



ENGLISH

TESTS



for



Practice

โดย

ครูเอมอุษา ภูมิสวัสดิ์



ค.ม. จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
อ.บ. มหาวิทยาลัยศิลปากร
Diploma in applied linguistics
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เนื้อหาในหนังสือเล่มนี้เป็นลิขสิทธิ์ของผู้เขียน ห้ามมิให้ดัดแปลง คัดลอก หรือนำส่วนใดส่วนหนึ่ง หรือทั้งหมดของหนังสือเล่มนี้ไปเผยแพร่โดยไม่ได้รับอนุญาตจากผู้เขียน หากผู้ใดละเมิด จะถูกดำเนินคดีตามกฎหมาย

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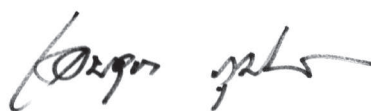
จากประสบการณ์ในการเป็นครูสอนภาษาอังกฤษ ผู้เขียนทราบว่า การสอบทำให้นักเรียนหรือแม้แต่ผู้ปกครองมีความวิตกกังวล บางคนถึงกับเครียดจนนอนไม่หลับ ผู้เขียนจึงตั้งใจที่จะลดความวิตกกังวลหรือความเครียด ด้วยการช่วยในการเตรียมตัวก่อนที่จะทำแบบทดสอบ โดยรวบรวมแบบทดสอบที่วัดความรู้ ความสามารถในการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษ ที่เรียกว่า **Proficiency Tests** มาให้นักเรียนหรือผู้สนใจในการพัฒนาทักษะในการทำข้อสอบได้ฝึกทำ รวม 20 testsๆ ละ 50 ข้อ การเรียนภาษาต้องการ **การฝึกฝน (Practice)** จึงจะเกิด **ทักษะ (skill)** และการทำแบบทดสอบภาษาอังกฤษก็เช่นกัน

อย่างไรก็ตาม ก่อนจะทำแบบทดสอบ ผู้ทำต้องรู้ว่า ลักษณะข้อสอบที่ทดสอบความรู้ความสามารถในการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษ ประกอบด้วย

1. การทดสอบด้านภาษาพูด
2. การทดสอบด้านไวยากรณ์ และโครงสร้างประโยค
3. การทดสอบด้านความเข้าใจในการอ่าน
4. การทดสอบด้านศัพท์ และสำนวน

ก่อนจะลงมือทำ Tests ในหนังสือนี้ นักเรียนต้องเตรียมตัวให้พร้อมทั้ง 4 ด้านดังกล่าว โดยอ่านจากหนังสือหรือเรียนคอร์สออนไลน์ ซึ่งผู้เขียนได้เผยแพร่มาก่อนหน้านี้แล้ว หวังว่านักเรียนและผู้สนใจจะได้รับประโยชน์ตามเจตนารมณ์ของผู้เขียน

ด้วยความปรารถนาดี



(ครูเอมอุษา ภูมิสวัสดิ์)

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English Tests for Practice



แนวข้อสอบคัดเลือกวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ

ข้อสอบที่วัดความรู้ ความสามารถในการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษ โดยทั่วไปประกอบด้วย

1. การทดสอบด้านภาษาพูด
2. การทดสอบด้านไวยากรณ์ และโครงสร้างประโยค
3. การทดสอบด้านความเข้าใจในการอ่าน
4. การทดสอบด้านคำศัพท์ และสำนวนต่างๆ

การทดสอบด้านภาษาพูด

1. สมมติสถานการณ์ แล้วให้เลือกว่าจะพูดว่าอะไร เช่น
A: My mother has just had an accident.
B:
2. ให้เลือกเติมในสถานการณ์ในชีวิตประจำวัน เช่น ที่ร้านค้า ร้านอาหาร ธนาคาร
ที่ทำการไปรษณีย์ หรือที่สถานีรถไฟ เป็นต้น
3. ให้จับคู่ประโยคคำถามกับคำตอบ
4. ให้เรียงลำดับประโยคที่พูดได้ตอบกัน

การทดสอบด้านไวยากรณ์

1. Cloze ให้เลือกคำหรือข้อความเติมในเรื่องที่เป็นบทความ
2. ให้เลือกเติมประโยคให้สมบูรณ์
3. ให้หาที่ผิด
4. ให้ตีความประโยค
5. ให้เรียงลำดับ คำ / ข้อความ เป็นประโยค หรือเรียงลำดับประโยคเป็นย่อหน้า

