



สถาบันทดสอบทางการศึกษาแห่งชาติ (องค์การมหาชน)
National Institute of Educational Testing Service (Public Organization)

รหัสวิชา 03 ภาษาอังกฤษ

รหัสชุดข้อสอบ 100

สอบวันเสาร์ที่ 2 มีนาคม 2562

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 บันทึกรูปภาพ หรือ เผยแพร่แบบทดสอบ หรือ กระจายคำตอบโดยเด็ดขาด

หากผู้เข้าสอบฝ่าฝืนข้อปฏิบัติ สทศ. อาจดำเนินการ ดังนี้

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

เอกสารนี้เป็นลิขสิทธิ์ของสถาบันทดสอบทางการศึกษาแห่งชาติ (องค์การมหาชน)
การทำซ้ำหรือดัดแปลงหรือเผยแพร่งานดังกล่าว จะถูกดำเนินคดีตามกฎหมาย

คำชี้แจง

แบบทดสอบนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อวัดผลสัมฤทธิ์ทางการศึกษา กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้
ภาษาอังกฤษของนักเรียนชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 6 ตามมาตรฐานการเรียนรู้และตัวชี้วัด
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. สามารถใช้พื้นที่ว่างในแบบทดสอบเป็นกระดาษทดได้
6. เมื่อสอบเสร็จ ให้วางกระดาษคำตอบไว้บนแบบทดสอบ
7. ไม่อนุญาตให้ผู้เข้าสอบออกจากห้องสอบ ก่อนหมดเวลาสอบ
8. ไม่อนุญาตให้ผู้คุมสอบเปิดอ่านข้อสอบ

Part I: Language Use (Items 1 - 35)

1. Dialog Completion (Items 1 - 10)

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

Dialog 1

Situation: At the international night party for exchange students

Kim: Hi, I'm Park Jun Hye from Korea.

Sandra: __1__ My name's Sandra Smith. I come from Australia. __2__

Kim: Well, yes. Twice. I have a cousin who lives in Brisbane. I like it a lot. __3__

Sandra: Sydney in New South Wales.

Kim: I see. You know, I plan to visit Sydney this December. __4__

Sandra: Sure. You should visit the Harbor Bridge, the Opera House, the sandy beaches, and the vineyards.

Kim: __5__

1. 1. Long time no see.
2. 2. Glad to meet you.
3. 3. Very well, thank you.
4. 4. Haven't seen you in ages.
5. 5. Nice that you are all right.



2.
 1. Do you like Australia?
 2. Will you visit Australia?
 3. Have you ever been to Australia?
 4. Do you know anyone in Brisbane?
 5. Does your cousin live in Brisbane?

3.
 1. Where is Sydney?
 2. Were you born in Sydney?
 3. Is Sydney in New South Wales?
 4. Do you know where Sydney is?
 5. Where in Australia are you from?

4.
 1. What's the weather like in Sydney?
 2. Is it difficult to travel around in Sydney?
 3. What are the tourist attractions in Sydney?
 4. Do you mind giving me your address in Sydney?
 5. Could you recommend some places for sightseeing?

5.
 1. Have you ever seen that before?
 2. Oh, that's very reasonable.
 3. Are they far from here?
 4. Thank you for the information.
 5. I'm very happy to hear from you.



Dialog 2

Situation: At a restaurant

Waiter: Good evening. __6__

Diner: Yes, a table for five under the name Jane.

Waiter: Fine. __7__ Here's your table for five in the garden.

Diner: Wow, lovely. __8__

Waiter: Our restaurant is famous for seafood. __9__

Diner: Yes, please. Two grilled lobsters and three grilled salmon steaks.

Waiter: Two grilled lobsters and three grilled salmon steaks.

__10__

Diner: Just water with ice.

6.
 1. Can you sit, please?
 2. What is your seat number?
 3. Do you have a reservation?
 4. Why don't you reserve a table?
 5. Would you please send me your order?

7.
 1. You're welcome.
 2. I will talk to the chef.
 3. You look very hungry.
 4. Come this way, please.
 5. Let me bring you the menu.

8.
 1. What is today's appetizer?
 2. Do you have a smoking area?
 3. Is there a band in the garden?
 4. What is the restaurant's specialty?
 5. Is this the most popular restaurant in town?

