

Contents

Unit	Page
1. Positions of Adjectives / Adverbs	1
2. "The Other" Group	10
3. Active – Passive Voice	14
4. Verbs Expressing Emotion	26
5. Noun Clause / Adverb Clause / Adjective Clause	31
6. Combination of Sentence	49
7. Subjunctive	53
8. Agreement of Subjects and Verbs	57
9. Quantity Words	65
10. Parallel Structure	78
11. Phrasal Verbs	82
12. Sentence Transformation	86
More Exercises	94

โครงการสอนรายวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ 3 (อ 32101)
ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 5
กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้ภาษาต่างประเทศ
โรงเรียนสาธิตมหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏสวนสุนันทา
ภาคเรียนที่ 1 ปีการศึกษา 2562

ผู้สอน อาจารย์พรสิรินทร์ หาเรือนทรง

คำอธิบายรายวิชา

ศึกษา คำแนะนำในคู่มือการใช้งานต่าง ๆ คำชี้แจง คำขอร้อง คำอธิบายและคำบรรยาย
ข้อความ ข่าว ประกาศ โฆษณา บทร้อยกรอง และบทละครสั้น (skit) การใช้พจนานุกรม การสืบค้น
ข้อมูลทาง Internet หลักการอ่านออกเสียง สื่อที่ไม่ใช่ความเรียงแบบต่างๆ ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับตนเองและ
เรื่องต่าง ๆ ใกล้ตัว ประสบการณ์ สถานการณ์ ข่าวและเหตุการณ์ ประเด็นที่อยู่ในความสนใจทั้งใน
ท้องถิ่น สังคม และโลก ภาษาที่ใช้ในการแสดงความต้องการ ภาษาที่ใช้ในการตอบรับและปฏิเสธความ
ช่วยเหลือในสถานการณ์ต่าง ๆ

โดยใช้ทักษะการฟัง พูด อ่าน และเขียน อธิบาย เลือกและใช้ สนทนาแลกเปลี่ยนข้อมูล
เพื่อให้เกิดความรู้ ความคิด ทักษะคิด รู้จักแสวงหาความรู้ มีความคิดริเริ่มสร้างสรรค์ รู้จัก
วัฒนธรรมในการใช้ภาษา สามารถประยุกต์ความรู้มาใช้ในชีวิตประจำวัน มีจิตสำนึก ภาคภูมิใจในความ
เป็นพลเมืองไทย

ตัวชี้วัด

ต.1.1 ม. 5/1, ม.5/2, ม.5/3

ต.1.2 ม. 5/1, ม.5/2, ม.5/3, ม.5/4, ม.5/5

ต.1.3 ม. ม.5/1, ม.5/3

จุดประสงค์รายวิชา

1. เพื่อให้รู้และเข้าใจโครงสร้างและหน้าที่ของกลุ่มคำและประโยคชนิดต่างๆของภาษาอังกฤษ
2. เพื่อให้สามารถเข้าใจและใช้ศัพท์สำนวนและโครงสร้างภาษาอังกฤษที่ถูกต้องเหมาะสมในการฟัง พูด อ่าน และเขียน
3. เพื่อให้สามารถใช้ความรู้ภาษาอังกฤษเป็นเครื่องมือในการสื่อสารและการหาความรู้เพิ่มเติม
4. เพื่อให้สามารถใช้ความรู้ภาษาอังกฤษในการศึกษาต่อ หรือเพื่อเป็นประโยชน์ในการประกอบอาชีพ

สาระการเรียนรู้

1. Positions of Adjectives / Adverbs
2. "The Other" Group
3. Active – Passive Voice
4. Verbs Expressing Emotion
5. Noun Clause / Adverb Clause / Adjective Clause
6. Combination of Sentence

การวัดผลและประเมินผล

- คะแนนเก็บ 60 คะแนน
- สอบกลางภาค 20 คะแนน
- สอบปลายภาค 20 คะแนน
- รวม 100 คะแนน
- การตัดเกรดใช้วิธีอิงเกณฑ์
- นักเรียนต้องเข้าเรียนอย่างย้อย 80 % ของเวลาเรียนทั้งหมด (ขาดเรียนได้ 4 ครั้ง = 8 คาบ)

โครงการสอน

กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้ ภาษาต่างประเทศ

ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 5

วิชา ภาษาอังกฤษ 3 (อ 32101)

ภาคเรียนที่ 1 ปีการศึกษา 2562

จำนวน 1.0 หน่วยกิต

หน่วยการเรียนรู้	เรื่อง	คะแนน
1.	Positions of Adjectives / Adverbs	10
2.	"The Other" Group	10
3.	Active – Passive Voice	10
สอบกลางภาคเรียนที่ 1 - หน่วยที่ 1 - หน่วยที่ 2 - หน่วยที่ 3		20
4.	Verbs Expressing Emotion	10
5.	Noun Clause / Adverb Clause / Adjective Clause	10
6.	Combination of Sentence	10
สอบปลายภาคเรียนที่ 1 - หน่วยที่ 4 - หน่วยที่ 5 - หน่วยที่ 6		20
รวม		100

โครงการสอนรายวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ 4 (อ 32102)

ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 5

กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้ภาษาต่างประเทศ

โรงเรียนสาธิตมหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏสวนสุนันทา

ภาคเรียนที่ 2 ปีการศึกษา 2562

ผู้สอน อาจารย์พรสิรินทร์ หาเรือนทรง

คำอธิบายรายวิชา

ศึกษา เรื่องที่เป็นสารคดีและบันเทิงคดี การจับใจความสำคัญ การสรุปความ การตีความ การวิเคราะห์ความ การใช้ภาษาในการแสดงความคิดเห็น แก่นสาระที่ได้จากการวิเคราะห์เรื่อง กิจกรรม ข่าว เหตุการณ์ และสถานการณ์ตามความสนใจ การเลือกใช้ภาษา น้ำเสียง และกิริยาท่าทางการสนทนากับระดับของบุคคล โอกาสและสถานที่ วิถีชีวิต ความคิด ความเชื่อ และที่มาของขนบธรรมเนียม ประเพณีของเจ้าของภาษา การเข้าร่วมกิจกรรมทางภาษาและวัฒนธรรม ความแตกต่างระหว่างโครงสร้างประโยค ข้อความ สำนวน คำพังเพย สุภาษิต และบทกลอนของภาษาต่างประเทศและภาษาไทย การค้นคว้าหรือสืบค้น การบันทึก การสรุป การแสดงความคิดเห็น และการนำเสนอข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับกลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้อื่น การใช้ภาษาสื่อสารในสถานการณ์จริงหรือจำลองเสมือนจริงที่เกิดขึ้นในห้องเรียน สถานศึกษา ชุมชนและสังคม การใช้ภาษาในการเผยแพร่และประชาสัมพันธ์ข้อมูล ข่าวสารของโรงเรียน และชุมชน

โดยใช้ทักษะการ ฟัง พูด อ่าน และเขียน อธิบาย เลือกลงและใช้ สนทนาแลกเปลี่ยนข้อมูล และการทำงานเป็นกลุ่ม

เพื่อให้เกิดความรู้ ความคิด ทักษะคิด รู้จักแสวงหาความรู้ มีความคิดสร้างสรรค์ รู้จักวัฒนธรรมในการใช้ภาษา สามารถตัดสินใจ เห็นคุณค่าของการนำความรู้ไปใช้ประโยชน์ใน ใฝ่เรียนรู้ มุ่งมั่นในการทำงานให้เกิดประโยชน์ในการประกอบอาชีพและการศึกษาต่อ

ตัวชี้วัด

ต 1.1 ม. 5/4

ต 1.3 ม. 5/2

ต 2.1 ม. 5/1, ม.5/2, ม.5/3

ต 2.2 ม. 5/1, ม.5/2

ต 3.1 ม. 5/1

ต 4.1 ม. 5/1

ต 4.2 ม. 5/1, ม.5/2

จุดประสงค์รายวิชา

1. เพื่อให้รู้และเข้าใจโครงสร้างและหน้าที่ของกลุ่มคำและประโยคชนิดต่างๆของภาษาอังกฤษ
2. เพื่อให้สามารถเข้าใจและใช้ศัพท์สำนวนและโครงสร้างภาษาอังกฤษที่ถูกต้องเหมาะสมในการฟัง พูด อ่าน และเขียน
3. เพื่อให้สามารถใช้ความรู้ภาษาอังกฤษเป็นเครื่องมือในการสื่อสารและการหาความรู้เพิ่มเติม
4. เพื่อให้สามารถใช้ความรู้ภาษาอังกฤษในการศึกษาต่อ หรือเพื่อเป็นประโยชน์ในการประกอบอาชีพ

สาระการเรียนรู้

1. Subjunctive
2. Agreement of Subjects and Verbs
3. Quantity Words
4. Parallel Structure
5. Phrasal Verbs
6. Sentence Transformation

การวัดผลและประเมินผล

- คะแนนเก็บ 60 คะแนน
- สอบกลางภาค 20 คะแนน
- สอบปลายภาค 20 คะแนน
- รวม 100 คะแนน
- การตัดเกรดใช้วิธีอิงเกณฑ์
- นักเรียนต้องเข้าเรียนอย่างย้อย 80 % ของเวลาเรียนทั้งหมด (ขาดเรียนได้ 4 ครั้ง = 8 คาบ)

โครงการสอน

กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้ ภาษาต่างประเทศ

ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 5

ภาคเรียนที่ 2 ปีการศึกษา 2562

วิชา ภาษาอังกฤษ 4 (อ 32102)

จำนวน 1.0 หน่วยกิต

หน่วยการเรียนรู้	เรื่อง	คะแนน
1.	Subjunctive	10
2.	Agreement of Subjects and Verbs	10
3.	Quantity Words	10
สอบกลางภาคเรียนที่ 1 - หน่วยที่ 1 - หน่วยที่ 2 - หน่วยที่ 3		20
4.	Parallel Structure	10
5.	Phrasal Verbs	10
6.	Sentence Transformation	10
สอบปลายภาคเรียนที่ 1 - หน่วยที่ 4 - หน่วยที่ 5 - หน่วยที่ 6		20
รวม		100

POSITIONS OF ADJECTIVES

Adjective (คุณศัพท์) คือคำ (word) วลี (phrase) หรือประโยค (sentence) ซึ่งใช้อธิบายหรือขยายคำนาม หรือสรรพนาม ให้ได้ความชัดเจนยิ่งขึ้น กล่าวคือเป็นการบอกให้รู้ลักษณะคุณสมบัติของนามหรือสรรพนามนั้นว่าเป็นอย่างไร เช่น good, bad, new, hot, my, this โดยทั่วไปการวางตำแหน่ง คุณศัพท์ในประโยคจะวางได้ 2 แบบ

1. ใช้วางประกอบข้างหน้านาม (attributive use) ที่มันขยาย

She is a beautiful girl. เธอเป็นคนสวย

(beautiful ขยายนาม girl)

These are small envelopes. พวกนี้เป็นซองเล็กๆ

(small ขยายนาม envelopes)

2. ใช้วางเป็นส่วนของกริยา (predicative use) โดยอยู่ตามหลัง verb to be เมื่อ adjective นั้นขยาย noun หรือ pronoun ที่อยู่หน้า verb to be

The girl is beautiful. เด็กผู้หญิงคนนั้นสวย

(beautiful เป็นคุณศัพท์ที่ตามหลัง verb to be ขยาย girl และ the เป็นคุณศัพท์ขยาย girl เช่นกัน)

These envelopes are small. ซองพวกนี้มีขนาดเล็ก

(small เป็นคุณศัพท์ที่ตามหลัง verb to be ขยาย envelopes , these เป็น คุณศัพท์ขยาย envelopes เช่นกัน)

She has been sick all week. เธอป่วยมาตลอดอาทิตย์

(sick เป็น คุณศัพท์ ที่ตามหลัง verb to be ขยายสรรพนาม she)

(You) Be careful. (คุณ) ระมัดระวังด้วย

(careful เป็นคุณศัพท์ที่ตามหลัง verb to be ขยาย you ซึ่งในที่นี้ละไว้เป็นที่เข้าใจ)

That cat is fat and white. แมวตัวนั้นอ้วนและมีสีขาว

(That เป็นคุณศัพท์ประกอบหน้านาม fat และ white เป็นคุณศัพท์ซึ่งเป็นส่วนของกริยาขยาย cat)

หลักเกณฑ์อื่นๆ

1. คุณศัพท์ที่ประกอบหน้านามไม่ได้ ต้องวางหลัง verb to be หรือ linking verb* เท่านั้นเรียกว่าเป็น predicate adjective ได้แก่

alike เหมือน	afraid กลัว	asleep หลับ	alone โดยลำพัง
awak ตื่นอยู่	alive มีชีวิตอยู่	aware ระวัง	ashamed ละอาย
afloat ลอย	unable ไม่สามารถ	content พอใจ	worth มีค่า
ill ป่วย	well สบายดี		

เช่น These two women look alike. ผู้หญิง 2 คนนี้ดูเหมือนกัน
(look เป็น linking verb, alike เป็น predicative adj)

The boy is asleep. เด็กชายกำลังนอนหลับ
(ทำเป็น attributive adj. ได้คือ The sleeping boy.)
The sky is aglow. ท้องฟ้าสว่างไสว
(ทำเป็น attributive adj. ได้คือ The glowing sky.)

* linking verb หมายถึง กริยาที่เชื่อมประธาน (Subject) กับคำอื่นให้สัมพันธ์กันเพื่อช่วยขยายประธานของประโยค ให้ได้ใจความสมบูรณ์ที่นอกเหนือไปจาก verb to be เช่น appear, become, feel, get, grow, keep, look, go, remain, seem, smell, sound, taste, turn.

2. คุณศัพท์ที่ใช้เป็นส่วนของกริยา (verb to be) ไม่ได้ เช่น

former	ก่อน	latter	หลัง	inner	ภายใน	outer	นอก
actual	ในทางปฏิบัติ	neighboring	ใกล้เคียง	elder	อายุมากกว่า	drunken	เมา
entire	ทั้งสิ้น	shrunk	หด	especial	โดยเฉพาะ	wooden	ทำด้วยไม้
middle	กลาง						

เช่น A wooden heart. (ไม่ใช่ A heart is wooden.)

3. ถ้าคุณศัพท์นั้นทำหน้าที่ขยายนามหรือสรรพนามที่เป็นกรรมของประโยค ต้องวางคุณศัพท์ไว้หลังกรรมนั้นเพื่อให้ได้ความชัดเจนยิ่งขึ้น เช่น

We considered his report unsatisfactory.
เราพิจารณาเห็นว่ารายงานของเขาไม่เป็นที่น่าพอใจ
(unsatisfactory เป็นคุณศัพท์ขยาย his report ซึ่งเป็นกรรมของประโยค)

4. เมื่อใช้กับข้อความแสดงการวัด (measurement) วางคุณศัพท์ไว้หลังนามหรือสรรพนาม เช่น

My uncle is sixty years old. ลุงของฉันอายุ 60 ปี
(ไม่ใช่ My uncle is old sixty years.)
This road is fifty feet wide. ถนนนี้กว้าง 50 ฟุต
(ไม่ใช่ This road is wide fifty feet.)

5. เมื่อคุณศัพท์หลายคำประกอบนามหรือสรรพนามเดียว จะวางข้างหน้าหรือข้างหลังก็ได้ โดยจะต้องมี and มาคั่นหน้าคุณศัพท์ตัวสุดท้าย เช่น

The building, old and unpainted, was finally demolished.
ตึกซึ่งเก่าและสีทหลุดโรย ในที่สุดก็ถูกทุบทิ้ง (วางข้างหลัง)
หรือ The old and unpainted building was finally demolished. (วางข้างหน้า)

He bought a new, powerful and expensive car.

เขาซื้อรถใหม่ที่กำลังแรงสูงและราคาแพง

หรือ

He bought a car, new, powerful and expensive.

6. คุณศัพท์วางตามหลังคำสรรพนาม (pronoun) ที่มันขยาย ต่อไปนี้

someone anyone no one everyone somebody anybody
nobody everything something anything nothing everybody

เช่น

She wanted to marry someone rich and smart.

เธอต้องการแต่งงานกับใครสักคนซึ่งหล่อและรวย

I'll tell you something important. ฉันจะเล่าบางอย่างที่สำคัญให้คุณฟัง

7. วางคุณศัพท์ไว้หลังนามหรือสรรพนามถ้าคุณศัพท์นั้นมีข้อความ (prepositional phrase) ประกอบอยู่

เช่น Thailand is a country famous for its food and fruits.

ไทยเป็นประเทศที่มีชื่อเสียงในเรื่องอาหารและผลไม้

(famous เป็นคุณศัพท์ famous for food and fruits เป็นข้อความขยายคำนาม country)

She is the woman suitable for the position.

เธอเป็นผู้หญิงที่เหมาะสมกับตำแหน่ง

(suitable เป็นคุณศัพท์ suitable for the position. เป็นข้อความขยาย woman)

8. คุณศัพท์บางคำมีความหมายต่างกัน ถ้าวางในตำแหน่งที่ต่างกัน เช่น

He is an old friend. เขาเป็นเพื่อนเก่า

My friend is old. เพื่อนของฉันสูงอายุ

The teacher was present. ครูมาอยู่ที่นั่นด้วย

The present teacher ครูคนปัจจุบัน

Harry was late. แฮร์รี่มาสาย

The late Harry แฮร์รี่ผู้เสียชีวิตไปแล้ว

9. กลุ่มของคำที่เป็นวลี (phrase) หรืออนุประโยค (clause) เมื่อขยายคำนาม ต้องวางหลังนามหรือสรรพนามที่มันประกอบ เช่น

The woman sitting in the chair is my mother .

ผู้หญิงที่นั่งที่เก้าอี้เป็นแม่ของฉัน

(sitting in the chair เป็นวลี ขยายคำนาม the woman)

The man who came to see me this morning is my uncle.

ผู้ชายที่มาหาฉันเมื่อเช้านี้คือลุงของฉัน

(who came to see me this morning เป็นอนุประโยคขยายคำนาม the man)

***ถ้านามใดมีทั้งวลี และ อนุประโยค มาขยายพร้อมกัน ให้เรียงวลีไว้หน้าอนุประโยคเสมอ เช่น

I like the picture on the wall which was painted by my friend.

ฉันชอบรูปภาพที่แขวนบนข้างซึ่งวาดโดยเพื่อนของฉัน

(on the wall เป็นวลีขยาย the picture)

(which was painted by my friend เป็นอนุประโยคขยาย the picture)

There is only one solution possible. (possible วางหลังคำนาม solution)

There are some tickets available. (available วางหลังคำนาม tickets)

10. คุณศัพท์ที่เป็นสมญานามไปขยายคำนามที่เป็นชื่อเฉพาะ ให้วางหลังคำนามนั้นเสมอ เช่น

Alexander the Great William the Conqueror

11. โดยปกติคุณศัพท์จะต้องวางหลัง article ที่เป็น a หรือ an เช่น a good man ยกเว้นคุณศัพท์ต่อไปนี้ เมื่อนำไปขยายคำนามที่เป็นเอกพจน์และนับได้ ให้วางคุณศัพท์นั้นไว้หน้า a หรือ an ได้แก่ half, such, quite, rather และ many เช่น

John is such a good man. (a good man เป็นนามเอกพจน์)

This is rather a valuable picture (a valuable picture เป็นนามเอกพจน์)

12. เมื่อ adjective หลายคำประกอบคำนามเดียว ควรวางลำดับก่อนหลังดังนี้

1. คำนำหน้าคำนาม เช่น a, an, the, my

2. บอกจำนวนนับ

3. คุณภาพ / ลักษณะ

4. รูปร่าง / ขนาด

5. อายุ

6. สี

7. สัญชาติ / แหล่งกำเนิด

8. วัสดุ

9. นามรองทำหน้าที่คุณศัพท์

10. นามหลัก

เช่น

a beautiful old Italian touring car

an expensive antique silver mirror

the four gorgeous long-stemmed red roses

her short black hair

our two big old English sheep-dog

some delicious Thai food

many modern small brick houses

POSITIONS OF ADVERBS

Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of manner describe the way in which an action is carried out for example *slowly, carefully, awfully, well*. These adverbs normally come after the object, or after the main verb (when there is no object).

Example:

He drove *the car* carefully.

He *drove* carefully.

Adverbs of manner can also be placed before the main verb. This is often the case if there is additional information that is being emphasised more strongly than the adverb.

Example:

He carefully drove his father's new care into the underground car park.

He carefully drove to school that winter day.

Adverbs of Place

Adverbs of place describe position or placement for example *here, there, behind, above*. These adverbs come after the direct object or verb.

Example:

I didn't see *him* there.

He *stayed* behind.

Adverbs of Time

Adverbs of time express time for example, *now, then, yesterday*. The time normally comes at the end of the sentence.

Example:

I will tell you the story tomorrow.

Sometimes we can place the adverb at the beginning of a sentence, however, this is not as common.

Example:

Tomorrow, I will tell you the story.

Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency express how often an action takes place for example, *always*, *never*, *rarely*, *usually*. In questions and simple tenses such as the simple present or simple past, adverbs of frequency come directly before the main verb. The only exception is the verb *be*. In this case the adverb comes after the verb.

Example:

I often go swimming in the evenings.

He doesn't always play tennis.

We are usually here in summer.

In compound tenses such as the present progressive or present perfect, the adverb of frequency comes after the first auxiliary verb.

Example:

I have never been abroad.

Do you always wake up at 7?

To note

Some adverbs of frequency (*usually*, *normally*, *often* and *sometimes*) can go at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a sentence. We put them at the beginning or end of the sentence to emphasize them, however, the middle position is most common.

Example:

Sometimes I go to the cinema.

I sometimes go to the cinema.

I go to the cinema sometimes.

Exercises

Make the right order

1. a beautiful table (wooden / round)

2. an unusual ring (gold)

3. an old house (beautiful)

4. black shirts (leather)

5. an European car (old)

6. a long face (thin)

7. big clouds (black)

8. a sunny day (lovely)

9. a beautiful bird (yellow)

10. a wide avenue (long)

11. a lovely girl (little)

12. a red car (old / little)

13. a new sweater (green / nice)

14. a metal box (black/small)

15. a big cat (fat / black)

16. long dress (black / beautiful)

17. an old house (interesting / Thai)

18. a black hat (red / yellow)

Is the adverb in the right or wrong location? If it right, don't do anything. If it's wrong, correct it.

1. I saw him yesterday.

2. The teacher speaks slowly.

3. We go never swimming.

4. You cannot go there.

5. They inside are waiting.

6. I didn't then have time.

7. The children don't come usually home from school before five pm.

8. The dog quickly ran to the gate.

9. We often think about you.

10. She drank hastily the water.

Re-write the sentences, adding the adverb in the correct location.

1. She is at home. (rarely)

2. He opened the door. (quietly)

3. Can I sit down? (here)

4. The students listened (attentively)

5. We live in Glasgow (now).

“THE OTHER” GROUP

1. **another + นามเอกพจน์** (ทำหน้าที่เป็น adjective)
another (ทำหน้าที่เป็น pronoun)
หมายถึง an additional one = อีกหนึ่ง, ไม่ได้ชี้เฉพาะ, อันไหนก็ได้
ตัวอย่าง
- Would you like **another cup of coffee**?
- My pencil is broken, can you lend me **another**, please?
2. **the other + นามเอกพจน์** (ทำหน้าที่เป็น adjective)
the other (ทำหน้าที่เป็น pronoun)
หมายถึง the second of the two = อีกหนึ่งในสอง, ชี้เฉพาะ, ส่วนที่เหลืออีกหนึ่ง
ตัวอย่าง
- He held a sword in one hand and a pistol in **the other**.
3. **the other + นามพหูพจน์** (ทำหน้าที่เป็น adjective)
the others (ทำหน้าที่เป็น pronoun)
หมายถึง the remaining ones = ที่เหลืออยู่อีกหลายอัน, ชี้เฉพาะ
ตัวอย่าง
- We got home by 6 o'clock, but **the others** didn't get back until about 8 o'clock.
- **The other guests** that we had expected did not come.
ใช้คู่กับ **some of...**
- **Some of** the television program are interesting but **the others** are not.
4. **other + นามพหูพจน์** (ทำหน้าที่เป็น adjective)
others (ทำหน้าที่ pronoun)
หมายถึง different remaining ones = อื่นๆ
ตัวอย่าง
- Here are **other ways** of doing this exercise.
- I have no **other friends** but you.
ใช้คู่กับ **some ...**
- **Some** girls like cosmetics, **others** don't.
5. **each other** ชึ่งกันและกัน (two people concerned = แค่ 2)
one another ชึ่งกันและกัน (more people concerned = มากกว่า 2 ขึ้นไป)

ตัวอย่าง

- The two sisters love **each other**.
- Little children love **one another**.

6. **one after another** = one by one (ทีละ...)

ตัวอย่าง

- The teacher tells the students to come to see here **one after another**.
- These boxes are heavy, please carry them **one after another**.

7. **any other + นามเอกพจน์** = อื่นใด

no other + นามเอกพจน์ = ไม่มีอื่นใด

ตัวอย่าง

- This test is more difficult than **any other** test.
- **No other** city is as busy as Bangkok.

8. **every other day** = วันเว้นวัน

the other day = เมื่อ 2-3 วันมานี้

some other day = สักวันหนึ่ง

ตัวอย่าง

- We have studied ballet on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, so we have studied it **every other day**.
- I dream that I will go out in the space **some other day**.
- I met Peter **the other day**.

Exercises

Use 'other', 'others', 'the other', 'the others', 'another', 'each other' or 'one another' in the following sentences.

1. She found her lost ring in the drawer _____ day.
2. His house is bigger than any _____ one in this town
3. Some boys like to play football, _____ don't.
4. May I have _____ cup of coffee?
5. Our friends help one _____ to do that work.
6. He gave me five books but I can see only three.
Where are _____ ?
7. No _____ mountain is so high as Everest.
8. Some of my friends enjoyed the movie at the Siam, _____ didn't.
9. His car is old and out of date. He wants to buy _____
one.
10. The students learn mathematics every _____ day.
11. Some of the girls in that room are singing, _____
are dancing.
12. These children always quarrel among themselves. They don't like one
_____.
13. You and I ought to help each _____.
14. She looks thirsty. Please give her _____ glass of water.
15. Some tourists like to go to Chiangmai, _____ don't.
16. Your essay is very short. Write _____ page or two.
17. The students have their English class every _____ day.
18. Suree is prettier than any _____ girl in my class.
19. Some people like sticky rice, _____ don't.
20. She met her friend at the Siam _____ day.
21. We will arrive home before _____, won't we?

