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แนวข้อสอบ ภาษาอังกฤษ O-NET ม.6



ฝึกทำจนครบ รับรองทำคะแนนสูง Sure!

ตรงตามรูปแบบและลักษณะข้อสอบภาษาอังกฤษ
ของสถาบันทดสอบทางการศึกษาแห่งชาติ (สทศ.) 100%
จำนวน 7 ชุด ชุดละ 70 ข้อ
พร้อมเฉลยละเอียดทุกข้อ

โดย

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ติวเข้ม

แนวข้อสอบภาษาอังกฤษ

O-NET ชั้น ม. 6

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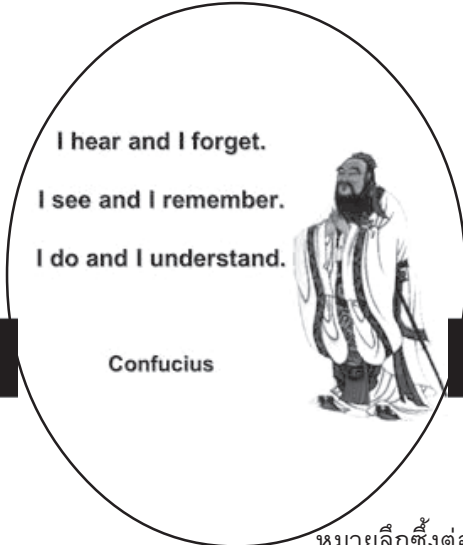


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คำนำ

คำกล่าวของขงจื้อ ข้างต้นนี้กินใจ เป็นจริง และมีความหมายลึกซึ้งต่อความสำเร็จในการกระทำสิ่งต่างๆ มากมาย ในมุมมองของนักศึกษาระดับโลกอย่าง John Dewey เจ้าของทฤษฎีการเรียนรู้การสอนแบบ Learning by doing (เรียนรู้โดยลงมือกระทำ) ก็สอดคล้องต้องกัน โดยท่านได้ให้แนวคิดไว้ว่า “คนเราต้องเผชิญกับปัญหา จึงต้องฝึกให้รู้จักคิดแก้ปัญหา เพื่อให้เกิดการเรียนรู้จากการกระทำ” เพราะเมื่อใดที่ได้ลงมือกระทำ (Do) จะเกิดมีการประเมิน (Evaluate) แล้วจึงปรับปรุง (Improve) จนในท้ายที่สุดก็เกิดเรียนรู้ (Learn) ดังแสดงในไดอะแกรม



หนังสือ “ติวเข้ม แนวข้อสอบภาษาอังกฤษ O-NET ชั้น ม.6” เล่มนี้ มุ่งเน้นให้นักเรียนระดับชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย (ม. 4-5-6) โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งนักเรียนชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 6 ได้ลงมือทำแบบทดสอบประเมินผลความรู้ของตนเอง ปรับปรุงแนวคิดจนเกิดการเรียนรู้ โดยเชื่อว่าเมื่อนักเรียนได้ทำแบบทดสอบครบทั้ง 7 ชุด ชุดละ 70 ข้ออย่างจริงจัง ย่อมก่อให้เกิดการเรียนรู้ และเห็นกระบวนการคัดเลือกคำตอบด้วยเหตุผลประกอบชัดเจนสัมฤทธิ์ผลที่ได้แน่นอนคือทำข้อสอบภาษาอังกฤษ O-NET ชั้น ม.6 ได้คะแนนสูงแน่นอน Sure!

ขอให้นักเรียนทุกคนประสบความสำเร็จ มีสัมฤทธิ์ผลในการสอบ O-NET วิชาภาษาอังกฤษ ได้คะแนนสูงจากการทำแบบทดสอบตามแนวข้อสอบของสำนักทดสอบทางการศึกษาแห่งชาติ (สทศ.)

Remember! The best way of learning about anything is by doing.