การทดสอบด้านการอ่าน

1. เรื่องที่ให้อ่านมาจากสิ่งที่มีในชีวิตประจำวัน เช่น โฆษณา ข่าว ป้ายประกาศ
พยากรณ์อากาศ คำทำนาย การ์ตูน เพลง เป็นต้น
2. บทความทางวิชาการ หัวข้อที่มักปรากฏในข้อสอบ ได้แก่
 - 2.1 สุขภาพและโภชนาการ
 - 2.2 สิ่งแวดล้อม
 - 2.3 วิทยาศาสตร์ / เทคโนโลยี
 - 2.4 วัฒนธรรม
 - 2.5 เรื่องที่อยู่ในความสนใจระดับโลก เช่น การเหยียดผิว
ภัยธรรมชาติ โรคระบาด ฯลฯ
3. สารคดี: ชีวิต พืช / สัตว์ ประวัติบุคคลสำคัญ หรือ
ประวัติความเป็นมาของสถานที่สำคัญ หรือที่มาของวันสำคัญ
เช่น วันวาเลนไทน์ วันขอบคุณพระเจ้า ฯลฯ



TEST 1

A) Read the dialogues and answer the questions.

Dialogue 1

Tom: What's the matter?

Sue: It's just life. It's so boring.

Tom: Oh, it's not so bad. You've got Jane.

Sue: But she's only a baby. It's all right for you.

You are about to leave and won't come home till seven.

My day is the same as every day.

Tom: My work isn't always interesting.

Sue: But you meet different people and do different things. I've to wash up, feed the baby, clean the house, bathe the baby, and take the dog for a walk.

1. What's wrong with Sue?

- 1) She becomes bored with Tom.
- 2) She is fed up with her life.
- 3) Tom's work is not as interesting as Sue's.
- 4) She used to enjoy life less than she does now.

2. What does "are about to" mean?

- 1) are going to
- 2) have to
- 3) really want to
- 4) are supposed to

3. Which is not one of Sue's jobs?

- 1) Doing chores
- 2) Feeding the dog
- 3) Taking care of the baby
- 4) Providing Jane with food

Dialogue 2

A: I'd like a large white loaf and a small brown.

B: Sliced or unsliced?

A: The large white had better be sliced.

B: That'll be 50p, please.

4. Where does this situation take place? At a

- 1) jewel's
- 2) greengrocer's
- 3) baker's
- 4) butcher's

Dialogue 3

- A: What can I do for you today?
B: Do you have any nice grapefruit?
A: ?
B: Three should do.

5. What is the question to fill in the blank?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) How much is it? | 2) How do you want? |
| 3) How many would you like? | 4) How much you want? |

6. Where does this conversation take place? At a

- | | | | |
|------------|------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1) jewel's | 2) greengrocer's | 3) baker's | 4) butcher's |
|------------|------------------|------------|--------------|

Dialogue 4

- A: Can you (7) this prescription, please?
B: Certainly. Would you like to wait?
A: (8) ?
B: It'll be ready in 20 minutes.
A: I'll come back later.
B: All right, sir.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|------------|
| 7. 1) make up | 2) make out | 3) do up | 4) do away |
| 8. 1) When do you finish | 2) How much time do you spend | | |
| 3) How long will it take | 4) Will you take a long time | | |

B) Complete the passages with the best choice for each blank.

Passage 1

It is accepted that the best way to solve a problem is to start from its causes, and for the education problem in Thailand, it is (9)

The first thing that (10) the quality of education is teacher training. (11) teachers are qualified, how can they improve their students? It is (12) essential to develop how to train teachers.

Secondly, the pedagogical approaches or teaching methods focus on memorizing (13) critical thinking. (14), instructors (15) to teach in

a way that encourages students (16) critically and be able to solve problems.

(17) significant point that seems hard to deal with is the classroom size.
(18) a teacher is, (19) for him to take good care of each student in
such a class (20) 40 to 50 students.