22. Both boys will hurt each _____ if we don't stop them fighting.
23. Tom and Tony weren't in the garden. Tom was watching television.
Where was _____?
24. The children in this family all love one _____.
25. George and his wife help each _____ with the housework at weekends.
26. I have two dictionaries, one for myself and _____ for my sister.
27. The students went to receive the prizes one after _____.
28. She is clever, on _____ hand she is lazy.
29. He has only one leg, _____ was amputated during the war.
30. I have three sisters. _____ is a nurse; _____ is a teacher and _____ is an interior decorator.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Active Voice คือ รูปของกริยาซึ่งประธานเป็นผู้กระทำโดยตรง เช่น
Mary eats a mango. (แมรี่รับประทานมะม่วง)

Passive Voice คือ รูปกริยาซึ่งประธานเป็นผู้ถูกกระทำกริยานั้นโดยผู้อื่นหรือสิ่งอื่น เช่น
A mango is eaten by Mary. (มะม่วงถูกรับประทานโดยแมรี่)

จะเห็นได้ว่าใจความประโยค Active Voice และ Passive Voice นั้นมีความหมายอย่างเดียวกันผิดกัน
ก็ตรงที่ประโยค Active Voice นั้น ประธานเป็นผู้ทำกริยา ส่วน Passive Voice นั้นประธานเป็น
ผู้ถูกกระทำ

กริยา กริยาที่จะทำเป็นประโยค Passive Voice ได้จะต้องเป็นกริยาที่เรียกว่า Transitive
Verb คือคำกริยาที่ต้องการกรรมมารับ เช่น to love, to catch, to buy, to eat, to give, to see,
to write, etc. ส่วน Intransitive Verb ซึ่งหมายถึงกริยาที่ไม่ต้องการกรรมมารับ เช่น to run, to walk,
to go, to fly, to swim, etc. นั้นจะทำให้เป็น Passive Voice ไม่ได้

หลักทั่วไปในการเปลี่ยนประโยค Active Voice ให้เป็นประโยค Passive Voice

1. ให้กลับเอาประธานของประโยค Active Voice ไปเป็นกรรมในประโยค Passive Voice โดยมี
preposition 'by' นำหน้า
2. ให้กลับเอากรรมของประโยค Active Voice มาเป็นประธานในประโยค Passive Voice
3. กริยาของประโยค Active Voice นั้น เมื่อนำมาใช้ในประโยค Passive Voice จะต้องเป็นรูป
กริยาช่องที่ 3 (Past Participle) และใช้ตามหลัง Verb to be คือ is, am, are, was, were, be,
being, been ซึ่งจะใช้ Verb to be ตัวใดนั้นต้องดู tense ของกริยาเดิมในประโยค Active เสมอ
จะเปลี่ยนแปลง tense ไม่ได้

Active Voice : Subject + Verb + Object

Passive Voice : Subject + Verb to be + V₃ + by + object

หลักโดยละเอียดในการเปลี่ยน Active Voice ให้เป็น Passive Voice

1. ใน Tenses ต่าง ๆ

<p>1. Present Simple</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The teacher punishes the boy. - Do you always laugh at him? 	<p>is , am , are + V₃</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The boy is punished by the teacher. - Is he always laughed at by you ?
<p>2. Present Continuous</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The painters are painting our house. - Are the students doing the exercise? 	<p>is , am , are + being + V₃</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Our house is being painted by the painters. - Are the exercises being done by the students?
<p>3. Present Perfect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They have built a new hotel. - Has the boy caught a bird? 	<p>has , have + been + V₃</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A new hotel has been built by them. - Has a bird been caught by the boy?
<p>4. Past Simple</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - My sister wrote a letter. - Did the servant polish Tom's shoes? 	<p>was , were + V₃</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A letter was written by my sister. - Were Tom's shoes polished by the servant?
<p>5. Past Continuous</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - While Jane was introducing me, the telephone rang. - Weren't they digging this hole when you went past yesterday? 	<p>was , were + being + V₃</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - While I was being introduced by Jane, the telephone rang. - Wasn't this hole being dug by them when you went past yesterday?
<p>6. Past Perfect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The guests had eaten all the food. - Had he seen you before? 	<p>had been + V₃</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the food had been eaten by the guests. - Had you been seen by him before?
<p>7. Future Simple</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - His mother will beat him if he does that again. - Will Mary invite Jack to her party? 	<p>will be + V₃</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He will be beaten by his mother if he does that again. - Will Jack be invited by Mary to her party?

<p>8. Future Perfect</p> <p>- By next March the pupils will have taken the examination.</p> <p>- Will she have announced the results by the end of next month?</p>	<p>will have + been + V₃</p> <p>- By next March the examination will have been taken by the pupils.</p> <p>- Will the results have been announced by her by the end of next month?</p>
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2. ใน Verb form ต่าง ๆ คือ

Verb form	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Infinitive	to write	to be written
Perfect Infinitive	to have written	to have been written
Present Participle	writing	being written
Past Participle	written	been written

คำที่ไม่สามารถทำให้เป็นประโยค Passive Voice ได้

1. Intransitive Verb คือ คำกริยาซึ่งไม่ต้องการกรรม เช่น

- They **go** to school every day.
- She **swims** quite well.

2. Transitive Verb บางคำ เช่น

- Dang **had** his breakfast.
- His breakfast **was had** by Dang. (**wrong**)

3. Verb of Incomplete คือ กริยาซึ่งไม่สมบูรณ์ เช่น

- She **became** queen.
- A queen **was become** by her. (**wrong**)

(เพราะ Queen ในประโยคแรกเป็น complement ไม่ใช่ Object)

ประโยค Passive Voice ที่ไม่ต้องการ Preposition 'by'

ประโยค Passive Voice ที่ไม่นิยมใช้ by + object ในประโยค เพราะไม่ต้องการเน้นผู้กระทำ คือ ผู้กระทำนั้นไม่สำคัญและไม่จำเป็นที่จะต้องมียุอยู่ในประโยค เช่น

1. - People in Italy speak Italian. (Active Voice)
- Italian is spoken in Italy. (Passive Voice)

เราไม่จำเป็นต้องใช้คำว่า by people เพราะเราเห็นแน่ชัดแล้วว่าภาษาอิตาเลียนนั้นต้องมีคนเป็นผู้พูด

2. - Men have climbed Mount Everest many times. (Active Voice)
- Mount Everest has been climbed many times. (Passive Voice)

ประโยคนี้ไม่จำเป็นจะต้องถามว่าใครเป็นผู้ปีนเขา เพราะฉะนั้นจึงไม่ต้องใส่คำว่า by men

3. คำ Personal Pronoun เช่น me, you, us, him, her, them ไม่ต้องใส่ไว้หลัง by ในประโยค Passive Voice เช่น

- They will build a new road through here soon. (Active Voice)
- A new road will be built through here soon. (Passive Voice)

- She is cooking the dinner now. (Active Voice)
- The dinner is being cooked now. (Passive Voice)

4. คำ Everyone, Everybody, Someone, Somebody, No one, Nobody ไม่ต้องใส่ไว้ในประโยค Passive Voice เช่น

- Everyone must obey the law. (Active Voice)
- The law must be obeyed. (Passive Voice)
- Everybody learns English in this school. (Active Voice)
- English is learned in this school. (Passive Voice)
- Someone has stolen my money. (Active Voice)
- My money has been stolen. (Passive Voice)
- No one ever obeys Tom. (Active Voice)
- Tom is never obeyed. (Passive Voice)

ประโยค Passive Voice ที่ต้องการคำ preposition 'by'

เพื่อแสดงให้เห็นว่าใครเป็นผู้กระทำอาการนั้น ๆ ในกรณีเช่นนี้จะต้องมี by + Object ในประโยค Passive Voice ด้วย เช่น

- Charles Dickens wrote this book. (Active Voice)
- This book was written by Charles Dickens. (Passive Voice)
- (ถ้าไม่มีคำว่า by Charles Dickens แล้ว ประโยคจะไร้ความหมาย)
- A falling rock hit Joe on the head. (Active Voice)
- Joe was hit on the head by a falling rock. (Passive Voice)

ผู้กระทำกริยานี้จำเป็นต้องมีไว้ประโยค Passive Voice เพื่อให้ความหมายเด่นชัดขึ้น

- A snake did not bite her, a bee stung her. (Active Voice)
- She wasn't bitten by a snake, she was stung by a bee. (Passive Voice)

กริยาช่วย (auxiliary verb) ต่าง ๆ : may, might, can, could, must, ought to, shall, should, has to, have to, etc. ให้ใช้ be + Past Participle มาต่อท้ายเมื่อทำเป็น ประโยค Passive Voice

may, might	} + be + past Participle (V3)
can, could	
must, have to	
ought to	
shall, should	

- You *ought to open* the window.
- The window *ought to be opened*.
- My teacher *can speak* German.
- German *can be spoken* by my teacher.

- The pupils *should obey* the teacher.
- The teacher *should be obeyed*.

ประโยค Active Voice ที่มีกรรม 2 ตัว (double objects) สามารถทำเป็น Passive Voice ได้ 2 แบบ

- The Headmistress gave **me a prize**. (Active Voice)
- แบบที่ 1 - *I* was given a prize by the Headmistress.
- แบบที่ 2 - A **prize** was given to me by the Headmistress.

- They showed **us the palace** where the Royal family lived. (Active Voice)
- แบบที่ 1 - **We** were shown the palace where the Royal family lived.
- แบบที่ 2 - **The palace** where the Royal family lived was shown to us.

แม้ว่าทั้ง 2 แบบ จะถูกต้องทั้งคู่ แต่ก็นิยมใช้แบบที่ 1 คือเอา Personal Object ซึ่งเป็นกรรมรองมาเป็นประธานของประโยค Passive Voice

ประโยค Active Voice ที่มี *Preposition* หรือ *Adverb* เมื่อทำเป็นประโยค Passive Voice *Preposition* หรือ *Adverb* นั้นจะต้องอยู่หลังคำกริยาเสมอ เช่น

- I must write to him. (prep.)
- He must be written to.

- We can play with these cubs quite safely. (prep.)
- These cubs **can be played with** quite safely.

- They threw away the old newspaper. (adv.)
- The old newspapers **were thrown away**.

พวก adverb of Manner เช่น well, badly etc. ให้วางไว้หน้ากริยาช่องที่ 3 (Past Participle) ในประโยค Passive Voice

- They did the work well.
- The work was **well done**.
- She dressed her children badly.
- Her children were **badly dressed**.

ในประโยค Active Voice ซึ่งใช้กับคำกริยาต่อไปนี้คือ think, consider, know, acknowledge, report, say, find, claim, understand, believe, hope, fear, feel เช่น

People { think
consider
know } that he is

สามารถเปลี่ยนให้เป็นประโยค Passive Voice ได้ 2 แบบ คือ

แบบที่ 1

It's { thought
considered
known } that he is

แบบที่ 2

He is { thought
considered
known } to be + adjective

- เช่น
- *People said* that he was jealous of her.
แบบที่ 1
 - *It was said* that he was jealous of her.
แบบที่ 2
 - *He was said to be* jealous of her.

ประโยค Active Voice ที่มี Infinitive without 'to' เวลาที่เปลี่ยนประโยค Passive Voice จะต้องเปลี่ยนเป็น Infinitive with 'to' ด้วย เช่น

- We saw them go out.
- They were seen to go out.

- He made us work.
- We were made to work.

ยกเว้นคำว่า **let** ซึ่งยังใช้ Infinitive without 'to' ในประโยค Passive Voice เช่น

- They let us go.
- We were let go.

ประโยค Active Voice ที่มี Present Participle หรือ Gerund เมื่อทำเป็นประโยค Passive Voice ให้ใช้รูปประโยคดังนี้

being + Past Participle (V3)

- I saw John *kicking* the ball.
- I saw the ball *being kicked* by John.

- I remember my father *taking* me to the zoo.
- I remember *being taken* to the zoo by my father.

กริยาในประโยค Active Voice บางคำเมื่อทำเป็นประโยค Passive Voice จะไม่ใช้ **by** แต่จะใช้คำว่า **at, in, with, etc.** แทน ทั้งนี้ขึ้นอยู่กับลักษณะพิเศษของกริยานั้น เช่น

- Your essay doesn't *interest* me.
- I am not *interested in* your essay.

- The fire *killed* four men.
- Four men *were killed in* the fire.
- Your success *pleases* me much.
- I am much *pleased at* (with) your success.
- Snow *covers* the mountain.
- The mountain *is covered with* snow.

Exercises

- Detroit ___ Motown in the past.
 - was called
 - is called
 - called
 - is calling
- Detroit ___ as the first capital city of Michigan, but now Lansing is the capital city of Michigan.
 - chosen
 - was chosen
 - have been chosen
 - were chosen
- The university of Michigan is one of the best universities in the United States and it ___ in Ann Arbor.
 - located
 - location
 - is located
 - are located
- In the year 2003, Western Michigan University located in Kalamazoo, Michigan _____ with the opportunity of being one hundred years old.
 - will be celebrating
 - will have a celebration
 - will have been celebrated
 - will being celebrated
- The five great lakes of the world ___ in Michigan.
 - can find
 - can be found
 - can found
 - could find
- The University of Michigan and Michigan State University are famous for their football teams. ___ of them are ranked highly in the United States.
 - Both
 - Among
 - Neither
 - All
- Michigan has three big lakes. They are Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, and Lake Erie. ___ of them have wonderful scenery in the Fall.
 - Both
 - Neither
 - All
 - among
- You ___ more careful when you go to Detroit at night because there a lots of drive-by shootings.
 - might be
 - must be
 - may be
 - should be
- You ___ winter clothes to visit the state of Michigan in December because the weather is so cold.
 - should bring
 - would bring
 - could bring
 - bring

10. You ___ cars on Mackinac Island in Michigan.
a. may not see b. may not seen
c. might not seen d. may not have seen
11. The store will ____ at nine o'clock.
a. be opened b. opens
c. open d. be opening
12. Potatoes have to _____ in oil.
a. be cooking b. be cooked
c. cooked d. cooks
13. Somebody _____ my camera.
a. was called b. is called
c. called d. is calling
14. This room is dirty. It needs to _____.
a. clean b. cleaned
c. be cleaned d. is cleaning
15. The earth quake _____ in August 1998.
a. is happened b. be happening
c. happens d. happened
16. Some pearls _____ by oysters.
a. are made b. are making
c. make d. will make
17. We _____ chess for three days now.
a. have been being played b. have been played
c. is being played d. have been playing
18. The window _____ by Nick's ball.
a. broke b. breaks
c. was broken d. was breaking
19. Somebody _____ this camera in the theater.
a. found b. finds
c. was found d. was finding
20. Shells _____ on the beach.
a. find b. found
c. are finding d. are found

21. Fruits areall over Thailand.
a. easily found b. easy to find them
c. to find easily d. found easy
22. Shakespear wrote Hamlet
a. Shakespear was written by Hamlet.
b. Hamlet wrote by Shakespear.
c. Hamlet is written by Shakespear.
d. Hamlet was written by Shakespear.
23. A new song
a. will sing. b. will be sung.
c. will be singing. d. will singing.
24. No one has ever liked Jim.
a. Jim has been liked by no one.
b. Jim has not ever been liked.
c. Jim has never been liked.
d. Anyone has ever liked Jim.
25. Which is correct?
a. Were anyone sent you the photograph?
b. Did you be sent anyone the photograph?
c. Were the photograph sent you?
d. Were you sent the photograph?

Complete the following passive voice sentences in the tenses suggested.

1. Their books and pens (keep) in the drawer.
(Present Simple)
2. Your examination papers (collect) at the end of the hour.
(Future Simple)
3. His shoes (mend). (Present Continuous)
4. Some ink (spill). on the carpet. (Present Perfect)
5. Milk (use) for making butter and cheese.
(Present Simple)

6. These matches (make) in Sweden.
(Past Simple)
7. English (speak) all over the world.
(Present Simple)
8. He (never, beat) at tennis. (Present Perfect)
9. My sister (teach) how to cook by the teacher at this time.
(Present Cont.)
10. The furniture..... (move) before the police arrived.
(Past Perfect)
11. The quarrel (forget) in a few years' time.
(Future Simple)
12. A pupil (praise) when he works hard. (Present Simple)
13. His car (steal) from the garage last night. (Past Simple)
14. The dog (leave) in the garden before I came back.
(Past Perfect)
15. The parcel (usually, tie) up with a string.
(Present Simple)
16. The homework (write) in ink. (must)
17. The grass (mow) next Saturday.
(to be going to)
18. Diseases (prevent) from spreading. (can)
19. The empty bottles (keep) in a big box. (used to)
20. Those chairs (move) outside. (had to)

VERBS EXPRESSING EMOTION

กลุ่ม verb ที่แปลว่า ‘ทำให้’, ‘รู้สึก’, ‘น่า’

1. be interested (in)	สนใจ	2. be pleased (with)	ยินดี
3. be delighted (at, with)	ชื่นชมยินดี	4. be satisfied (with)	พอใจ
5. be contented (with)	พอใจ	6. be enchanted (by, with)	หลงใหล
7. be fascinated (by)	ดึงดูดใจ	8. be entertained (by)	เพลิดเพลิน
9. be amused (with, by)	ขบขัน	10. be amazed (by, at)	ทึ่ง
11. be excited (by, about)	ตื่นเต้น	12. be astonished (at)	ประหลาดใจ
13. be puzzled (by)	งง	14. be surprised (by)	ประหลาดใจ
15. be confused (by, with)	สับสน	16. be tired (of, with)	เหนื่อย
17. be bored (by, with)	เบื่อ	18. be discouraged (by)	ท้อ
19. be exhausted (by, with)	อ่อนเพลีย	20. be disappointed (in, at, about, with)	ผิดหวัง
21. be depressed (by)	หดหู่	22. be frustrated (by, in)	คับข้อง
23. be annoyed (by, with)	รำคาญ	24. be irritated (by)	ขุ่นเคือง
25. be worried (about)	กังวล	26. be scared (at, by, of)	ตระหนก, ตกใจ, กลัว
27. be shocked (at, by,)	ตกใจ	28. be frightened (by, of , at)	กลัว
29. be terrified (by)	ตกใจ	30. be horrified (at, by)	ตกใจ, กลัว
31. be thrilled (by, with)	ตื่นเต้นเร้าใจ	32. be embarrassed (by)	ประหม่า
33. be disgusted (by, at)	รังเกียจ	34. be distressed (at)	เศร้าโศก
35. be alarmed (by)	ตกใจ	36. be charmed (with, by)	จับใจ, มีเสน่ห์
37. be convinced (of)	เชื่อ	38. be disturbed (by)	รำคาญ, รบกวน
39. be impressed (with, by)	ประทับใจ, เลื่อมใส	40. be inspired (by)	ดลใจ, เกิดความคิด
41. be intrigued (by)	มีเสน่ห์, ทึ่ง	42. be moved (by)	เกิดความรู้สึก
43. be startled (by)	ตื่นตระหนก	44. be struck (by) (V.1 = strike)	สะดุดตา
45. be stunned (by)	งง	46. be upset (with)	ไม่สบายใจ, กังวลใจ

คำกริยาดังกล่าวข้างต้นนี้ เป็นคำกริยาที่เกี่ยวกับอารมณ์ จิตใจ และความรู้สึกทั้งสิ้น

มีวิธีการใช้ 3 แบบ คือ

1. เป็น Verbแท้ แปลว่า ทำให้ เช่น
Her beauty interests him. ความสวยของเธอทำให้เขาสนใจ
2. เป็น adjective : to be + V.3 + preposition แปลว่า รู้สึก เช่น
He is interested in her beauty. เขา รู้สึกสนใจ ในความสวยของเธอ
3. เป็น adjective (V.ing) แปลว่า น่า ซึ่งมักจะวางไว้ 2 ตำแหน่ง คือ
 - ตำแหน่งที่ 1 วางไว้หลัง verb to be เช่น
Her beauty is interesting. ความสวยของเธอน่าสนใจ
 - ตำแหน่งที่ 2 วางไว้หน้า noun เช่น
Her interesting beauty is her eyes.
ความสวยที่น่าสนใจของเธอ คือ ดวงตา ของเธอ

EXAMPLES

- interest** Sport has never really interested me. กีฬาไม่เคยทำให้ฉันสนใจเลย
I'm very interested in sports. ฉันรู้สึกสนใจอย่างมากในกีฬา
It is interesting to hear other people's point of view.
มันน่าสนใจที่ได้ฟังความเห็นของคนอื่น
I like reading interesting books in the Library.
ฉันชอบอ่านหนังสือที่น่าสนใจในห้องสมุด
- please** You can't please everybody. ท่านไม่สามารถทำให้ทุกคนพอใจ
I will be pleased to meet you. ฉันจะรู้สึกพอใจที่ได้พบคุณ
The new building was pleasing to the eye. ตึกหลังใหม่ น่าพอใจ ต่อสายตา
a pleasing design ดีไซน์ที่น่าพอใจ
- delight** This news will delight his fans all over the world.
ข่าวนี้จะทำให้แฟนของเขาพอใจทั่วทั้งโลก
We are delighted to have you. พวกเรารู้สึกดีใจที่คุณมา
- satisfy** The proposed plan will not satisfy everyone.
แผนที่ถูกเสนอจะไม่ทำให้ทุกคนรู้สึกพอใจ
I feel satisfied. ฉันรู้สึกพอใจ
Your answer is satisfying. คำตอบของคุณน่าพอใจ

- amuse** Her story amused the children greatly.
เรื่องเล่าของเธอทำให้เด็ก ๆ ขบขันอย่างมาก
I was amused to see the children dancing.
ฉันรู้สึกขบขันที่เห็นเด็ก ๆ เต้นรำ
There was an amusing incident at work today.
มีเรื่องน่าขบขันที่ทำงานวันนี้
- amaze** It amazed me to hear that you won the contest.
มันทำให้ฉันสิ่งที่ได้ยินว่าคุณชนะการประกวด
We were amazed to hear that you won the contest.
พวกเรารู้สึกที่ที่ได้ยินว่าคุณชนะการประกวด
We were happy to hear this amazing news.
พวกเรามีความสุขที่ได้ยินข่าวที่น่าทึ่งนี้
- excite** The result of the experiment excited me. ผลการทดลองทำให้ฉันตื่นเต้น
I was so excited! ฉันรู้สึกตื่นเต้นมาก
The news was exciting and the students were all excited at it.
ข่าวที่น่าตื่นเต้น และนักเรียนล้วนรู้สึกตื่นเต้นกับมัน
Can you think of any other exciting places to visit?
คุณสามารถนึกออกไหมถึงสถานที่ที่น่าตื่นเต้นอื่น ๆ ที่จะไปเที่ยว
- surprise** It surprised them that she was such a fine swimmer.
มันทำให้พวกเขาประหลาดใจที่หล่อเป็นนักว่ายน้ำที่เก่ง
Her friends were surprised to see that she was very slim.
เพื่อนของหล่อรู้สึกประหลาดใจที่เห็นว่าหล่อผอมมาก
It is surprising to see that Android dominates the top ten smartphone lists.
มันน่าประหลาดใจที่ได้เห็นว่า แอนดรอยด์ติด 10 อันดับแรกสมาร์ทโฟนขายดี
Yesterday a surprising event happened here.
เมื่อวานนี้ เหตุการณ์น่าประหลาดใจเกิดขึ้นที่นี่
- confuse** He confused me with his comments.
เขาทำให้ฉันสับสนด้วยคำวิจารณ์ของเขา
Somchai is often confused about correct English usage.
สมชายรู้สึกสับสนบ่อย ๆ เกี่ยวกับการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษที่ถูกต้อง
The direction is very confusing to me. Could you draw a map for me?
เส้นทางน่าสับสนมากสำหรับฉัน คุณช่วยวาดแผนที่ให้ฉันหน่อยได้ไหม

Exercises

DIRECTIONS : Fill the gaps with the adjectives in brackets.

1. He's such a monotonous speaker. I was stiff. (bored / boring)
2. Most sequels are (disappointed / disappointing)
3. I had such a day I went straight to bed. (tired / tiring)
4. Everyone's very about the news. (excited / exciting)
5. That lamp produces a very effect. (pleased / pleasing)
6. The whole school was by the tragic event.
(saddened / saddening)
7. I don't like watching films on my own.
(depressed / depressing)
8. I was when she told me she'd got divorced.
(amazed / amazing)
9. He's such a guy. He only ever talks about himself.
(bored / boring)
10. I'm very in films and theatre. (interested / interesting)
11. No one knew what would happen next. We were all
(intrigued / intriguing)
12. It was a very situation. (interested / interesting)
13. There's been some very news. (surprised / surprising)
14. His mother was by what she found under his bed.
(disgusted / disgusting)
15. Their hamburgers are (disgusted / disgusting)
16. Dad always arrives home from work thoroughly
(exhausted / exhausting)
17. He's always showing off. It's really (annoyed / annoying)
18. I think Alex is one of the most people I've ever met.
He can't keep still for a second. (annoyed / annoying)

19. I walked into this restaurant and there was Andy with a strange woman.
He seemed really (embarrassed / embarrassing)
20. She kept talking about her boyfriend problems all night. It was rather
..... (embarrassed / embarrassing)

Choose the correct word.

1. Your master's words (disappointed, were disappointing, were disappointed) you.
2. This is an (interest, interesting, interested) book.
3. This film (bored, was boring, was bored) me a lot.
4. This experiment (interests, is interesting, is interested) all science students.
It is an (interest, interesting, interested) experiment.
5. The long walk from the station (exhausts, is exhausting, is exhausted) us. It is an
(exhaust, exhausting, exhausted) walk.
6. The change of schedule (confused, was confusing, was confused) the passengers.
7. It (surprises, is surprising, is surprised) to have known the evil deeds of his.
8. This news (delighted, was delighting, was delighted) us very much. It was a (delight,
delighting, delighted) news.
9. The thunder of the last night (frightened, was frightening, was frightened) my children.
10. Paul's courage (astonished, was astonishing, was astonished) us.
11. I think Arunee is a very (charm, charming, charmed) woman.
12. Don't be (worries, worrying, worried) about the entrance exam.
13. Her success (delights, is delighting, is delighted) all her family very much.
14. This movie made us (disappoints, disappointing, disappointed).
15. The (excite, exciting, excited) children were opening their toys.

NOUN CLAUSES

Noun Clauses คืออนุประโยคที่ทำหน้าที่เสมือนหนึ่งเป็นคำนามในประโยค ในการสนทนาในชีวิตประจำวัน เราอาจได้ยินหรือใช้ noun clauses โดยไม่รู้ตัวว่ากำลังใช้ noun clauses อยู่ เช่น

I think you're very pretty.

I hope you pass the exam.

ประโยคเต็มที่เป็นทางการ คือ

I think that you're very pretty.

I hope that you pass the exam.

Noun clauses เหล่านี้ เมื่ออยู่ในตำแหน่งของประธานจะเรียกว่า "Subject noun clauses" และเมื่ออยู่ในตำแหน่งของกรรม จะเรียกว่า "Object noun clauses" ดังตัวอย่าง

Subject Noun Clauses

That scores are going down is clear.

(มักใช้ในภาษาเขียนหรือภาษาทางการ)

ที่ว่าคะแนนลดลงเป็นสิ่งที่เห็นได้ชัดเจน

What he said confused us terribly.

สิ่งที่เขาพูดทำให้พวกเราสับสนมาก

Object Noun Clauses

I feel that you overestimated the damages.

