



## รหัสวิชา 03 ภาษาอังกฤษ

รหัสชุดข้อสอบ 100

สอบวันเสาร์ที่ 18 กุมภาพันธ์ 2560

เวลา 14.30 - 16.30 น.

ชื่อ.....นามสกุล..... เลขที่นั่งสอบ.....

สถานที่สอบ..... ห้องสอบ.....

### คำเตือน

1. ให้ผู้เข้าสอบปฏิบัติตามระเบียบ สทศ. ว่าด้วยแนวทางปฏิบัติเกี่ยวกับการดำเนินการทดสอบ พ.ศ. 2557 อย่างเคร่งครัด
2. ห้ามนำโทรศัพท์มือถือ หรือ อุปกรณ์สื่อสาร หรือ อุปกรณ์อิเล็กทรอนิกส์ทุกชนิด เข้าห้องสอบโดยเด็ดขาด
3. ห้ามคัดลอก บันทึกภาพ หรือ เผยแพร่แบบทดสอบ หรือ กระจายคำตอบโดยเด็ดขาด

หากผู้เข้าสอบฝ่าฝืนข้อปฏิบัติ สทศ. อาจดำเนินการ ดังนี้

1. ไม่ประกาศผลสอบในรายวิชานั้นๆ หรือ ทุกรายวิชา
2. แจ้งไปยังสถานศึกษาของผู้เข้าสอบ เพื่อดำเนินการทางวินัย
3. แจ้งพฤติกรรมฝ่าฝืนไปยังสถาบันอุดมศึกษา เพื่อประกอบการรับเข้าศึกษาต่อ
4. ดำเนินคดีตามกฎหมายในกรณีที่เกิดความเสียหายแก่ระบบการทดสอบและ สทศ.

เอกสารนี้เป็นลิขสิทธิ์ของสถาบันทดสอบทางการศึกษาแห่งชาติ (องค์การมหาชน)  
การทำซ้ำหรือดัดแปลงหรือเผยแพร่่างดังกล่าว จะถูกดำเนินคดีตามกฎหมาย

# คำชี้แจง

แบบทดสอบนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อวัดผลสัมฤทธิ์ทางการศึกษา กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้  
ภาษาอังกฤษของนักเรียนระดับชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 6 ตามมาตรฐานการเรียนรู้และตัวชี้วัด  
ช่วงชั้น หลักสูตรแกนกลางการศึกษาขั้นพื้นฐาน พุทธศักราช 2551

รายละเอียดแบบทดสอบ แบบทดสอบฉบับนี้มี 33 หน้า จำนวน 80 ข้อ

วิธีการตอบ ให้ใช้ดินสอดำ 2B ระบายในวงกลมที่เป็นคำตอบในกระดาษคำตอบ

เกณฑ์การให้คะแนน (คะแนนเต็ม 100 คะแนน)

ข้อ 1 – 80 ข้อละ 1.25 คะแนน

## ข้อปฏิบัติในการสอบ

1. เขียนชื่อ-นามสกุล เลขที่นั่งสอบ สถานที่สอบ และห้องสอบ บนหน้าปกแบบทดสอบ
2. ตรวจสอบชื่อ-นามสกุล เลขที่นั่งสอบ รหัสวิชาที่สอบ เลขประจำตัวประชาชน 13 หลัก  
ในกระดาษคำตอบว่าตรงกับตัวผู้เข้าสอบหรือไม่ กรณีที่ไม่ตรงให้แจ้งผู้คุมสอบ  
เพื่อขอกระดาษคำตอบสำรอง แล้วกรอก / ระบายให้ถูกต้องสมบูรณ์
3. แบบทดสอบวิชานี้มีสองชุด ให้ใช้ดินสอดำ 2B ระบายวงกลมหน้าตัวเลขที่เป็น  
รหัสชุดข้อสอบที่อยู่ด้านบนของกระดาษคำตอบให้ถูกต้องตรงกับตัวเลขรหัสชุดข้อสอบ  
บนหน้าปกแบบทดสอบ
4. อ่านคำแนะนำวิธีการตอบข้อสอบให้เข้าใจ แล้วตอบข้อสอบด้วยตนเองและไม่เอื้อ  
ให้ผู้อื่นคัดลอกคำตอบได้
5. เมื่อสอบเสร็จ ให้สอดกระดาษคำตอบไว้ในแบบทดสอบ
6. ไม่อนุญาตให้ผู้เข้าสอบออกจากห้องสอบ ก่อนหมดเวลาสอบ
7. ไม่อนุญาตให้ผู้คุมสอบเปิดอ่านข้อสอบ

