boris answered the question instantly.
a. later b. correctly c. right away d. incorrectly
126. This machine is automatic.
a. is dependable b. works by hand c. is a car d. works by itself
127. The maximum number of students in a class is fifteen.
a. usual b. least c. greatest d. expected
128. The compass needle will spin around when a plane flies over the North Pole.
a. turn b. stop c. jump d. slip
129. We took the bus to town.
a. rode b. carried c. missed d. stopped
130. The general said, "I will set up headquarters here."
a. dismiss b. establish c. attack d. abandon
131. This road is narrow.
a. not wide b. smooth c. not used very much d. straight
132. Walking pass this sign is dangerous.
a. allowed b. prohibited c. not safe d. not enjoyable
133. Arthur is doing average work.
a. below normal b. very poor c. normal d. excellent
134. Horace should review this lesson again.
a. can b. ought to c. could d. may
135. The story should be condensed before publication.
a. corrected b. checked c. shortened d. retyped
136. Gladys said, "Hurry up."
a. Slow down b. Take your time c. Take it easy d. Be faster
137. The rains have done considerable damage.
a. a lot of b. some c. more than d. little
138. Horace failed to complete the test.
a. wanted to b. worked to c. hurried to d. did not
139. I think Oliver will choose the correct answer.
a. select b. approve c. avoid d. attract
140. Barry's conduct was good.
a. hearing b. behavior c. health d. speech
141. In this book the author narrates most of the historical events.
a. asks about b. avoids c. tells about d. accepts
142. This kind of weather is typical for this part of the country.
a. dependable b. unusual c. reasonable d. normal
143. When do you suppose you can come back to visit us?
a. know b. believe c. propose d. support
144. We have to acknowledge the message.
a. do away with b. forget c. answer d. set up
145. I frequently drink coffee in the afternoon.
a. sometimes b. seldom c. often d. never
146. The man couldn't fly because he was too nervous.
a. tense b. relaxed c. calm d. uneducated

147. He becomes very angry when his roommate disturbs him.
a. obtains b. receives c. gets d. increases
148. Many substances conduct electricity. Silver, for instance, is a good conductor.
a. for example b. for a moment c. instantly d. for necessity
149. Joe ended up at the zoo.
a. fouled up b. finally arrived c. saw some animals d. had an accident
150. When will the new book come out?
a. be read b. be allowed c. be published d. be written
151. He spends a good deal of time waling with his friends.
a. a lot of b. a small amount of c. all of his d. a wonderful
152. You should use your head when driving a car.
a. think intelligently b. turn your head often c. look straight ahead d. keep your head up
153. Let's learn to get along with each other.
a. differ and forget about b. remember and think with
c. argue and contend with d. work and live happily with
154. Ronald's first impression of the city was good.
a. first question b. first thoughts c. first trip d. first duty
155. Help me work out this math problem.
a. exercise b. check c. solve d. write
156. Ice and water are the same substance in different forms.
a. matter b. time c. metal d. marker
157. The principal was appointed by the board of education.
a. assigned b. replaced c. educated d. instructed
158. My friend Albert almost got lost on his way over here.
a. surely b. completely c. nearly d. always
159. It's quite a hot day.
a. not a b. a pretty c. two a d. better
160. Tom wanted to know in advance when they were coming.
a. by telephone b. immediately c. later d. ahead of time
161. Frank gave up smoking.
a. favored b. stopped c. enjoyed d. began
162. I have to study this evening.
a. must b. like to c. may d. should
163. The man leaves the room.
a. goes out of b. covers c. paints d. stays in
164. What is your favorite song in the show so far?
a. at this distance b. to the very last c. up until now d. until then
165. The stores are convenient.
a. easy to get to b. too expensive c. too far off d. always full of people
166. It is very cold today; in fact, it's almost freezing.
a. warming up b. melting the snow
c. cold enough to form ice d. very windy
167. Excellent service is available at the club.
a. is limited b. can be obtained
c. is not offered d. has been discontinued