(รองศาสตราจารย์ทศุ เตียวรัตนกุล)



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แนวข้อสอบ ภาษาอังกฤษ O-NET ม. 6

แนวข้อสอบภาษาอังกฤษ O-NET ม. 6



ชุดที่ 1

SECTION 1 : Speaking and Writing Ability (Nos. 1 - 30)

Directions : In this part of the test, you will have to answer TWO questions to gain ONE mark. There are two parts in this section. Read the directions for each part carefully and study the example before working on the questions.

Part 1 : Speaking Ability (Nos. 1 - 10)

Directions : Read each situation and the dialogue carefully. Choose

1. the appropriate expression for the first missing part (Item A) and
2. the response/reaction to the expression for the second missing part (Item B).

Both answers (Items A and B) must be correct and make sense in order to gain ONE mark.

Example :

No.o. Situation : Mr. Carson is talking to a new colleague, Wichit.

Mr. Carson : ___ A ___

Wichit : ___ B ___. I grew up there.

- | | | | | |
|----|----|----------------------------|----|--------------------------------|
| A. | 1. | Why were you at school? | 2. | How were you at school? |
| | 3. | What did you do at school? | 4. | Where did you go to school? |
| B. | 1. | Often by bus. | 2. | I enjoyed watching TV at home. |
| | 3. | In New York. | 4. | I stayed with my friend. |

The correct answers are A4 and B3. Therefore, you must darken the circle under number 4 for Item A and darken the circle under number 3 for Item B as follows:

Choice		1	2	3	4
Item No.					
0.	A.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	B.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
1.	A.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	B.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.	A.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	B.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Now start to work on the following questions.

1. **Situation: The man is giving a suggestion to a woman.**

Man: ___A___ at the Student Center on Friday.

Woman: ___B___ Thanks for asking me though.

- A. 1. We can enjoy a dance 2. Let's go to the dance
3. We shall have a dance 4. Why not have a dance
- B. 1. It seems good, but I'm not available.
2. Oh, that's nice. Shall we go now?
3. Sounds great, but I'm going to a lecture.
4. I'm fond of it, but it's not my dream job.

2. **Situation: A woman is offering a drink to a man.**

Woman: ___A___

Man: ___B___, but I'd rather have something cold.

- A. 1. Do you want any coffee or tea?
2. Would you like some coffee or tea?
3. Do you need some coffee or tea?
4. Would you care for some coffee or tea?
- B. 1. Both are needed 2. I want them both
3. I like them both 4. I care both

3. **Situation: A man and a woman are talking about a bicycle.**

Man: ___A___

Woman: I got it almost five years ago.

Man: ___B___

Woman: Yes, it's still in really good shape.

- A. 1. That's a nice bike.
2. Is that your bike over there?
3. How long was this bike with you?
4. How nice is your bike?

- B.
1. Is it true? I thought it wasn't old.
 2. You did? It looks new.
 3. I think you like it though.
 4. Its shape is indeed perfect.

4. **Situation: Barbara asks Gerry before she is going to Italy.**

Barbara: Gerry, I'm going to leave for the airport in half an hour. A

Gerry: Sure. How long are you going to spend in Italy, B ?

- A.
1. May I say a word with you?
 2. Can I have a word with you?
 3. Could I say the word with you?
 4. Shall I have the word with you?
- B.
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. right now | 2. more or less |
| 3. by the way | 4. by and large |

5. **Situation: Ben and Bob are debating what they should eat.**

Bob: We just had pizza yesterday. We can't eat it A .

Ben: We don't eat it all the time. We've only had two so far this week.

Bob: Look, eating a pizza B , maybe once a month or two, is okay.

- A.
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. day in and out | 2. day out and in |
| 3. day out and day in | 4. day in and day out |
- B.
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. every now and then | 2. every then and now |
| 3. every from now then | 4. every then from now |

6. **Situation: Mary bids Kylie goodnight after a pleasant visit.**

Mary: Well, here are your coats.

Kylie: Thanks. It's been a terrific evening. A

Mary: B It was good to see you again.