**Part I: Use and Usage (Items 1 – 35)**

**1. Dialog Completion**

**Directions:** Read the dialogs and choose the expression that **BEST** completes each missing part.

**Dialog 1**

**Situation:** Jim, a high school student, is at the library of the University of Ohio to get a book for his assignment.

Librarian: Hello. What can I do for you?

Jim: 1. \_\_\_ Er ... it's a history book about China.

Librarian: 2. \_\_\_

Jim: Yes, it's **China in the Han Dynasty**. 3. \_\_\_

Librarian: Of course. We have two copies on the top shelf there. 4. \_\_\_

Jim: All right. Well, I'm not a student here. Can I check out the book?

Librarian: 5. \_\_\_ But you can ask a friend studying at this university to borrow it for you.

1. 1. I like history books.
2. Do you see any books about China here?
3. Are there any Chinese books around?
4. Have you got an interesting book?
5. I'm looking for a book.



2.
  1. Are you studying history?
  2. Have you got the title?
  3. Which books have you read?
  4. Haven't you seen the book?
  5. What is the best title to read?
  
3.
  1. Where could I get the book?
  2. You shouldn't have this title here.
  3. Have you ever had a Chinese book?
  4. I wonder if it's available here.
  5. I suppose you've read about that.
  
4.
  1. Why don't you take a look?
  2. Would you like to read all these books here?
  3. Any other books that you want?
  4. How many books are you looking for?
  5. How about the books on those shelves?
  
5.
  1. Why can't you?
  2. I'm afraid that's not possible.
  3. I don't think that's a good idea.
  4. Do you suppose you can?
  5. Sorry, I don't like that idea.



**Dialog 2**

**Situation:** Sue is moving into a new apartment. Now she is asking the clerk for the key to her room.

Sue: Hello. My name is Susan Clayton. I'm moving in today. 6. \_\_\_

Clerk: Good afternoon, Ms. Clayton. I'll show you to your room. 7. \_\_\_

Sue: That's very kind of you.

Clerk: 8. \_\_\_ Er...Ms. Clayton, may I remind you not to hang clothes on the balcony?

Sue: 9. \_\_\_

Clerk: I'm afraid not. I hope you'll enjoy staying here. 10. \_\_\_

Sue: Thank you.

6. 1. I do want to go to my room now.  
2. Did you get the key for the room?  
3. May I have the key to my room, please?  
4. Can't you give me my room key now?  
5. I should have my key now, you know.



7.
  1. Do you bring along your things?
  2. Will you take your things to your room?
  3. Don't forget to take all of your things.
  4. Won't you take all your things with you?
  5. Let me give you a hand with your things.
  
8.
  1. This might be the right room - Room 645.
  2. Here we are - Room 645.
  3. Should this room be yours?
  4. Make sure it's Room 645.
  5. How did you find this room?
  
9.
  1. Oh, can't I?
  2. Are you sure?
  3. What's wrong?
  4. Oh, how come?
  5. Why not?
  
10.
  1. Shall we meet again?
  2. What more do you need?
  3. If you need anything, just ring 005.
  4. I'll do everything for you. Please ring 005.
  5. Want me to visit you some time?



## 2. Situational Dialog

**Directions:** Read each situation and choose the best alternative.

11. **Situation:** Manop invites Farah, an American friend, to dinner at a restaurant where there are Thai classical performances.

She eagerly accepts, saying:

1. Hmm ... Let me think about it.
2. Great! I'm looking forward to it.
3. That sounds okay, but I can't make it.
4. That's interesting. What do you think?
5. I must say it's a little bit boring.