ผมรู้สึกว่าคุณประมาณการความเสียหายเกินความเป็นจริง

I don't know where she is.

ผมไม่รู้ว่าจะอยู่ที่ไหน

ประเภทของ Object Noun Clauses

Object Noun Clauses จะต้องอยู่คู่กับ Main Clause ของประโยคเสมอ โดยประโยคจะเริ่มต้นด้วย Main Clause แล้วตามด้วย Object Noun clause โดยไม่ต้องมีเครื่องหมาย Comma คั่น Object noun clauses มี 3 ประเภท ได้แก่

1. Noun Clauses ที่ขึ้นต้นด้วยคำว่า "that"
2. Noun Clauses ที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย "Wh-Words" (หรือ Question Words)
3. Noun Clauses ที่ขึ้นต้นด้วยคำว่า "if" หรือ "whether"

การใช้ Noun Clauses ที่ขึ้นต้นด้วยคำว่า "That"

เราใช้ Noun clauses ที่ขึ้นต้นด้วยคำว่า that ในกรณีต่อไปนี้

1. ใช้ตามหลัง verbs บางตัวที่แสดงความรู้สึก ความคิด หรือ ความคิดเห็น เช่น agree, feel, know, remember, believe, forget, realize, think, doubt, hope, recognize, understand
เช่น I agree that we should follow him.

She knows that her mom loves her.

2. ถ้าเป็นภาษาพูด มักจะละคำว่า that ซึ่งเป็นคำขึ้นต้น clause

เช่น I think that it's red, not blue. (ภาษาทางการ)

I think it's red, not blue. (ภาษาพูด)

3. Verbs ใน main clauses มักจะเป็น present tense แต่ verbs ใน noun clauses จะเป็น tense อะไรก็ได้

เช่น I believe it's raining. (now)

I believe it'll rain. (very soon)

I believe it rained. (a moment ago)

4. ในการสนทนา ถ้าต้องการหลีกเลี่ยงการพูดคำว่า that บ่อยเกินไป หรือไม่ต้องการพูด noun clause ซ้ำ สามารถตอบโดยใช้คำว่า so หรือ not หลัง main clauses ได้

เช่น Surat : Is Surawee here today?

Dendao : I think so.

(คำพูดเต็มๆก็คือ I think that Surawee is here today.)

Dares : Has the rain stopped?

Sompet : I don't believe so.

(คำพูดเต็มๆก็คือ I don't believe that the rain has stopped.)

Joom : Are we ready to leave?

Paa : I'm afraid not.

(คำพูดเต็มๆก็คือ I'm afraid that we are not ready to leave.)

การใช้ Noun Clauses ที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย Wh-Words

การใช้ Noun Clauses ที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย Wh-Words (ได้แก่คำว่า what where when why how) มีหลักเกณฑ์ดังนี้

1. Noun Clauses ที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย Wh-Words มีชื่อเรียกอีกอย่างหนึ่งว่า Indirect wh-questions และแม้ว่า noun clauses เหล่านี้จะขึ้นต้นด้วยคำแสดงคำถาม แต่ลำดับคำ (word order) ในอนุประโยคนี้ จะเป็นลำดับคำของประโยคบอกเล่า ไม่ใช่ลำดับคำของประโยคคำถาม

เช่น I know why he comes home very late.
(ไม่ใช่ why does he come home very late)
I don't know when he will arrive.
(ไม่ใช่ when will he arrive)

2. การใช้เครื่องหมายวรรคตอนของประโยคจะเป็นไปตามลักษณะของ main clause กล่าวคือ ถ้า main clause เป็นคำถามจะใช้เครื่องหมาย question mark ปิดประโยค ถ้า main clause เป็นบอกเล่า จะใช้เครื่องหมาย full stop ปิดประโยค

เช่น Could you tell me where the elevators are?
(Main clause เป็นคำถาม)
I'm wondering where the elevators are.
(Main clause เป็นบอกเล่า)

3. ใช้ Noun Clauses ที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย Wh-Words เพื่อแสดงให้คู่สนทนาทราบว่า เราไม่รู้ หรือ เราไม่แน่ใจ

เช่น I don't know how much it costs.
I would like to know when our next meeting will be.
I'm not sure which house is his.

4. ใช้ Noun Clauses ที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย Wh-Words เพื่อถามหาข้อมูลอย่างสุภาพ

เช่น Could you tell me who are injured in the accident?
Can you tell me what time the show starts?

การใช้ Noun Clauses ที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย If หรือ Whether

การใช้ Noun Clauses ที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย if หรือ whether มีหลักเกณฑ์ดังนี้

1. Noun Clauses ที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย if หรือ whether คือ indirect yes/no questions นั้นเอง

เช่น Direct Question : Did they pass the exam?

Indirect Question : I don't know if they passed the exam.

(ข้อความที่ขีดเส้นใต้คือ noun clause ที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย if นั้นเอง)

2. ลำดับคำในประโยค (word order) และเครื่องหมายประโยค ใช้หลักเกณฑ์เดียวกับ Noun Clauses ที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย Wh-Words

3. จะขึ้นต้น Noun Clauses ด้วยคำว่า if หรือ whether ก็ได้ แต่มักใช้ whether ใน สถานการณ์ที่ค่อนข้างเป็นทางการ

เช่น Sir, I would like to know whether you prefer coffee or tea.

Tell me if you want to go with us or not.

4. ใช้ Noun Clauses ที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย if หรือ whether เมื่อ main clause แสดงการใช้ความคิด หรือความคิดคำนึง

เช่น I can't remember if I had already paid him.

I wonder whether he will arrive in time.

5. ใช้ Noun Clauses ที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย if หรือ whether เมื่อต้องการถามคำถามอย่างสุภาพ

เช่น Do you know if the principal is in his office.

Can you tell me whether the tickets include drinks?

Exercises

Identify the noun clauses in the following sentences.

1. I wondered what he was doing there.
2. He replied that he would come.
3. She asked if I could help her.
4. That honesty is the best policy is a well-known fact.
5. I expected that I would get the first prize.
6. Do you know why he is late?
7. I don't know what he wants.
8. Pay careful attention to what I am going to say.
9. That she should forget me so quickly hurts me.
10. That you should behave like this is strange.

Choose the correct answer.

1. John asked me _____.
where was his wallet
where his wallet was

2. I couldn't tell him _____.
where was I
where I was

3. I don't know _____.
how many children he has
how many children does he have

4. _____ is not important.
How close we are
How close are we

5. _____ was sad.

What did she say

What she said

6. We are not responsible for _____.

what our children say

what do our children say

7. Is it true _____ about you?

what did he say

what he said

8. I'm not going to tell you _____.

what should you do

what you should do

9. I wonder if _____ from Germany.

is he

he is

10. The teacher told us _____ our finished exams.

where we should leave

where should we leave

ADVERB CLAUSES

Adverb Clauses คือ ประโยคที่ทำหน้าที่เหมือน adverb ขยายกริยา ขยายคุณศัพท์ และขยายกริยาวิเศษณ์ที่อยู่ในประโยคอื่นได้

She went home because she had a fever.

He treats us as if we were his children.

Adverb Clauses มี 9 ชนิด คือ

1 Adverb Clause of Time คือ ประโยคที่ทำหน้าที่ขยายกริยาเพื่อแสดงเวลา เช่น when, whenever, while, before, after, as soon as, since, until

As it was late, we went home.

I will wait here until you allow me to come in.

2 Adverb Clause of Place คือ ประโยคที่ทำหน้าที่ขยายกริยาเพื่อบอกสถานที่ เช่น where, wherever

You may go wherever you want.

She hid her money where nobody could find it.

3 Adverb Clause of Manner คือ ประโยคที่ทำหน้าที่ขยายกริยาเพื่อแสดงอาการ เช่น as, as if, as though

He acted as if he were a millionaire.

She wrote the letter as she was told.

4 Adverb Clause of Comparison คือ ประโยคที่ทำหน้าที่ขยายกริยาวิเศษณ์ หรือขยายคุณศัพท์ เพื่อแสดงการเปรียบเทียบ เช่น as.....as, so.....as, than,

Can you send me your application form as soon as possible ?

Laura didn't do so well in the exam as she had hoped.

5 Adverb Clause of Cause or Reason คือ ประโยคที่ทำหน้าที่ขยายกริยา หรือคุณศัพท์เพื่อแสดงสาเหตุหรือแสดงเหตุผล เช่น because, since, as,

They moved to London because they wanted to stay with their parents.

6 Adverb Clause of Purpose คือ ประโยคที่ทำหน้าที่ขยายกริยาเพื่อแสดงความมุ่งหมายหรือแสดงวัตถุประสงค์ เช่น so that, in order that,

She works hard so that she can get more money for her children.

He came here in order that he might see his boss.

7 Adverb Clause of Result คือ ประโยคที่ทำหน้าที่ขยายกริยา ขยายคุณศัพท์ หรือขยายคำวิเศษณ์ เช่น so.....that, such.....that,

New cars are so expensive that some employees buy used ones.

She is such a polite girl that everybody likes her.

8 Adverb Clause of Condition คือ ประโยคที่ทำหน้าที่ขยายกริยาเพื่อแสดงเงื่อนไข เช่น if, unless, provided that, on condition that,

If she comes, I will tell her the truth.

Unless he works harder, he will fail.

9 Adverb Clause of Concession คือ ประโยคที่ทำหน้าที่ขยายกริยา หรือ ขยายคุณศัพท์เพื่อแสดงการขัดแย้ง เช่น though, although, however, whatever,

Although she is fat, she can run quickly.

Whatever help you give them, they will never thank you.

Exercises

Complete each adverb clause below with the correct word(s).

1. _____ he always did well on his English tests, his parents were not surprised that he got an A.
When
Since

2. You should keep the milk in the refrigerator, _____ it doesn't go bad.
since
so that

3. _____ he thinks he's smart, he isn't.
Although
After

4. You should say goodbye to your brother _____ you leave for Europe.
before
since

5. _____ my father has high blood pressure, he has to watch what he eats.
Before
Since

6. _____ I came to this country, I didn't speak a word of English!
Before
Since

7. I'll let you know _____ I come back.

because

after

8. He doesn't understand _____ he doesn't speak French very well.

so that

because

9. He spoke slowly _____ she would understand.

because

so that

10. _____ you stop crying, I'll buy you an ice cream.

If

Since

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

Adjective Clause คือ subordinate clause ที่ทำหน้าที่เป็นเหมือนคำ adjective คำหนึ่ง ทำหน้าที่ขยายคำนาม และคำสรรพนาม บางครั้ง Adjective Clause จะถูก เรียกว่า Relative Clause

ลักษณะของประโยค Adjective Clause จะนำหน้าด้วย relative words ดังคำต่อไปนี้

1. Relative Pronoun คือสรรพนามที่ใช้เชื่อมประโยค subordinate clause เข้ากับประโยค main clause โดยใช้เชื่อม หรือขยายคำนาม หรือคำสรรพนามที่วางอยู่ ข้างหน้าประโยค adjective clause ซึ่งจะมีคำเชื่อมที่นำหน้าประโยคดังนี้

Relative Pronoun ที่ใช้แทนคน : who, whom, whose, that

Relative Pronoun ที่ใช้แทนสิ่งของ : which, of which, that

2. Relative Adverb ได้แก่ where, when, why

ตำแหน่งของ Relative Clause

1. ประโยค relative clause (adjective clause) เมื่อใช้ขยายคำนามหรือคำสรรพนาม ตัวใดให้วาง ประโยคrelative clause ไว้หลังคำนามทันที เช่น

The man who lives next door is a teacher.

(who lives next door เป็นadjective clause ขยายคำนามที่อยู่ข้างหน้าคือ The man)

2. เมื่อใช้ relative pronoun แทนคำนามหรือคำสรรพนามในประโยคแล้ว ให้ตัดคำนาม หรือคำ สรรพนามที่ relative pronounนั้นใช้แทน ออกไป เช่น

John married a woman who works in his office.

ประโยคข้างบนมาจาก 2 ประโยคด้วยกัน คือ

A. John married a woman.

B. A woman (she) works in his office

ประโยคB คือประโยค relative clause มีประธานเป็นคน คือ a woman ใช้who แทนประธานที่เป็น คนและตัดคำนาม a woman ออกเพราะใช้who แทนแล้ว

Adjective Clause หรือ Relative Clause แบ่งออกเป็น 2 ชนิด คือ

1. **Defining Relative Clause หรือ Restrictive Clause** ทำหน้าที่ขยาย คำนามหรือคำสรรพนาม ที่เป็น head word ของประโยค main clause โดยจะไม่ใส่ comma (,) เพราะถือว่า relative clause ชนิดนี้มีความ สำคัญ หากตัดออกจะทำให้ความหมายของประโยคหลักไม่สมบูรณ์ เช่น

The man whose car was stolen complained to the polite.

A. The man complained to the polite.

เป็นประโยคหลักที่ยังมีใจความ ไม่สมบูรณ์จึงต้องมี

B. His car was stolen ซึ่งเป็น Adjective clause มาขยาย man ทำให้ความหมาย สมบูรณ์ และเมื่อเชื่อม A เข้ากับ B ให้นำ relative pronoun – whose มาใช้ เชื่อมแทน his

2. **Non – Defining Relative Clause หรือ Nonrestrictive Clause** จะวางไว้ หลังคำนามหลัก ของประโยค main clause ซึ่งคำนามนั้นมีความหมายสมบูรณ์ในตัวเองอยู่แล้ว การใส่ non – defining relative clause จึงไม่ได้หมายความว่าไปขยายคำนามที่เป็น head word ของประโยค main clause แต่ใส่ non – defining relative clause เพื่อเป็นการเพิ่มข้อมูล ของคำนามหลักเท่านั้น ดังนั้น non – defining relative clause จึงมี comma (,) คั่นกลางกับ คำนามหลัก

เช่น We stayed at the Royal Hotel, which William recommended to us.

จะเห็นได้ว่าประโยค We stayed at the Royal Hotel. มีความหมายที่สมบูรณ์อยู่แล้ว การเพิ่ม ประโยค which William recommended to us ซึ่งขยายคำนาม the Royal Hotel เป็นเพียงการ เพิ่มเติมข้อมูลลงไป และต้องใส่ comma คั่น

การลดรูปของ relative clause

*** วิธีที่ 1 การละ relative pronoun (who, whom, which, that) ในกรณีที่คำนามที่ถูกขยายทำ หน้าที่เป็นกรรมในประโยค การละ relative pronoun เราสามารถทำได้ใน defining relative clause เท่านั้น เช่น

The car that he bought is very expensive.

ลดรูปมาเป็น The car he bought is very expensive.

รถที่เขาซื้อมันแพงมาก

* ตัดคำว่า that ออกได้ เพราะคำนาม car ทำหน้าที่เป็นกรรมเพราะถูกเขาซื้อ

The man whom she quarrelled with was her ex-boyfriend.
 ลดรูปเป็น The man she quarrelled with was her ex-boyfriend.
 ผู้ชายที่ห่ออนทะเลาะด้วยเป็นแฟนเก่าเธอเอง
 * ตัด whom ออกได้ เพราะ man เป็นกรรม

*** วิธีที่ 2 การละ relative pronoun โดยใช้ participle แบ่งออกได้เป็น

1. กรณีที่ประธานกระทำกริยานั้น (active relative clause)

ให้เราตัด relative pronoun ออก แล้วเปลี่ยน verb ให้เป็น present participle (V+ing) เช่น

She told me about the man who lives next door.
 ลดรูปเป็น She told me about the man living next door.
 ห่ออนบอกฉันเรื่องของผู้ชายที่อยู่ข้างบ้าน
 (man เป็นคนทำกริยา live)

Do you see the cat which is lying on the roof?
 ลดรูปเป็น Do you see the cat lying on the roof?
 คุณเห็นแมวตัวที่มันนอนอยู่บนหลังคามึ่?

2. กรณีที่ประธานถูกกระทำ (passive relative clause)

ให้เราตัด relative pronoun ออกเหมือนเดิม แล้วเปลี่ยน verb ให้เป็น past participle (V3) เช่น

Strawberries which are grown in California are delicious.
 ลดรูปเป็น Strawberries grown in California are delicious.
 สตรอเบอรี่ที่ปลูกในแคลิฟอร์เนียอร่อย
 (Strawberries อยู่ในรูป passive voice คือ ถูกกระทำ)

The man who was stabbed last night is dead.
 ลดรูปเป็น The man stabbed last night is dead.
 ผู้ชายที่ถูกแทงเมื่อคืนตายแล้ว

Exercises

Choose the correct relative pronoun (who, which, whose).

1. This is the bank _____ was robbed yesterday.
2. A boy _____ sister is in my class was in the bank at that time.
3. The man _____ robbed the bank had two pistols.
4. He wore a mask _____ made him look like Mickey Mouse.
5. He came with a friend _____ waited outside in the car.
6. The woman _____ gave him the money was young.
7. The bag _____ contained the money was yellow.
8. The people _____ were in the bank were very frightened.
9. A man _____ mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
10. A woman _____ daughter was crying tried to calm her.
11. The car _____ the bank robbers escaped in was orange.
12. The robber _____ mask was obviously too big didn't drive.
13. The man _____ drove the car was nervous.
14. He didn't wait at the traffic lights _____ were red.
15. A police officer _____ car was parked at the next corner stopped and
arrested them

Choose the correct answer.

1. I don't like stories Have unhappy endings.
 - 1) that
 - 2) they
 - 3) which
 - 4) who

2. I don't believe them at first but in fact everything Was true.
 - 1) they said
 - 2) that they said
 - 3) what they said
 - 4) whom they said

3. What's the name of the man?
 - 1) you borrowed his car
 - 2) which can you borrowed
 - 3) whose can you borrowed
 - 4) his car you borrowed

4. Colin told me about his new job, Very much.
 - 1) that he's enjoying
 - 2) which he's enjoying
 - 3) he's enjoying it
 - 4) where he's enjoying

5. Sheila couldn't come to the party, Was a pity.
 - 1) that
 - 2) it
 - 3) what
 - 4) which

6. Some of the people To the party can't come.

- 1) inviting
- 2) invited
- 3) who invited
- 4) they were invited

7. I recently went back to the town I was born.

- 1) whom
- 2) which
- 3) where
- 4) when

8. What's the name of the girl book you lost ?

- 1) whom
- 2) which
- 3) whose
- 4) that

9. An architect is someone designs buildings.

- 1) who
- 2) whom
- 3) which
- 4) that which

10. Which hotel is In town.

- 1) cheapest
- 2) cheaper than
- 3) the cheapest
- 4) the cheap

11. I spent Money You.

- 1) less / than
- 2) much / as
- 3) more / as
- 4) so / as

12. Tom isn't Old He looks.
- 1) the same / as
 - 2) more / than
 - 3) as / as
 - 4) much / than
13. The You are, the it is to leave.
- 1) younger / easier
 - 2) youngest / easiest
 - 3) young / easy
 - 4) youngest / easier
14. Her illness was Serious than we thought at first.
- 1) more much
 - 2) much more
 - 3) most
 - 4) far much
15. It's becoming And To find a job.
- 1) hard / hard
 - 2) harder / harder
 - 3) the hardest / the hardest
 - 4) harder / hardest

What kind of clause is the bold part?

1. Noun Clause

2. Adjective Clause

3. Adverb Clause

- ___ 1. His belief **that coffee will keep him alert** is incorrect.
- ___ 2. We found the tiger lying dead in the very place **where it had been shot**.
- ___ 3. He is an excellent teacher **except that he speaks too fast**.
- ___ 4. The tree **the leaves of which are yellow** is dying.
- ___ 5. **Whatever you may say**, I still think I did the right thing.
- ___ 6. **That she had decided to be engaged** frightened me very much.
- ___ 7. It was very unfortunate **that you were taken ill**.
- ___ 8. **In case I forget**, please remind me about that.
- ___ 9. The man **you spoke to** is our manager.
- ___ 10. A strange thing is **that Clarence was without friend**.
- ___ 11. The bicycle **for which you are looking** has been stolen.
- ___ 12. **Whoever saved the girl** is very brave.
- ___ 13. Anne has **such** pretty hair **that we enjoy looking at it**.
- ___ 14. Sunday is the day **when I have no work to do**.
- ___ 15. The young boy ran **as far as he could**.
- ___ 16. He went **where no one else would go**.
- ___ 17. The news **that he intended to come** gave us much pleasure.
- ___ 18. He has become **what he expected**.
- ___ 19. He treats me **as if I were his slave**.
- ___ 20. I knew him **while I was in London**.
- ___ 21. They are all merchandises **that we export**.
- ___ 22. **Where he lives** is not known.
- ___ 23. I have no **such** a pen **as you have**.
- ___ 24. The tree **of which the leaves are yellow** is dying.
- ___ 25. **However difficult the problem is**, she won't give up.

Combination of Sentences

Exercises

Combine these sentences into only One Sentence using the word or words given in brackets.

1. I don't believe him as I know he is a liar. (because of)

2. He cannot go to work because he is ill. (owing to)

3. He had no money left, so he was obliged to go away. (having)

4. That man is polite. Everybody likes him. (such a.....that)

5. He must finish these exercises. There are still two more exercises. (to finish)

6. They saw the teacher. They stopped talking. (seeing)

7. The sun rose. The fog disappeared. (having)

8. He failed many times. He still hopes to succeed. (in spite of)

9. This exercise is easy. I can do it without help. (enough)

Combine these sentences into Compound Sentence using the word or words given in brackets.

10. Robert was annoyed. He kept quiet. (however)

11. He could go in. The door was opened. (for)

12. Do not be a borrower. Do not be a lender. (neither...nor)

13. Prasert speaks French. Prasan speaks French. (not only.....but also)

14. He is a fool. He is a knave. (both.....and)

15. She is rich. She is beautiful. She is unhappy. (and.....but)

**Combine these sentences into Complex Sentence using Noun Clause,
Adjective Clause and Adverb Clause.**

16. She was crossing the street. A car hit her.

17. She got married. This is certain.

18. He ran very quickly. I couldn't catch him.

19. Wanlop is a postman. The postman brings us letters every day.

20. I have a duty to perform. The duty is very boring.

Combine the following pairs of sentences using a relative pronoun.

1. The parcel reached me this morning. My brother sent it.

2. This is the house. Jack built it.

3. The boy didn't do his homework. The teacher punished him.

4. He tells lies. He deserves to be punished.

5. I know a man. He wears a prosthetic leg.

6. Bring me the file. The file is on the table.

7. We met a girl. The girl had lost her way.

8. I saw a soldier. He had lost an arm.

9. Once upon a time there lived a giant. The giant was very powerful and cruel.

10. The dog bit the burglar. He was trying to break into the house.

Rewrite (Combine) these sentences to be with "It" as the impersonal subject.

Example:

I'll give you a life. It's very easy

- It's very easy for me to give you a lift.

That was brave. They stopped the thief

- It was brave of them to stop the thief.

1. Jim sent us the gifts. That was kind.

2. They paid the bills. That was very generous.

3. Mary forgot to lock the door. That was very careless.

4. You shouldn't have lost the key. That was stupid.

5. Your brother could answer the question. That was clever

6. We can pick you up at the airport. It will be busy.

7. She always get up late. It's very common.

8. I don't think I can fix it. It will be very difficult.

9. They must take a taxi. It's necessary.

10. You don't need to review the lesson. It's unnecessary.

Match the two columns to have a meaningful sentence.

- 1. The rain started _____
- 2. Bob's car is old _____
- 3. He was a famous hockey player _____
- 4. I wrote many books _____
- 5. They had to cancel the meeting _____
- 6. No one knows for sure _____
- 7. You won't succeed _____
- 8. Although it was raining _____

- a. if you don't try hard.
- b. when he was young.
- c. because the director did not show up.
- d. he went out without an umbrella.
- e. while I was driving home.
- f. who won last year's race.
- g. before I was awarded the literature prize.
- h. but he can't afford buying a new one.

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present Subjunctive คือ การใช้กริยาช่องที่ 1 ที่ไม่มี to นำหน้า และไม่มีกริยาเติม s ไม่ว่าประธานจะเป็นเอกพจน์ หรือ พหูพจน์ และไม่ว่ากริยาตัวหน้าจะอยู่ใน Tense ใดก็ตาม (V. to be ให้ใช้ be ตลอดไป)

การใช้ Present Subjunctive

1. อยู่หลัง “กริยา + that” ต่อไปนี้

S. + V. + that + S. + V1

ask that	ขอรับรองว่า	suggest that	แนะนำว่า
urge that	เตือนว่า	require that	กำหนดว่า
order that	สั่งว่า	request that	ขอรับรองว่า
prefer that	เห็นสมควรว่า	demand that	ต้องการว่า
insist that	ยืนยันว่า	propose that	เสนอว่า
advise that	แนะนำว่า	recommend that	แนะนำว่า
move that	เสนอว่า	desire that	ปรารถนาว่า
stipulate that	ระบุไว้		

เช่น - I **ask that** I **be allowed** to see the Prime Minister.

- The hostess **urged that** we all **stay** for dinner.

2. อยู่หลัง # It is (was) + adj. (บางคำ) + that

advisable	ควรแนะนำ	important	สำคัญ
desirable	พึงปรารถนา	essential	จำเป็น
necessary	จำเป็น	preferable	ดีกว่า
imperative	จำเป็น, เลี่ยงไม่ได้	vital	สำคัญ
urgent	รีบด่วน	strange	แปลก
proper	เหมาะสม		

เช่น - It's **important that** she **be** brave.

- It is **necessary that** he **go** home at once.

* เราอาจใช้ **to-infinitive** มาแทน Present Subjunctive ก็ได้

It is (was) + adj. + for someone + to + V1

เช่น - It's **important** for her **to be** brave.

- It is **necessary** for him **to go** home at once.

Past Subjunctive คือ การใช้กริยาช่องที่ 2 กับประโยคที่ไปเรียงตามหลังกลุ่มคำ หรือ หลังข้อความต่อไปนี่

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| # <u>It's time + S. + V2</u> | ถึงเวลาแล้วที่ |
| # <u>It's high time + S. + V2</u> | ถึงเวลาพอดีแล้วที่ |
| # <u>It's high noon + S. + V2</u> | ถึงกำหนดเต็มที่แล้วที่ |
| # <u>S. + would rather + S. + V2</u> | อยากจะให้ |

- เช่น - It's time the children **went** to bed.
 - I would rather you **went** to the party.

* เราอาจใช้ **to-infinitive** มาแทน Past Subjunctive ก็ได้

It is time + for someone + to + V1

- เช่น - It is time for the children **to go** to bed.

การใช้ Subjunctive ตามหลัง Wish Form

1. ประารถนอยากให้เป็นไปใน**ปัจจุบัน** ใช้ wish + Past Simple (V.to be ใช้ were)

- เช่น - I wish I **met** her today.
 - He wishes he **were** a policeman now.

2. ประารถนอยากให้เป็นไปใน**อดีต** ใช้ wish + Past Perfect

- เช่น - I wish she **had not come** to the party.

3. ประารถนอยากให้เป็นไปใน**อนาคต** ใช้ wish + would + V1

- เช่น - I wish he **would come** next week.

