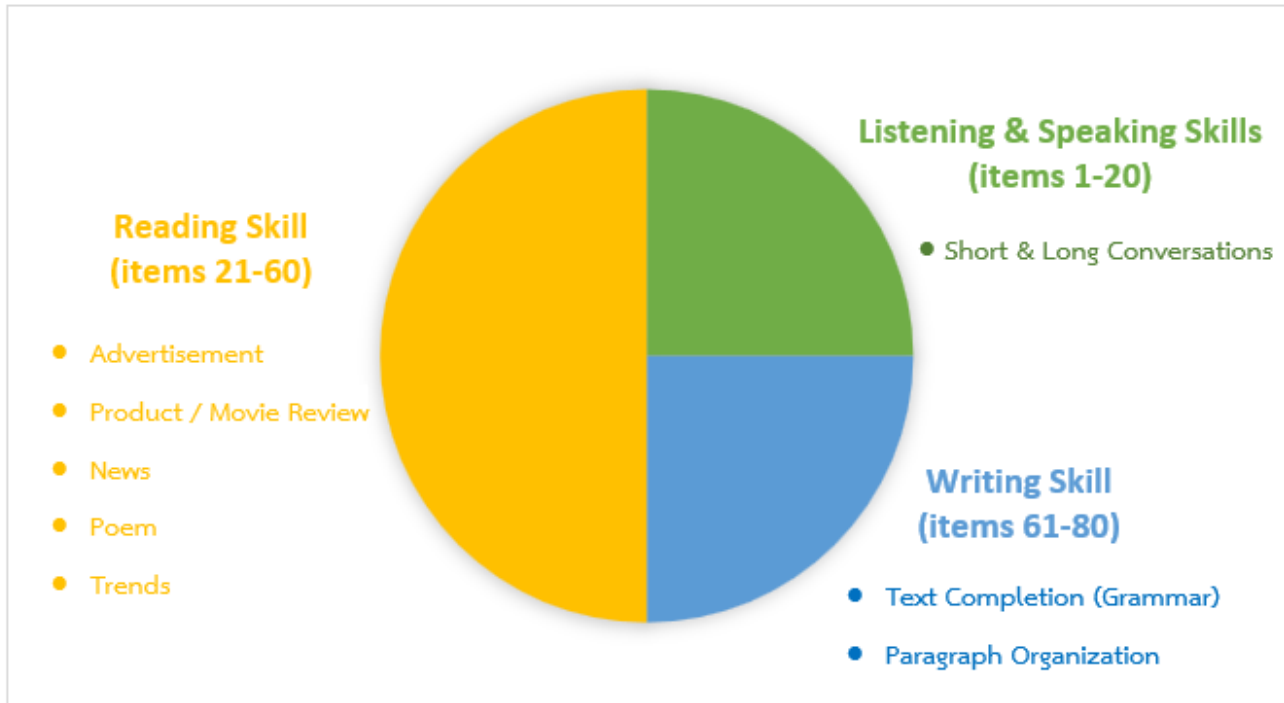


สัดส่วนข้อสอบ A-Level วิชาภาษาอังกฤษ



80 ข้อ / 100 คะแนน / ข้อละ 1.25 คะแนน / 1 ชั่วโมง 30 นาที

Section I: Listening and Speaking Skills

Directions: Choose the best answers to complete the following conversations.

Situation: At the end of a class

Ms. Jones: Well, that's a wrap for our class today on "The History of Art". Are there any questions?

Student: Yes, Ms. Jones. Do you think that AI can create original artworks?

Ms. Jones: Excellent question. I don't think so. It can only "cut-and-paste" from pieces of art already created by artists. ____ (1) ____

Student: I see. You're saying it's like copying something from someone else.

Ms. Jones: Exactly. It can't claim to be original. ____ (2) ____ sometimes, to some degree, even humans take ideas from others when it comes to certain kinds of arts. They call it "inspired by someone" and etc.