Lastly, the curriculum (21) compulsory and optional subjects must be
(22) line with the international standard. Moreover, the students can choose to
study what suits their capabilities.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 9. 1) not exepcted | 2) no accepted | 3) not exempt | 4) no exception |
| 10. 1) affect | 2) affects | 3) effect | 4) effective |
| 11. 1) Unless | 2) If not | 3) Providing | 4) Provided |
| 12. 1) however | 2) despite | 3) therefore | 4) though |
| 13. 1) instead of | 2) in case of | 3) in spite of | 4) in terms of |
| 14. 1) Nevertheless | 2) Although | 3) Accordingly | 4) Providing |
| 15. 1) should guide | | 2) should be guiding | |
| 3) might be guided | | 4) should be guided | |
| 16. 1) to think | 2) thinking | 3) think | 4) be thought |
| 17. 1) The other | 2) The others | 3) Another | 4) Other |
| 18. 1) As well-trained | | 2) However well-trained | |
| 3) As training well | | 4) Though train well | |
| 19. 1) it is unlikely | | 2) there is unlikely | |
| 3) there seems likeliness | | 4) it seems to like | |
| 20. 1) contained | 2) containing | 3) consisting | 4) composed |
| 21. 1) involved | 2) involving | 3) included | 4) including |
| 22. 1) on | 2) of | 3) in | 4) at |

Passage 2

Three hundred students were questioned about their use of the school library and
their views (23) the facilities provided. The report outlines the most popular facility,
(24) satisfaction with facilities, and (25) for future development.

Only 20% of the students questioned and used the facilities (26) within
the last semester. The most popular one among boys is the computer room (27)
the girls prefer sitting in the novel corner. Almost everyone (28) reading or doing
(29) in air conditioned rooms.

In my view, the school should invest more in purchasing useful and interesting books, (30) academic journals from leading international schools or colleges. The school board also (31) initiate the reading campaign (32) not only the teachers, but also the students will read more.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 23. 1) on | 2) in | 3) of | 4) with |
| 24. 1) assess | 2) assesses | 3) assessing | 4) assessment |
| 25. 1) suggest | 2) suggestion | 3) make suggestion | 4) makes suggestions |
| 26. 1) provide | 2) providing | 3) provided | 4) provision |
| 27. 1) while | 2) when | 3) by the time | 4) in case |
| 28. 1) are satisfied with | | 2) is satisfied with | |
| 3) is satisfying in | | 4) are satisfying of | |
| 29. 1) his assignment | | 2) their assignments | |
| 3) their assigned | | 4) themselves assigned | |
| 30. 1) include | 2) included | 3) including | 4) inclusion |
| 31. 1) would rather | 2) had better | 3) ought | 4) might |
| 32. 1) therefore | 2) nevertheless | 3) so that | 4) provided that |

C) Complete the passages with the best choice for each blank.

33. There are more flights to Athens from London than from BKK.

- 1) There are less flights from BKK to Athens than from London.
- 2) There are fewer flights from BKK to Athens than from London.
- 3) There are not so many flights from London to Athens as from BKK.
- 4) Athens does not have so many flights to BKK as to London.

34. Her hometown used to be the site where inhabitants grew crops well.

- 1) All inhabitants of her hometown have had good harvests.
- 2) Her hometown residents are good at cultivation.
- 3) The place, where she was born, was once fertile.
- 4) If her hometown had been abundant, inhabitants could have good harvests.

35. Tony should have been here ages ago.

- 1) Tony must have been here for a long time.
- 2) Tony had to be here but he didn't.
- 3) Tony failed to be here though he really wanted to.
- 4) Tony ought to have been here long time ago.

36. The launch of the space shuttle has been delayed due to a technical fault.
- 1) A technician's mistake has delayed the launch of the space shuttle.
 - 2) The space shuttle has been launched after a technical guilt was detected.
 - 3) A technical guilt has caused the delay of the space shuttle launch.
 - 4) A technical guilt was detected before the launch of the space shuttle.
37. Had the Minister tried to solve the education problem, the quality would have been better.
- 1) Providing that the Minister had tried to solve the education problem, the quality would have been improved.
 - 2) The Minister made effort to solve the education problem so the quality was better.
 - 3) Unless the education problem has been improved, the Minister will solve the problem.
 - 4) The quality would be higher if the Minister took the education problem into account.

D) Read the passage and choose the best answer for each question.

Passage 1 The film review

“Don’t look up!” is a satirical movie created by McKay. The leading actor is Leonardo Dicaprio, who plays a low-level astronomer from Michigan. The main actress is his student who is studying for a doctorate degree in astronomy, and is performed by Jennifer Lawrence.

She casually makes a horrific discovery: a comet is coming for the Earth in six months and fourteen days. They quickly want to let the world know, making efforts to tell lots of people, but they eventually realize that no one cares about the bad news concerning the future.

Their initial audience for the news is the President of the United States, played by Meryl Streep, who seems more concerned about her polling numbers. Then they take their message to the media, yet the platform is a morning show in which producers try to smooth their story in such an entertaining way that nobody takes it seriously. Jennifer got frustrated and shouted: “Why can’t anybody understand how disastrous it is!, and we’re all going to die!” Leonardo does the same on a “Sesame Street” – like show.