**นอกจาก Wish Form แล้ว ยังมีคำอื่นๆ ที่ทำให้กริยาที่ตามหลังต้องใช้ Subjunctive ในรูปต่างๆ คือ as if / as though (ราวกับว่า, ประหนึ่งว่า, if only (ถ้าหากว่า)

การใช้ as if / as though

1. # present simple (V1) + as if + past simple (V2 – V.to be ใช้ were)

- เช่น - She acts as if she **knew** it well.

2. # past simple (V2) + as if + past perfect (had + V3)

- เช่น - He talked as if it **had rained** very hard yesterday.

การใช้ if only

** if only = I wish

1. # If only + could / would + V1 (ใช้แสดงความปรารถนาตรงข้ามกับความจริงในอนาคต) เช่น

- If only she could type faster. = I wish she could type faster.

2. # If only + V2 (ใช้แสดงความปรารถนาตรงข้ามกับความจริงในปัจจุบัน) เช่น

- If only I knew what she wanted. = I wish I knew what she wanted.

3. # If only + had + V3 (ใช้แสดงความปรารถนาตรงข้ามกับความจริงในอดีต) เช่น

- If only she had studied harder. = I wish she had studied harder.

**** if only = if** มักใช้กับ past tense หรือ past perfect เป็นการแสดงให้เห็นถึงความปรารถนาอย่างแรงกล้า เช่น If only I had more money, I could buy some new clothes.
If only you hadn't told Jill, everything would have been all right.
จะเห็นได้ว่า tense ของ If only จะเหมือนกับ If clause ทั่วไป

Exercises

Wishes / Conditional Sentences / Subjunctive

Complete the following sentences.

1. Don't they wish they us longer holidays this summer? (give)
2. They wish now that they English instead of when they were in school. (study)
3. I am sorry I forgot to invite you to my anniversary. I wish I to send you the invitation card. (remember)
4. He the president if only he had been a qualified man. (make)
5. Do you wish you during some time in the past? (live)
6.it less expensive, we would buy it. (be)
7. I wish last night's program more exciting. (be)
8. I can't speak English fluently, but I wish I soon. (can)
9. If it hadn't rained all the time, he might his visited. (enjoy)
10. Jane was never absent unless she ill. (be)
11. I wished our team (win)
12. an emergency arise, dial 191.
13. it not so late, she would telephone me. (be)
14. I can't go to the party unless I (invite)
15. Had it not been hot, I the window. (close)
16. Had I known what was going to happen, I her alone. (never leave)

17. Supposing everybody rejected your proposal, what?
(you do)
18. You can wait here if you (like)
19. Is it necessary that he in hospital for two weeks? (stay)
20. I demand that she to see a doctor at once. (go)
21. It's time my father (retire)
22. It was essential that she to do that yesterday. (decide)
23. She demanded that we more if we want to enter the
competition. (practice)
24. He talks as if he a doctor, but in fact he isn't. (be)
25. It looked as though it hard. (rain)
26. He advised that we at the air terminal at 4 o'clock. (be)
27. It is necessary that one the instruction before taking it.
(read)
28. He would rather his friends here. (come)
29. Our mother suggests that we lazy. (not be)
30. It is time for us to work. (begin)

AGREEMENT OF SUBJECTS AND VERBS

คือ การใช้คำกริยาให้ถูกต้องสอดคล้องกับประธาน ได้แก่

1. ถ้าประธานเป็นเอกพจน์ และเป็น present simple tense ต้องใช้กริยาเป็นเอกพจน์ คือ เติม s หรือ es ที่กริยา แต่ถ้าประธานเป็นพหูพจน์ (รวมทั้ง I และ You) กริยาก็ต้องเป็นพหูพจน์ด้วย คือ ไม่ต้องเติม s หรือ es

She walks to school every day.

They walk to school every day.

2. ประธานเอกพจน์ 2 ตัวเชื่อมด้วย and ถือเป็นพหูพจน์ กริยาก็ต้องเป็นพหูพจน์

Tom **and** Mary **are** students.

ถ้าประธานเชื่อมด้วย and แต่นำมาใช้ถือเป็นหน่วยเดียวกัน หรือใช้ไปด้วยกัน ให้ใช้กริยาเป็นเอกพจน์

Bread and butter **is** very delicious.

Whiskey and soda **is** my favorite drink.

ประธานเอกพจน์ที่เชื่อมด้วย and โดยเป็นคนๆเดียวกัน (สังเกตจากการใช้ article เพียงตัวเดียว) ถือเป็นเอกพจน์

The manager and owner of this company **is** my uncle.

3. คำที่แสดงหมวดหมู่ (collective noun) จะใช้กริยาเป็นเอกพจน์หรือพหูพจน์ก็ได้ขึ้นอยู่กับความต้องการของผู้พูด ได้แก่

class	jury	family	cabinet	government
group	fleet	team	crew	committee

This football **team is** excellent.

4. ประธานที่มีวลีต่อไปนี้พร้อมคำขยายของมัน จะใช้กริยาเอกพจน์หรือพหูพจน์ ต้องถือเอาตามประธานที่วางอยู่หน้าคำเหล่านี้เป็นหลัก

with	as well as	together with	including
in addition to	except	along with	besides
accompanied	excluding	but not	plus
like	in company with		

My friends as well as I **are** good student.

He not you **is** a bad boy.

5. คำต่อไปนี้เมื่อใช้เป็นประธานในประโยคให้ใช้กริยาเป็นเอกพจน์

every	everyone	everybody	everything	everywhere
someone	somebody	something	somewhere	anyone
anybody	anything	anywhere	no one	nobody

nothing no one except each each of each one
either of neither of one of + นามพหูพจน์ not one of + นามพหูพจน์

Each of the boys **eats** a lot of cookies.

Neither of the two movies **is** good.

6. ประธานเอกพจน์ 2 ตัวที่เชื่อมด้วย and แล้วไปเรียงตามหลัง each หรือ every ให้ถือเป็นเอกพจน์

Each cat **and** dog **is** sitting in the house.

Every boy **and** girl likes playing game.

7. คำต่อไปนี้อ้างตามด้วยคำนามเอกพจน์ก็ใช้กริยาเป็นเอกพจน์ ถ้าตามด้วยคำนามพหูพจน์ก็ใช้กริยาพหูพจน์

a lot of lots of all of half of most of some of
none of plenty of heaps of ... percent of

Half of my students **are** able to speak at least two languages.

All of furniture **is** mine.

8. ประธานหลายคำที่เชื่อมด้วย of จะใช้กริยาเป็นเอกพจน์หรือกริยาพหูพจน์ ให้ถือเอาตามประธานที่อยู่หน้า of เป็นหลัก

Freedom of speech, press and religion **is** what we need.

The emigration of a large number of people is greater every year.

9. คำนามต่อไปนี้มีรูปเป็นพหูพจน์ แต่จริงๆแล้วเป็นคำนามเอกพจน์ ก็ต้องใช้กริยาเป็นเอกพจน์

physics economics politics mathematics news
mumps measles ashes alms means

Politics **is** difficult to understand.

10. คำนามต่อไปนี้มีรูปเป็นเอกพจน์ แต่ใช้เป็นพหูพจน์ตลอด ก็ต้องใช้กริยาพหูพจน์

people police cattle vermin poultry children

The police **are** arresting the robber.

11. ชื่อหนังสือ จำนวนเงิน ระยะทางและเวลา แม้จะเป็นพหูพจน์ ก็ต้องใช้กริยาเป็นเอกพจน์เสมอ

A hundred **is** a long distance to walk in one hour.

Sixty dollars **is** the cost of this ticket.

12. ประธานหลายตัวที่เชื่อมด้วย either...or, neither... nor, not only...but also... ให้ใช้กริยาตามประธานที่อยู่หลัง or, nor, but

Neither you nor I **am** going to have lunch.

Not only English but also **mathematics** **is** difficult.

การวางประธานหลังคำเหล่านี้มีหลักการดังนี้

- ถ้าประธานตัวหนึ่งเป็นเอกพจน์และประธานอีกตัวเป็นพหูพจน์ ให้เอาประธานที่เป็นพหูพจน์วางไว้หลัง or หรือ nor

Either Joy or her friends are good girls.

- ถ้าประธานตัวหนึ่งเป็น I ให้เอา I วางไว้หลัง or หรือ nor

Either James or I am to be blamed.

- ถ้ามีประธาน 2 ตัว ตัวหนึ่งเป็นบอกเล่า อีกตัวหนึ่งเป็นปฏิเสธ คำกริยาต้องถือตามประธานที่เป็นบอกเล่า

She, not they is going to the cinema.

13. Infinitive (กริยาที่มี to นำหน้า) gerund (กริยาที่เติม ing) พร้อมทั้งคำขยายของมัน เมื่อใช้เป็นประธานในประโยคให้ถือว่าเป็นกริยาเอกพจน์ และใช้กริยาเป็นเอกพจน์เสมอ

To mend car is the work of mechanic.

Climbing mountains is a good exercise.

14. - Only one of + นามพหูพจน์ + that, who, which + กริยาเอกพจน์

She is only one of the five girls who studies French.

- One of + นามพหูพจน์ + that, who, which + กริยาพหูพจน์

It is one of the ten chairs that I like most.

15. เศษส่วนของเอกพจน์ ก็ใช้กริยาเอกพจน์ และเศษส่วนของพหูพจน์ก็ใช้กริยาพหูพจน์

One – third of the teachers are man.

Three – fourths of the money has been spent.

16. ประธานที่เป็นปฏิเสธ 2 ตัวและเชื่อมด้วย and ใช้กริยากับประธานตัวหลัง หรือตัวใกล้กริยามากที่สุด

No money and no friends were awaiting me.

17. A number of + นามพหูพจน์ + กริยาพหูพจน์ (=กลุ่มหนึ่งซึ่งมีจำนวนมากว่าหนึ่ง)

The number of + นามพหูพจน์ + กริยาเอกพจน์ (=จำนวนของซึ่งมี 1 หน่วย)

A number of students were late this morning.

The number of pupils in class is small.

18. Many a + นามเอกพจน์ + กริยาเอกพจน์

Many a girl has got high marks. (= Many girls have got high marks.)

19. กริยาตามคำนามที่อยู่ติดกับ relative pronoun

noun + who, which + กริยาตามคำนามข้างหน้า

Vegetarians are people who don't eat meat.

20. Adjective บางคำใช้กับ the จะมีความหมายเป็นคำนามพหูพจน์ ใช้กริยาพหูพจน์

The Japanese are very polite.

21. คำที่อยู่เป็นคู่ เช่น trousers, spectacles, scissors ใช้กริยาพหูพจน์
My trousers are dirty.
22. It + กริยาเอกพจน์ + คำนาม / พหูพจน์
“Who broke the window?” “It was Jack and Cot.”
23. (เลข) บวก ลบ คูณ หาร + กริยาเอกพจน์ / กริยาพหูพจน์
Ten and fifteen is (are) twenty-five.
Twenty times four is (are) forty.

AGREEMENT OF PRONOUNS AND ANTECEDENTS

ความสอดคล้องระหว่างสรรพนามกับประธานที่มาข้างหน้า จะต้องมีพจน์ (number) บุรุษ (person) และเพศ (gender) เดียวกับตัวที่มาข้างหน้า

1. **One** (คนเรา) คำ **possessive pronoun** (คำที่แสดงเจ้าของ) คือ **one's** (ไม่ใช่ his หรือ her)
One must do one's duty. (ไม่ใช่ his, her)
One must be careful what **one** says. (ไม่ใช่ he)
When **one** enters some people's houses **one has** the uncomfortable feeling that **one is** not wanted.
2. คำ **everybody, everyone, somebody, each, either, neither, every** ใช้

she, he	เมื่อเป็นประธาน
her, him	เมื่อเป็นกรรม
her, hers, his	เมื่อเป็นเจ้าของ

Everybody says he will do **his** best.
Every man and woman is expected to do **his** duty.
If anyone knows the truth, let **him** tell it.

Exercises

Agreement of Subjects and Verbs

Look at each sentence and think about subject/verb agreement.

Which is the correct answer?

1. Everyone have done the homework as expected.
2. Some of the money is missing.
3. Somebody has forgotten to turn off the TV.
4. Each of the cars in the street are new.
5. The President as well as his brother was a guest.
6. Neither of the computers are working.
7. Either wine is fine, thank you.
8. The pair of gloves isn't mine.
9. The Stars and Stripes fly over the court building.
10. Twelve miles is a long distance to run.

Choose the correct form of the verb that agrees with the subject.

1. Annie and her brothers (is, are) at school.
2. Either my mother or my father (is, are) coming to the meeting.
3. The dog or the cats (is, are) outside.
4. Either my shoes or your coat (is, are) always on the floor.
5. George and Tamara (doesn't, don't) want to see that movie.
6. Benito (doesn't, don't) know the answer.
7. One of my sisters (is, are) going on a trip to France.
8. The man with all the birds (live, lives) on my street.
9. The movie, including all the previews, (take, takes) about two hours to watch.
10. The players, as well as the captain, (want, wants) to win.
11. Either answer (is, are) acceptable.
12. Every one of those books (is, are) fiction.
13. Nobody (know, knows) the trouble I've seen.
14. (Is, Are) the news on at five or six?

15. Mathematics (is, are) John's favorite subject, while Civics (is, are) Andrea's favorite subject.
16. Eight dollars (is, are) the price of a movie these days.
17. (Is, Are) the tweezers in this drawer?
18. Your pants (is, are) at the cleaner's.
19. There (was, were) fifteen candies in that bag. Now there (is, are) only one left!
20. The committee (debates, debate) these questions carefully.
21. The committee (leads, lead) very different lives in private.
22. The Prime Minister, together with his wife, (greet, greets) the press cordially.
23. All of the CDs, even the scratched one, (is, are) in this case.

Correction of Sentences for Practice

1. John has been working on the pilot project since two years.
2. When he entered the classroom the lecture already was beginning.
3. Rama has returned back her book in the library.
4. If Peter works hard he would get distinction in the exam.
5. They turn up with the flying colors if they practiced well.
6. If he told them about the route they would not have missed their way.
7. She would not have sent the mail if you did not instruct her.
8. If I had painted the picture well it would cost a great deal.
9. If the Manager had received your project on time he would not fire you.
10. The boy, together with his teachers and friends, are going to the ground.
11. A group of people are rushing into the hall.
12. The team is divided in different perspectives on the issue.
13. Neither the party leader nor the party workers was able to calm the distressed people.
14. Data is being collected by the media.
15. She is a real good singer.

16. All Computer science students should learn computer operating, typing, and how to programme computers.
17. The Lawyer has been warning his clients for the last Sunday.
18. Everybody on the board have to come to the discussion sessions.
19. How could they threaten you and she for this issue?
20. She prefers studying individually than studying collaboratively.
21. He is adept at cricket, badminton, playing basket ball.
22. Neither his followers nor he were welcomed by the society.
23. Some of you will have to get their own id cards for inspection.
24. If anyone peeps into the room, capture their photographs.
25. It must have been him who has sent this mail.
26. One should respect your motherland.
27. It happen only rarely in life.
28. Children is plucking flowers in the garden.
29. They purchased a new air conditioner next month.
30. They is quarrelling over a trifle.
31. It begin to rain as soon as we stepped out of the house.
32. The mother was pray for her ailing child.
33. Among the two sisters, Habiba is a better dancer
34. The officer has given orders to his soldiers yesterday.
35. The girl sat down besides the lake.
36. The two brothers are quarrelling with one another
37. The three business partners are leading their business amicably with each other.
38. Easily, we opened the box.
39. Please write legible.
40. Everyone greatly admired my performance.
41. He did all his work satisfactory.
42. They used to played cricket during their childhood.

- 43. Varsha saw a lots of swans at the lake.
- 44. Is there some tea in the flask?
- 45. The building does not have much windows, and so it is dark and gloomy inside.
- 46. They did not gave him any ideas for his presentation.
- 47. Eight kilometers are not a long distance for a man who is an athlete.
- 48. The transformer we have just installed silently unlike this noisy generators
we had earlier.
- 49. The climate of Ooty is better than Hyderabad.
- 50. A pair of gloves are lying on the bed.

QUANTITY WORDS

1. Each แต่ละ }
 Every ทุก ๆ } + นามนับได้เอกพจน์ + กริยาเอกพจน์ (เมื่อไม่ชี้เฉพาะ)
 One หนึ่ง }
ตัวอย่าง

Each boy has his own pen. เด็กแต่ละคนมีปากกาของเขาเอง
 Every girl is pretty. เด็กผู้หญิงทุกคนน่ารัก

- Each แต่ละ }
 Every ทุก ๆ } + of + the + นามพหูพจน์ + กริยาเอกพจน์ (เมื่อชี้เฉพาะ)
 One หนึ่ง }
 Either ใดอย่างใดอย่างหนึ่ง }
 Neither ไม่ทั้งสอง }
ตัวอย่าง

One of the books is about history. หนังสือเล่มหนึ่ง (ในหลายเล่ม) เป็นเรื่องเกี่ยวกับประวัติศาสตร์

Neither of the boys is here. เด็กทั้งสองคนไม่ได้มาที่นี่

2. Some บ้าง }
 Any บ้าง } + นามนับไม่ได้ + กริยาเอกพจน์ (เมื่อไม่ชี้เฉพาะ)
 All ทั้งหมด }
 Most ส่วนมาก } + นามนับได้พหูพจน์ + กริยาพหูพจน์ (เมื่อไม่ชี้เฉพาะ)
ตัวอย่าง

Some boys are interested in football. เด็กชายบางคนสนใจฟุตบอล
 Most books are useful. หนังสือส่วนมากมีประโยชน์

- Some บ้าง }
 Any บ้าง } + of + the + นามนับไม่ได้ + กริยาเอกพจน์ (เมื่อชี้เฉพาะ)
 *All ทั้งหมด } + of + the + นามพหูพจน์ + กริยาพหูพจน์ (เมื่อชี้เฉพาะ)
 Most ส่วนมาก }
 None ไม่มีเลย }

- * All + the + นามพหูพจน์ + กริยาพหูพจน์ (เมื่อชี้เฉพาะ)
- All + the + นามนับไม่ได้ + กริยาเอกพจน์ (เมื่อชี้เฉพาะ)

ตัวอย่าง

Some of the boys in this school are interested in football. (เฉพาะในโรงเรียนนี้)

None of the books in the library are about politics. (เฉพาะในห้องสมุด)

เปรียบเทียบ some และ any

some ใช้กับประโยค**บอกเล่า**

any ใช้กับประโยคคำถามและ**ปฏิเสธ**

ตัวอย่าง

I haven't **any** lemonade but I can give you **some** cold milk.

I can **hardly** see **anything** without my glasses. I must get **some** new ones soon.

โปรดระวัง **hardly, scarcely, never, rarely, seldom** คำเหล่านี้มีความหมายเป็นปฏิเสธ ต้องใช้ **any**

ยกเว้น

- 1.) **some** ใช้กับประโยคคำถามที่เป็น polite request (คำขอร้องสุภาพ)

"Shall I give you **some** tea?" "Yes, please."

May I give you **some** more wine?"

Shall we visit **some** of our friends this evening?

- 2.) **any** ใช้กับประโยคบอกเล่า เมื่อต้องการความหมายว่า ก็ได้, ก็ตาม

"Goodbye, I'll see you **some** day soon." (สักวันหนึ่ง)

"Of course, **any** day next week will suit me." (วันไหนก็ได้)

His mother gives him **anything** he wants.

3. คำที่มีความหมายว่า "มากมาย"

Uncountable	Countable	Count. และ Uncount.
<p>much</p> <p>a great deal (of)</p> <p>a large amount (of)</p> <p>a large quantity (of)</p> <p>a good deal (of)</p>	<p>many</p> <p>a large number (of)</p>	<p>a lot (of) / lots (of)</p> <p>plenty (of)</p>

ตัวอย่าง

He owns **a large number of** cars and **a large amount of** land. (cars นับได้ แต่ land นับไม่ได้)

Mr. Jones has **a great deal of** money but not **many** friends.

Don't hurry, we've got **much** time.

A lot of students failed because they did not spend **much** time revising.

ข้อสังเกต คำว่า "of" นั้นจะได้เมื่อคำเหล่านี้ไม่มีคำนามมาตามข้างหลัง และทำหน้าที่เป็น adverb

"How much homework have you got?"

"I've got **a lot**, I'm afraid." (เป็น adverb ขยาย got)

Her English has improved **a great deal** this term. (เป็น adverb ขยาย improved)

"How many people came?" "A **large number**."

4. คำที่มีความหมายว่า "น้อย"

little	น้อยมาก	(not enough)	+ นามนับไม่ได้
a little	น้อยแต่พอมี	(enough)	
few	น้อยมาก	(not enough)	+ นามนับได้พหูพจน์
a few	น้อยแต่พอมี	(enough)	

ตัวอย่าง

"Here's **a little** water to drink with your aspirin."

"Thank you. I'll feel better in **a few** minutes."

A little patience and **a few** words help more than medicine, sometimes.

= บางครั้งความอดทนสักนิดหน่อยและคำพูด 2-3 คำ ช่วยได้ดีกว่ายา

Few men can act in an emergency where there is **little** time for thinking.

= น้อยคนนักที่จะปฏิบัติภารกิจได้ดีในยามฉุกเฉิน ซึ่งมีเวลาคิดน้อยมาก

หมายเหตุ a few และ a little มักมีคำว่า very, too, just, only หรือ quite นำหน้า เช่น

very few / very little = น้อยมาก

too few / too little = น้อยเกินไป

just a few = เพียงสองสามคน/สิ่ง, เพียงไม่กี่คน/สิ่ง

just a little = เพียงเล็กน้อย

only a few = สองสามคน/สิ่งเท่านั้น, ไม่กี่คน/สิ่งเท่านั้น

only a little = เล็กน้อยเท่านั้น

quite a few = many

quite a little = much

5. Much / Very

ทั้ง much และ very เป็นกริยาวิเศษณ์ (adverbs)

1.) เรามักใช้ **much** กับ verb

ตัวอย่าง Do you go out **much**
คุณออกไปข้างนอกบ่อยมากหรือเปล่า
I don't like his father **much**.
ผมไม่ชอบคุณพ่อของเขาอย่างมาก

2.) **very** ใช้กับ adjective หรือ adverb

ตัวอย่าง The class was **very** quiet.
ชั้นเรียนเงียบมาก
The bus service is not **very** regular.
บริการรถประจำทางไม่สม่ำเสมอ

The teacher looked at me **very** sadly, and said that I had failed.

ครูมองดูผมด้วยใบหน้าเศร้าๆแล้วบอกว่าผมสอบตก

หมายเหตุ : นอกจาก much จะใช้กับ verb แล้ว ยังใช้กับ adjective ได้ ถ้าหากเป็น comparative adjective หรือ superlative adjective เช่น much prettier, much the quietest

6. Too/ Enough

1.) **Too** = มากเกินไป

There is **too** much noise in this class.

ห้องเรียนนี้มีเสียงรบกวนมากเกินไป

There are **too** many languages to enable the people to understand each other.

มีภาษาต่างๆมากมายหลายภาษาเกินไปที่จะทำให้ผู้คนเข้าใจกันได้

2.) **Enough** = พอเพียง

There are **enough** chairs in this room.

ห้องนี้มีเก้าอี้เพียงพอ

I haven't **enough** money to live on.

ผมมีเงินไม่มากพอแก่การดำรงชีวิต

7. All / Whole

all แปลว่า **ทั้งหมด**

เราใช้ all หรือ all of (all the) เมื่อเราพูดถึงจำนวนทั้งหมดของสิ่งของ หรือ ผู้คนทั้งหมดในกลุ่ม

all + plural nouns / all + uncountable nouns

ตัวอย่าง All the people you invited are coming here.
ผู้คนที่ทั้งหมดที่ถูกคุณเชิญ กำลังมาที่นี่
Sunee has spent **all the money** her mother gave her yesterday.
สุนีย์ได้ใช้จ่ายเงินทั้งหมด ที่แม่ของเธอได้ให้แก่เธอเมื่อวานนี้
All of my friends live in Thailand.
เพื่อนทั้งหมดของฉัน อาศัยอยู่ที่ประเทศไทย
whole แปลว่า **ทั้งหมด**

เราใช้ whole (of) กับคำนามเอกพจน์ และโดยทั่วไปเรา**ไม่ใช่ whole** กับคำนามนับไม่ได้

ตัวอย่าง Yesterday, after the class I was so hungry. I ate **a whole packet** of biscuits.
(= a complete packet)

เมื่อวาน หลังจากเลิกเรียนแล้ว ฉันหิวจัด ฉันได้กินขนมปังกรอบหมดทั้งห่อ
Sunisa has lived **her whole life** in Thailand.
สุนิสาได้ใช้ชีวิตทั้งหมดของเธอ อาศัยอยู่ที่เมืองไทย
We spent **the whole afternoon** on the beach.
พวกเราได้ใช้เวลาตลอดช่วงบ่าย อยู่ที่ชายหาด

ความแตกต่างระหว่าง all และ whole

All นำหน้า definite article : **All the book**

Whole ตามหลัง definite article : **The whole book**

ตัวอย่าง Thanong has read **all the book**. (not just a part of a book but all)

Thanong has read **the whole book**. (not just a part of a book but all)

All นำหน้า possessive adjective : **All my life**

Whole ตามหลัง possessive adjective: **My whole life**

ตัวอย่าง I have been living in Thailand **all my life**.

I have been living in Thailand **my whole life**.

All ใช้กับคำนามพหูพจน์ และ คำนามนับไม่ได้

Whole ใช้กับคำนามเอกพจน์

ตัวอย่าง **All dogs** are animals.

Whole country mourned his death.

*** หมายเหตุ ***

เราสามารถใช้นทั้ง all และ whole กับคำนามพหูพจน์ แต่จะให้ความหมายที่แตกต่างกัน

ลองเปรียบเทียบประโยคตัวอย่างข้างล่าง

ตัวอย่าง

All of the towns had their electricity cut off. (=every town in an area)

ทุกๆเมืองที่ตั้งอยู่ในพื้นที่

After the storm, whole towns were left without electricity.

(= some towns completely affected)

บางเมืองไฟฟ้าดับทั้งหมด แต่บางเมืองไฟฟ้าดับเป็นบางส่วน

8. Almost, Nearly เกือบจะ

1.) Almost + all + of + นามพหูพจน์ + กริยาพหูพจน์

Almost + all + of + นามนับไม่ได้ + กริยาเอกพจน์

ตัวอย่าง

Almost all of the chairs in this room are broken.

Almost all of the water in this jug is pure.

2.) Almost + every + นามนับได้เอกพจน์ + กริยาเอกพจน์

ตัวอย่าง

Almost every girl is responsible.

We see accidents in Bangkok almost every day.

3.) Almost + verb (ทำหน้าที่เป็น adverb)

ตัวอย่าง

Preecha got grade 1 in English, he almost failed.

หมายเหตุ nearly ใช้แทน almost ได้ทุกกรณี

Exercises

Choose the best answer.