- A. 1. It is nice of you to invite us.
 2. I'm pleased by your inviting me.
 3. It was nice of you to invite us.
 4. I was pleased by your inviting me.
- B. 1. It is our welcome. 2. It was our hospitality.
 3. It is our delight. 4. It was our pleasure.

7. **Situation: Boon goes to the bank.**

Anne: Next! Good morning.

Boon: Good morning. ___A___.

Anne: ___B___

Boon: Four twenties and two tens for one hundred dollars, please.

- A. 1. I want to change cash from this check.
 2. I need this check cashed, please.
 3. I'd like to have cash from this check.
 4. I'd like to cash this check, please.
- B. 1. How would you like me to pay?
 2. How would you like the money?
 3. What sort of money do you want?
 4. Which type of money do you want?

8. **Situation: Martha pulls up at a gas station.**

Attendant: Yes, ma'am. ___A___

Martha: Hi! ___B___

Attendant: Regular or unleaded?

Martha: Unleaded, please.

- A. 1. What do you want? 2. What would you like me to do?
 3. What can I do for you? 4. What do you like today?
- B. 1. Fill the car, please. 2. Fill it to the brim, please.
 3. Fill it up, please. 4. Fill it full, please.

9. **Situation: Natalie boards a bus to her home.**

Natalie: Does this bus go to Fifth Avenue?

Bus driver: Yes, it does. ___A___

Natalie: ___B___

Bus driver: Eighty cents.

- | | | | | |
|----|----|------------------|----|-------------------------|
| A. | 1. | Come on in. | 2. | Step in. |
| | 3. | Come up. | 4. | Hurry up. |
| B. | 1. | What's the fare? | 2. | What's the price? |
| | 3. | How much is it? | 4. | How much do you charge? |

10. **Situation: Cathy goes shopping at the record store.**

Cathy: Do you have Disco King?

Salesclerk: ___A___

Cathy: Soul Sensation. It's their latest single. ___B___

Salesclerk: Just a minute, please. Oh, here you are.

- | | | | | |
|----|----|------------------------------|----|------------------------------|
| A. | 1. | Who made it? | 2. | Who produced it? |
| | 3. | Who is it by? | 4. | By whom is it? |
| B. | 1. | It just went up the charts. | 2. | It just made the charts. |
| | 3. | It just got onto the charts. | 4. | It just launched the charts. |

Part 2 : Writing Ability (Nos. 11 - 30)

A. Writing (Nos. 11 - 20)

Directions : Choose

- the appropriate choice for the first missing part (Item A) and
- the choice for the second missing part (Item B).

Both answers (Items A and B) must be correct and make sense in order to gain ONE mark.

13. **The customer complained that the lamps ___A___ yet, and ___B___.**
- A. 1. have not delivered 2. have not been delivered
 3. had not delivered 4. had not been delivered
- B. 1. neither the chairs had 2. the chairs weren't
 3. neither had the chairs 4. the chairs had neither
14. **That plant ___A___ it ___B___ in a long time.**
- A. 1. looks like 2. looked as if
 3. looks like that 4. looked as
- B. 1. wasn't watering 2. wasn't watered
 3. hadn't watered 4. hadn't been watered
15. **___A___, the investigator hesitated to report ___B___.**
- A. 1. Thoroughly confused 2. Thoroughly confusing
 3. Confused thoroughly 4. Confusing thoroughly
- B. 1. what did he see 2. what had he seen
 3. what he had seen 4. what he was seen
16. **After the fire ___A___, the firefighters recommended ___B___ an alarm device.**
- A. 1. was put off 2. had been put off
 3. was put out 4. had been put out
- B. 1. the occupants to get 2. the occupants getting
 3. the occupants' get 4. the occupants' getting
17. **Whenever the child's mother was ___A___, the child ___B___.**
- A. 1. off sight 2. sightless
 3. out of sight 4. not of sight
- B. 1. would cry 2. was crying
 3. had cried 4. has cried