12. **Situation:** Mary calls Bob at his office, but he is in a meeting.

The secretary who answers the phone says:

1. Can I give him this message?
2. Shall we give the message to him?
3. Would you mind if I leave him a message?
4. Will he get a message from you?
5. Would you like to leave him a message?



13. **Situation:** Jane is about to go out of the office, leaving her handbag on her desk. Her colleague says:

1. Watch out, Jane! Whose handbag is on the desk?
2. Don't you carry a handbag?
3. Be careful! Your handbag is too big.
4. Don't forget your handbag, Jane.
5. Keep your handbag handy.

14. **Situation:** Mark and Pam are college students. Mark asks Pam's opinion about a book written by Professor Hornby.

1. Any suggestions for Professor Hornby's book?
2. What does Professor Hornby's book look like?
3. How do you like Professor Hornby's book?
4. Will you read Professor Hornby's book?
5. Shall we discuss Professor Hornby's book?

15. **Situation:** At a university in Singapore, Pornchai asks a girl the way to the cafeteria on campus. She says:

1. I do apologize that we're lost.
  2. I know nothing about the cafeteria.
  3. Don't bother me. I'm in a hurry.
  4. Please excuse me. It's not my way.
  5. I'm sorry. This is my first day here.
- 

### 3. Sentence Completion

**Directions:** Read each sentence and choose the alternative that **BEST** completes it.

16. \_\_\_ are able to buy whatever they want rarely have sympathy for the poor.
1. Rich people are those who
  2. Rich people those who
  3. Those people are rich who
  4. Those rich people who
  5. Those who are rich people
17. According to the news reporter, the firefighters \_\_\_ the forest fire by this afternoon.
1. extinguished
  2. are extinguishing
  3. have extinguished
  4. will have extinguished
  5. would be extinguishing
18. Mr. Munby's students all agreed to \_\_\_ by a professional photographer.
1. have taken the class pictures
  2. having taken the class pictures
  3. have the class pictures taken
  4. having had the class pictures taken
  5. have the class take pictures



19. The chairs that our school ordered two months ago have not arrived yet, \_\_\_\_.
1. but the stationery hasn't as well
  2. but the stationery has either
  3. and so hasn't the stationery
  4. and neither has the stationery
  5. and neither the stationery has, too
20. The manager wanted to know \_\_\_\_ a hotel room in the city center.
1. could the secretary reserve
  2. whether the secretary could reserve
  3. unless the secretary could reserve
  4. whether could the secretary reserve
  5. that if the secretary could reserve
21. \_\_\_\_ to change goods bought, he must show the receipt.
1. If a customer will want
  2. Should a customer want
  3. Only if a customer will want
  4. If only a customer wanted
  5. Had a customer wanted



22. The receptionist of the hotel admitted \_\_\_ to give the message to the guest in Room 29.
1. forgot
  2. to forget
  3. forgetting
  4. had forgotten
  5. to have forgotten
23. Stella looks \_\_\_ in the blue gown than the green one.
1. charming much more
  2. more much charming
  3. very much charming
  4. much more charming
  5. charming very much
24. The old lady, \_\_\_ by the noise, asked her next-door neighbor to turn down the television volume.
1. disturbing
  2. disturbed
  3. was disturbed
  4. has been disturbed
  5. had been disturbed



25. Having finished her homework, Lucy put away her books, telephoned her friend, and \_\_\_ her mother prepare dinner.

1. helped
2. will help
3. to help
4. having helped
5. would help

#### 4. Error Correction

**Directions:** In each short passage below, five mistakes are underlined. Choose the best correction for each mistake.

##### Passage 1

Most of the food we eat is produced used mechanized farming methods.  
26

These are very fast and efficient and allow prices to be kept down. Therefore,  
27

some of these methods involve harmful fertilizers and pesticides or cruelties  
28

to animals. People are becoming worried about this and are increasing buying  
29

foods produced organically, without chemicals, but using methods that do not  
30

cause suffering to animals.