1. A : Have you got any tea?
B :, but only a
1. No / few 2. No / little 3. Yes / few 4. Yes / little
2. A : Are these the cups she wants?
B : Yes, those are she wants.
1. ones 2. the one 3. one 4. the ones
3. The teacher gave student a book.
1. each 2. each of 3. each of the 4. each the
4. A : Has there been news from him?
B : Yes,
1. much / a little 2. much / a few
3. many / little 4. many / few
5. There is who can help you more than your mother.
1. none 2. no one 3. nothing 4. no
6. Main Street three miles long.
1. has nearly 2. is nearly 3. all most is 4. is near
7. A : I want to cash this check.
B : I'm sorry, but we can't cash it.
A : Why?
B : Tomorrow is a holiday, so there we can do until Thursday.
1. is something 2. has nothing
3. is nothing 4. has not anything
8. A : What the quickest way to learn English?
B : There is no quick way. You just have to practice, that's all.
1. much 2. a lot 3. a lot of 4. great deal
9. There wasn't news in the newspaper this morning.
1. a lot 2. hardly any 3. very few 4. much
10. A : How did she learn to sew so well?
B : She said that the only thing it takes is patience.
1. a great deal of 2. so much
3. lot of 4. a great deal

23. "Is his house beautiful?" "There isn't in the house."
1. much furniture 2. many furnitures
3. a lot of furnitures 4. very many furnitures
24. Robbie's parents give him every week.
1. too money 2. money enough
3. too much money 4. a lot money
25. Thailand grows a large number of rice every year.
1. 2. 3. 4.
26. She spends too many time watching television and listening to records.
1. 2. 3. 4.
27. "I expect we're all sleepy," said Professor George, "all of good campers go to
1. 2. 3.
bed early."
4.
28. Maria stayed for few moments looking at the work of the men and the progress
1. 2. 3.
they had made.
4.
29. I don't know many them took the examination because they left so quickly.
1. 2. 3. 4.
30. How many is the rent for a completely furnished apartment?
1. 2. 3. 4.

Use something, anything, someone, anyone, somewhere, anywhere.

1. I've got in my eye.
2. There is at the door.
3. We haven't heard about Peter. Is he ill?
4. Do you live near Mandy?
5. wants to see you.
6. Has seen my bag?
7. My teacher asked me
8. Can I have to drink?

9. Don't worry. can tell you where the post office in the town is.
10. I don't know about it.

Choose the correct word (*much* or *very*).

1. I am (*much, very*) interested in learning English.
2. He wasn't (*much, very*) respected by his employees.
3. All of us were (*much, very*) surprised by his frank attitude.
4. The (*much, very*) frightened boy ran to meet his mother.
5. You are (*much, very*) more industrious than you were last year.
6. It is (*very, much*) strange that you should be so (*much, very*) surprised.
7. This tree is (*much, very*) the tallest of all.
8. Of all these houses, yours is the (*much, very*) best.

Complete the sentences using *enough, too, and very*.

1. The man is poor to buy a car.
2. I am just tired to work any more.
3. Is this box light for you to carry?
4. Thank you much for your nice words.
5. Do you have money for emergencies?
6. How much calcium is to prevent bone loss?
7. Don't worry about your mother, she'll be home soon.
8. I'm interested in everyone's opinion, so I appreciate your view.
9. We don't get enough sleep because we have much homework to do.
10. High-definition televisions are much expensive for the average American consumer.

Choose the best quantifier to complete the sentences.

1. My flat's really nice but the neighbors make (*a lot of / not enough / too many*) noise.
2. There's (*a few / not many / too much*) traffic in my street.
3. My flat's quite small and there's (*a lot of / not enough / too many*) space when we have visitors.
4. I often invite (*a few / not much / too much*) friends for dinner in the evenings.
5. I'm looking for a new flat because this one costs (*a little / not enough / too much*) money.
6. I like going out so I only spend (*a few / a little / a lot of*) time at home.
7. I've lived in (*many / not much / too much*) different places, but this is my favorite.
8. There's (*a few / not much / too many*) nightlife in this part of town.

Use some, any, no, somebody, anybody, nobody, something, anything, nothing.

1. There is water in that bottle.
2. Let's go, I want to show you
3. Did you get letters last week?
4. I haven't met since I came here.
5. They said as they didn't know what to say.
6. I heard call your name.
7. Did he give you interesting to read?
8. This street has name.
9. except Peter knew how to do it.
10. I have important to tell you.

Choose the best alternative for each item.

1. of us live to one hundred, unfortunately.
a. Few b. A few c. Little d. A little
2. Not many people came to the concert, but who came heard some excellent performances.
a. few b. the few c. little d. the little

14. Although they planted they didn't earn
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. fewer / fewer | b. fewer crops / less |
| c. less crops / fewer | d. less crop / less |
15. In the class, there are two clever boys, might get a scholarship.
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. both of them | b. either of whom |
| c. either of them | d. they both |

Parallel Structure

Parallel structure คือ การเชื่อมประโยคให้มีโครงสร้างทางไวยากรณ์สอดคล้องกัน ไม่ว่าจะ เป็นคำ วลี หรืออนุประโยค ซึ่งโดยปกติจะถูกเชื่อมโดย conjunction ต่าง ๆ มีหลักการใช้ ดังนี้

1. การเชื่อมคำให้สอดคล้องกัน เช่น ถ้าข้างหน้า conjunction เป็นคำนาม ก็ต้องเชื่อมด้วย คำนาม ถ้าข้างหน้า conjunction เป็นคำกริยา ก็ต้องเชื่อมด้วยคำกริยา เป็นต้น เช่น

My father is tall, dark and handsome.

(ประโยคนี้อธิบายลักษณะของพ่อ โดยใช้ adjective ดังนั้นคำที่เหลือจึงต้องใช้ adjective ทั้งหมด)

Somsak bought a bag and a shirt for Somsri .

(ประโยคนี้อธิบายว่าสมศักดิ์ ซื้อของให้สมศรีโดยใช้คำนาม ดังนั้นคำที่เหลือจึงต้องใช้คำนามทั้งหมด)

2. เชื่อมคำกริยาให้สอดคล้องกันทั้ง form และ tense เช่น

The students enjoy watching movie and listening to music.

(ประโยคนี้อธิบายว่านักเรียนสนุกกับการทำอะไรโดยใช้ gerund ดังนั้นคำที่เหลือจึงต้องใช้ gerund ทั้งหมด)

3. ถ้าเชื่อมด้วยวลีก็ต้องวลีเหมือนกัน เชื่อมด้วยประโยคก็ต้องเป็นประโยคเหมือนกัน เช่น

Ann doesn't like raw fish, but she likes raw oysters. (เชื่อมประโยคกับประโยค)

To balance the budget and to provide good jobs are two goals of the new president.

(เชื่อมวลีกับวลีซึ่งนำหน้าด้วย to-infinitive)

คำเชื่อมที่นิยมนำมาเชื่อมคำวลี หรือประโยคเข้าด้วยกันเพื่อนำเสนอความเป็น parallel structure ได้แก่ and, but, or, not only...but also, both...and, either...or, neither...nor, whether...or, from...to, between...and, as well as

- The teacher not only asked us to write the essay, but also assigned us 20 extra pages of homework.

Exercises

Select the sentence that illustrates the use of proper parallel construction.

1. A. She likes to listen to music and reading the latest novels.
B. She likes listening to music and reading the latest novels.
2. A. He spent his time studying Spanish, working at the convenience store, and jogging every afternoon.
B. He spent his time studying Spanish. working at the convenience store, and he jogged every afternoon.
3. A. The dog was excited: running, barking, and he chased after the boys.
B. The dog was excited: running, barking, and chasing after the boys.
4. A. The apartment was filled with old newspapers, broken bottles, and the astray were overflowing.
B. The apartment was filled with old newspapers, broken bottles, and overflowing ashtrays.
5. A. Phuong Tran has wit, charm, and she has an extremely pleasant personality.
B. Phuong Tran has wit, charm, and a pleasing personality.
6. A. In English class, Tashonda learned to read poems critically and to appreciate good prose.
B. In English class, Tashonda learned to read poems critically and she appreciated good prose.
7. A. Raoul's QPA is higher than Ralph.
B. Raoul's QPA is higher than Ralph's.
8. A. He wanted three things out of college: to learn a skill, to make good friends, and to learn about life.
B. He wanted three things out of college: to learn a skill, to make good friends, and learning about life.
9. A. Coach Espinoza was a brilliant strategist, a caring mentor, and a wise friend.
B. Coach Espinoza was a brilliant strategist, a caring mentor, and friend.
10. A. We found the film repulsive, offensive, and we thought it was embarrassing.
B. We found the film repulsive, offensive, and embarrassing.
11. A. Mr. Nguyen kept his store clean, neat, and he made it conveniently arranged.
B. Mr. Nguyen kept his store clean, neat, and conveniently arranged.

12. A. Professor Ali rewarded his students for working hard on the final project and going beyond the call of duty.
B. Professor Ali rewarded his students for their hard work on the final project and going beyond the call of duty.
13. A. There's nothing I like better than finding a good trout stream, setting up camp, and spending a couple of days fishing.
B. There's nothing I like better than finding a good trout stream, setting up camp, and to spend a couple of days fishing.

Correct any errors in parallel structure in the following sentences.

1. The plaintiff was wasting the court's time and prejudiced my client.
-

2. The investment firm must choose to either disclose its clients to the SEC or to immediately return the funds to those clients.
-

3. Before crashing his car, the defendant smoked two marijuana cigarettes, drank sixteen ounces of bourbon, and was swallowing three Valium pills.
-

4. Detective Cobb is a skilled forensic investigator with over 200 convictions under his belt and who is admired by the junior officers of the police department.
-

5. The Disciplinary Board investigated Attorney Johnson when it was alleged that she misled the court by failing to reveal unfavorable law, commingled personal and client funds, and there was a conflict of interest because of a sexual relationship with a client's former spouse.
-

6. Derek Jeter is not only a great fielding shortstop and he is also a superb hitter.
-

7. To legally register to vote, a person must have resided in the state for thirty days, be a United States citizen, and committed no felony.

8. The plaintiff's attorneys were bombastic, uncivil, and lacked competence.

9. My favorite activities are baseball, riding my bike, and playing piano.

10. Her chores were to polish the furniture, sweep the floor, and to water the garden.

Phrasal Verbs

Exercises

Complete the following sentences.

1. The police accused me (to, of, by, on) stealing a car.
2. Steven is accustomed (to, of, with, on) eating Thai food.
3. His knowledge is superior (than, to, at, on) hers.
4. The novel written in U.S.A. is based (on, from, by, in) his experience of life.
5. Let me congratulate you (in, with, on, to) your success.
6. Though I don't allow him to say, but he persists (of, on, at, in) saying.
7. I went to see my friend (of, off, from, in) at Don Muang when he left here for England.
8. My friend boasted (about, on, of, to) his success too much.
9. These foreigners want to exchange dollars (for, in, with, at) Thai money at my office.
10. Can he confess the truth (at, with, on, to) the police?
11. Thai soldiers have to protect their country, and they won't yield
(with, to, from, by) the communists.
12. Her means is equivalent (to, with, than, at) yours.
13. Our teacher prohibited us (to, from, about, at) smoking.
14. She is sick (of, to, at, on) living with her husband together.
15. Your manager is never responsible (of, for, to, with) his duty.
16. Somsri was employed (to, of, at, in) washing clothes in my house.
17. His brother disappointed (to, with, for, at) low marks.
18. Our country is famous (for, about, to, at) the fine arts.
19. This television is similar (with, for, about, to) that one.
20. You shouldn't be jealous (of, with, from, to) her beauty.
21. When you get (to, by, off, at) the post office, please lay this letter the box.
22. Her reason is excellent so I give (on, over, with, up) chatters.

23. After his father had died, he look (on, over, with, up) chattles.
24. He lost his pen and then he went back to look(after, at, for, in) it.
25. She suspected you (to, of, on, in) the thief who stole her diamond ring last night.

Directions : Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate idioms.

1. He _____ me _____. very late last night.
2. Don't _____ the poor.
3. I want to be _____ .
4. Do you think he will _____ if I give him some whisky.
5. I will _____ you as far as the post office.
6. The police tried to _____ the crime.
7. He _____ the house thoroughly before buying it.
8. Why do people _____ such silly things?
9. Boys _____ girls like fish to water.
10. I can't _____ the meaning of the poem.
11. You should buy that blouse. It will _____ well _____ your red suit.
12. I hope that money was honestly _____ .
13. Let's _____ John at John's house.
14. Sompong was really upset when he failed the test. He thought he would never _____ feeling so stupid.
15. Some rich people _____ for a long holiday abroad.
16. She knows how to _____ her father.
17. This school has _____ some first-rate scholars.
18. The students _____ what this teacher lectured.
19. _____ your hands _____ of your pocket.
20. I thought I'd _____ on you while I was passing.

make out	come by	put up with	go with
call on	get over	drop in	take to
went over	come round	look down on	turned out
take out	clear up	come along with	took down
called up	get round	went away	by myself

Complete each sentence using these verbs : fly / get / go / look / sit / stand / speak + away / by / down / for / on / out / round (or around) / up. You can use a word more than once.

1. Please _____ the bus as quickly as possible.
2. Pranee _____ the sofa _____ on end.
3. I've been standing for the last two hours. I'm going to _____ for a bit.
4. Could you _____? I can't hear.
5. I can't find my key, so I'll _____.
6. Do you think they can _____ only one salary?
7. A cat tried to catch the bird, but it _____ just in time.
8. We must _____ the children _____ first.
9. Everything has got so expensive. Prices have _____ a lot.
10. Although I liked your suggestion, I'll _____ my original idea.

Complete each sentence using these words : away / back / forward / in / up / down and these words : at / through / to / with / from. You can use a word more than once.

1. She walks so fast I can never keep _____ her.
2. My holidays are nearly over. Next week I'll be _____ work.
3. Our teacher's so strict, he'd never let us get _____ anything in class.
4. We went _____ the top floor of the building to admire the view.
5. I love to look _____ the stars in the sky at night.

6. I'm looking _____ the weekend.
7. I was sitting in the kitchen when a bird flew _____ the open window.
8. Don't run _____ the idea that this money will solve all your problems.
9. He decided to walk _____ a bad job situation.
10. I'm coming _____ a cold.

Sentence Transformation

Exercises

DIRECTIONS : Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. He is better at football than any other sport.
Football is his sport.
2. Juice is better for you than coke.
Coke isn't for you as juice.
3. Magazines can be bought in this shop.
you magazines in this shop.
4. Maria plays the guitar really well.
Maria is really playing the guitar.
5. There are only a few houses in this village.
There aren't very houses in this village.
6. Maria is very unpopular.
Not many people Maria.
7. They asked me if I was happy.
" you happy?"
8. Why don't you do your homework?
If I were you, I do my homework.
9. The bus station is near the new shopping center.
The bus station isn't the new shopping center.
10. I was taught English by a very good teacher.
The teacher who me English was very good.
11. Is notebook is yours?
Does the notebook you?
12. If you want to work in some countries, you need a visa.
You can't work in some countries you have a visa.

13. When she was very young, she love cartoons.
She to love cartoons when she was young.
14. Jone is the most diligent girl.
No one is as Jane.
15. Maria prefers coffee to tea.
Maria likes coffee tea.
16. We run because we want to get fit.
We want to get fit we run.
17. She was taught how to drive by a very good teacher.
The teacher taught her how to drive was very good.
18. He took a long time to decide what to eat.
He spent a long time what to eat.
19. There are six bathrooms in that house.
That house six bathrooms.
20. The mansion is so expensive that we can't buy it.
The mansion is for us to buy.

Directions : Transform the following sentences into Compound Sentence.

1. In spite of his failure, he was not sorry.
.....
2. Owing to his bad health, he cannot work hard.
.....
3. Besides making a promise, he keeps it.
.....
4. Without working hard, you will not get promotion.
.....
5. Having no money left, he was obliged to go away.
.....

Directions : Transform the following simple sentences into complex or compound sentences.

1. Knocking at the gate, he demanded admission.

.....

2. Blinded by a dust storm, they lost their way.

.....

3. Deceived by his friends, he lost all hope.

.....

4. Driven by hunger, he stole a piece of bread.

.....

5. Overwhelmed with grief, the poor widow killed herself.

.....

6. The sea being smooth, we went for a sail.

.....

7. Weather permitting, the match will be held tomorrow afternoon.

.....

Directions : Transform the following complex sentences into simple sentences.

1. After he had learned his lessons, he went out to play.

.....

2. While I was walking along the street, I saw a dead cobra.

.....

3. Although he was wealthy and educated, he never made a name.

.....

4. If you follow my advice, you will win your object.

.....

5. As he was driven out of his country, he sought asylum in a foreign land.

.....

6. A gypsy who was wandering across the fields found the baby.

.....

Combine these sentences into Compound Sentence using the word or words given in brackets.

1. Many people think Steve stole the money. **(believed)**
Steve _____ the money.
2. The strong winds blew down the two ancient trees during the storm. **(blown)**
The two ancient trees _____
the storm.
3. He doesn't have enough money to buy the computer. **(too)**
The computer _____
to buy.
4. "You should start a new hobby, Mr. Jenkins", the doctor said. **(take)**
The Doctor advised _____
a new hobby.
5. We have been waiting here since half past ten. **(for)**
We have been waiting _____ one hour.
6. The man suddenly realized that the neighbor was watching him.
(watched)
The man suddenly realized that he _____
the neighbor.
7. I could never have passed that exam without your help. **(you)**
I could never have passed that exam _____
me.
8. We paid some people to landscape the garden for us last year. **(had)**
We _____ last year.

9. "How about going to the cinema tonight?", said Anne **(suggested)**

Ann _____ to the cinema.

10. My advice to you is to talk to your parents. **(would)**

If _____ mtalk to my parents.

11. Barry wasn't strong enough to lift the box. **(have)**

Barry didn't _____ to lift the box

12. They started the company in 1997. **(set)**

The company _____ 1997

13. I think Jean really likes Simon. **(keen)**

Jean _____ Simon.

14. I was made responsible for foreign sales. **(charge)**

They put _____ foreign sales.

15. The brothers really enjoyed themselves in Spain last summer. **(time)**

The brothers really _____ in Spain last summer.

16. The Queen is opening the new school tomorrow afternoon. **(opened)**

The new school _____ Queen
tomorrow afternoon.

Rewrite the following sentences as directed.

1. The tea was so hot that I could not drink it. (Change into a simple sentence)

.....

2. He is too arrogant to listen to advice. (Change into a complex sentence)

.....

3. He worked hard that he might pass the examination. (Change into a simple sentence)

.....

4. He is too stupid to handle such a difficult situation. (Remove too)

.....

5. John is the tallest boy in the class. (Use the comparative form of the adjective)

.....

6. I could not do it even if I tried. (Change into a simple sentence)

.....

7. No sooner did I hear the gunshot than I rushed to the spot. (Rewrite using as soon as)

.....

8. Hardly had I solved one problem when another cropped up.

(Rewrite using no sooner... than)

.....

9. Only trained graduates need to apply. (Use none instead of only)

.....

10. Work hard or you will fail. (Change into a complex sentence)

.....

Rewrite the following sentences by using the word or words given.

1. As soon as he saw it, he started to run. (no sooner than)
.....
2. How lucky you are! (What !)
.....
3. She finished her report in two hours. (It took)
.....
4. They say that the film at the Lido is very amusing. (Change to passive voice)
.....
5. The instructions that are given in this book are not clear.
(Use "Adjective Phrase")
.....
6. This house is theirs. (belongs)
.....
7. She did not take an umbrella, so she got wet. (if)
.....
8. To study English here takes a long time. (It takes)
.....
9. It is necessary to attend classes. (Use "Gerund Phrase" as subject)
.....
10. It is time for her to go to bed. (It's time + Clause)
.....
11. Dara likes to cook. (fond of)
.....
12. No other metal is as useful as iron. (Change to comparative and superlative)
.....
13. He worked hard but didn't succeed. (In spite of)
.....

14. The sun rose and the fog dispersed. (after)
.....
15. She left early so as to catch her train. (so that)
.....
16. The box is too heavy for her to lift. (such that)
.....
17. The girl who is wearing blue jeans is my niece. (Use "Adjective Phrase")
.....
18. It is dangerous to drive round a corner at high speed. (Use "Gerund Phrase")
.....
19. Sam prefers fishing to swimming. (would rather)
.....
20. "Please, don't behave like that." (Change to indirect speech)
.....

MORE EXERCISES

Directions : Choose the best item to complete the following.

1. South America, as a whole, is a rich continent., it does not have the geographical conditions which make for favorable economic development.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Therefore | 2. However |
| 3. Moreover | 4. Consequently |

2. A : Why are you sniffing?

B : I had a cold last week and I can't seem to it.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. get rid of | 2. keep off |
| 3. run out of | 4. do away with |

3. A : When did Suthee graduate?

B : He didn't.

A : Oh!

B : He had to quit because of some trouble at home. Otherwise, he when we all did.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. graduated | 2. might graduate |
| 3. would graduate | 4. could have graduated |

4. The child opened the heavy oak door., he trembled inwardly.

1. Not knowing what to expect
2. Had he not known what to expect
3. Not to know what to expect
4. He did not know what to expect

5. There must exist in a modern community a sufficient number of persons who possess the technical skill to maintain the numerous devices upon our physical comforts depend.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. require - whom | 2. requires - which |
| 3. required - which | 4. requiring - whom |

6. Charles Hogman was born serious physical defects because his mother was stricken with German measles the early stages her pregnancy.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. of - at - of | 2. with - during - of |
| 3. by - in - during | 4. from - about - during |

Movements and gestures reveal a person's mood. The way a person moves and gestures indicates 7 he is sad, happy, 8 In fact, it is a (n) 9 guide to his feelings than language, because body movements 10 and are less likely to be censored than language.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|------------|
| 7. | 1. how | 2. why | 3. where | 4. whether |
| 8. | 1. frustrated or depressing | | 2. frustrated or depressed | |
| | 3. frustrating and depressing | | 4. frustrating and depressed | |
| 9. | 1. equally accurate | | 2. very accurate | |
| | 3. more accurate | | 4. less accurate | |
| 10. | 1. are often made unconsciously | | 2. unconsciously are often made | |
| | 3. are often made unconscious | | 4. are made unconscious often | |

Directions : In each of the following items, there are four parts marked (1), (2), (3), and (4).

Choose the part which is grammatically incorrect or not appropriate for the context.

11. Would you rather more stupid / than you look / or look more stupid /
(1) (2) (3)
than you are? /
(4)
12. Usually I would sneak out the back / so not to be seen, / and call my big,
(1) (2) (3)
black sheep dog / to go along. /
(4)
13. Have you ever noticed that / whatever the person at the next table orders, /
(1) (2)
it always looks better / than your? /
(3) (4)
14. There are several ideas / or theories about / how can birds navigate / so accurately./
(1) (2) (3) (4)

15. Finding out how language works / is as fascinated as / finding out the working of
(1) (2) (3)
the atom / or the secrets of space. /
(4)

Directions : For each of the blanks in the following dialogues, choose the most appropriate item.

16. An acquaintance wishes a happy birthday to another.

A :

B : Thank you. How did you know?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Cheers | 2. Many happy returns |
| 3. Happy anniversary | 4. Here's to your health |

17. A husband and his wife are on their way home.

Wife : It looks like it's going to rain heavily before we get home.

Husband :

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I'm expecting the same. | 2. Yes, I'm afraid so. |
| 3. No, I'm afraid not. | 4. Don't bother. |

18. In a cafeteria

A : How about another cup of coffee?

B :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. A little sweeter please. | 2. No, let's not worry about it. |
| 3. Do you think we have time? | 4. Yes, I'd rather have a cup. |

19. Employee : Could you spare me a few minutes?

Employer :

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. By all means. | 2. Yes, definite. |
| 3. Be seeing you | 4. Remember to drop in |

sometime.

20. During an intermission at a cinema, a movie-goer wants to smoke.

1st movie-goer : Have you got a light, please?

2nd movie-goer :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. I'm sorry I don't have any. | 2. It's my pleasure. |
| 3. Yes, I have. | 4. Here you are. |

Directions : Read this passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

Doctors have remarked that people entering adulthood are sometimes suffering from nutritional disorders of varying intensity and duration. Some young adults bring with them the21..... of prolonged overnutrition. The added strain placed on the heart by extreme fatness has long been injurious to their22..... condition. An overweight condition often originates in childhood when a child fails to get the necessary exercise for optimum health,23..... by overeating. To lose excess weight and to achieve and maintain a24..... weight is extremely difficult for both children and adults but not impossible.

Undernutrition is a general term for any25..... in which dietary intake is insufficient in one or more nutrients. A calcium intake which is low for extended periods of time, can26..... poor calcification of bones and teeth. The result of this problem can be27..... in children and adolescents and include such possibilities as a short body, a small rib cage, and a relatively high rate of decayed or missing teeth. An28..... intake of iron may result in anemia, which brings on a general weakness and impairs performance in school and physical29..... . No doubt the most common malnutrition problem prior to adulthood is a lack of the mineral nutrient fluoride – a deficiency that often leads to a high30..... of tooth decay and which may contribute to osteoporosis in later years.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 21. | 1. problem | 2. experience | 3. process | 4. occurrence |
| 22. | 1. mental | 2. physical | 3. emotional | 4. psychological |
| 23. | 1. occupied | 2. corrected | 3. accompanied | 4. conditioned |
| 24. | 1. normal | 2. common | 3. minimum | 4. genuine |
| 25. | 1. matter | 2. field | 3. position | 4. condition |
| 26. | 1. cause | 2. prevent | 3. reduce | 4. change |
| 27. | 1. solved | 2. observed | 3. limited | 4. neglected |
| 28. | 1. excessive | 2. appropriate | 3. ordinary | 4. inadequate |
| 29. | 1. difficulties | 2. possibilities | 3. activities | 4. opportunities |
| 30. | 1. absence | 2. incidence | 3. restriction | 4. conclusion |



Directions : Choose the correct answer.