25. It's quite apparent that the judges do not consider you're to be the best answer.

- | A | B | C | D |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| A. 1. Its | | 2. It was | |
| | 3. It has been | 4. It'd be | |
| B. 1. quite apparently | | 2. apparently quite | |
| | 3. apparent quite | 4. quite and apparent | |
| C. 1. your | | 2. yours | |
| | 3. you | 4. yourself | |
| D. 1. best | | 2. better | |
| | 3. a better | 4. the better | |

26. The magician performed his tricks so skillful that the audience was pleased.

- | A | B | C | D |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| A. 1. had performed | | 2. was performed | |
| | 3. was performing | 4. had been performing | |
| B. 1. so skill that | | 2. such skillful that | |
| | 3. so skillfully that | 4. such skillfully that | |
| C. 1. the audience's | | 2. the audiences | |
| | 3. an audience | 4. an audience's | |
| D. 1. was pleasing | | 2. were pleasing | |
| | 3. pleased | 4. pleases | |

27. I cannot tell who painted that picture since I am not very familiar of modern art.

- | A | B | C | D |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|---|
| A. 1. paints | | 2. is painting | |
| | 3. was painting | 4. has painted | |
| B. 1. though | | 2. which | |
| | 3. when | 4. being that | |

30. **Riding across the rutted meadow, the sky was a deep, dark purple.**

- | A | B | C | D |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| A. 1. Ride | | 2. To ride | |
| 3. Rode | | 4. Ridden | |
| B. 1. rutting meadow | | 2. rut meadow | |
| 3. meadow rutting | | 4. meadow rut | |
| C. 1. seeing that the sky | | 2. seen that the sky | |
| 3. they saw that the sky | | 4. they sky seen | |
| D. 1. dark, purple deep | | 2. deep, purple dark | |
| 3. dark purple deep | | 4. deep purple dark | |

SECTION 2 : Reading Ability (Nos. 31 - 70)

Directions : In this section you will gain ONE mark for ONE correct answer. There are two parts in this section.

Part 1 : Vocabulary (Nos. 31 - 40)

Directions : Choose the word that best completes each blank in the passage.

The food we eat seems to have profound ____31____ on our health. Although science has made enormous ____32____ in making food more fit to eat, it has made many food unfit to eat at the same time. Some research has shown that perhaps 80% of all human illnesses are related to diet and 40% of cancer is related to the diet as ____33____, especially cancer of the colon. Different cultures are more prone to ____34____ certain illnesses because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures. That food related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates, commonly used to preserve color in meats and other food additives cause cancer. ____35____, these carcinogenic additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful. The additives, which we eat, are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to beef or

poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows. Sometimes similar drugs are ____36____ to animals not for medicinal ____37____ but for financial ____38____. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to ____39____ a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the ____40____ continue.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 31. (1) effects | (2) importance |
| (3) motion | (4) expenses |
| 32. (1) jumps | (2) lapses |
| (3) steps | (4) stances |
| 33. (1) such | (2) usual |
| (3) it is | (4) well |
| 34. (1) set | (2) contract |
| (3) attract | (4) retract |
| 35. (1) And | (2) So |
| (3) Yet | (4) Thus |
| 36. (1) doled out | (2) administered |
| (3) extended | (4) crossed out |
| 37. (1) objects | (2) points |
| (3) incentives | (4) purposes |
| 38. (1) reasons | (2) clues |
| (3) tenets | (4) prompts |
| 39. (1) seize | (2) conquer |
| (3) permit | (4) obtain |
| 40. (1) operations | (2) practices |
| (3) issues | (4) questions |

Part 2 : Reading Comprehension (Nos. 41 – 70)

Directions : Read the passages and choose the best answer to each question that follows.

Passage 1**Winter Driving**

Winter is dangerous because it's so difficult to know what is going to happen and accidents take place so easily. Fog can be waiting to meet you over the top of a hill. Ice might be hiding beneath the melting snow, waiting to send you off the road. The car coming towards you may suddenly slide across the road.