26. 1. using  
2. to use  
3. to be used  
4. is using  
5. being used
27. 1. Thus  
2. Next  
3. Then  
4. However  
5. Moreover
28. 1. crueler  
2. cruelest  
3. cruelty  
4. cruel  
5. cruelly
29. 1. increased  
2. to increase  
3. being increased  
4. to be increased  
5. increasingly



30. 1. if  
2. or  
3. so  
4. as  
5. for

**Passage 2**

A lot of animals spend many of their lives alone. But some live with other  
31 32  
of their kind, usually sharing jobs such as cleaning and finding food, warn of  
33  
danger and even protecting each other. These groups are called animals  
34  
societies. It is mainly insects, birds and mammals that form these societies.

Usually its is just one leader.

35

31. 1. few  
2. much  
3. more  
4. some  
5. several



32. 1. others  
2. each  
3. other one  
4. each other  
5. one another
33. 1. warns  
2. to warn  
3. are warning  
4. warning  
5. having warned
34. 1. society's animal  
2. societies for animals  
3. society for animals  
4. animals for societies  
5. animal societies
35. 1. it  
2. that  
3. there  
4. this  
5. here



**Part II: Writing Ability (Items 36 – 45)**

**Directions: Choose the word, phrase or clause that BEST completes each blank in the text below.**

Cute things don't have to be young, but it helps! A scientist 36 Konrad Lorenz looked at cuteness. He saw that 37 babies are cute.

It doesn't stop there. 38 is also cute. 39 so many baby animals are cute to us.

Baby humans don't look like babies for very long though. 40, they are less cute. 41 that look almost the same 42!

Panda bears are 43 of this. A baby panda looks a lot like a little adult panda. 44 size. That's one reason why pandas 45.

36. 1. is named

2. was named

3. named

4. to name

5. names

37. 1. everyone thinks automatically mostly

2. everyone thinks mostly automatically

3. automatically everyone almost thinks

4. almost everyone automatically thinks

5. everyone mostly automatically thinks



38. 1. Anything looking like even a baby  
2. Anything that even looks like a baby  
3. Even anything looks like a baby  
4. A baby even looks like anything  
5. Even a baby looking like anything
39. 1. It was because  
2. That's because  
3. It's that  
4. It was why  
5. That's why
40. 1. And once they're adults  
2. As adults they are once  
3. They're once as adults  
4. And they're adults once  
5. As adults once they are
41. 1. So there are animals  
2. So they are animals  
3. And they are animals  
4. But animals are there  
5. But there are animals



- 
42. 1. no matter how they are old  
2. they are old no matter how  
3. no matter how old they are  
4. how old they are no matter  
5. they are no matter how old
43. 1. being a good example  
2. examples being good  
3. an example that is good  
4. examples that are good  
5. a good example
44. 1. Differently, it is only the  
2. Only the difference is  
3. The difference only is  
4. The only difference is  
5. Differently, it is the only
45. 1. are considered one of the cutest animals  
2. are considering the cutest animals  
3. consider one of the cutest animals  
4. are the cutest animals considered  
5. are one of the cutest animals considered
- 

**Part III: Reading Ability (Items 46 – 80)**

**1. Vocabulary**

**Directions: Choose the BEST words to complete the passage below.**

There's an old saying: "If the shoe fits, wear it." But in the early days of 46, there were several reasons why a person 47 a certain kind of shoe, and how well the shoe fit wasn't always one of them.

Most ancient Egyptians walked around in sandals, with the kind of sandals each wore 48 by his rank. Aristocrats wore sandals with pointed toes. 49 citizens sported sandals made of woven papyrus reeds. And slaves' sandals were made of the cheapest 50.

46. 1. footprints  
2. footwear  
3. footsteps  
4. footpaths  
5. footwork

47. 1. wore  
2. held  
3. made  
4. fixed  
5. tied



48. 1. developed  
2. supported  
3. promoted  
4. invented  
5. determined

49. 1. Standard  
2. Ordinary  
3. Former  
4. Special  
5. Local

50. 1. compound  
2. piece  
3. part  
4. material  
5. stem

## 2. Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** Read the extracts and choose the **BEST** alternative to complete each statement that follows.