168. Traveling by car is often the easiest and cheapest way to travel.
 a. most expensive b. least expensive. c. most comfortable d. most popular
169. Lee want to register his letter.
 a. to drop the letter at the post office b. to have it recorded at the post office
 c. to send the letter by air mail d. to send it with some cash
170. Do you have a sufficient amount of gas to make the trip?
 a. Do you have an extra amount of gas? b. Do you have enough gas?
 c. Do you have some high-power gas? d. Do you have several kinds of gas?
171. The teacher was sitting behind his desk.
 a. in back of b. under c. in front of d. next to
172. That car costs \$400.00. I think it's a good deal at that price.
 a. a big car b. very attractive c. a bargain d. very expensive
173. A person should use his head when flying a plane.
 a. nod his head b. turn his head often c. think intelligently d. look straight ahead
174. Our schedule has changed. We have to go to class early today.
 a. must b. ought to c. want to d. like to
175. His progress was consistent.
 a. normal b. deficient c. rapid d. constant
176. I would like to find out more about the customs in your country.
 a. learn b. see c. talk d. write
177. She resigned her position in order to operate a food store.
 a. run b. sell c. buy d. find
178. He has a lot of leisure time.
 a. work b. free c. inadequate d. study
179. The student wasn't able to catch on to the new method.
 a. forget b. prevent c. read d. understand
180. Bob intended to write to his girlfriend as soon as he found the time.
 a. pretended b. planned c. decided d. objected
181. Many people are injured every day on account of carelessness.
 a. because of b. causing c. doing d. with
182. When the driver became aware of the noise in the engine, she stopped the car.
 a. part of b. unhappy with c. used to d. conscious of
183. A gust hit me as I left the building.
 a. An angry person b. A small car c. A sudden wind d. A falling stone
184. The propeller rotates at very fast rate.
 a. turns b. closes c. stops d. starts
185. Sometimes I go shopping by myself.
 a. Usually b. Never c. Often d. Occasionally
186. The whole family turned in at nine P.M.
 a. awoke b. went to bed c. set the clock d. watched TV
187. This road is narrow.
 a. smooth b. straight c. not wide d. used very much
188. Many kitchens are equipped with the latest modern electrical appliances.
 a. decorated b. lacking c. repaired d. furnished
189. The mess hall is convenient for all students.
 a. crowded b. far away c. handy d. a place to eat

212.are likely to lecture a great deal.
 a. Children b. Animals c. Machines d. Professors
213. When water is boiled it changes to.....
 a. vapor b. waves c. liquid d. solid
214. The blackboard was so small that it was hard to.....
 a. pack b. write on c. live in d. build
215. Food satisfies of one of man's basic needs.
 a. requirements b. hopes c. troubles d. questions
216. The whirlybird has performed its mission.
 a. animal b. helicopter c. boat d. automobile
217. In order to obtain accuracy in measurement, the instruments must have
 a. practice b. portability c. positiveness d. precision
218. A thermostat maintains and the room temperature.
 a. causes b. requires c. installs d. regulates
219. Frank put all his stamps together by countries. He them.
 a. exchanged b. displayed c. arranged d. pasted
220. William was suddenly surprised.
 a. sad b. amused c. startled d. savage
221. The force was transmitted by the axle. The force was
 a. rejected b. transferred c. combined d. transformed
222. An object that stays on top of the water
 a. sinks b. floats c. melts d. disappears
2230. Jim has seen many places since he has been in the United States.
 a. few b. only one c. pretty d. a large number of
224. I want an opportunity to talk to you.
 a. a chance b. the right c. your permission d. the time
225. The commander observed a weakness in the enemy's defense. He"
 a. broke the enemy's defense b. encountered the enemy
 c. saw a weakness d. looked for a weakness
226. If the tree is against the house, it is
 a. near the house b. behind the house c. close to the house d. touching the house
227. We are trying to minimize our losses. We want to
 a. improve them as much as possible b. keep them as small as possible
 c. replace them d. analyze our losses
228. A telephone operator is a person who
 a. repairs telephones b. uses the telephone booth
 c. translates telephone calls d. helps you when you need information
229. It was necessary to elevate the car to repair the brakes. We had to
 a. raise the car b. operate the car c. examine the car d. start the car
230. The shopping Center is located in the suburbs.
 a. downtown b. in the country
 c. on an interstate highway d. in an area very close to the city
231. A good choice of vegetables is a good
 a. selection of vegetables b. box of vegetables
 c. price for vegetables d. weight of vegetables