9.
 1. What did you order?
 2. When will you order?
 3. Do you want me to order?
 4. Are you ready to start now?
 5. Would you like to order now?

10.
 1. Do you drink water?
 2. What would you like to drink?
 3. Can you sit down and wait?
 4. Which do you prefer?
 5. Is that all you eat?



2. Situational Dialogs (Items 11 - 15)

Directions: Read each situation and choose the BEST alternative.

11. **Situation:** Kirk wants Mary to play tennis with him this evening.
He says: ____
1. Do you want to go to the gym?
 2. Why don't you go to the stadium?
 3. How about a game of tennis before dinner?
 4. You are very fond of playing sports, aren't you?
 5. Mary, are you interested in watching tennis matches?
12. **Situation:** Dorothy is at the Tourist Information Center. She wants to get directions to the train station. She says: ____
1. How can I get to the train station?
 2. Do you mind taking me to the train station?
 3. Excuse me, have you been to the train station?
 4. I'm a stranger around here. What can you do for me?
 5. Can you show me the train station, please?

13. **Situation:** Linda is answering the phone. Mr. Hughes, Marketing Director of the ABC Company, would like to talk to Mr. Jenkins, Head of the Personnel Department. She says: ____

1. Mr. Hughes? Yes, Mr. Jenkins is expecting your call.
2. Oh, hi! The meeting's just started. Don't call again.
3. I'm Linda, Mr. Jenkins' secretary. I don't know you.
4. Good afternoon, Mr. Hughes. Would you come back later?
5. Are you Mr. Hughes? I can see you in a minute in your office.

14. **Situation:** Mark has not had enough sleep. When he meets John, John notices it and says: ____

1. I can't believe it, Mark. You haven't changed at all.
2. Hi, Mark. Will you come to my birthday party next Sunday?
3. You look so tired today! Why don't you get some coffee?
4. What's up? You never answer my calls.
5. I heard that you went to Spain last year. Did you have a good time there?



15. **Situation:** Laura is unhappy with her roommate, Lucy. She says to Rose, “___”

1. Lucy's just moved in and she is very well-organized.
I must annoy her.
2. You know what? Lucy bought me a box of chocolate for my birthday.
3. Do you know Lucy? She had a fight with her ex-boyfriend.
4. I hate to say this, but I can't stand Lucy any longer.
I want to move out.
5. Everyone in this apartment knows Lucy. She has a reputation as a good negotiator.



3. Sentence Completion (Items 16 - 25)

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

16. Feeling ___ the two talkative students, Mrs. Potter stopped lecturing and looked straight at them.
1. annoying at
 2. annoyed with
 3. annoyed from
 4. annoyingly by
 5. annoyingly about
17. ___, I think that Mr. James' grading was unfair.
1. Among you and us
 2. Among we and you
 3. Between you and I
 4. Between you and me
 5. Between we and you
18. Before this course ___, Dr. Mason ___ to give us a special lecture.
1. ends / will be invited
 2. is ending / is being invited
 3. will end / is invited
 4. will end / will be invited
 5. ends / has invited



19. If Cindy gets a job as a TV announcer, she will need ____.
1. many more new dresses
 2. many new dresses more
 3. dresses many new more
 4. many dresses more new
 5. new dresses many more
20. Ever since Thai music ____ at BB restaurant, it ____ crowded every day.
1. has started to be performing / is
 2. has started performing / was
 3. has started to perform / has been
 4. started to be performed / has been
 5. started to perform / is being
21. The supervisor of the shop has warned every operator ____ the machine while it is spinning.
1. does not touch
 2. not touching
 3. not to touch
 4. is not touching
 5. must not be touching

22. Twenty-seven dollars ___ not too expensive for ___ trousers.
1. are / these pairs of
 2. is / these
 3. are / this pair of
 4. is / this
 5. are / these
23. The old gentleman is bringing up the orphan ___.
1. as if she is like his own daughter
 2. as if she was the daughter of his own
 3. as if she were his own daughter
 4. like she is his own daughter
 5. like the daughter of his own
24. At this time next Monday, Mr. Walters ___ with his wife to Brazil.
1. flies
 2. would be flying
 3. will have been flying
 4. would have flown
 5. will be flying
25. Mr. Miller and Mr. Hill, the ___, have cancelled their next classes.
1. physic teachers
 2. teachers of physic
 3. teachers' physics
 4. physics teachers
 5. physical teachers

4. Error Correction (Items 26 - 35)

Directions: In the passage below, TEN mistakes are underlined. Following the passage, you will find the correction of each underlined mistake. Choose the BEST correction.