Rule Number One for driving on icy roads is to drive smoothly. Uneven movements can make a car suddenly very difficult to control. So every time you either turn the wheel, touch the brakes or increase your speed, you must be as gentle and slow as possible. Imagine you are driving with a full cup of hot coffee on the seat next to you. Drive so that you wouldn't spill it.

Rule Number Two is to pay attention to what might happen. The more ice there is, the further down the road you have to look. Test how long it takes to stop by gently braking. Remember that you may be driving more quickly than you think. In general, allow double your normal stopping distance when the road is wet, three times this distance on snow, and even more on ice. Try to stay in control of your car at all times and you will avoid trouble.

41. What is the writer trying to do in this passage?

- (1) To complain about bad winter driving.
- (2) To give information about winter driving.
- (3) To warn people against driving in winter.
- (4) To advise people about safe driving in winter.

42. Why would someone read this passage?

- (1) To find out about the weather.
- (2) For information on driving lessons.
- (3) To learn about better driving.
- (4) To decide when to travel.


43. What does the writer think?

- (1) People should avoid driving in the snow.
- (2) Drivers should expect problems in winter.
- (3) People drive too fast in winter.
- (4) Winter drivers should use their brakes less.

44. Why does the writer talk about a cup of coffee?

- (1) To explain the importance of smooth movements.
- (2) Because she thinks refreshments are important for drivers.
- (3) Because she wants drivers to be more relaxed.
- (4) To show how it can be spilled.

45. Which traffic sign shows the main idea of the passage?

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|--|
| (1) |  | (2) |  |
| (3) |  | (4) |  |

Passage 2

In 1892, the Sierra Club was formed. In 1908, an area of coastal redwood trees north of San Francisco was established as Muir Woods National Monument. In the Sierra Nevada Mountains, a walking trail from Yosemite Valley to Mount Whitney was dedicated in 1938. It is called the John Muir Trail.

John Muir was born in 1838 in Scotland. His family name means “moor,” which is a meadow full of flowers and animals. John loved nature from the time he was small. He also liked to climb rocky cliffs and walls.

John’s family moved to the United States and settled in Wisconsin when he was 11 years old. John was good with tools and soon became an inventor. He first invented a model of sawmill. Later, he invented an alarm clock that would cause the sleeping person to be tipped out of bed when the timer sounded.

Muir left home at an early age. He took a 1,000-mile walk south to the Gulf of Mexico in 1867 and 1868. Then he sailed for San Francisco. The city was too noisy and crowded for Muir, so he headed inland for the Sierra Nevadas.

When Muir discovered the Yosemite Valley in the Sierra Nevadas, it was as if he had come home. He loved the mountains, the wildlife, and the trees. He climbed the mountains and even climbed trees during thunderstorms in order to get closer to the wind. He put forth the theory in the late 1860s that the Yosemite Valley had been formed through the action of glaciers. People ridiculed him. Not until 1930 was Muir’s theory proven correct.

Muir began to write articles about the Yosemite Valley to tell readers about its beauty. His writing also warned people that Yosemite was in danger from timber mining and sheep ranching interests. In 1901, Theodore Roosevelt became president of the United States. He was interested in conservation. Muir took the president through Yosemite, and Roosevelt helped get legislation passed to create Yosemite National Park in 1906.

Although Muir won many conservation battles, he lost a major one. He fought to save the Hetch Hetchy Valley, which people wanted to dam in order to provide water for San Francisco. In late 1913, a bill was signed to dam the valley. Muir died in 1914. Some people say losing the fight to protect the valley killed Muir.

46. What happened first?

- (1) The Muir family moved to the United States.
- (2) John Muir visited along the east coast.
- (3) Muir Woods was created.
- (4) John Muir learned to climb rocky cliffs.

47. When did Muir invent a unique form of alarm clock?

- (1) While the family still lived in Scotland.
- (2) While the Muir family lived in Wisconsin.
- (3) After he sailed to San Francisco.
- (4) After he took the long walk.