### Extract 1

**A** **THE BLINDS PLACE**

The best quality  
**Blinds**  
at affordable prices  
Free home visits evenings & weekends  
Free measuring & fitting  
Huge choice of styles & colours on display

1000's of Happy customers



**T: 0191 548 2492**  
82 Sea Road, Fulwell, Sunderland, SR6 9DB  
[www.theblindsplace.co.uk](http://www.theblindsplace.co.uk)

**B** **HEATONE PLUMBING & HEATING** All aspects of Plumbing work undertaken  
Installation, Servicing  
Maintenance, Repair  
Gas Safe Registered  
Emergency Call outs  
No Job too small  
Tel: 07832 746707  
[www.heatone.co.uk](http://www.heatone.co.uk)

**C** **FITTED BEDROOMS & KITCHENS**, supply or fit, free est. Over 25 yrs exp  
Tel. Michael Old  
07977064832 / 5282588

**D** **Chimney Services (NE).**  
Professional Chimney Sweep. Member 'Guild of Master Sweeps'.  
HETAS Stove Installer.  
All appliances. Pots and cowls fitted. Fully insured.  
Good, clean service.  
07786 158931  
0191 5489751

**E** **NEED A GAS MAN?**  
install, service, repair, boilers, fires & cookers  
Call Kevin Wilde  
5483387/ 07939 128376  
Free Est. Gas Safe Reg.

**F** **SHAUN MOSSMAN**  
Plastering Services  
High Quality, Clean & Reliable, 0191 5811442  
or 0786 7752014

**G** **DD GARAGE DOORS & roller shutters**, supplied & fitted  
Repairs service avail Tel 0191 5490800  
or 07853 859422. No call out charge

51. Jane needs a plumber to replace the old pipes in her bathroom. She should call \_\_\_\_.

1. 07853 859422
2. 07939 128376
3. 07977 064832
4. 07832 746707
5. 07786 158931

52. The Smiths want to change their old blinds. They must look at Advertisement \_\_\_\_.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. F
5. G

53. Bill wants to clean his chimney. He will contact \_\_\_\_.

1. Kevin Wilde
2. Michael Old
3. [www.heatone.co.uk](http://www.heatone.co.uk)
4. SHAUN MOSSMAN
5. Chimney Services



54. George calls 0191 5490800 to get his \_\_\_\_.

1. bedroom furnished
2. boiler installed
3. garage door fixed
4. glass windows measured
5. stove replaced

55. The service that states its experience is in Advertisement \_\_\_\_.

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. E
5. F



Extract 2

5 An Australian man yesterday described spending 12 hours <u>clinging</u> to a tree branch "like a koala bear" as crocodiles circled beneath him after his boat ran aground.	night in fear that the tree branch would break.	
10 Stan Martell said he climbed the tree after he fell asleep while out on a boat on <u>the crocodile-infested Lynne River</u> in the north of Western Australia state, and awoke to find the boat jammed under a tree and filled with water.	He said he was "a bit wary about the crocs. I saw two crocs right where I was, one was a big one, and one was about three metres... I just sat <u>there</u> watching my boat and thinking, I can't believe this has just happened."	20
15 Martell said he spent Friday	Martell said rescuers found him the next morning after he <u>activated</u> his satellite phone and emergency radio beacon.	25

56. The headline of this news article is likely to be \_\_\_\_.
1. Australian man chased by crocs
  2. Australian man survives boat accident
  3. Crocs spend night with Australian man
  4. Crocs keep Australian man up a tree all night
  5. Australian man spends night in fear of drowning