1. Many airline companies today require that all luggage before passengers are admitted to the waiting rooms.
 1. inspected
 2. be inspected
 3. inspect
 4. is corrected
2. Nowadays people often use the word “drug” to refer to pills or mixtures taken to relieve pain or to make people
 1. be slept
 2. slept
 3. to sleep
 4. sleep
3. He has friends in his classes now than he had last year.
 1. much more
 2. less
 3. many
 4. very more
- 4.. Never before have so many people in the United States in soccer.
 1. been interested
 2. interested
 3. interesting
 4. been interesting
5. yesterday, that boy felt ashamed of his wrong-doing.
 1. Was severely punished
 2. Severely punished
 3. Be severely punishing
 4. Having punished
- 6.. A : When did Suthee graduate?
B : He didn't.
A : Oh!
B : He had to quit because of some trouble at home. Otherwise, he when we all did.
 1. graduated
 2. might graduate
 3. would graduate
 4. could have graduated
7. The child opened the heavy oak door., he trembled inwardly.
 1. Not knowing what to expect
 2. Had he not known what to expect
 3. Not to know what to expect
 4. He did not know what to expect
8. There must exist in a modern community a sufficient number of persons who possess the technical skill to maintain the numerous devices upon our physical comforts depend.
 1. require - whom
 2. requires – which
 3. required – which
 4. requiring – whom

9. Charles Hogman was born serious physical defects because his mother was stricken with German measles the early stages her pregnancy.
1. of – at – of
 2. with – during – of
 3. by – in – during
 4. from – about – during
10. A barometer is a device measure atmospheric pressure.
1. which used to
 2. is used to
 3. used to
 4. which it is used to
- 11.
1. Neither of my brothers is handsome, but both like to be flattered.
 2. Either Carol or Grace are coming to the recital, but one of them has to stay home.
 3. At last, late in the afternoon, a long line of flags and colored umbrellas were seen moving toward the gate of the palace.
 4. Some of my papers has been lost.
- 12.
1. Quinine, medicine that formerly was used to combat malaria, is extracted from the bark of the cinchona tree, which is native to the tropical forests of Java and South America.
 2. Don't you think that she would have helped you yesterday if she were able to?
 3. The mayor proposed that the police commission immediately investigated the charges that had been made by some of the citizens in the community.
 4. He talked as though he saw a ghost before.
- 13.
1. For the past years, Melvin had had the opportunity to travel to many remote areas of the earth.
 2. Dr. Smith is a capable, dedicated doctor and his patients have missed him ever since his death.
 3. Every machine consumes more energy than it creates.
 4. A rapid drop in temperature often follow severe thunderstorms in the summer.
- 14.
1. Her uncle, along with her two cousins, demand that she stay in town one more day.
 2. The branches of a bush usually rises directly from the ground and do not spread out from a central trunk.
 3. Neither rain nor sleet nor snow keeps the mailman from his appointed rounds.
 4. Nancy tried to tell me that all the things Bob said was true.

15.
 1. What does that word (the one you used to describe your sister) mean the way you used it?
 2. While Mary was in the library doing research, she was finding a book which contained the letter the author had written to a son.
 3. By the late eighteenth century the Spanish will have created a stable society in California.
 4. When I last saw Janet, she was hurrying to her next class on the other side of campus and did not have time to talk.

16.
 1. She visits her aunt every Sunday when she was living in the country last year.
 2. He had been living in France for several years when he had to return to England to take over the family business.
 3. Europeans first come to Uganda in 1862, while searching for the source of the Nile.
 4. That baby has been crying non-stop for an hour yesterday.

17.
 1. All of these furnitures are new.
 2. Neither you nor I was glad.
 3. The primary function of leaves are to manufacture food from carbon dioxide and water by means of a complex chemical process called photosynthesis.
 4. Although a number of houses in that area are still in need of repair, there have been much improvement in their appearance.

18.
 1. The monitor should insist that students not talk during the test.
 2. She ordered them not sit here.
 3. It's time for you started work.
 4. It is necessary that an employee to finish his work on time.

19.
 1. Years ago, when they lived on a farm, they were used to get up at five o'clock every morning.
 2. I have completed my university education before I am twenty-one.
 3. The letter I have just received from my father is too long to read before I have lunch.
 4. I have finished my composition just as the teacher said, 'Pens down'.

20. 1. I wish it stopped to rain soon.
2. I'd rather you not move from here.
3. If only he took my advice years ago.
4. We wish we had trees in the garden of my present house.
21. 1. The old man was believed that he fought in World War II.
2. The old man fought in World War II was believed.
3. It was believed that the old man fought in World War II.
4. People believed the old man fight in World War II.
22. 1. After killing his main rival, they are forced to become outlaws pursued by the police.
2. After killing his main rival, he was forced to become an outlaw pursued by the police.
3. After his main rival being killed, he is forced to become an outlaw being pursued by the police.
4. After he kills his main rival, he was forced to become an outlaw pursued by the police.
23. A husband and his wife are on their way home.
Wife : It looks like it's going to rain heavily before we get home.
Husband :
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I'm expecting the same. | 2. Yes, I'm afraid so. |
| 3. No, I'm afraid not. | 4. Don't bother. |
24. In a cafeteria
A : How about another cup of coffee?
B :
- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. A little sweeter please. | 2. No, let's not worry about it. |
| 3. Do you think we have time? | 4. Yes, I'd rather have a cup. |
25. Employee : Could you spare me a few minutes?
Employer :
- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. By all means. | 2. Yes, definite. |
| 3. Be seeing you | 4. Remember to drop in sometime. |

26. You meet someone at an airport. After chatting for a while, you ask :
1. How do you do your living?
 2. What do you make a living?
 3. How do you take it living?
 4. What do you do for a living?
27. A foreigner asks you the way to the Floating Market. You don't know the way, so you say :
1. Sorry. Don't know.
 2. Sorry. I'm a newcomer here.
 3. I'm afraid where it is.
 4. You as well as I don't know the way too.
28. An acquaintance likes the way you dress. You look marvelous in your dress. She gives you a compliment. Which of the following replies wouldn't you give to your friend?
1. Thank you, my mother made it for me.
 2. Actually, everything looks nice on me.
 3. Thank you, you're sweet.
 4. Oh, really!
29. Thong : "I'm going to work in Udorn. Is it very hot there?"
Nid : "....."
1. Take good care of yourself. You'll love it.
 2. Don't worry. You'll soon get used to the heat.
 3. You'll see a lot of interesting things there, the heat among them.
 4. Haven't you got any plans at all against the heat?
30. Customer : "How much do I owe you now?"
Check-out Clerk : "That'll be 30 dollars for today."
Customer : "Can I use a check here?"
Check-out Clerk : "....."
1. Yes, you'll have to check out here.
 2. Sure, go to the next counter and ask for a check.
 3. Sure, you can use your payment check here.
 4. Sure, and I'll need your driver's license too, please.

31. If he didn't arrive on time, we would have to get on the train without him. Until the train arrived, there was nothing to do except wait. The statement tells that
1. he didn't arrive on time.
 2. the train had arrived.
 3. we got on the train without him.
 4. we were waiting on the train.
32. " An intruder alarm which works by radar has been developed by a British company. Radar offers some advantages over ultrasonic systems which may be activated accidentally by events such as telephone bells. The RTC radar alarm will detect a moving man-size target at up to 10 meters."
- The paragraph is about
1. how the sound system works.
 2. what activates telephone bells.
 3. what the radar alarm can offer.
 4. why the company promotes the new machine.
33. "The humming bird, despite its small size, is in fact, one of the marvels of the bird world. It surpasses all other birds, and does many strange things that none of the rest can do. It can stand still in the air, for instance, as can almost no other. It is by standing still in the air that it makes its living. A human being who could stand still in the air could make a living also by going into vaudeville. The humming bird, performs this feat as a part of the work of getting food, just as man milks a cow or digs potatoes. It does the trick for its dinner."
- This selection tells about
1. the humming bird's superiority.
 2. the humming bird's way of getting food.
 3. the humming bird's trick.
 4. the humming bird's strange deeds.
34. "The injured captain, lying in *the bow*, was thinking sadly."
- the bow** means :
1. weapon for shooting arrows
 2. a slender rod with horsehairs on it for playing the violin
 3. the front part of a boat or ship
 4. knot made with loops

35. "I rose up from the stone on which I was seated, determining to go to the nearest town, with my little horse and cart, and **procure** what I wanted."

procure means :

1. get 2. grasp 3. hold 4. grip

36. "The temperature in the afternoon was so **mild** that none of the men walking in procession through the street wore a coat."

mild means :

1. soft 2. gentle 3. not severe 4. warm

37. " Astronomers can **calculate** when these will be eclipses."

calculate means :

1. figure out 2. put on 3. count on 4. work on

38. The teacher **distributed** the examination paper to the class.

distributed means :

1. carried out 2. checked out 3. spread out 4. hand out

39. If you don't know the meaning of this word, **look it up** in a dictionary.

look ... up means :

1. consult 2. find 3. inspect 4. study

40. He's decided to stay here, probably for the last of his life.

1. permanently 2. temporarily
3. sentimentally 4. prosperously
-

Grammar Structure.

Directions : Choose the correct answer.

1. You never talk to him and never help him, _____.
1. either 2. neither 3. too 4. so
2. He used to play football but he _____ any more.
1. didn't 2. isn't 3. doesn't 4. plays
3. This building used to be our headquarters but it _____ any more.
1. didn't 2. isn't 3. doesn't 4. does
4. How much do you earn for _____?
1. a week pay 2. a weeks' pay
3. a week' pay 4. a week's pay
5. I am very pleased _____ your progress.
1. with 2. in 3. to 4. at
6. Do you like _____ young girls?
1. long-hair 2. long hair 3. long-haired 4. long hairs
7. The play was _____ television.
1. at 2. on 3. in 4. with
8. I haven't been to the Middle East but I'd _____.
1. like to 2. like 3. like so 4. like that
9. You _____ your name yet, madam.
1. didn't sign 2. don't sign
3. haven't signed 4. aren't signed
10. Who _____? It's Mike.
1. is speaking 2. speaks
3. speak 4. does speak
11. We couldn't see the moon because there were _____ clouds.
1. many 2. too 3. too many 4. many too
12. They looked at me _____.
1. with careful 2. carefully
3. careful 4. with carefully
13. Everything in your books _____.
1. look strangely 2. looks strangely
3. look strange 4. looks strange

42. Thailand has a very high road accident rate. Every year, many people die from careless or selfish driving. Many crashes are caused because the drivers have drunk too much alcohol. To make them cut out the drinking is difficult to do but to keep them off the road is easier.

Question: Many people die in road accidents because of _____.

1. stupidity 2. Carelessness 3.height 4.rate

43. His Majesty the King recently visited the students in the Northeast of Thailand. The students do their homework by painting. Painting doesn't do harm to anybody.

Question: This school is popular for _____ school.

1. acting 2. Dancing 3.writing 4.painting

(NO. 44-47)

Wine has been a popular drink with meals or for celebrations in many parts of the world for years. It is made from grapes.

Just recently, wine has been in the news. American doctors have begun to say carefully that drinking a small amount every day many 44 _____.

The doctors do not want people to 45 _____ them because wine is alcoholic. However, they 46 _____ that people in Western countries who drink a little wine are less likely to 47 _____ heart disease. Wine's effects, bad as well as good, have been recorded in many songs and stories over the centuries. Wine has always been a drink often taken with meals or feasts.

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 44. | 1.do your duty | 2.do your good |
| | 3.do the dishes | 4.do harm to you |
| 45. | 1.find fault with | 2.drop in on |
| | 3.get along with | 4.do away with |
| 46. | 1.have found out | 2.have fallen off |
| | 3.have filled in | 4.have fallen through |
| 47. | 1.die out | 2.die from |
| | 3.die away | 4.die of |

(NO. 48-51)

Today many countries have less water than they need. Early in the next century, a third of the world's nations will be permanently short of water. Where are new sources of water? As forests are 48 _____, springs dry up. Underground lakes are 49 _____.

We are talking about as much water as we can from rivers.

Pollution ____ 50 ____ to much of the rest.

Desalinating sea water is a possible source but it costs ten times as much to make. Thus, we have to ____ 51 ____ the expenses.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----------------|
| 48. | 1.cut down | 2.cut out |
| | 3.cut off | 4.cut through |
| 49. | 1.dying away | 2.dying of |
| | 3.dying down | 4.dying out |
| 50. | 1.does over | 2.does business |
| | 3.does harm | 4.does good |
| 51. | 1.get back | 2.figure up |
| | 3.get behind | 4.figure out |

(NO. 52-60)

In families with an only child, parents often worry ____ 52 ____ the children might be lonely or unable to adapt themselves ____ 53 ____ their friends. The suggestions on ____ 54 ____ to help them are the following :- Let them ____ 55 ____ a pet as a friend, ____ 56 ____ they can learn to be responsible ____ 57 ____ care of it.

- Encourage them ____ 58 ____ in sports or other useful activities.
- Don't be too quick to interfere with ____ 59 ____ problems. Give them opportunity to work things out ____ 60 ____.

- | | | |
|-----|-------------|----------------|
| 52. | 1.whether | 2.when |
| | 3.what | 4.where |
| 53. | 1.with | 2.to |
| | 3.by | 4.along |
| 54. | 1.why | 2.how |
| | 3.what | 4.when |
| 55. | 1.keeping | 2.to keep |
| | 3.keep | 4.kept |
| 56. | 1.so that | 2.though |
| | 3.however | 4.because of |
| 57. | 1.for take | 2.to be taking |
| | 3.to taking | 4.for taking |

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 58. | 1.to take part | 2.taking part |
| | 3.to taking parts | 4.to take the part |
| 59. | 1.they | 2.their |
| | 3.theirs | 4.them |
| 60. | 1.theirs | 2.them |
| | 3.they | 4.themselves |

(NO. 61-67)

Most people, especially the teenagers consider the World Cup a great sensation. All the mass media _____ 61 _____ attention to each match _____ 62 _____ some competing teams are not so popular. The tournaments do not attract only football enthusiasts _____ 63 _____ the gamblers. Some gain _____ 64 _____ while others _____ 65 _____ much more in betting _____ 66 _____ a winning team. Some teams play with _____ 67 _____ tricks that I can't stand watching them.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| 61. | 1.give | 2.pay | 3.take | 4.get |
| 62. | 1.because | 2.although | 3.despile | 4.therefore |
| 63. | 1.as well as | 2.and | 3.but also | 4.together with |
| 64. | 1.a lot | 2.much | 3.more | 4.most |
| 65. | 1.lost | 2.loss | 3.lose | 4.loose |
| 66. | 1.at | 2.on | 3.to | 4.of |
| 67. | 1.so much | 2.so many | 3.too much | 4.too many |

Directions : Put these sentences into the correct order. (NO. 68-69)

68. 1.She telephoned every store in town, but nobody had seen them.
 2.Yesterday my grandma couldn't find her glasses.
 3.Last night, while cooking dinner, she found them in her apron pocket.
 4.She remembered seeing them in her purse while shopping the day before.
- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. 2-4-1-3 | 2. 3-1-2-4 | 3. 2-1-3-4 | 4.2-4-3-1 |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
69. 1.I'd go with you, but I want to finish this novel.
 2.Really? I wish to have a look.
 3.Do you know that Jane raises a cow in her back yard.
- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. 2-1-3 | 2. 3-2-1 | 3. 1-2-3 | 4. 1-3-2 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|

75. You want to change the time you arranged to meet your friend, Bob, You phone him and say, “ _____ ”.
1. Sorry Bob, you’ve got to give me more time.
 2. Bob, you stood me up. What about tomorrow?
 3. Sorry Bob, I have to see you more often.
 4. Bob, I can’t make it at 2 o’clock. Are you free at 4?
76. Your friend has changed her hair style. You compliment her on her appearance by saying “ _____ ”.
1. It really looks at you.
 2. You look terrific.
 3. You look strange indeed!
 4. What have you done now?
77. A friend is walking with you along the pavement. You see he is about to step in a puddle of water and say “ _____ ”.
1. Look up!
 2. Look out!
 3. Step along!
 4. Step over!
78. Interviewer: “What does your father do?”
Interviewee: “ _____ ”.
1. He’s a very hard working man.
 2. He’s doing his work carefully.
 3. He’s the manager of a bank.
 4. He has a very large family.
79. Peter: “ _____ ?”
John: “I think he has a flat tyre.”
1. How many tyres do we have?
 2. What’s wrong with you?
 3. Which kind of tyre do we have?
 4. What’s the matter?
80. Sarah: Oops! I’ve broken your glass.
Ken: Don’t worry, dear. _____ .
1. I haven’t got any.
 2. Have you got a new cup?
 3. I have got another one.
 4. Is it a new cup?
81. Paul: _____ .
Ben: I borrowed Anne’s book.
1. Whose book will you buy?
 2. Where is your book?
 3. Is there Anne’s book on the shelf?
 4. Whose book did you borrow?
82. Anne: I’m hungry. _____ .
Jane: There is some soup and a sandwich.
1. Will you go to the market?
 2. Can I open the fridge?
 3. Is there anything in the kitchen?
 4. Where are my sandwiches?

83. Kim: Where were you last holiday?
Nancy: _____.
Kim: How was it?
Nancy: It was exciting. I saw a lot of ancient objects.
1. I didn't go to the cinema. 2. I was at the museum.
3. I go to the gym. 4. I was at the theatre with my parents.
84. Joe: I was caught in traffic. _____.
Ann: Yes. A bus ran into a car.
1. Do you get up late?
2. There weren't any car on the road.
3. Did the taxi driver drive very fast?
4. Was there an accident near the school?
85. Ben: The children are very quiet. What _____?
Linda: They _____ some paper.
1. do they do, cut 2. Do they doing, are cutting
3. are they doing, are cutting 4. They are doing, cut

Vocabulary.

Directions: Choose the correct word for the following sentences. (No.86-95)

86. Light _____ will be served during the interval.
1. food 2. meal 3. drinks
4. refreshments
87. Little Kevin gets on well with his grandfather in spite of the age _____
between them.
1. space 2. division 3. separation 4. gap
88. The senior accounts clerk has been _____ for dishonesty
1. put out 2. dismissed 3. resigned 4. retired
89. The salt that can be dug out of the ground is a _____.
1. metal 2. material 3. mineral
4. substance
90. Everybody _____ him on the standard of his performance.
1. cheered 2. congratulated 3. applauded 4. clapped
91. By now the fruit had become quite _____ and we had to get rid of it.
1. ruined 2. overripe 3. rotten 4. poisonous

92. Far from being rough when he played with smaller children, he was always surprisingly _____.
- 1.gentle 2.sweet 3.patient 4.careful
93. Short sight can be _____ by the use of suitable glasses.
- 1.fixed 2.corrected 3.improved 4.reduced
94. Have you forgotten the _____ you made yesterday with my secretary to have the meeting in my office?
- 1.appointment 2.arrangement 3.decision 4.suggestion
95. Before there were factories, people used to _____ wool into clothes in their own homes.
- 1.spin 2.weave 3.knit 4.manufacture

Directions: Choose the correct meaning of the underlined words in the sentences. (No.96-100)

96. He passed away yesterday.
- 1.died 2.was born 3.was ill 4.recovered
97. This must be obvious to everybody.
- 1.rude 2.honest 3.clear 4.complicated
98. We'll forward this message upon his return.
- 1.send 2.deliver 3.receive 4.1 and 2
99. He is loyal to his wife.
- 1.faithful 2.rough 3.raw 4.dishonest
100. An awful accident happened here yesterday.
- 1.good 2.pleasant 3.nice 4.bad

DIRECTIONS : Circle the letters that should be capitalized.

1. W : Hey, john. Are you going to kelly's party on saturday night?
M : Yes, I am. Do you have her address?
W : Yeah. It's 32 evergreen street.
2. M : Hi, jane. Where are you off to?
W : Hi, mitch. I'm heading to the drake building for a job interview with king oil company.
3. W : Hi, bill. Have you chosen a costume for the halloween party yet?
M : Yeah. I'm going as king arthur. How about you?
W : Cool. I'm going as a princess. We should go together.
4. W : Excuse me; you look familiar. Aren't you in art history 405?
M : No' but I think we're in the same english literature class.
W : That's right – with dr. bauman.
M : Yes. Have you finished reading *the adventures of huckleberry finn*?
W : I've read it several times. It's one of my favorite novels.

DIRECTIONS : Complete the sentences with the correct idioms from the box.

*****Change the forms of the verbs if necessary.**

walk on eggshells	bite off more than you can chew
spill the beans	take it with a grain of salt
kill two birds with one stone	go back to square one

1. My boss rejected my plan for the project, so I have to
2. Dad's gift for Mom was supposed to be a surprise, but my little brother accidentally
3. There's a lot of bad information on the Internet, so if you read something online, always
4. People tend to around Victor because he has a very quick temper.

5. You tutor kids, play for the soccer team, and now you have a part-time job?
I'm worried that you may have
6. By walking to the bank, I can
– open a new account and get my daily exercise.

DIRECTIONS : Match the idioms with their definitions.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. out of the blue | a. to have memorized |
| 2. a dime a dozen | b. hope of an end to a bad situation |
| 3. to know by heart | c. a large number and variety of thing |
| 4. no ifs, ands, or buts | d. common; easy to find |
| 5. light at the end of the tunnel | e. without doubt or question |
| 6. everything but the kitchen sink | f. completely unexpectedly |

Sentence Structure

Circle the correct answers.

1. I cannot believe that _____ snowing outside! It doesn't usually snow in August.
a. it b. there's c. it's d. there
2. _____ was a loud noise coming from the living room.
a. There b. There is c. It's d. I
3. Bruce is going shopping _____ bread. We need it for dinner.
a. buys b. buy c. buying d. to buy
4. Max finished reading his book last night, _____ he watched a movie on TV tonight.
a. so b. but c. yet d. then
5. _____, Steve called the restaurant to make a reservation; he wouldn't be able to eat there otherwise.
a. After to leave work b. After leaving work
c. Leaving after to work d. After work left

Find the mistakes and rewrite them on the line.

Thank you so much for your wonderful gift. I am looking forward to wearing the beautiful necklace often. After having seen it in the store, I was pleased to receiving it as a gift. When you come visiting next month, I will be sure to wear it! It is a festival next weekend, and I plan on wearing the necklace then as well. Do you know if the jewelry store has a website? I would like to get the proper cleaning techniques. I don't want it to get dirty. I want this necklace to last a long time.

1. _____ → _____
2. _____ → _____
3. _____ → _____

Choose the answer that correctly uses preparatory *it* or *there*.

1. Is there anything fun going on this weekend?

- (A) It is a concert in the park. (B) The park concert is over there.
(C) There is a concert in the park. (D) It is in the park there.

2. What time is it?

- (A) It is 9:00 a.m. in the morning. (B) Class, it is at 9:00 a.m.
(C) There is morning time. (D) There class starts at 9 a.m.

3. Do you know where a shoe store is?

- (A) There is the shoe stop. (B) There is one next door.
(C) I know it is here. (D) It is next to my house.

Identify the type of phrase that is underlined in each sentence.

4. Most of her classmates were from Asia.

- (A) Prepositional phrase (B) Gerund phrase
(C) Infinitive phrase (D) Participle phrase

5. Our mother went to the store to buy some food.

- (A) Prepositional phrase (B) Gerund phrase
(C) Infinitive phrase (D) Participle phrase

Choose the sentence that correctly combines the clauses.

6. Lisa loves to swim / She joined the swim team

- (A) Lisa loves joining swim teams.
(B) Lisa loves swimming, and joining swim teams.
(C) Lisa loves swimming and swim teams.
(D) Lisa loves to swim, so she joined the swim team.

7. Because he didn't feel well / He went to bed early

- (A) He didn't feel well because he went to bed early.
(B) Because he went to bed early, he didn't feel well.
(C) Because he didn't feel well, he went to bed early.
(D) He went to bed, early because he didn't feel well.

8. He did poorly on the test / Even though he studied very hard

- (A) He did poorly on the test even though he studied very hard.
(B) He did poorly, even though he studied very hard on the test.
(C) Even though he studied very hard he did poorly on the test.
(D) Even though, he studied very hard, he did poorly, on the test.

9. Despite not like vegetables / He ate everything on his plate to be polite

- (A) Despite not liking vegetables he ate everything on his plate to be polite.
- (B) He ate everything on his plate to be polite despite not liking vegetables.
- (C) Despite eating everything on his plate, he still didn't like eating vegetables.
- (D) He ate everything on his plate, to be polite, and despite not liking vegetables.

10. She couldn't go on her trip / Since Beth lost her passport / She was very upset

- (A) She lost her passport; she was very upset, since Beth couldn't go on her trip.
- (B) Since Beth lost her passport she couldn't go on her trip but she was very upset.
- (C) She lost her passport, and she was very upset, since Beth couldn't go on her trip.
- (D) Since Beth lost her passport, she couldn't go on her trip, and she was very upset.

Connectors

Circle the correct answers.

1. The children saw birds, snakes, _____ fish at the zoo this afternoon.
a. and a b. but a c. and d. but
2. Our class learned how to bake, how to sew, and _____ cook.
a. how to b. how c. to d. --
3. The boy was caught running in the hall; _____, he had to stay after school.
a. otherwise b. consequently c. still d. moreover
4. Ryan speaks Russian, while John _____ Italian. Liz speaks both!
a. to speak b. speaks c. does speak d. spoke
5. Meg has a new bike. _____, I asked her if she wanted to ride bikes together.
a. However b. Afterward c. Then d. Therefore

Find the mistakes and rewrite them on the line.

Our family is moving to a new town. Accordingly, we have to pack all of our things. I am in charge of packing up my clothes, toys, and my computer. My mother asked me to help her in the kitchen. Otherwise, I helped wrap up glasses, secure plates, and close boxes. We packed not only glasses and dishes but also some food! We threw away things like eggs, milk, and juice. However, we decided to save and wrapped things like peanut butter, canned vegetables, and uncooked noodles. Afterward, we will help my dad move furniture into the moving truck.

1. _____ → _____
2. _____ → _____
3. _____ → _____

Choose the sentence that correctly fixes the mistake in the sample sentence.

1. She ran quickly and silent down the road.

- (A) She runs quickly and silent down the road.
- (B) She ran quickly and silently down the road.
- (C) She ran quick and silently down the road.
- (D) She ran quick, silent and down the road.

2. They watched a movie and going ice skating.

- (A) They will go to the movies and ice skating.
- (B) They watched a movie and went ice skating.
- (C) They watched a movie and will go ice skating.
- (D) They will watch and go to the movies and ice skating.

3. I bought hat, ball, and glove today.

- (A) I bought a hat, a ball, and a glove today.
- (B) I bought a hat, a ball, and glove today.
- (C) I bought a hat, ball, and a glove today.
- (D) I bought hat, ball, and a glove today.

4. We packed our bags, were loading the car, and had driven off.

- (A) We packed our bags, loaded the car, and drove off.
- (B) We were packing our bags, loaded the car, and driven off.
- (C) We were packing our bags and loaded the car, and driven off.
- (D) We packed our bags and had loaded the car, and driving off.

5. He is neither working on his paper nor video games.

- (A) He is working neither playing video game nor papers.
- (B) He is neither working nor playing papers nor video games.
- (C) He is neither working on his paper nor playing video games.
- (D) He is working neither on his paper nor playing video games.

Choose the conjunctive adverb that goes best in the blank.

6. I don't want to go to school today; _____, there's a big test, so I must go.

- (A) however
- (B) therefore
- (C) likewise
- (D) accordingly

7. He has been very rude too me lately; _____, I've stopped talking to him.

- (A) afterward
- (B) moreover
- (C) consequently
- (D) indeed

8. They all got good grades on their tests; _____, they got an award.

- (A) however
- (B) therefore
- (C) similarly
- (D) also

Choose the answer that correctly uses a conjunctive adverb to link the two sentences.

9. She loves to run. She likes to swim.

- (A) She loves to run. And, also, she likes to swim.
- (B) She, also, loves to run. She likes to swim.
- (C) She loves to run. Also likes to swim.
- (D) She loves to run. Also, she likes to swim.