At last, people see that the comet is approaching the earth by just looking up to the sky.

38. Which is not given in the review?

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1) Plot | 2) Characters |
| 3) Setting | 4) Producer |

39. What is the tone of the film?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1) documentary | 2) glooming |
| 3) argumentative | 4) sarcastic |

40. What does the leading actress discover?

- 1) The earth is going to be struck by a comet.
- 2) An astronomer found a comet.
- 3) The US president ignored the approaching comet.
- 4) The media made people aware of the approaching comet.

41. Why is the discovery horrific?

- 1) People are all concerned about the comet.
- 2) The earth will be ruined by the comet.
- 3) The President warned people about the hazard.
- 4) The media convinced people of the hazard.

42. Which word can replace “concerned”?

- 1) about
- 2) anxious
- 3) astonished
- 4) aware

43. What is the synonym for “disastrous”?

- 1) harmless
- 2) scared
- 3) thrilling
- 4) destructive

Passage 2

Healthy eating – Learn to eat for a healthy life.

‘Healthy eating’ essentially involves following a balanced diet which includes all the different food groups in appropriate proportions. Although healthy eating is important for everyone, it is of particular significance for young people. In the early years of life people’s bones and muscles grow rapidly, and a good diet is necessary during this period in order to avoid illness.

Deficiencies in important minerals can result in health problems, either immediately or in later life. Iron deficiency is common in young people, caused by rapid growth and a fast pace of life, and this can result in anaemia. Consequently, you should eat a diet rich in iron, including red meat and fresh vegetables such as broccoli. Calcium deficiency can lead to osteoporosis in old age, which causes bones to become very brittle and break easily. Therefore, a diet should be rich in calcium, from foods such as yoghurt, cheese and milk.

As well as preventing illness, there are other advantages of healthy eating. Healthy eating provides us with the energy needed for sport or simply going out with friends. In addition, it keeps your mind sharp and allows you to concentrate better on work. By eating well you can keep your skin, hair and nails looking good, too.

There are so many benefits of healthy eating and it doesn't have to be a chore. Eating well can be something enjoyable. Remember: invest in a balanced diet now and you will be rewarded with the health benefits throughout your life!

44. Why is healthy eating particularly important to the youngsters?

- 1) They need appropriate proportions of food.
- 2) They can avoid illness more easily.
- 3) Following a balanced diet is necessary to them.
- 4) Their bones and muscles grow quickly.

45. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?

- 1) Health problems lead to deficiencies in minerals.
- 2) We should eat only the food that strengthens our bones.
- 3) Insufficient minerals can cause illness.
- 4) Three diseases are brought up in this paragraph.

46. Which word means differently from the others?

- 1) Therefore
- 2) Consequently
- 3) In addition
- 4) As a result

47. According to paragraph 3, what is the benefit of healthy eating?

- 1) Providing energy
- 2) Preventing illness
- 3) Improving concentration
- 4) All of these

48. What does "a chore" mean?

- 1) housework
- 2) homework
- 3) assignment
- 4) duty

49. What is the advice given in the last paragraph?

- 1) Do a chore, then you will be healthy.
- 2) Enjoy eating and getting benefits.
- 3) Healthy eating will provide you with benefits.
- 4) Invest in good food business and you will gain profit.

50. What does "a balanced diet" mean?

- 1) Eating well can be enjoyable.
- 2) Good food is considered a reward.
- 3) A diet of particular significance.
- 4) All different food groups in appropriate proportions.

TEST 2

A)

Janice: Yes, that's a good idea (6)

1. 1) How's it going? 2) How nice to see you again
3) Still – alive 4) Have you been ill?
2. 1) I hope so 2) I'm afraid 3) I'm sure 4) I guess so
3. 1) That's all 2) That's very likely 3) That's it 4) That's better
4. 1) Have you gone to see the doctor?
2) I sympathize you very much. Do you need to rest?
3) I'm sorry to hear that. I think you're absent today
4) Why don't you take a break for a while?
5. 1) had better take some medicine again 2) tell the boss
3) should just pack up 4) are in a hurry
6. 1) So do I 2) I think I will 3) Perhaps so 4) I understand you

7. Som:

4) Would it be possible for you to attend the board meeting tomorrow?

A: The traffic is getting much worse now.

B: Yes, (8) easy to park in the city centre.

A: That's right, (9) It's got to be more and more difficult in the past few years.

B: I remember (10) outside any shop you were going to.