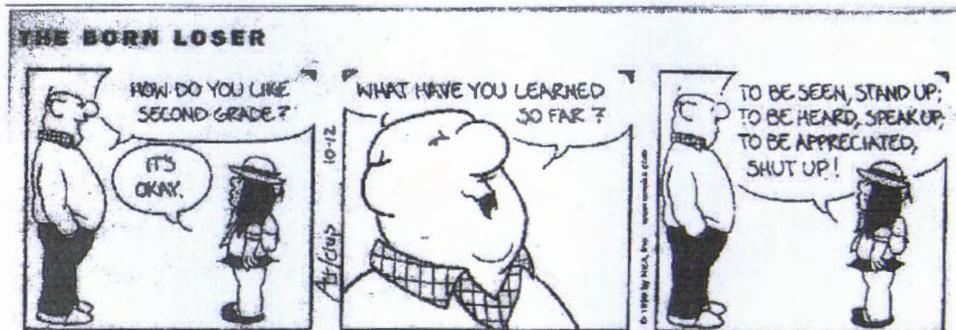
57. The word **clinging** (line 3) can be replaced by \_\_\_\_.
1. staying put
  2. standing still
  3. holding fast
  4. sticking together
  5. remaining stable
58. The man was on the tree because \_\_\_\_.
1. he wanted to spend Friday night there
  2. he was afraid of crocodiles
  3. his boat was stuck in the mud
  4. he did not want to drown
  5. his boat was attacked by crocodiles
59. The man was rescued \_\_\_\_.
1. because he stayed awake all night
  2. after passers-by heard his call for help
  3. after he drained the water out of his boat
  4. because he used his communications gadgets
  5. because the crocodiles swam away



60. The man was compared to a koala bear because he \_\_\_\_.
1. hung onto a tree branch
  2. liked to feed on leaves
  3. behaved like an animal
  4. enjoyed sleeping in a tree
  5. spent a night climbing a tree
61. The word **there** (line 23) refers to \_\_\_\_.
1. in his boat
  2. in the river
  3. under a tree
  4. on the ground
  5. on a tree branch
62. The phrase **the crocodile-infested Lynne River** (lines 10 – 11) means \_\_\_\_.
1. the Lynne River is full of crocodiles
  2. crocodiles can find plenty of food in the Lynne River
  3. only large crocodiles can be found in the Lynne River
  4. the Lynne River is deep enough for crocodiles to live in
  5. the Lynne River is the only place where crocodiles are found



Extract 3



63. It can be inferred that the girl \_\_\_\_.
1. likes her classmates
  2. has problems with her classmates
  3. does not like her lessons
  4. has to work hard in her class
  5. has learned how to behave in class
64. According to the girl, she must \_\_\_\_.
1. not talk in class
  2. not show up
  3. speak slowly
  4. shut herself in the room
  5. stand up when the teacher comes

65. At school, the girl is told to speak louder so that \_\_\_\_.
1. other people want to talk to her
  2. her teacher will always ask her to talk
  3. others can hear what she is saying
  4. her friends may appreciate her
  5. her teacher will like her more
66. When the man says, "What have you learned so far?" he actually wants to know \_\_\_\_.
1. how much the girl likes her school
  2. what subject the girl likes to learn
  3. what knowledge the girl has gained from class
  4. what the girl has to do in class
  5. how the girl should behave at school

#### Extract 4

Dear Annie: I'm not an **animal person**. I wasn't raised with animals and find it difficult to have them in my home. Years ago, I tried a cat for my daughter's sake, but it didn't go well.

- All my friends and family members know **this** about me. The problem is
- 5 that certain friends and relatives who have pets expect to bring them to my house when they come to visit. I have offered to house their pets either in the



garage or in my fenced backyard, but they dismiss that idea and insist that their pets stay in my house.

If people **go to the expense** to own pets, they should also include the cost  
10 of kenneling when necessary. I take offence when pet owners insist on forcing their pets on me. How can I tactfully make this clear to others?

67. The best topic of this letter would be \_\_\_\_.
1. Pets' problems
  2. Unkind pet owner
  3. Cats as pets
  4. No pets allowed
  5. Problem pets
68. The phrase **animal person** (line 1) means a person who \_\_\_\_ animals.
1. dislikes
  2. likes
  3. looks like
  4. feeds
  5. feels like

69. The word **this** (line 4) refers to the fact that the writer \_\_\_\_.
1. allowed his daughter to have a pet cat
  2. had difficulties with his friends' pets
  3. does not like his daughter's cat
  4. does not get along well with animals
  5. was not successful in training pets
70. The writer's friends do not want to \_\_\_\_.
1. let their pets stay in his house
  2. bring their pets along when visiting him
  3. let his family members look after their pets
  4. provide a place for their pets to run around
  5. put their pets in his garage or in his backyard
71. The phrase **go to the expense** (line 9) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.
1. spend money
  2. really want
  3. feel happy
  4. save up
  5. have much money