10. It didn't snow today. I didn't need my coat.

- (A) It didn't snow therefore, didn't need my coat.
- (B) It didn't snow. Therefore, I didn't need my coat.
- (C) It didn't, therefore, snow. I didn't need my coat.
- (D) It didn't snow. I didn't need therefore my coat.

Wishes and Conditional Sentences

Circle the correct answers.

1. Tim wishes that his sister _____ let him play on her computer.
a. will b. has c. would d. can
2. I wish my grandparents could _____ seen me graduate from high school.
a. has b. have c. been d. may
3. _____ you don't wake up on time, you will miss the bus.
a. If b. Where c. Whether d. Of
4. They _____ have won the game if they had practiced more.
a. would b. can c. will d. were
5. I could go swimming if I _____ remembered to bring my swim suit.
a. having b. has c. have d. had

Find the mistakes and rewrite them on the line.

Nikki's brother is a cop. He could has been a doctor if he had gone to school longer. Today, he is taking Nikki to the park. After going to the park, they plan to go to a restaurant. If they leave the park at 4:30, they get a good table there. Nikki wishes that her brother would spend more time with her. He is a very busy person. If he finishes his work early tomorrow, he will take Nikki to a movie. If he spends more time with her, Nikki was be happy.

1. _____ → _____
2. _____ → _____
3. _____ → _____

Choose the word that goes best in the blank(s).

1. _____ go to the performance tonight.
(A) I wish I had (B) I wish was
(C) I wish I would (D) I wish I could
2. Samantha _____ he _____ stop picking on her.
(A) wishes, would (B) wishes, had
(C) wished, could (D) wished, were
3. We all wish it _____ so cold outside.
(A) couldn't be (B) wouldn't be
(C) weren't (D) hasn't been
4. If she doesn't take her medicine, _____.
(A) she does get sick (B) she will get sick
(C) she do get sick (D) she is getting sick
5. People work harder _____.
(A) if their boss might nice to them (B) if their boss will be nice to them
(C) if their boss is going to be nice to them (D) if their boss is nice to them
6. _____ if I were you.
(A) I hadn't registered for that class (B) I wouldn't register for that class
(C) I couldn't register for that class (D) I weren't register for that class
7. _____, where would you go?
(A) If you travel anywhere (B) If you would travel anywhere
(C) If you could travel anywhere (D) If you had traveled anywhere
8. I might not have gotten sick _____.
(A) if I had worn my coat (B) if I am wearing my coat
(C) if I wore my coat (D) if I did wear my coat
9. _____, you would have seen them before they left.
(A) If you would come sooner (B) If you had been able to come sooner
(C) If you were going to come sooner (D) If you could come sooner
10. If you _____ a little bit older, you _____ come with us.
(A) were, could (B) are, might could
(C) were able to be, would have (D) had been, would

Noun Clauses

Circle the correct answers.

1. Did you know _____ my brother got a new job last week?
a. when b. that c. or not d. then
2. They knew that the animal was rare _____ not that it was the last one living.
a. but b. so c. and d. or
3. Kevin didn't remember _____ or not his father was picking him up.
a. if b. that c. whether d. so
4. Liz wasn't sure _____ had called her. They didn't leave a message.
a. why b. who c. how d. where
5. I don't know _____ many questions will be on the test.
a. how b. so c. when d. what

Find the mistakes and rewrite them on the line.

Sometimes, I enjoy pretending whether I am an astronaut. I imagine that I am flying in a spaceship. It doesn't matter whether I am in my bedroom or in the living room. I can pretend anywhere. My older sisters complain that I make too much noise. Whether I make too much noise, my mom tells me to play outside. It is easy to imagine I am in space when I am outside. I don't know if I will be an astronaut when I am an adult. But it is a lot of fun dreaming if I am.

1. _____ → _____
2. _____ → _____
3. _____ → _____

Choose the option that correctly adds the word(s) in parentheses to the sentence.

1. They believe Santa Claus is real. (that)

- (A) They that believe Santa Claus is real.
- (B) That they believe Santa Claus is real.
- (C) They believe that Santa Claus is real.
- (D) They believe Santa Claus that is real.

2. I don't know she is coming. (whether or not)

- (A) I don't know she whether or not is coming.
- (B) I don't whether or not know she is coming.
- (C) I don't know she is whether or not coming.
- (D) I don't know whether or not she is coming.

3. She isn't sure she can finish the race. (if, or not)

- (A) She isn't sure if she can finish the race or not.
- (B) She isn't sure she can finish if the race if or not.
- (C) She isn't sure if or not she can finish the race.
- (D) If She isn't sure she can finish or not the race.

4. Last night I _____ I could fly. (dream)

- (A) dreamed if
- (B) dreamed whether
- (C) dreamed that
- (D) dreamed so

5. I fear the tiger will escape, and it will chase me. (that)

- (A) I fear the tiger will escape, that and it will chase me.
- (B) I fear the tiger will escape, and it that will chase me.
- (C) I fear the tiger that will escape, and it will chase me.
- (D) I fear that the tiger will escape, and it will chase me.

Choose the option that correctly restates the question by using a noun clause.

6. What time should we go to the movies?

- (A) We should go to the movies at when?
- (B) Do you know what time we should go to the movies?
- (C) Should we go to the movies at what time?
- (D) What time, do you think, should we go to the movies?

7. When is Gina going to practice?

- (A) Gina does know she is going to practice?
- (B) Do you know when Gina is going to practice?
- (C) When do you know if Gina is going to practice?
- (D) You know when Gina is going to practice, do you?

8. Where are my documents?

- (A) Where my documents are, tell me.
- (B) Tell me my documents are where.
- (C) My documents are where, tell me.
- (D) Tell me where my documents are.

9. Where did she get that dress from?

- (A) I don't know where she got this dress from.
- (B) I don't know where she get that dress from.
- (C) I don't know she got this dress from where.
- (D) I don't know where did she get that dress from.

10. What is missing from the store?

- (A) Tell me the store is missing from what.
- (B) Tell me what store is missing from.
- (C) Tell me what is missing from the store.
- (D) Tell me what the store is missing from.

Comparisons and More Conditionals

Circle the correct answers.

- If it _____ Mika's assistance, Ron wouldn't have learned his lines.
a. would be b. weren't for c. able to d. have to
- If I had earned enough over the summer, I _____ bought a new computer.
a. could have b. should of c. supposed to d. would
- If you eat all that candy, you _____ going to be sick tomorrow.
a. be b. will c. are d. is
- Rob was trapeze artist. He could fly through the air _____ a bird.
a. if b. like c. can d. whether
- _____ Roger left earlier, he would have arrived to work on time.
a. Having b. Were c. Without d. Had

Find the mistakes and rewrite them on the line.

I had wanted to visit Rachel this weekend, so I called her. Has I not called, I wouldn't have found out that she was on vacation. Provide that she is back from vacation next weekend, I will visit her then. I am going to spend the weekend at home instead. As long as the weather is nice, I will take my dog for a walk in the park. If the weather could to be bad, I'll stay in and watch a movie on TV. Should Reese call, I will invite her to watch the movie with me.

- _____ → _____
- _____ → _____
- _____ → _____

Choose the option that correctly replaces the *if* clause.

1. If there hadn't been so much traffic, I wouldn't have been late.

- (A) Because of the traffic (B) Shouldn't have been late but
(C) But for the traffic, (D) Were there traffic

2. I'm going to the museum on Saturday if anyone wants to come.

- (A) but for anyone coming. (B) had not anyone come.
(C) were anyone want to come. (D) should anyone want to come.

3. If she hadn't watched the horror movie, she wouldn't have had a bad dream.

- (A) With not watching the horror movie
(B) Should be not watch the horror movie
(C) Had she not watched the horror movie
(D) Were she not watching the horror movie

Choose the option that correctly adds the word(s) in parentheses to the sentence.

4. Mmm, this vegetarian bacon tastes real bacon. (like)

- (A) Mmmm, this vegetarian bacon tastes like real bacon.
(B) Mmmm, this vegetarian bacon tastes real like bacon.
(C) Mmmm, like this vegetarian bacon tastes real bacon.
(D) Mmmm, this vegetarian like bacon tastes real bacon.

5. This painting looks a five-year-old made it. (as if)

- (A) This painting looks a five-year-old as if made it.
(B) This painting looks as if a five-year-old made it.
(C) This painting looks a five-year-old made as if it.
(D) This painting as if looks a five-year-old made it.

6. He keeps working hard, he'll get the promotion. (as long as)

- (A) He keeps working hard, he'll get as long as the promotion.
(B) He keeps working hard, he'll get the promotion as long as.
(C) As long as he keeps working hard, he'll get the promotion.
(D) He keeps working hard, as long as he'll get the promotion.

7. If they don't find their tickets, they're not able to come in. (going to be)

- (A) If they don't find their tickets, they're not going to be able to come in.
(B) If they don't find their tickets, they're not going to be come in.
(C) If they don't find their tickets, they're not be able to going to come in.
(D) If they're not going to find their tickets, they're not be able to come in.

8. If you go by the store, please pick me up some lotion. (happen to)

- (A) If you go by the store, please happen to pick me up some lotion.
- (B) If you happen to go by the store, please pick me up some lotion.
- (C) If you go by the store, please pick me up happen to some lotion.
- (D) If you go by the store, happen to please pick me up some lotion.

9. If I come to France, would you be excited? (were to)

- (A) If I come to France, were you to be excited?
- (B) Were to I come to France, would you be excited?
- (C) If I come to France were to, would you be excited?
- (D) If I were to come to France, would you be excited?

10. I asked you out on a date, what would you say? (supposing)

- (A) I asked you out on a date, supposing what would you say?
- (B) Supposing I asked you out on a date, what would you say?
- (C) I asked you out on a date, what would you supposing say?
- (D) I asked you out on a date supposing, what would you say?

COMPARISON

Choose the best answer.

1. he works, ambitious he was.
 1. Much as / the less
 2. The more / the least
 3. The more / the less
 4. The most / the less
2. I ran than she.
 1. more quicklier
 2. more quickly
 3. quickest
 4. more quick
3. Which is the train to London that goes, please?
 1. the fastest
 2. faster
 3. the most fast
 4. more fast
4. A : "Her English is very good."
B : "I think she is most of the students here."
 1. the smarter than
 2. smarter
 3. the smartest of
 4. smarter than
5. A : "Why did you give up living in your flat?"
B : "Each room was a dog house."
 1. very small
 2. so small as
 3. as small as
 4. small as
6. She has had friends since she became poor.
 1. less
 2. smaller
 3. fewer
 4. much
7. Her essay is less than yours.
 1. very interesting
 2. more interesting
 3. interesting
 4. much interesting
8. My idea is the same as
 1. my friend
 2. my friend's
 3. that of my friends
 4. of my friend
9. Bangkok is bigger than
 1. any city
 2. any cities
 3. any other city
 4. any other cities
10. Supa is the most intelligent of in the class.
 1. all the girls
 2. all of the girl
 3. any other girl
 4. all the other girls

23. Anna has two sons. Nut is, Nop is
1. young / old
 2. younger / older
 3. the youngest / the oldest
 4. most young / most old
24. In Thailand , April is the month of the year.
1. colder
 2. coldest
 3. hotter
 4. hottest
25. Linda's dress is Nuch's dress.
1. more pretty than
 2. prettier than
 3. the most pretty
 4. the prettiest
26. The snake is the worm.
1. shorter than
 2. shortest than
 3. longer than
 4. longest than
27. He is my friend.
1. more beautiful
 2. better
 3. best
 4. faster
28. This film is interesting than that one.
1. very
 2. much
 3. most
 4. more
29. Art is..... of all subject.
1. more easier
 2. the easiest
 3. the most easy
 4. easy than
30. Her child must be one of the children I know.
1. most happy
 2. happiest
 3. more happy
 4. happier
31. Which sentence is not correct?
1. This book is more expensive than that one.
 2. Anong is as older as my sister.
 3. She always gets up earlier than her husband.
 4. The Pacific is the largest ocean.
32. Which sentence is not correct?
1. My father is more healthy than my mother.
 2. The exam was easier than I had expected.
 3. New York is bigger than Bangkok.
 4. Nipa is the oldest girl in our class.

33. Which sentence is correct?

1. He is well today than he was yesterday.
2. He is as younger as I am.
3. They have much money than we.
4. This book is much more expensive than that one.

34. Which sentence is not correct?

1. Dang doesn't have so much money as Dum.
2. There are few schools in Korat than in Ayudhaya.
3. The young man is sillier than the old man.
4. I am having my worst cold of the year.

35. Which sentence is not correct?

1. Somsak's car is the same colour as mine.
2. The gold is more valuable than ruby.
3. Nid is friendlier than Ladda
4. Dang is more clever than his brother.

Make sentences. Use the superlative.

1. This is one of **the most advanced** machines in the world. (+advanced)
2. Our warehouse has Facilities in the city. (+ good)
3. This is one of jobs I have ever done. (-interesting)
4. This is office in the building. (+bad)
5. people work for us. (+ experienced)

Underline the correct words.

1. The *most* / *more important* question is money.
2. This computer is *newer* / *more new* than that one
3. That's the *best* / *better* discount I can offer .
4. Good IT skills are the most *essential* / *essentialest* possible for this job.
5. I think this room is *more* / *most* convenient than that one

Adverb Clauses

Circle the correct answers.

1. The play will begin _____ everyone is in their seats.
a. until b. since c. after d. every time
2. The second _____ I saw Phil, he was wearing a red and blue T-shirt.
a. time b. while c. soon d. long
3. _____ Randy was new to the group, he didn't know anyone.
a. Due to b. Because c. Until d. Unless
4. You should bring Lisa's necklace in _____ you see her at the gym.
a. due b. even c. front d. case
5. I want to take an art class, _____ Sue wants to take a dance class.
a. because b. if c. as though d. whereas

Find the mistakes and rewrite them on the line.

Jess decided to go swimming even or not it was a cloudy day. As soon as it began to rain, she got out of the pool. By the time it started to rain, Jess had been swimming for an hour. While Jess was getting out of the pool, I made a salad for lunch. We ate the salad unless Jess had dried her hair. Since the fact that it was raining, we had to let the dog inside. Even if it hadn't been raining, I would have let the dog in.

1. _____ → _____
2. _____ → _____
3. _____ → _____

Choose the word or phrase that goes best in the blank.

1. _____ they find the map, it will already be too late.
(A) By the time (B) As long as
(C) The first (D) Every time
2. _____ we went out on a date was much better than the first two.
(A) Until (B) As soon as
(C) As long as (D) The third time
3. My grandfather has not visited my family _____ my little brother was born.
(A) after (B) since
(C) whenever (D) the first
4. _____, his parents wouldn't let him go to the party.
(A) Due to the fact that he hasn't any homework
(B) Because he didn't do his homework
(C) As long as he is done with his homework
(D) Since he finished his homework
5. They don't have to practice tomorrow _____.
(A) due to the fact soccer season will end
(B) since the soccer season is over
(C) as long as they don't practice anymore
(D) because they are practicing tomorrow
6. _____ they are able to get the car running, they still won't be able to win the race.
(A) In case (B) Unless
(C) Only if (D) Even if
7. _____ she finds an apartment, she will have to move in with her parents.
(A) Only if (B) If
(C) In case (D) Unless
8. I brought extra water _____ there isn't any at the cabin.
(A) in case (B) only if
(C) even if (D) whether or not

9. _____ Greg doesn't work hard, he keeps getting promotions at work.

(A) Even though

(B) Only if

(C) Because

(D) Whereas

10. Sally loves to exercise, _____ her husband, Billy, does not.

(A) only if

(B) unless

(C) whereas

(D) in case

Reduced Clauses

Circle the correct answers.

1. That woman, _____ help walking across the street, is my grandmother.
a. needing b. needs c. what needs d. needed
2. My relatives _____ in the United States all live in Chicago.
a. live b. living c. lived d. lives
3. _____ driving to school, I saw an accident in the other lane.
a. Because b. If c. While d. Go
4. After swimming, the couple _____ out for lunch together.
a. went b. going c. be d. have
5. Max has been upset since _____ the terrible news.
a. heard b. hears c. hearing d. hear

Find the mistakes and rewrite them on the line.

Since eating breakfast, Bruce heard a loud noise. After going to investigate, he found the source of the noise. While trying to escape its yard, a dog got trapped in Bruce's yard. The dog was barking and yelping for help. The dog, a yellow Labrador which had been in Bruce's yard for a short time. The family living next door owned the dog. Bruce went to see his neighbors to bring back their dog. The woman living in the house answered the door and thanked Bruce for returning the dog. The fence, damaging by the dog, needs to be repaired.

1. _____ → _____
2. _____ → _____
3. _____ → _____

Choose the option that correctly reduces the adjective clause to an adjective phrase.
If the clause cannot be reduced, choose (D).

1. **The doctor who is doing the operation is a very gifted surgeon.**

- (A) The doctor who is a very gifted surgeon does operations.
- (B) The doctor doing the operation is a very gifted surgeon.
- (C) The doctor is doing operations and is a very gifted surgeon.
- (D) --

2. **The woman who is coming from Cambodia sells cooking products.**

- (A) The woman who is coming sells cooking products from Cambodia.
- (B) The woman coming from Cambodia sells cooking products.
- (C) The woman is coming from Cambodia to sell cooking products.
- (D) --

3. **The people who I'm going camping with are photographers.**

- (A) The people going camping are photographers.
- (B) The people who are camping with are photographers.
- (C) The people I'm going camping with are photographers.
- (D) --

4. **The food that you ordered will be here soon.**

- (A) The food ordered will be here soon.
- (B) The food ordered by you will be here soon.
- (C) The food that's been ordered for you will be here soon.
- (D) --

5. **The lion that escaped from the zoo was caught.**

- (A) The lion escaped the zoo and was caught.
- (B) The lion escaping from the zoo was caught.
- (C) The lion who escaped from the zoon was caught.
- (D) --

Choose the option that correctly reduces the adverb clause to an adverb phrase.
If the clause cannot be reduced, choose (D).

6. **Before we went to school this morning, we stopped for coffee.**

- (A) Before went to school this morning, we stopped for coffee.
- (B) Before we went to school this morning, stopped for coffee.
- (C) Before going to school this morning, we stopped for coffee.
- (D) --

7. While I was teaching the class, the fire alarm rang.

- (A) While teaching class, the fire alarm rang.
- (B) While teaching class, I rang the fire alarm.
- (C) While the class was taught, the fire alarm rang.
- (D) --

8. Before he was resting, Jason was cutting the grass.

- (A) Before resting, Jason was cutting the grass.
- (B) Before he rested, Jason was cutting the grass.
- (C) Before Jason rested, he was cutting the grass.
- (D) --

9. After she saw the movie, she decided to read the book.

- (A) After the movie, she decided to read the book.
- (B) After seeing the movie, she decided to read the book.
- (C) After she saw the movie, she decided to read the book.
- (D) --

10. While he was waiting at the bus stop, his dad saw a car accident.

- (A) While waiting at the bus stop, his dad saw a car accident.
- (B) While at the bus stop, his dad was seeing a car accident.
- (C) While he waited at the bus stop, his dad is seeing a car accident.
- (D) --

Emphasis and Inversion

Circle the correct answers.

1. I _____ don't think your staying here is a good idea.
a. really b. do c. no d. who
2. _____ was said about the boy's bad behavior. Everyone ignored it.
a. Not one b. Nobody c. Nothing d. No
3. _____ when you apologize will you be able to borrow the car again.
a. Scarcely b. Only c. Since d. Rarely
4. No _____ had I walked in the room than Martha explained the situation.
a. soon b. barely c. sooner d. hardly
5. I watched my sister's kid. Only _____ did I realize how hard parenting was.
a. do b. one c. ever d. then

Find the mistakes and rewrite them on the line.

Millie and Lilly really enjoyed spending the weekend with their grandmother. They always have a good time at her house. They did none chores or homework during their stay. They played and baked with their grandmother. It wasn't after Sunday that their mother took them home. It was their mother which made the girls do their homework. No sooner had Millie begun her math homework than her pencil broke. Only after asking her mom for a new one was she able to continue. At no time did Millie and Lilly work on their homework together. They did different assignments.

1. _____ → _____
2. _____ → _____
3. _____ → _____

Choose the option that correctly combines the word(s) in parentheses with the incomplete sentence.

1. Student passed the algebra exam last week. (not one)

- (A) Student passed the not one algebra exam last week.
- (B) Student passed the algebra exam not one last week.
- (C) Not one student passed the algebra exam last week.
- (D) Student not one passed the algebra exam last week.

2. Was my art class, not my math class, I found to be the hardest. (it, that)

- (A) That was my art class, not my math class, I found it to be the hardest.
- (B) It was my art class, not my math class, I found that to be the hardest.
- (C) That was my art class, not my math class, it I found to be the hardest.
- (D) It was my art class, not my math class, that I found to be the hardest.

3. Seemed to care that the talent show had been canceled. (nobody)

- (A) Seemed to care that the nobody talent show had been canceled.
- (B) Seemed nobody to care that the talent show had been canceled.
- (C) Nobody seemed to care that the talent show had been canceled.
- (D) Seemed to care nobody that the talent show had been canceled.

Choose the option that correctly uses inversion to restate the sentence.

4. Right when we had sat down to eat, we got called back into work.

- (A) We got called back into work just when we had sat down to eat.
- (B) No sooner had we sat down to eat than we got called back into work.
- (C) No sooner we had sat down to eat than we got called back into work.
- (D) We had gotten called back into work just when we had sat down to eat.

5. If she had come to the concert with me, she'd have been able to come backstage.

- (A) Had she come to the concert with me, she'd have been able to come backstage.
- (B) Would have been able to come backstage had she come to the concert with me.
- (C) She'd have been able to come backstage if she had come to the concert with me.
- (D) If had she come to the concert with me, she'd have been able to come backstage.

6. The tourists were never given permission to take pictures.

- (A) At no time were the tourists given permission to take pictures.
- (B) At no time were the tourists not given permission to take pictures.
- (C) The tourists were not given permission to take pictures at any time.
- (D) The tourists at any time were not given permission to take pictures.

Choose the option that correctly adds a tag question to the sentence.

7. They aren't going to arrive on time.

- (A) They aren't going to arrive on time, will they?
- (B) They aren't going to arrive on time, are they?
- (C) They aren't going to arrive on time, don't they?
- (D) They aren't going to arrive on time, hadn't they?

8. You ate all the leftover food.

- (A) You ate all the leftover food, didn't you?
- (B) You ate all the leftover food, weren't you?
- (C) You ate all the leftover food, won't you?
- (D) You ate all the leftover food, don't you?

9. Her older brother will graduate soon.

- (A) Her older brother will graduate soon, isn't he?
- (B) Her older brother will graduate soon, won't he?
- (C) Her older brother will graduate soon, didn't he?
- (D) Her older brother will graduate soon, shouldn't he?

10. There are a lot more people coming.

- (A) There are a lot more people coming, isn't there?
- (B) There are a lot more people coming, aren't there?
- (C) There are a lot more people coming, won't there?
- (D) There are a lot more people coming, didn't there?

Capitalization and Punctuation

Circle the correct answers.

1. Kath often dreamed of traveling to _____ and Madrid in Spain.
a. barcelona b. Barcelona c. A city d. a City
2. Tomorrow is Friday. That means that the weekend is coming soon__
a. / b. ! c. ? d. -
3. “Then my sister _____ is my bag!” Rachel told her cousin over the phone.
a. said That b. said c. said ‘that d. said, ‘That
4. There is only _____ of the pie left. We should share it.
a. one, fourth b. one-fourth c. one fourth d. one/fourth
5. Bill is very interested in historical events like the _____.
a. American Civil War b. american civil War
c. American civil War d. american civil war

Find the mistakes and rewrite them on the line.

The thirddannual Southwest Chocolate Festival will be held on friday, April 15th. The event will take place at the (new and improved) Hyatt Regent Hotel from 10:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m. If you would like to participate, send half of the fee by March 1st. The second half of the fee will be collected the day before the event. Paying the fee entitles people to an all-inclusive event pass. This includes[unlimited tastings, a canvas carrying case, a ceramic mug, and a T-shirt. Please include your shirt size / S, M, or L— on the application form.

1. _____ → _____
2. _____ → _____
3. _____ → _____

Choose the option that uses capitalization correctly.

1. **mary and her father are leaving for italy on friday.**

- (A) Mary and her father are leaving for italy on Friday.
- (B) Mary and her Father are leaving for Italy on friday.
- (C) Mary and her father are leaving for Italy on Friday.
- (D) Mary and her Father ara leaving for Italy on friday.

2. **ms. holiday assigned *of mice and men* for us to read in our english class.**

- (A) ms. Holiday assigned *of mice and men* for us to read in our English class.
- (B) Ms. Holiday assigned *Of Mice and Men* for us to read in our English class.
- (C) Ms. holiday assigned *of Mice and Men* for us to read in our English class.
- (D) Ms. Holiday assigned *Of Mice and Men* for us to read in our english class.

3. **The st. lewis hospital is on james street.**

- (A) The st. Lewis Hospital is on James street.
- (B) The st. Lewis Hospital is on James Street.
- (C) The St. lewis Hospital is on James street.
- (D) The St. Lewis Hospital is on James Street.

Choose the option that uses punctuation correctly.

4. **The school is serving several types of fruit at lunch today apples oranges and grapes**

- (A) The school is serving several types of fruit at lunch today: apples, oranges, and grapes.
- (B) The school is serving several types of fruit at lunch today, apples oranges and grapes.
- (C) The school is serving several types of fruit at lunch today; apples, oranges, and grapes.
- (D) The school is serving several types of fruit at lunch today apples, oranges, and grapes.

5. **“I think he said I’m going to the store to get some butter”**

- (A) “I think he said ‘I’m going to the store to get some butter.’”
- (B) “I think he said, ‘I’m going to the store to get some butter.’”
- (C) “I think he said, ‘I’m going to the store to get some butter.’
- (D) I think he said ‘I’m going to the store to get some butter.’

6. My brother is a talented musician he plays the guitar

- (A) My brother is a talented musician; he plays the guitar.
- (B) My brother is a talented musician, he plays the guitar.
- (C) My brother is a talented musician, (he plays the guitar).
- (D) My brother is a talented musician . . . he plays the guitar.

**7. Kelly and her sister made some caramel filled candies for the school's
bake sale**

- (A) Kelly and her sister made some caramel-filled candies for the school's
bake sale.
- (B) Kelly and her sister made some caramel-filled-candies for the school's
bake-sale.
- (C) Kelly and her sister made some caramel filled candies (for the school's
bake sale).
- (D) Kelly (and her sister) made some caramel filled candies for the school's
bake sale.

8. They ordered their usual meal fried chicken for dinner at the restaurant.

- (A) They ordered their usual meal fried-chicken for dinner at the restaurant.
- (B) They ordered (their usual meal) fried-chicken for dinner at the restaurant.
- (C) They ordered their usual meal; fried chicken for dinner (at the restaurant).
- (D) They ordered their usual meal (fried chicken) for dinner at the restaurant.