48. What did John Muir do soon after he arrived in San Francisco?

- (1) He ran outside during an earthquake.
- (2) He put forth a theory about how Yosemite was formed.
- (3) He headed inland for the Sierra Nevadas.
- (4) He began to write articles about the Sierra Navadas.

49. When did John Muir meet Theodore Roosevelt?

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Between 1901 and 1906 | (2) Between 1838 and 1868 |
| (3) Between 1906 and 1914 | (4) Between 1868 and 1901 |

50. What happened last?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) John Muir died. | (2) The Sierra Club was formed. |
| (3) Muir's glacial theory was proven. | (4) John Muir Trail was dedicated. |

Passage 3

When another old cave is discovered in the south of France, it is not usually news. Rather, it is an ordinary event. Such discoveries are so frequent these days that hardly anybody pays heed to them. However, when the Lascaux cave complex was discovered in 1940, the world was amazed. Painted directly on its walls were hundreds of scenes showing how people lived thousands of years ago. The scenes show people hunting animals such as bison or wild cats. Other images depict birds and, most noticeably, horses, which appear in more than 300 wall images, by far outnumbering all other animals.

Early artists drawing these animals accomplished a monumental and difficult task. They did not limit themselves to the easily accessible walls but carried their painting materials to spaces that required climbing steep walls or crawling into narrow passages in the Lascaux complex.

Unfortunately, the paintings have been exposed to the destructive action of water and temperature changes, which easily wear the images away. Because the Lascaux caves have many entrances, air movement has also damaged the images inside. Although they are not out in the open air, where natural light would have destroyed them long ago, many of the images have deteriorated and are barely recognizable. To prevent further damage, the site was closed to tourists in 1963, 23 years after it was discovered.

51. Which title best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

1. Wild Animals in Art
2. Hidden Prehistoric Paintings
3. Determining the Age of French Caves
4. Exploring Caves Respectfully

52. Which word is closest in meaning to the phrase “pays heed to” in line 3?

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. purchases | 2. watches |
| 3. discovers | 4. notices |

53. Based on the passage, what is probably true about the south of France?

1. It has a large number of caves.
2. It is home to rare animals.
3. It has attracted many famous artists.
4. It is known for painting events.

54. According to the passage, which animals appear most often on the cave walls?

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. birds | 2. bison |
| 3. horses | 4. wild cats |

55. Which word is closest in meaning to the word “depict” in line 6?

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. show | 2. hunt |
| 3. draw | 4. count |

56. Why was painting inside the Lascaux complex a difficult task?

1. It was completely dark inside.
2. The caves were full of wild animals.
3. Painting materials were hard to find.
4. Many painting spaces were hard to reach.

57. What does the word “They” in line 9 refer to?

1. walls
2. artists
3. animals
4. materials

58. According to the passage, all of the following have caused damage to the paintings except ____.

1. light
2. water
3. air movement
4. temperature changes

59. What does the passage say happened at the Lascaux caves in 1963?

1. A new entrance was created.
2. Another part was discovered.
3. Visitors were prohibited from entering.
4. A new lighting system was installed.

60. Which group of words has a similar meaning?

1. images, scenes, events
2. wear away, damage, destroy
3. ordinary, usually, noticeably
4. monumental, accessible, recognizable

Passage 4

Most people know that an avalanche is a large mass of snow that detaches from a mountainside and rushes down the slope, often at a very high speed. However, not everyone realizes that there are many different kinds of avalanches, with various causes and effects. Avalanches are categorized based on whether the snow is wet or dry, and whether or not it is compacted. The four most common types are: dry snow, wet snow, wet slab, and dry slab.

The least dangerous type is a dry snow avalanche, which is made up of powdery snow. A dry snow avalanche most often occurs on steeper slopes during a snowstorm when the temperatures are below freezing. Despite the fact that they can reach speeds of up to 225 miles per hour, these avalanches tend to be small, and their snow is loose, not compacted, so they are less dangerous. Yet even a dry snow avalanche can cause harm under the right conditions.