72. When the writer's relatives take their pets along to visit him, the writer is \_\_\_\_.
1. frightened
  2. upset
  3. worried
  4. aggressive
  5. rude
73. It can be inferred from the letter that the writer feels \_\_\_\_.
1. people should not keep pets in their houses
  2. it is impolite to refuse friends with pets
  3. pet owners often cause inconvenience for their friends
  4. pet owners should travel with their pets
  5. homeowners should set strict rules about visitors with pets

### Extract 5

It's important to make eye contact when you are conversing, and it's one skill you must master if you are going to become a fully 'active listener'. Avoiding eye contact sends out very strong messages to the person that you are speaking with that you don't want to speak to them, that you feel inferior, that you lack confidence, or (worse still) all three at once. It makes both 'the avoider' and 'the avoided' feel uncomfortable – and it's catching, resulting



in the two of you desperately avoiding eye contact in an ever more tense conversation doomed to failure. **An exchange like that** would affect anyone's confidence, so take a breath, break the cycle, and meet those eyes!

- 10 If you find this very difficult, concentrate instead on every word the other is saying. Forget about your eyes. In time, you will fall naturally into attentive eye contact, and the other person will reciprocate, making both of you feel more confident. Go with your instincts; when it feels natural to break eye contact for a second, it probably is the right time – don't let your gaze
- 15 turn into an unsettling stare. Feel free to look away for a moment when you are changing a subject, offering a verbal nod, recalling information, or when the other person does.

74. The extract is mainly about \_\_\_\_.

1. misunderstanding caused by too much eye contact
2. failure in conversation resulting from lack of confidence
3. characteristics of a good speaker and an active listener
4. the importance of eye contact between conversation partners
5. ways to avoid eye contact when tired of tense conversation



75. The best topic of this extract would be \_\_\_\_.
1. Avoid feeling inferior in conversation
  2. Make appropriate eye contact
  3. Build confidence by conversing
  4. Make eye contact to gain superiority
  5. Listen more when communicating
76. Avoiding eye contact \_\_\_\_.
1. increases speakers' confidence
  2. leads to tense conversation
  3. reduces inferiority
  4. indicates speakers' tiredness
  5. results from conversation partners' interests
77. The phrase **An exchange like that** (line 8) refers to \_\_\_\_.
1. an awkward conversation with no eye contact
  2. a conversation between two persons
  3. eye contact with an inferior
  4. lack of confidence to convey messages
  5. anxiety arising from tense conversation



78. All of the following statements are **true** EXCEPT “\_\_\_”.
1. In conversing, one may look away once in a while.
  2. If the partners avoid eye contact, the conversation atmosphere is likely to become tense.
  3. The speaker must decide when to stare at the other person while conversing.
  4. It is recommended that one not gaze at his conversation partner all the time.
  5. Making eye contact while conversing will gradually build the conversation partners' confidence.
79. The purpose of this extract is to \_\_\_.
1. inform of a new means of communication
  2. give advice on improving the conversation atmosphere
  3. persuade people to converse more
  4. make comments on conversation techniques
  5. describe effective speaking techniques
80. The tone of this extract is \_\_\_.
1. positive
  2. persuasive
  3. sympathetic
  4. instructive
  5. humorous



คำสั่ง : ให้นักเรียนระบายรหัสชุดข้อสอบที่ปรากฏบนหน้าปกแบบทดสอบวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ ลงบนกระดาษคำตอบนี้ให้ถูกต้อง จึงจะได้คะแนน

รหัสชุดข้อสอบวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ

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ข้อสอบเป็นแบบปรนัย 5 ตัวเลือก จำนวน 80 ข้อ ข้อละ 1.25 คะแนน รวม 100 คะแนน

วิธีการตอบ ระบาย 1 คำตอบ ที่เป็นคำตอบที่ถูกต้องที่สุดในแต่ละข้อ

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