9. She really enjoyed her job and was eager to resign her contract.

- (A) She really enjoyed her job and was eager to resign (her contract).
- (B) She really enjoyed her job and was eager to re-sign her contract.
- (C) She really enjoyed her job [and was eager to resign her contract].
- (D) She really enjoyed her job; and was eager to re-sign her contract.

10. She said she was stuck in stop and go traffic all the way home from work.

- (A) She said 'she was stuck in stop and go traffic all the way home from work.'
- (B) She said she was stuck in stop/ and/ go traffic all the way home from work.
- (C) She said she was stuck in stop-and-go traffic all the way home from work.
- (D) "She said, 'she was stuck in stop go traffic all the way home from work.'"

Idioms and Expressions

Circle the correct answers.

1. At the _____ of the day, he was still her brother, and she loved him.
a. late b. end c. truth d. insult
2. Bryan had read the book so many times, he knew it by _____.
a. safe b. story c. heart d. world
3. It was _____ there for a while, but the sick man started to feel better.
a. time and go b. touch and ago
c. it or not d. touch and go
4. Our team has absolutely no _____ of winning the tournament without Paula.
a. chance b. wonder c. idea d. thing
5. Jordan's invitation came out of the _____. I didn't think I'd be invited.
a. red b. blue c. yellow d. black

Find the mistakes and rewrite them on the line.

Nathan was his mother's favorite son. He was the orange of her eye. Tracy, on the other hand, was the black sheep of the family. She did her own thing time and ago. It was no wonder that Nathan and Tracy's mother decided to give Nathan a new car. He was on cloud nine. To add insult to injury, their mother gave Tracy her grandmother's old car. Tracy had no other choice but to make the best of a bad situation. She bought some purple seat covers. They were just the thinking to make the old car fun to drive.

1. _____ → _____
2. _____ → _____
3. _____ → _____

Choose the idiom or expression that goes best in the blank.

1. _____, because he broke his arm, he wasn't able to go swimming all summer.
(A) To be fair (B) To say the least
(C) To add insult to injury (D) To put it mildly
2. He's been _____, working some very long hours.
(A) burning the candle at both ends
(B) end of the day
(C) for hours on end
(D) light at the end of the tunnel
3. The coach was very good at _____ in all of her players.
(A) the best of both worlds
(B) making the best of a bad situation
(C) bringing out the best
(D) better safe than sorry
4. My 15-year-old dog is still _____.
(A) believe it or not (B) now and again
(C) few and far between (D) alive and kicking
5. _____, I think about my best friend from elementary school, and I miss him.
(A) A thing or two (B) Now and again
(C) First things first (D) Last but not least
6. There is _____ we will be able to solve this puzzle without her help.
(A) no chance (B) no such thing
(C) no wonder (D) no reason
7. To get from LA back to DC in time for work, he had to take the _____ flight.
(A) pink slip (B) black out
(C) red-eye (D) blue blood
8. I came home late last night, and my parents gave me _____ about where I was.
(A) my two cents (B) the third degree
(C) million-dollar question (D) the eleventh hour

9. Everyone criticized him for presenting _____ idea to the boss.
(A) a couch potato (B) the apple of someone's eye
(C) a half-baked (D) piece of cake

10. By donating your old clothes to charity, you can _____ : make
room in your closet and do
something nice for others.

- (A) paint the town red (B) compare apples to oranges
(C) bring home the bacon (D) kill two birds with one stone

I. Directions : Choose the correct answer.

1. Pour the cup of coffee for yourself.

We may say :

1. You yourself pour a cup of coffee.
2. You pour yourself a cup of coffee.

2. For us to learn Russian is very difficult.

We may say :

1. It is very difficult for us to learn Russian.
2. Learn Russian is very difficult for us.

3. People said that the fall of Rome was due to malaria.

We may say :

1. It was said for the fall of Rome being due to malaria.
2. The fall of Rome was said to be due to malaria.

4. I am tired out running.

We may say :

1. I am tiring out.
2. To run makes me tired out.

5. That it will rain today is probable.

We may say :

1. It will rain today is probable.
2. It is probable that it will rain today.

6. It takes me a long time to learn how to cook.

We may say :

1. To take a long time to learn how to cook.
2. To learn how to cook takes a long time for me.

7. He walks to school on his own.

We may say :

1. He walks to school alone.
2. He walks to school himself.

8. The girl who has red hair is sensitive.

We may say :

1. The girl with has red hair is sensitive.
2. The red-haired girl is sensitive.

9. She didn't make a sound.

We may say :

1. Not a sound she makes.
2. Not a sound did she make.

10. I not only scolded him but also chased him.

We may say :

1. Not only did I scold him but also chased him.
2. Not only did I scold him but also did chase him.

11. The teacher comes there.

We may say :

1. There the teacher comes.
2. There comes the teacher.

12. Mary bought herself a book.

We may say :

1. Mary bought a book herself.
2. Mary bought a book for herself.

13. It's no use telephoning him.

We may say :

1. It's no worth to telephone him.
2. It's useless to telephone him.

14. Do you own the notebook?

We may say :

1. Does the notebook belong to your?
2. Is the notebook yours?

15. They spent almost two hours doing the task.

We may say :

1. To do the task for them to take almost two hours.
2. It took them almost two hours to do the task.

16. Jane is the most diligent girl.

We may say :

1. Jane is more diligent than any other girl.
2. No one isn't so diligent as Jane.

17. One of Somchai's favourite subjects is math.

We may say :

1. Math is a favourite subject of Somchai.
2. Math is a favourite subject of Somchai's.

18. After she had graduated from T.U., she continued her study abroad.

We may say :

1. Having graduated from T.U., she continued her study abroad.
2. Graduated from T.U., she continued her study abroad.

19. The latest solar eclipse is interesting to a number of people.

We may say :

1. A number of people are interested in the latest solar eclipse.
2. The latest solar eclipse makes a number of people interesting.

20. I haven't any time to do it and I haven't any money.

We may say :

1. I haven't any time to do it nor do I have any money.
2. I haven't any time to do it nor haven't any money.

21. "She didn't care whether I lived well or not" means :

1. She took care that I lived well.
2. She worried about how I lived.
3. She didn't worry about how I lived.

22. "Malai sees herself in a mirror" means :

1. Malai sees not only herself but also a mirror.
2. Malai sees Malai in a mirror.
3. No one else sees Malai in a mirror.

23. "She is acquainted (คุ้นเคย) with John herself" means :

1. No one is acquainted with John. She is acquainted with John.
2. Not only she but someone else is acquainted with John.
3. She as well as someone else is acquainted with John.

24. "He opened a can of milk himself" means :

1. He opened a can of milk. No one opened it for him.
2. He opened a can of milk alone.
3. He opened a can of milk by himself.

25. "We have little time for amusement" means :
1. We don't like amusement.
 2. We are very busy.
 3. We like amusement only a little.
26. "However hard you try, you will never beat him" means :
1. Because you try your best, you will surely beat him.
 2. If you try your best, you may finally beat him.
 3. Though you try your best, you won't ever beat him.
27. "I can't believe how polluted the air is!" means :
1. I don't know how the air is polluted.
 2. I can't believe that polluted air exists here.
 3. I'm very surprised that the air is so polluted.
28. "John was 15 minutes late. Mary had left when he arrived" means :
1. Mary was not there when John arrived.
 2. Mary was still waiting for John when he arrived.
 3. John was late but Mary did not arrive at all.
29. "Despite the great difference in size, shape, and function, all cells have the same 46 chromosomes" means :
1. Difference in size, shape, and function are not very great because all cells have the same 46 chromosomes.
 2. Although the 46 chromosomes are the same in all cells, there are differences in cell size, shape, and function.
30. "Taking notes, even incomplete ones, is usually more efficient than relying on one's memory" means :
1. Because notes are usually incomplete, it is more efficient to rely on one's memory.
 2. It is usually more efficient to take incomplete notes than to rely on one's memory.

II. **Directions** : Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate idioms.

make out	come by	look down on	took down
put up with	go with	turned out	called up
take to	call on	take out	get round
went over	get over	clear up	went away
come round	drop in	come along with	by myself

31. He mevery late last night.
32. Don't..... the poor.
33. I want to be
34. Do you think he will if I give him some whisky.
35. I will you as far as the post office.
36. The police tried to the crime.
37. He the house thoroughly before buying it.
38. Why do people..... such silly things?
39. Boys girls like fish to water.
40. I can't the meaning of the poem.
41. You should buy that blouse. It will well your red suit.
42. I hope that money was honestly
43. Let's John at John's house.
44. Sompong was really upset when he failed the test. He thought he would never feeling so stupid.
45. Some rich people for a long holiday abroad.
46. She knows how to her father.
47. This school has some first-rate scholars.
48. The students what this teacher lectured.
49. your hands of your pocket.
50. I thought I'd on you while I was passing.

Directions : Fill in each blank space with one preposition.

in	like	as	for	at	of
by	on	from	during	with	to

1. Most people like to go to Bangsaen the summer holidays.
2. He was proud his ability.
3. Justin is weak the English grammar.
4. You are treating me a fool.
5. He works 8.00 a.m. till 4.00 p.m.
6. I will go to school foot tomorrow.
7. Sue is good golf.
8. That man is famous his latest article in the paper.
9. Narong was chosen leader.
10. I did my best to get in touch him.
11. According the newspaper, it's going to rain this evening.
12. We'll go to the seaside train.

Directions : Fill in each blank space with one word.

about	another	other	at	as	if
with	should	both	unless	nearly	too

1. You have come earlier.
2. Would you be so kind to tell him that I'm here.
3. I have \$ 20, but that isn't enough for my fare.
4. John and Mary like dancing.
5. They are to start journey this evening.
6. I don't know Bill would study physics the next day.
7. He drank much milk last night.
8. bad weather stops me, I go for a picnic every Sunday.
9. Come to see me some day.
10. They were traveling 80 miles per hour.
11. He is a middle-aged man a long face.
12. One man's meat is man's poison.

Directions : Rewrite these sentences by using the word or words given.

1. For him to live on small pension is hard. (It is ...)
.....
2. To study English here takes a long time. (It takes ...)
.....
3. No sooner had I got to school than the bell rang. (as soon as)
.....
4. It is necessary to attend classes. (Use "Gerund Phrase" as Subject)
.....
5. It is time for her to go to bed. (It's time + Clause)
.....
6. In spite of his hard work, he didn't succeed. (but)
.....
7. She left early in order to catch her train. (so that)
.....
8. Although I don't like him, I can't help admiring him. (however)
.....
9. It started to rain two hours ago and it is still raining.
(Use "Present perfect continuous")
.....
10. Though he drove fast, he didn't get home in time. (as)
.....
11. Dara likes to cook. (fond of)
.....
12. However hard I tried, I couldn't beat him. (no matter)
.....

DIRECTIONS : Select the error in one of the underlined parts in each sentence.

1. My book is having three torn pages, which I tried to tape before I left home.

1. 2. 3. 4.

2. Tom is the man whom, I think, scored the winning points for the basketball team.

1. 2. 3. 4.

3. Michael tried to get a large group to clean up the park but he has found only

1. 2. 3. 4.

one person willing to help.

4. Nowadays people often use the word “drug” to refer to pills or mixtures taking

1. 2. 3.

to relieve pain or to make people sleep.

4.

5. Consider all the possibilities, I really believe that I would prefer not to make

1. 2. 3. 4.

any changes now.

6. If you would have gone to last night’s game, I am sure that you would have enjoyed

1. 2. 3.

seeing our team win.

4.

7. In its early history, the United States has had very few taxes.

1. 2. 3. 4.

8. The typewriter, which it is one of the world’s great inventions, has not yet been

1. 2. 3.

replaced by the word processor.

4.

9. Had received his fourth speeding ticket in a two-month span, his driver's license
1. 2. 3.
was revoked.

4.

10. He is one of those men whom, I am sure, always do their best, even in the most
1. 2. 3.
trying circumstances.

4.

11. Never before has so many people in the United States been interested in soccer.
1. 2. 3. 4.

12. Rescue workers searched the most remote areas of the park trying to locate the
1. 2. 3.
missed man.

4.

13. Even though many people had already did it, she did not want to.
1. 2. 3. 4.

14. Communication between these two countries have increased since the negotiation
1. 2.
of a monumental trade agreement.

3.

4.

15. A barometer is a device it is used to measure atmospheric pressure.
1. 2. 3. 4.

Choose the best answer.

1. Can you tell me when this bus will leave?
 - a. that
 - b. if
 - c. no word needed
 - d. whether
2. John us to come at eight.
 - a. said
 - b. ask
 - c. made
 - d. told
3. We advise you in class.
 - a. don't sleep
 - b. that not to sleep
 - c. not to sleep
 - d. to not sleep
4. Hehe is still angry.
 - a. tells
 - b. says
 - c. said
 - d. told that
5. Tell me!
 - a. why did you cry
 - b. why you cried
 - c. why do you cry
 - d. that why you cried
6. He said he had visited the USA ten years
 - a. ago
 - b. still
 - c. before
 - d. then
7. They asked _____ I could draw a map.
 - a. if
 - b. that whether
 - c. that
 - d. what
8. He told me that he _____ .
 - a. had never smoked
 - b. has never smoked
 - c. never smoke
 - d. never smokes
9. My father _____ he was tired.
 - a. said
 - b. told
 - c. asked
 - d. talked
10. John wants to know if he _____ write on both sides of the paper.
 - a. will
 - b. would
 - c. has
 - d. should

11. The director ordered _____ arrive late.
a. that they don't
b. not to
c. to them not to
d. them not to
12. Miss Wilson told us that she _____ able to come to the next meeting.
a. won't be
b. wouldn't be
c. isn't
d. weren't
13. "I have lost my pen."
He said (that) _____.
a. I have lost my pen
b. he had lost his pen
c. he has lost his pen
d. he had lost my pen
14. The man said, "I am going to London tomorrow."
a. The man said (that) I am going to London tomorrow.
b. The man said (that) I was going to London the next day.
c. The man said (that) he is going to London tomorrow.
d. The man said (that) he was going to London the next day.
15. He said, "Your dog bit me yesterday, Sue."
a. He told me (that) your dog bit me yesterday.
b. He told me (that) my dog had bitten him the day before.
c. He told Sue (that) her dog had bitten him the day before.
d. He told Sue (that) my dog had bitten him the day before.
16. "Shall I ever finish this job?"
She wondered _____.
a. if she would ever finish that job
b. that she would ever finish that job.
c. if she should ever finish that job
d. that she should ever finish that job.
17. "Do your homework", John's mother said.
a. John's mother wants him to do his homework.
b. John's mother told him to do his homework.
c. John's mother told him if he did his homework.
d. John's mother asked him whether he did his homework.

18. Do you know _____ ?
- a. what time does the movie start
 - b. what time starts the movie
 - c. what time the movie starts
 - d. what the movie starts time
19. Mike said that he _____ Mary two days before.
- a. has seen
 - b. sees
 - c. had seen
 - d. saw
20. The teacher told us that the school _____ the following week.
- a. would be closed
 - b. may be closed
 - c. will be closed
 - d. was closed
21. Have you got _____ piece of chalk, please? This one is broken.
- a. other
 - b. others
 - c. the other
 - d. another
22. Some of the boys are in the room, but where are _____ ?
- a. other
 - b. the others
 - c. the other
 - d. another one
23. Two policemen came to talk to my friends. One was talking about an accident, _____
_____ about a shooting.
- a. another
 - b. other
 - c. others
 - d. the other
24. Here are four bottles, but I can carry only two. Please bring _____.
- a. another
 - b. others
 - c. another one
 - d. the others
25. Carmen plays tennis better than _____ member of the team.
- a. the other
 - b. others
 - c. any other
 - d. another
26. Fred and Penny met _____ when they were in Australia.
- a. another
 - b. another one
 - c. each other
 - d. one another

27. Mother has found _____ of father's shoes but where's _____?
a. some / others
b. each / other
c. pair / another
d. one / the other
28. First, he stood on one foot, and then he stood on _____.
a. another
b. the others
c. one
d. the other
29. One man's meat is _____ man's poison.
a. another
b. the other
c. other
d. the others
30. _____ person than you could do this work.
a. No
b. No other
c. Not any
d. any other
31. Which oranges will you have? I will have those big _____.
a. one
b. others
c. ones
d. another
32. The shoes I have now are very shabby. I want to buy _____ pair.
a. another
b. other
c. the other
d. the others
33. The two girls are so much alike that it is difficult for strangers to tell the one from _____.
a. another
b. other
c. the others
d. the other
34. I don't think you always look at commercial television, _____?
a. do you
b. do I
c. don't you
d. don't I
35. Pass me the salt, _____?
a. do you
b. will you
c. haven't you
d. shall we
36. He has to go there, _____?
a. doesn't he
b. hasn't he
c. hasn't there
d. mustn't he

37. Let's go to the bookstore, _____ ?
a. will you
b. don't you
c. shall we
d. shall I
38. It's a pity you can't come, _____ ?
a. aren't you
b. isn't it
c. can you
d. can't you
39. They rarely play football, _____ ?
a. will they
b. do they
c. don't they
d. won't they
40. Nothing else was done,?
a. was it
b. wasn't it
c. were they
d. weren't they
41. You and I did it together,?
a. didn't they
b. didn't we
c. did you
d. didn't you
42. If you come, he will give it to you,?
a. won't you
b. don't you
c. won't he
d. doesn't he
43. She has her hair done twice a week,?
a. doesn't she
b. hasn't she
c. doesn't it
d. hasn't it
44. None of us loved her,?
a. did they
b. didn't they
c. didn't we
d. did we
45. Let him go to the movie tonight,?
a. will we
b. will you
c. shall we
d. won't you

TENSES / CONNECTORS / AGREEMENT OF SUBJECTS AND VERBS

A. Directions : Choose the most grammatically correct and most meaningful sentence in each item.

1.
 1. Her uncle, along with her two cousins, demand that she stay in town one more day.
 2. The branches of a bush usually rises directly from the ground and do not spread out from a central trunk.
 3. Neither rain nor sleet nor snow keeps the mailman from his appointed rounds.
 4. Nancy tried to tell me that all the things Bob said was true.
2.
 1. Years ago, when they lived on a farm, they were used to get up at five o'clock every morning.
 2. I have completed my university education before I am twenty-one.
 3. The letter I have just received from my father is too long to read before I have lunch.
 4. I have finished my composition just as the teacher said, 'Pens down'.
3.
 1. Neither of my brothers is handsome, but both like to be flattered.
 2. Either Carol or Grace are coming to the recital, but one of them has to stay home.
 3. At last, late in the afternoon, a long line of flags and colored umbrellas were seen moving toward the gate of the palace.
 4. Some of my papers has been lost.
4.
 1. What does that word (the one you used to describe your sister) means the way you use it?
 2. While Mary was in the library doing research, she was finding a book which contained the letter the author had written to a son.
 3. By the late eighteenth century the Spanish will have created a stable society in California.
 4. When I last saw Janet, she was hurrying to her next class on the other side of campus and did not have time to talk.

5.
 1. She visits her aunt every Sunday when she was living in the country last year.
 2. He had been living in France for several years when he had to return to England to take over the family business.
 3. Europeans first come to Uganda in 1862, while searching for the source of the Nile.
 4. That baby has been crying non-stop for an hour yesterday.

6.
 1. The hotel is quiet and clean; and, it is not expensive.
 2. Don't you think that she would have helped you yesterday if she were able to?
 3. Bangkok is so very densely-populated city that there is no city comparable to it.
 4. She would rather be alone.

7.
 1. All of these furnitures are new.
 2. Neither you nor I was glad.
 3. The primary function of leaves are to manufacture food from carbon dioxide and water by means of a complex chemical process called photosynthesis.
 4. Although a number of houses in that area are still in need of repair, there have been much improvement in their appearance.

8.
 1. For the past years, Melvin had had the opportunity to travel to many remote areas of the earth.
 2. Dr. Smith is a capable, dedicated doctor and his patients have missed him ever since his death.
 3. Every machine consumes more energy than it creates.
 4. A rapid drop in temperature often follow severe thunderstorms in the summer.

9.
 1. Each of the students in the accounting class have to typed his own research paper.
 2. Michael tried to get a large group to clean up the park but he found only one person willing to help.
 3. In its early history, the United States has had very few taxes.
 4. When you arrived at the theater, please look for us.

10. 1. Despite hard the test was, she could pass it.
2. Although he is dishonest, no one trusts him.
3. Since I have never seen him, I can't tell you whether he is handsome or not.
4. Jane is so careful girl that she never makes a mistake.
11. 1. A few sheep is cute.
2. The football team are having their dinner.
3. She will have written five books by the time she finish this one
4. While the space ship had been readied for launching, its pilots continued watching their instrument panel; to be sure everything was all right.
12. 1. Emergency relief, including medicine, clothing, and foodstuffs, were sent to the earthquake zone immediately following news of the disaster.
2. He was quite amusing when he heard what had happened
3. The participants who attends the seminar are looking forward to talking with the speaker.
4. Many a man has instinct.
13. 1. A number of people have told me that the number of people who do like me is lower.
2. What will you be doing tomorrow? I am seeing Tim.
3. We will not leave until you will do your homework.
4. He will live in Japan this time next year.
14. 1. He is the only one of my friends who is millionaire.
2. Now, Soda and Whisky are what I need to forget everything.
3. every boy and girl are trying to stop me.
4. She prefers be alone.
15. 1. You had to feel tired after the party was over.
2. The firm hasn't sold so many cars recently.
3. The hotel is quiet and clean; and, it is not expensive.
4. My secretary is sick; however, I have to write all my letters myself.

Synonym

Choose the alternative that best keeps the meaning of the underlined word (s).

1. The Prime Minister proposed the road map for national reconciliation.
(a) division (b) reunion
© recommendation (d) interest
2. Kasornkasivit School, a vocational institute aimed at training buffaloes and farmers, was officially launched in March 2009.
(a) inaugurated (b) laid down
© completed (d) constructed
3. Although Jane's aunt is 60 years old, she still looks well.
(a) attractive (b) fine
© healthy (d) good
4. The problems of drug and human trafficking along Thai borders need to be resolved.
(a) transportation (b) trade
© exchange (d) tracking
5. Thailand's stance, which rejected a draft text on climate change, was in line with G 77 countries.
(a) statement (b) discussion
© opposition (d) position
6. The business companies pledged to freeze prices of basic consumer goods for another 3 months.
(a) promised (b) rejected
© proposed (d) allowed
7. The World Bank disclosed that China's economic outlook remained favorable.
(a) status (b) performance
© forecast (d) stability
8. It is doubtful that the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system can help solve traffic congestion in Bangkok.
(a) flow (b) movement
© digestion (d) jam

9. Farmers are warned to delay their major rice crop cultivation due to widespread dry spell.

(a) drought

(b) flooding

(c) cold

(d) warmth

10. Foreign tourists enjoy a haven of tranquility in northern hilly area in Chiang Mai Province.

(a) transit

(b) pleasure

(c) calm

(d) recreation

Choose the wrong part and then correct it in each sentence.

1. Nowadays people often use the word “drug” to refer to pills or mixtures taking to

A

B

C

relieve Pain or to make people sleep.

D

- | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
|A | 1. is using | 2. used | 3. often uses | 4. are using |
|B | 1. about | 2. for | 3. with | 4. that |
|C | 1. to take | 2. be taken | 3. taken | 4. to taking |
|D | 1. to sleep | 2. be slept | 3. slept | 4. to sleeping |

2. We wish today was sunny so that we could spend the day in the country

A

B

C

D

communing with nature.

- | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|A | 1. is | 2. were | 3. will be | 4. be |
|B | 1. such that | 2. that | 3. so as that | 4. in order to |
|C | 1. spend | 2. are spending | 3. spent | 4. have spent |
|D | 1. on the country | 2. in a country | 3. on a country | 4. at a country |

3. Paul did so well in his speech today that he should have rehearsed it many times

A

B

C

this past week.

D

- | | | | | |
|--------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
|A | 1. such | 2. more | 3. very | 4. as |
|B | 1. as | 2. to | 3. than | 4. so |
|C | 1. must have rehearsed | 2. could rehearse | 3. may rehearse | 4. must rehearse |
|D | 1. this last week | 2. past week | 3. last week ago | 4. this week ago |

4. Never before has so many people in the United States been interested in soccer.

- | | A | B | C | D |
|--------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------|
|A | 1. were | 2. are | 3. had | 4. have |
|B | 1. such | 2. such many | 3. so a lot of | 4. so |
|C | 1. at | 2. on | 3. about | 4. for |
|D | 1. interesting in | | 2. interested with | |
| | 3. interest in | | 4. interested by | |

5. Bess is used to fly after having crossed the continent many times during

- | | A | B | C |
|--------|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| | | | D |
|A | 1. flying | | 2. to flying |
| | 3. fly | | 4. to be flying |
|B | 1. have crossed | | 2. have crossing |
| | 3. crossed | | 4. she have crossing |
|C | 1. a lot of times | | 2. many time |
| | 3. much time | | 4. many of times |
|D | 1. last decade | | 2. decade ago |
| | 3. decade | | 4. pass decade |

6. The reason he has been such a success is because he never gives up.

- | | A | B | C | D |
|--------|-------------------|---|-----------------|---|
|A | 1. The reason why | | 2. Why | |
| | 3. That | | 4. whatever | |
|B | 1. very a success | | 2. so a success | |
| | 3. so success | | 4. such success | |
|C | 1. that | | 2. that because | |
| | 3. because that | | 4. for | |
|D | 1. has given up | | 2. gave up | |
| | 3. give up | | 4. to give up | |

7. Each of the students in the accounting class has to type their own research paper.

- | | A | B | C | D |
|--------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-------|
|A | 1. the student
3. students | 2. student
4. a student | | |
|B | 1. have to
3. had to | 2. has
4. have | | |
|C | 1. typed
3. been typed | 2. to typing
4. to typed | | |
|D | 1. his | 2. our | 3. hers | 4. my |

8. He has less friends in his classes now than he had last year.

- | | A | B | C | D |
|--------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
|A | 1. much more
3. as | 2. fewer
4. many | | |
|B | 1. as
3. that | 2. more than
4. much than | | |
|C | 1. has
3. had had | 2. is
4. has had | | |
|D | 1. the last year
3. year before | 2. past year
4. the before year | | |

9. Between you and I, I don't approve of the manner in which the lawyer is handling the case.

- | | A | B | C | D |
|--------|---------|------------|----------|---------------|
|A | 1. he | 2. her | 3. me | 4. his |
|B | 1. with | 2. to | 3. about | 4. on |
|C | 1. whom | 2. in whom | 3. which | 4. with which |
|D | 1. be | 2. is been | 3. has | 4. been |

10. Her uncle, along with her two cousins, demand that she stay in town one more day.

A

B

C

D

- | | | | | |
|--------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|
|A | 1. as well | 2. together | 3. beside | 4. likes |
|B | 1. demanded | | 2. was demanded | |
| | 3. have demanded | | 4. has demanded | |
|C | 1. stays | 2. stayed | 3. is staying | 4. be stay |
|D | 1. a | 2. much | 3. many | 4. of |