Jack Knight was an airplane pioneer. He was one of first man who
 26

had the courage to carry mail by airplane from the end in the country to the
 27

other. It took lots of courageous in those days when airplanes had only
 28

one motor, one propeller, and no instruments to check that you were going
 29

or whether you were near a mountain you will crash into. For instance, if
 30

you are flying at night, farmers had to build bonfires on the ground to show
 31

where will you land your plane. If the bonfires were not there, you were in
 32

trouble. As though you can imagine, Jack Knight had to overcome many
 33

difficulties. He and their buddies risk their lives to make air mail possible.
 34 35

26.
 1. one of a first man
 2. one of the first men
 3. first one of the men
 4. the first man was the one
 5. the first one man

27.
 1. the one end of
 2. the end of
 3. an end in
 4. one end of
 5. one of the ends in

28.
 1. a lot of courage
 2. lots of courages
 3. many courages
 4. much of courage
 5. many of courages

29.
 1. which
 2. when
 3. where
 4. what
 5. why



30. 1. can
2. may
3. should
4. might
5. must
31. 1. have flown
2. have been flying
3. were flying
4. were flown
5. have been flown
32. 1. where your plane is landing
2. where your plane had landed
3. you where your plane landed
4. where you are landing your plane
5. you where your plane should land
33. 1. As
2. Like
3. Alike
4. Even though
5. Even if

34. 1. her

2. his

3. my

4. our

5. your

35. 1. risking

2. to risk

3. risked

4. have risked

5. have been risking



Part II: Writing Ability (Items 36 – 45)

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

Some people, especially those who are doctors, lawyers, politicians or businessmen, are usually very busy. 36 people who have a lot of free time and become bored. If you are one of these people, 37 with a hobby?

A hobby can be any common activity that gives you pleasure and a feeling of relaxation 38. It is not a task that 39 your career or in your academic study program. It is something you choose to do 40 or you may have the talent to do it. Hobbies 41 enhance your knowledge and broaden your experience and 42 benefit your career.

43 of hobbies which suit each person's character. Those people who are active and adventurous 44 activities such as mountaineering, cycling and wind-surfing, 45 less active are likely to prefer indoor activities such as coloring, collecting stamps, singing or playing a musical instrument.

36. 1. Therefore, the number is great for
 2. However, there are a great number of
 3. Yet, they are great in the number of
 4. Moreover, it is a great number for
 5. Hence, there is a great number of

37. 1. why not occupy yourself
 2. when do you not occupy
 3. why you do not occupy
 4. how not to occupy you
 5. how do you not occupy yourself



38. 1. as you will perform one
2. as having to perform one
3. when having to perform it
4. while you are performing it
5. when you have to perform them
39. 1. is assigned for you to be performed by
2. is assigning for you to perform by
3. you are assigned to perform in
4. has assigned for you to perform in
5. you have been performing as assigning by
40. 1. because you are interested in it
2. although it interests you
3. so as it is your interest
4. as if it is of your interest
5. in spite of your interest in it
41. 1. not give only you pleasure but also peace of mind
2. not give only you pleasure and peace of mind, however, it
3. do not give only you pleasure and peace of mind but as well
4. give you not pleasure and peace of mind only, but they also
5. do not only give you pleasure and peace of mind but also

42. 1. may later on
2. must later on
3. which may later
4. that must later on
5. later which they
43. 1. They are a variety
2. There are various kinds
3. These are various kinds
4. They are various kinds
5. It is the variety
44. 1. have to have engagement with outdoor
2. have to get engaged with the outdoors
3. may have an engagement for outdoors
4. have to engage them for outdoors
5. may get engaged in outdoor
45. 1. which means people are
2. so the people who are
3. while people who are
4. for the time being people are
5. at that time people who are being

Part III: Reading Ability (Items 46 – 80)**1. Vocabulary (Items 46 – 50)**

Directions: Choose the BEST alternatives to complete the passage.