A wet snow avalanche differs from a dry snow avalanche in that it consists of loose, partially melted snow and water. Wet snow avalanches generally occur during the springtime when temperatures are consistently above freezing and there is an abundance of both sunshine and rainfall. The warmer temperatures and the sun melt the outer layers of snow. The increased springtime rainfall saturates the snow with water, weakening the cohesive layers beneath the surface. The combination of these factors results in unstable conditions. Wet snow avalanches are the least common type of avalanche, and they are much slower than dry snow avalanches, typically traveling at speeds of only 10–20 miles per hour.

Like a wet snow avalanche, a wet slab avalanche most often occurs during the spring, due to melting snow and increased rainfall. The additional moisture weakens the bonds between the water molecules of the snow. Daytime melting and nighttime refreezing of the ice and snow create ideal conditions for a wet slab avalanche. This type of avalanche is the slowest, generally traveling at a speed of no more than 10 miles per hour. But because the snow is compacted, not loose, a wet slab avalanche is still quite dangerous even at this slow speed.

The last type, a dry slab avalanche, is the most dangerous of all. It occurs when substantial snowfall accumulates over a layer of existing snow in a very short period of time. The stress caused by the weight of the newly fallen snow can make the compacted layer underneath break away. This creates a dry slab avalanche, which travels at speeds of 60–80 miles per hour. Dry slab avalanches account for roughly 90% of all avalanche-related casualties annually.

Millions of avalanches happen around the world each year, the vast majority of which occur naturally. However, nearly all of the avalanches that result in fatalities are triggered by either the victim or someone in the victim's party. Each year, approximately 150 people become casualties of an avalanche. Sadly, most of these avalanche accidents are preventable. The first step in preventing avalanche related fatalities is to be better informed about the various types of avalanches and the conditions under which they occur.

- 61. The main purpose of this passage is to _____.**
- (1) communicate the dangers of avalanches
 - (2) show how preventable an avalanche can be
 - (3) describe the four basic types of avalanches
 - (4) define what an avalanche is
- 62. In paragraph 2 the author writes, "Yet even a dry snow avalanche can cause harm under the right conditions." The purpose of this statement is to _____.**
- (1) contradict a previous idea
 - (2) support a later point
 - (3) qualify an earlier statement
 - (4) introduce a larger idea
- 63. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for 'saturates'?**
- (1) soaks
 - (2) damages
 - (3) covers
 - (4) dehydrates
- 64. According to the passage, the main causes of wet snow and wet slab avalanches are _____.**
- (1) melting snow and increased rainfall
 - (2) decreased rainfall and warmer temperatures
 - (3) warmer temperatures and longer days
 - (4) shorter nights and melting snow
- 65. As used in paragraph 4, which is the best antonym for 'ideal'?**
- (1) predictable
 - (2) flawed
 - (3) unstable
 - (4) suitable

- 66. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that which of the following statements is true?**
- (1) Because it can travel at very high speeds, the dry snow avalanche is the most dangerous type.
 - (2) All avalanches, whether they are traveling at 10 miles per hour or 225 miles per hour, can be very dangerous.
 - (3) The speed at which an avalanche travels shares a direct correlation with the degree of danger it poses.
 - (4) Most casualties occur from wet slab avalanches.
- 67. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that wet slab avalanches and dry slab avalanches are the only two types that _____.**
- (1) consist of compacted snow
 - (2) travel at higher speeds
 - (3) occur at unexpected times of the year
 - (4) result from below freezing temperatures
- 68. According to the passage, the avalanche capable of reaching the highest speed is the _____.**
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) dry snow avalanche | (2) wet snow avalanche |
| (3) wet slab avalanche | (4) dry slab avalanche |
- 69. The main purpose of the final paragraph is to _____.**
- (1) state the precise number of avalanche-related casualties that happen each year
 - (2) describe how avalanches typically are triggered
 - (3) illustrate how tragic it can be to lose a friend in an avalanche-related incident
 - (4) suggest a way in which readers can help prevent avalanche-related accidents
- 70. As used in the final paragraph, which word means differently?**
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) casualties | (2) fatalities |
| (3) victims | (4) conditions |