A: Yes, you could park anywhere at all at one time, (11)

B: And they (12) many of the roads into one way streets now.

A: I know. There have been one or two nasty accidents. People aren't used to the new system yet.

- ## PART II: GRAMMAR

A: Have you heard of the news about the illegal logging at Mae-on?

B: Yes, it (13) on the front page of almost every newspaper for a week. I think it's a critical problem (14) the government is facing.

A: I don't think it's simple enough to solve, (15) ?

B: I don't think so, (16) It's said that a number of government officials (17) to do against the law. I can't imagine why.

A: Perhaps money is (18) important that it makes them blind to such a bad thing. I really wish they (19) got rid of.

B: (20) Anyway, the deforestation is not only caused by well-educated officials but also by the uneducated farmers or villagers (21) in the rural areas.

A: But the former is more serious than (22), I'm afraid.

B: Can you tell me the reason (23) ?

A: The villagers mostly live and work close to the nature, so it's easier to make them (24) how important it is to prevent the deforestation and to preserve their environment.

B: Besides the "Green Spirit Campaign" (25) to persuade people to love trees, (26) more strict preventive measures together with more severe punishment, I hope.

A: Let's not be pessimistic, (27) ?

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| 13. 1) is | 2) has been | 3) has had | 4) had had |
| 14. 1) that | 2) in that | 3) at which | 4) where |
| 15. 1) is it | 2) isn't it | 3) do I | 4) don't I |
| 16. 1) either | 2) neither | 3) nor | 4) too |
| 17. 1) paid | 2) are paid | 3) have paid | 4) had paid |
| 18. 1) too | 2) enough | 3) so | 4) such |
| 19. 1) will be | 2) are | 3) were | 4) had |
| 20. 1) I wish too | 2) I also wish | 3) So I do | 4) So do I / I do too |
| 21. 1) live | 2) to live | 3) having lived | 4) living |
| 22. 1) the latter | 2) the later | 3) latest | 4) lately |
| 23. 1) why do you think so | 2) which do you think | | |
| 3) why you think so | 4) that you think so | | |
| 24. 1) realize | 2) to realize | 3) realizing | 4) to be realized |
| 25. 1) plan | 2) to plan | 3) being planned | 4) planned |
| 26. 1) there should have | 2) there should be | | |
| 3) it ought be | 4) it must be | | |
| 27. 1) will you | 2) won't you | 3) shall we | 4) shan't we |

PART III: VOCAB AND EXPRESSIONS

28. For many years people doubted the of this animal, but then one was discovered in the jungle.

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|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1) insistence | 2) resistance | 3) existence | 4) persistence |
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29. Due to the economic recession, the government had to a loan.

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| 1) make | 2) obtain | 3) receive | 4) perceive |
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30. The council has received a for a new office to be built on the site.

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| 1) proposal | 2) removal | 3) construction | 4) restoration |
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31. I wonder how the police could such a large number of people surrounding the super star.
- 1) prevent from 2) cope with 3) put up 4) set off
32. It's one group of digestive enzymes which starchy foods into sugars such as glucose.
- 1) breaks out 2) breaks down 3) breaks up 4) breaks in
33. The boy really takes after his mother. The underlined part means
- 1) looks after 2) resembles 3) assembles 4) takes care of

PART IV: READING COMPREHENSION

A) Directions: Read the passage below, then answer the questions.

Drug trafficking in Asia has put many on death now, as countries adopt capital punishment to deter drug smugglers regardless of their nationality. Singapore has hanged 44 foreigners so far. Since 1991, Malaysia has executed 100 people for drug offences. In the first half of 1994 alone, China put to death 1,400 people accused of drug-related crimes.

A Hong Kong national awaits execution in Vietnam for drug trafficking. Although Thailand also punishes the transport of illegal substances with death, sentences for foreign drug traffickers are often commuted to life imprisonment. The Philippines, although it reinstated the death penalty for heinous crimes has yet to execute anyone caught smuggling drugs. Indonesia has a similar law on its books. Five locals, three Thais, a Malaysian and an Indian convicted of drug trafficking await their fate.

34. According to this text, how many countries in Asia have a death penalty for drug trafficking?
- 1) seven 2) eight
3) nine 4) ten
35. According to the passage, we can infer that
- 1) Asian countries always use the death penalty to stop all kinds of crimes.
2) all Asian countries except Thailand always adopt the death penalty to stop crime.
3) Asian countries consider drug trafficking as a very bad kind of crime, so they have a death penalty.
4) Asian countries have problems caused by drug dealers but they want to use capital punishment with foreigners only.