“Circus clown” is a profession. The job has its 46 in the courts of the Middle Ages. There, jesters 47 the nobility with all kinds of humor. Clowns provided most of the 48 for thousands of circus-goers, and children especially would be disappointed without them. Years ago, clowns were singing and talking comedians. Now they are pantomimists. Even without 49, clowns have the power to make an audience 50 laughing.

46. 1. base
2. source
3. ground
4. cause
5. origin

47. 1. enlightened
2. exhibited
3. tricked
4. amused
5. distracted

48. 1. entertainment
2. demonstration
3. presentation
4. persuasion
5. amazement

49. 1. speech
2. action
3. imitation
4. performance
5. compliment

50. 1. bring up
2. break into
3. explode into
4. blow out
5. burst out



2. Reading Comprehension (Items 51 - 80)

Directions: Read the extracts and choose the BEST alternative to complete the statements that follow each extract.

Extract 1

How can a magazine be strong regionally if it is not strong locally?

COUNTRY	ASIA MAGAZINE*	READER'S DIGEST	TIME	NEWSWEEK	ASIAWEEK	FEER
SINGAPORE	390,000	59,316	26,777	21,226	10,407	1,605
MALAYSIA	105,600	50,343	19,724	14,249	20,097	10,790
HONG KONG	82,000	16,405	21,346	17,622	18,106	9,628
THAILAND	46,700	4,031	10,148	7,396	8,223	4,618
PHILIPPINES	15,000	90,000	25,436	27,438	24,500	6,311
TAIWAN	22,000	7,200	16,295	10,475	5,410	2,331
BRUNEI	21,060	—	620	797	529	402
INDONESIA	1,300	10,642	11,760	9,098	2,343	3,739
TOTAL	673,660	237,937	132,106	108,301	89,615	39,424

Source: BPA & ARC Audit Statements, June 1993

51. The top three magazines in Asia are ___ respectively.
1. Asia Magazine, Reader's Digest and Time
 2. Asia Magazine, Time and Newsweek
 3. Asia Magazine, Reader's Digest and Asiaweek
 4. Asia Magazine, Newsweek and Time
 5. Asia Magazine, Newsweek and Reader's Digest

52. The strongest market for Asia Magazine is ____.
1. Taiwan
 2. Malaysia
 3. Singapore
 4. Hong Kong
 5. Thailand
53. The difference between the number of copies of Newsweek and Asia Magazine sold in the Philippines is ____.
1. 1,559
 2. 3,094
 3. 7,000
 4. 12,438
 5. 19,673
54. The country where Newsweek is the most popular is ____.
1. Brunei
 2. Singapore
 3. Indonesia
 4. Thailand
 5. the Philippines

55. The magazine that people in Brunei do not read is ____.

1. Reader's Digest
2. Asia Magazine
3. Newsweek
4. Asiaweek
5. Time

Extract 2

THE BORN LOSER



56. Mrs. Thornapple is calling ACME TV Repair to ____.

1. inform them that she has got a new TV
2. tell the repair service not to come
3. say that her TV has been repaired
4. cancel her visit to the shop
5. come and check her TV

57. When Mrs. Thornapple says, "That's right.", she means ____.
1. her TV does not have a picture
 2. she really wants her TV repaired
 3. her TV actually had a blurred picture
 4. her TV does not have any problem
 5. she never had any problem seeing the TV picture
58. When Mrs. Thornapple says, "Isn't that a laugh?", she means ____.
1. she thinks her mistake is funny
 2. she wants to laugh at herself for cancelling her appointment
 3. the repairman can laugh at her for not wearing glasses
 4. her husband laughs at her for wearing his glasses to watch TV
 5. wearing her husband's glasses made her look funny
59. When Mrs. Thornapple says, "Hello?" at the end of the conversation, it means ____.
1. the telephone line is busy
 2. she has finished her conversation
 3. the person on the other end has hung up
 4. she is greeting the person on the other end
 5. the person on the other end could not hear her