4. สถานการณ์ : บาร์บาราถามเจอรี่ก่อนที่เธอจะเดินทางไปที่อิตาลี

บาร์บารา : เจอรี่ ดิฉันจะต้องออกเดินทางไปสนามบินในอีกครั้งชั่วโมง A

เจอรี่ : ได้สิ B คุณจะอยู่ที่อิตาลีนานเท่าไร

A. 1. May I say a word with you? × เพราะ say a word = make a speech = แสดงปาฐกถา

2. Can I have a word with you? ✓ เพราะ have a word = say something = พูดอะไรหน่อย

3. Could I say the word with you? × เพราะเหตุผลเดียวกับตัวเลือก 1

4. Shall I have the word with you? × เพราะต้องใช้ have a word

ตอบ 2. Can I have a word with you?

B. 1. right now = เดี่ยวนี้เลย

2. more or less = almost = เกือบจะ

3. by the way = incidentally = อ้อ (เกือบลืมไป)

4. by and large = generally = โดยทั่วไป

ตอบ 3. by the way

5. สถานการณ์ : เป็นและบ๊อบกำลังเถียงกันว่าพวกเขาควรจะทานอะไร

บ๊อบ : เราเพิ่งทานพิซซ่าไปเมื่อวานนี้ เราทานพิซซ่าไม่ได้ A

เป็น : เราไม่ได้ทานพิซซ่าตลอดเวลา สัปดาห์นี้เราทานพิซซ่าไปเพียงแค่สองครั้ง

บ๊อบ : คิดดูสิ การทานพิซซ่า B อาจจะสักเดือนละครั้งหรือสองครั้งก็ทำได้

A. 1. day in and out × 2. day out and in ×

3. day out and day in × 4. day in and day out ✓

ตอบ 4. day in and day out (= every day = ทุกวัน)

B. 1. every now and then ✓ 2. every then and now ×

3. every from now then × 4. every then from now ×

ตอบ 1. every now and then (= occasionally = เป็นครั้งคราว)

6. สถานการณ์ : แม่เรียกล่าวราตรีสวัสดิ์กับไคล้หลังการเยี่ยมเยียน

แม่รี : นี่คะเลื่อนอกของคุณ

ไคล้ : ขอขอบคุณ มันเป็นช่วงเย็นที่เยี่ยมยอดมาก ___A___

แม่รี : ___B___ ดีใจที่ได้เจอคุณอีก

- A. 1. It is nice of you to invite us. X เพราะแสดงปัจจุบัน แต่สถานการณ์เป็นการกล่าวอำลา
 2. I'm pleased by your inviting me. X
 3. It was nice of you to invite us. ✓ เพราะแสดงอดีตในเรื่องการเชื้อเชิญ
 4. I was pleased by your inviting me. X

ตอบ 3. It was nice of you to invite us.

- B. 1. It is our welcome. X เพราะแสดงปัจจุบัน
 2. It was our hospitality. X (hospitality = การต้อนรับอย่างอบอุ่น)
 3. It is our delight. X เพราะแสดงปัจจุบัน
 4. It was our pleasure. ✓ (เป็นคำพูดตอบรับการขอบคุณ)

ตอบ 4. It was our pleasure.

7. สถานการณ์ : บุรณไปธนาคาร

แอน : คนถัดไปคะ สวัสดิ์คะ

บุรณ : สวัสดิ์ครับ ___A___

แอน : ___B___

บุรณ : เอาเหรียญ 20 จำนวน 4 อัน และเหรียญ 10 จำนวน 2 อัน รวมเป็น 100 ดอลลาร์

- A. 1. ผมต้องการเปลี่ยนเป็นเงินสดจากเช็คใบนี้
 2. ผมต้องการให้เช็คใบนี้เปลี่ยนเป็นเงินสด
 3. ผมอยากได้เงินสดจากเช็คใบนี้
 4. ผมอยากแลกเช็คเป็นเงินสด

ตอบ 4. I'd like to cash this check, please.