232. Television is entertaining.
 a. advertising b. expensive c. enjoyable d. boring
233. When Calvin left the hotel, he paid for his room. He paid his
 a. dues b. bill c. billfold d. room
234. He must start his work tomorrow.
 a. stop b. improve c. begin d. finish
235. Did you get any mail today?
 a. receive b. post c. find d. send
236. The movie was over at nine o'clock.
 a. finished b. repeated c. interesting d. boring
237. If a man doesn't eat, he will die eventually.
 a. right away b. forever c. instantly d. sooner or later
238. The students' schedules varied from week to week.
 a. occurred b. changed c. remained d. arrived
239. Did you make up your mind to go?
 a. think b. believe c. refuse d. decide
240. Boris answered the question instantly.
 a. later b. correctly c. right away d. incorrectly
241. This machine is automatic.
 a. is dependable b. works by hand c. is a car d. works by itself
242. The maximum number of students in a class is fifteen.
 a. usual b. least c. greatest d. expected
243. The compass needle will spin around when a plane flies over the North Pole.
 a. turn b. stop c. jump d. slip
244. We took the bus to town.
 a. rode b. carried c. missed d. stopped
245. What technique do you prefer when you study English?
 a. technician b. instructor c. dictionary d. method
246. The cold weather accounted for many absences from class.
 a. prevented b. retarded c. explained d. called
247. The general said, "I will set up headquarters here."
 a. dismiss b. establish c. attack d. abandon
248. This road is narrow.
 a. not wide b. smooth c. not used very much d. straight
249. Have you to study your assignment?
 a. begun b. beginning c. begin d. began
250. Arthur is doing average work.
 a. below normal b. very poor c. normal d. excellent
251. Would you mind if I turned on the TV?
 a. know b. believe c. leave d. care
252. The story should be condensed before publication.
 a. corrected b. checked c. shortened d. retyped
253. Gladys said, "Hurry up."
 a. Slow down b. Take your time c. Take it easy d. Be faster
254. The rains have done considerable damage.
 a. a lot of b. some c. more than d. little

255. Horace failed to complete the test.
a. wanted to b. worked to c. hurried to d. did not
256. When we amend the orders, we them.
a. receive b. reject c. change d. replace
257. When do you suppose you can come back to visit us?
a. know b. believe c. propose d. support
258. We have to acknowledge the message.
a. do away with b. forget c. answer d. set up
259. Barry's conduct was good.
a. hearing b. behavior c. health d. speech
260. In this book the author narrates most of the historical events.
a. asks about b. avoids c. tells about d. accepts
261. The old man sat down, and the little girl quickly sat in his
a. ear b. head c. lap d. hand
262. The man couldn't fly because he was too nervous.
a. tense b. relaxed c. calm b. uneducated
263. Most women are interested in fashions. They like to read about
a. food b. clothes c. entertainment b. furniture
264. He becomes very angry when his roommate disturbs him.
a. obtains b. receives c. gets b. increases
265. The electrical current is conducted by
a. rubber b. wiring diagram c. resistance d. copper wire
266. Many substances conduct electricity. Silver, for instance, is a good conductor.
a. for example b. for a moment c. instantly d. for necessity
267. He's such a poor driver, it'll be a wonder if he arrives without an accident.
a. a good thing b. an enjoyable thing c. a surprising thing d. a bad thing