60. It can be inferred that Mrs. Thornapple first called the TV repairman because ____.
1. her TV was not working
 2. she could not see the TV screen clearly
 3. she wanted to play a trick on the repairman
 4. she had an accident while turning on the TV
 5. her husband could not turn on the TV

Extract 3

The earliest known birds learned to fly by running fast and flapping their wings, not by leaping from tall trees, researchers said last week. Exactly how birds began to fly has been hotly debated by scientists since the 1800s. Most agree that birds evolved from dinosaurs, but how they took to the skies has been a mystery. Critics of the running theory argued that early birds could not have gained enough speed to build up the velocity to become airborne by flapping their wings. But paleontologists at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County used aerodynamic calculations and fossil records to show that the oldest known bird, the 150-million-year-old Archaeopteryx, was quick enough to get a running start.

“We went back and analyzed previous ideas about how Archaeopteryx could have flown,” Dr. Luis Chiappe said in a statement. “We discovered that some important aerodynamic issues had been overlooked and that when **these** were considered, Archaeopteryx could indeed run fast enough to achieve the necessary speed to take off from the ground.”



Dr. Chiappe and his colleague Dr. Phillip Burgers showed that Archaeopteryx reached its minimum flying speed by means of the thrust and residual lift produced by flapping its wings.

“We regard thrust, and not lift, as the primordial force ultimately responsible for **sustained flight**,” the researchers said in the *Nature* paper. As a flier, Archaeopteryx probably represents a late stage in the evolution of bird flight.

61. The extract is about ____.

1. a theory on how early birds were able to fly
2. a study on how birds were related to dinosaurs
3. a solution on the flying ability of the dinosaurs
4. evidence on how winged dinosaurs evaded enemies
5. the way aerodynamic calculations were applied to flying

62. It has been recently discovered that the early birds ____.

1. jumped from tall trees and flapped their wings to fly
2. flapped their wings to lift off and moved forward
3. ran fast, flapped their wings and took off
4. lifted off, pushed themselves forward and flew
5. ran faster than winged dinosaurs to get enough speed to fly

63. Critics of the running theory rejected the idea that the early birds ____.
1. could have run fast enough to lift off and fly
 2. were related to winged dinosaurs
 3. were able to flap their wings
 4. would remain in the air only with strong wings
 5. started their flight by jumping from trees and lifting off
64. The word **these** (line 14) refers to ____.
1. researchers
 2. paleontologists
 3. fossil records
 4. issues
 5. birds
65. The phrase **sustained flight** (line 20) means ____.
1. residual lift
 2. flying speed
 3. staying airborne
 4. primordial force
 5. aerodynamic calculation



66. The best title for this extract is “___”.
1. How early birds achieved lift-off
 2. Winged dinosaurs, plant-eating creatures
 3. Why only winged dinosaurs became extinct
 4. Important evidence shown by critics
 5. How dinosaurs flew before Archaeopteryx

Extract 4

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA: An office worker cleaning a refrigerator full of rotten food created a smell so **noxious** that **it** sent seven co-workers to the hospital and made many others ill. Firefighters had to evacuate the building in Central San Jose after the fumes led someone to call emergency services.

- 5 What crews found was an unplugged refrigerator crammed with moldy food. Authorities say an enterprising office worker had decided to clean it out, placing the food in a conference room while using two cleaning chemicals to scrub down the mess. The mixture of old lunches and disinfectant caused 28 people to need treatment for vomiting and nausea.

67. According to the news report, firefighters were called to ___.
1. extinguish a fire in the building
 2. clean the rotten food in an office
 3. take people in the office to hospital
 4. remove the refrigerator from the building
 5. help deal with the odor in the building



68. According to the news report, the smell was caused by the ____.

1. mess in a refrigerator
2. spoiled lunches in the conference room
3. rotten food and the cleaning chemicals
4. chemicals used in cleaning the refrigerator
5. spoiled food in an unplugged refrigerator