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1. c 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. a 6. a 7. d 8. c 9. b 10. a 11. a
12. d 13. d 14. b 15. c 16. A 17. b 18. a 19. b 20. b 21. a 22. d
23. c 24. B 25. c 26. a 27. d 28. d 29. c 30. c 31. a 32. b 33. C
34. a 35. d 36. a 37. d 38. a 39. d 40. a 41. d 42. a 43. d 44. a
45. d 46. c 47. b 48. c 49. a 50. a 51. c 52. c 53. d 54. d 55. b
56. a 57. a 58. b 59. a 60. a 61. c 62. d 63. d 64. c 65. d 66. a
67. a 68. c 69. d 70. c 71. d 72. b 73. a 74. a 75. a 76. c 77. c
78. a 79. b 80. b 81. b 82. b 83. c 84. a 85. b 86. a 87. b 88. d
89. a 90. a 91. c 92. a 93. b 94. c 95. d 96. a 97. d 98. a 99. b
100. a 101. a 102. a 103. d 104. a 104. a 105. c 106. d 107. c 108. a 109. d
110. a 111. b 112. c 113. d 114. c 115. c 116. d 117. a 118. c 119. c 120. a
121. a 122. d 123. b 124. d 125. c 126. d 127. c 128. a 129. a 130. b 131. a
132. c 133. c 134. b 135. c 136. d 137. a 138. d 139. a 140. c 141. c 142. d
143. b 144. c 145. c 146. a 147. c 148. a 149. b 150. c 151. a 152. a 153. d
154. b 155. c 156. a 157. a 158. c 159. b 160. d 161. b 162. a 163. a 164. c
165. a 166. c 167. b 168. b 169. b 170. b 171. a 172. d 173. c 174. a 175. d
176. a 177. a 178. b 179. d 180. b 181. a 182. d 183. c 184. a 185. d 186. b
187. c 188. d 189. c 190. c 191. c 192. d 193. c 194. a 195. a 196. d 197. c
198. d 199. b 200. d 201. b 202. c 203. d 204. b 205. c 206. d 207. b 208. d
209. d 210. d 211. c 212. d 213. a 214. b 215. a 216. b 217. d 218. d 219. c
220. c 221. b 222. b 223. d 224. a 225. c 226. d 227. b 228. d 229. a 230. d
231. a 232. c 233. b 234. c 235. a 236. a 237. d 238. b 239. d 240. c 241. d
242. c 243. a 244. a 245. d 246. c 247. b 248. a 249. a 250. c 251. d 252. c
253. d 254. a 255. d 256. c 257. b 258. c 259. b 260. c 261. c 262. a 263. b
264. C 265. d 266. a 267. c

17. We have already looked up those words.
- We forgot those words.
 - We overlooked those words.
 - We have already lost them.
 - We have checked them in a book.
18. Please pass the pencils around.
- Distribute them among the group
 - Give the group round pencils.
 - Go past the pencils.
 - Take a few pencils.
19. The instructor wanted to take up a new subject.
- He wanted to outline a new subject.
 - He wanted to resign a new subject.
 - He wanted to review a new subject.
 - He wanted to begin a new subject.
20. They gave up the idea of moving to the mountains.
- They handed out their idea.
 - They enjoyed the move.
 - They abandoned the idea.
 - They kept the idea.
21. She finally got in touch with him by wire.
- She communicated with him.
 - She touched him with wire.
 - She respected him highly.
 - She gave him a wire.
22. Tickets for that movie have been sold out for two days.
- There are still a few for sale.
 - There aren't any for sale yet.
 - They have all been sold.
 - They can be bought elsewhere.
23. After completing the dictation, the students turned off the machine and read what they had written.
- They turned the machine over after dictation.
 - They read the dictation after they completed it.
 - They read the dictation as they were completing it.
 - They turned off the dictation as they were completing it.
24. It turned out better than I thought it would.
- The result was good.
 - There was a large group.
 - Many people were refused.
 - It was our turn.
25. The chief engineer wanted to close down the plant.
- He wanted to return close to the plant.
 - He wanted to remove the plant.
 - He wanted to stop the operation of the plant.
 - He wanted to depart from the plant.
26. If he expects to finish the job, he'd better step on it. He'd better.....
- work more rapidly
 - take it easy
 - put his foot on it
 - stand up on the job
27. The doctor looked the student over and asked him many questions.
- The doctor examined the student.
 - The student asked the doctor many questions.
 - The student examined the doctor.
 - They inspected the questions.
28. Mrs. Frankling was too late. She didn't catch the bus.
- She got on the bus.
 - She did not get off the bus.
 - She missed the bus.
 - She got on the wrong bus.
29. Be sure to write us how your trip.....out.
- gone
 - made
 - happened
 - turned
30. Bill will go to the university to take up engineering.
- He will study to be an engineer.
 - He will teach engineering at the university.
 - He will work as an engineer at the university.
 - He will pick up his friend who is an engineer.
31. They were not able to put out the fire quickly enough to save the house.
- They were not able to start the fire.
 - They were not able to see the fire.
 - They were not able to stop the fire.
 - They were not able to feel the fire.