69. The word **noxious** (line 2) could best be replaced by ____.

1. rotten
2. messy
3. fragrant
4. harmful
5. urgent

70. The pronoun **it** (line 2) refers to the ____.

1. food
2. smell
3. hospital
4. building
5. refrigerator



71. From the news report, it can be inferred that the ____.
1. refrigerator must have been used recently
 2. firefighters took 28 people out of the building
 3. office workers cleaned the food in the conference room
 4. worker who cleaned the refrigerator was not ill
 5. refrigerator must have broken
72. The best headline for this news report is “____”.
1. Stink sends workers to hospital
 2. Leftovers in fridge causing illness
 3. Rotten food creates noxious smell
 4. Rotten food causing stink in fridge
 5. Workers cleaning fridge get ill

Extract 5

East Anglia’s water supply has the highest nitrate concentration in the country. Anglian Water, the **authority** which covers an area stretching from Essex to Lincolnshire, has 35 water sources which exceed the European Commission’s nitrate limit of 50 milligrams a liter.

- 5 In some areas, consumers, alarmed by health warnings about the effects of nitrates, regularly filter their household supplies, despite protestations from the authority that the water is perfectly safe to drink. However, routinely over the region, nitrates are in excess of safety levels. Nitrates are a bigger problem for Anglian Water than any of the other 10 water authorities.



10 It is claimed that there are three factors that have contributed to East
Anglia's unwanted nitrate problem. Firstly, a large quantity of water comes
from underground sources and the **water table is heavily loaded with**
nitrates created by years of intensive agriculture, encouraged by Common
Market farm policies. Secondly, fertilizers running off the land have added
15 to the problem, with some 50 per cent poorly applied by farmers. High
nitrate levels are also caused every winter by the natural breakdown of roots
and vegetation in the soil, but the **process** causes more problems in East
Anglia because of **the intensive use of the land**.

73. In the extract, the word **authority** (line 2) means ____.

1. power to give orders to people
2. the power to influence people
3. official permission to run a public service
4. the power or right to administer an organization
5. organization responsible for a particular public service

74. According to the European Commission, ____.

1. nitrates in water supplies must not be higher than 50 milligrams per liter
2. nitrates must be reduced in 50 water sources all over the country
3. more than 50 milligrams of nitrates in one liter of water is safe for consumption
4. consumers should filter their household supplies before drinking the water
5. despite high levels of nitrates in water supplies, the water is still safe enough for drinking



75. According to the extract, the **water table is heavily loaded with nitrates** (lines 12 – 13) means ____.
1. nitrates in underground water are heavy
 2. underground water has a lot of nitrates
 3. underground water is heavy because of nitrates
 4. heavy nitrates are loaded into underground water
 5. nitrates are removed from underground water sources
76. According to the extract, one cause of East Anglia's nitrate problem is the ____.
1. use of underground water for too many agricultural products
 2. large quantity of underground water used for agriculture
 3. incorrect use of chemical fertilizers for intensive agriculture
 4. Common Market limiting the use of fertilizers for agriculture
 5. poor quality of fertilizers used in agriculture
77. The word **process** (line 17) refers to ____.
1. regularly filtering household supplies
 2. water coming from underground sources
 3. fertilizers running off the land to water sources
 4. health warnings about the effects of nitrates
 5. natural breakdown of roots and vegetation in the soil



78. The phrase **intensive use of land** (line 18) means ____.
1. having a large farming area
 2. repeatedly using too much fertilizer
 3. planting various kinds of crops in one area
 4. using too many farming techniques
 5. growing as many crops as possible on the same land
79. It can be inferred from the extract that ____.
1. Anglian Water urgently needs to reduce nitrates to acceptable levels
 2. water sources in East Anglia are safe for household uses
 3. people in some areas are not afraid to drink water from household supplies
 4. Anglian Water is facing the biggest problem about the quality of its agricultural products
 5. over the region of East Anglia, the main problem is that there is not enough water
80. The tone of this extract is ____.
1. humorous
 2. persuasive
 3. positive
 4. critical
 5. instructive



03

คำสั่ง : ให้นักเรียนระบายรหัสชุดข้อสอบที่ปรากฏบนหน้าปกแบบทดสอบวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ ลงบนกระดาษคำตอบนี้ให้ถูกต้อง จึงจะได้คะแนน

รหัสชุดข้อสอบวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ

100

200

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

วิธีการตอบ ระบาย 1 คำตอบ ที่เป็นคำตอบที่ถูกต้องที่สุดในแต่ละข้อ

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