32. You should.....athletic equipment every day.
 a. check out b. checking out c. checked out d. do check out
33. The officer puts on his uniform.
 a. He hangs it on the rack. b. He wears it on duty.
 c. He cleans it with soap and water. d. He sends it to the cleaners.
34. Would you like something else?
 a. Yes, nothing else, thank you. b. Yes, anything else, thank you.
 c. No, nothing else, thank you. d. No, anything else, thank you.
35. I hope your plans work the way you want them to.
 a. up b. off c. out d. by
36. Nelson his illness in a few days and was back to his studies.
 a. got out b. got back c. got used d. got over
37. Johnson, who had on a uniform, was an officer. Johnson a uniform.
 a. wore b. bought c. tore d. carried
38. Let's the subject in class tomorrow.
 a. bring about b. bring up c. bring down d. bring of
39. Joe ended up at the zoo.
 a. fouled up b. finally arrived c. saw some animals d. had an accident
40. The whole family turned in at nine p.m.
 a. got up b. went to bed c. ate dinner d. watched TV

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. c | 3. d | 4. d | 5. b | 6. b | 7. a | 8. d |
| 9. d | 10. b | 11. c | 12. a | 13. a | 14. d | 15. b | 16. a |
| 17. d | 18. a | 19. d | 20. c | 21. a | 22. c | 23. b | 24. a |
| 25. c | 26. a | 27. a | 28. c | 29. d | 30. a | 31. c | 32. a |
| 33. b | 34. c | 35. c | 36. d | 37. a | 38. b | 39. b | 40. b |

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Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 Vocabulary			
												N	V	Adj	Adv
ข้อ 1	C	C	C	C	C	C	D	A	B	C	A	B	A	C	C
ข้อ 2	D	B	B	C	D	D	A	B	A	D	D	A	B	D	C
ข้อ 3	B	B	A	A	B	D	B	A	A	B	C	B	D	C	A
ข้อ 4	D	A	B	A	A	B	A	B	D	C	D	D	C	C	B
ข้อ 5	C	B	C	A	D	C	C	A	B	D	D	C	B	D	D
ข้อ 6	D	A	C	D	D	D	A	C	C	A	B	C	A	C	D
ข้อ 7	C	D	C	D	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	A	A	A	C
ข้อ 8	D	C	B	C	D	B	A	A	D	B	A	B	C	A	C
ข้อ 9	A	B	C	D	C	C	B	C	A	C	D	A	C	B	C
ข้อ 10	A	C	D	C	A	C	A	B	C	C	D	A	C	D	D
ข้อ 11	C	B	A	C	D	C	B	C	D	C	B		D	C	
ข้อ 12	D	D	C	B	D	D	C	B	B	D	B		C	C	
ข้อ 13	C	A	D	B	C	D	C	V	C	A	B				
ข้อ 14	C	C	A	B	B	B	C	B	C	D	C				
ข้อ 15	C	C	D	A	A	D	B	B	B	A	C				
ข้อ 16	B	B	B	C	C	C	A	A	D	C	C				
ข้อ 17	C	D	D	C	A	C	A	C	D	C	D				
ข้อ 18	C	B	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	C	B				
ข้อ 19	C	C	C	D	C	B	C	B	B	D	C				
ข้อ 20	C	D	A	A	A	D	A	C	A	A	A				

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