Student: By the way, Professor, may I ask, ____ (3) ____

Ms. Jones: Oh, for me personally? I'd say I love EDM!

Student: Really? My folks say it's not music.

Ms. Jones: ____ (4) ____

1.
 1. You know what I mean?
 2. What's the point of asking?
 3. Can you recheck the answer?
 4. Can you stop beating around the bush?

2.

1. Besides	2. But
3. Hence	4. Thus

3.
 1. which music do people prefer?
 2. which style of music do you prefer?
 3. what music is a favorite of everyone?
 4. what style of music is preferred by all?

4.
 1. Right. Parents work very hard to take care of their children.
 2. Exactly. It took years for me to like it.
 3. Well, when I was younger, many parents hated this kind of loud music too.
 4. Absolutely. Listening to loud music is bad for your ears.

Reading Exams Tips

“ทำหั้น” สำคัญเท่า “ทำถูก”

1. อ่านโจทย์ก่อน
2. หา Main Idea คร่าวๆ จากประโยคแรก & สุดท้าย ของ Paragraph แรก & สุดท้าย
3. ตัด Choice ที่ผิด

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Too broad | ←-----กว้างเกิน-----→ |
| 2. Too narrow | -----→แคบเกิน←----- |
| 3. Not mentioned | X ไม่กล่าวถึง |
| 4. Mentioned but <u>wrong</u> | กล่าวผิด X |
| 5. Exaggerating | ^เวอร์เกิน^ |

(-)		(+)
0% No Never	1% Only Solely Merely Just	100% Always Every All Perfectly Absolutely

Section II: Reading Skill

General Articles (Items 5 - 9)

Directions: Read the following articles and choose the best answer for each question.

How Technology Has Changed the English Language

Adapted from: <https://theconversation.com/five-ways-the-internet-era-has-changed-british-english-new-research-172432>

Over the past two decades, advances in technology—from the internet to smartphones and digital assistants—have revolutionized how we communicate. We now live in a digital world where posting, sharing, commenting, and connecting are everyday activities. Along with this shift, the English language itself has also undergone dramatic change.

A recent study using the British National Corpus 2014 (BNC2014)—a 100-million-word collection of present-day English—compared current language use with data from the British National Corpus 1994 (BNC1994). Using corpus linguistics, researchers at Lancaster University analyzed word frequencies and patterns across texts ranging from fiction and newspapers to academic writing. The findings reveal striking shifts in the way English is used in the internet era.

1. English is more informal

Across almost all genres, British English has grown noticeably more casual. This trend appears not only in blogs or social media, where informality is expected, but also in traditionally formal contexts like academic papers and political speeches. For example, researchers now frequently use contractions and personal pronouns—features that were rare in scholarly writing before the internet age.

2. Decline of titles

Formal titles such as *Mr.* and *Mrs.* are used far less often today. Compared to the early 1990s, their frequency has dropped by 30% and 56% respectively. The rise of *Ms.* compensates slightly, but overall formal address has decreased by a third. This reflects a broader social move toward equality and informality in personal interaction.

3. Rise of “e-language”

The digital revolution has introduced entirely new vocabulary. Words like *app*, *blog*, *Facebook*, *tweet*, *Instagram*, *lol*, *omg*, and *tbh* are now common

in everyday English. Some, like *app*, highlight a clear linguistic shift: in the early 1990s, *software* dominated, appearing thousands of times in the BNC1994. Today, *software* is used about half as often, while *app* has surged in frequency across both online and offline communication.

4. Farewell to modal verbs

Modal verbs—*must*, *may*, *shall*—have seen steep declines. *Must* is used 42% less frequently than two decades ago, *may* nearly the same, and *shall* has dropped by over 60%. This shift reflects a broader move toward less rigid, more conversational language. Sentences such as “*May I take my jacket off, please?*” or “*We shall not be staying long*” now sound outdated, even though they were once common. If current trends continue, some modals could nearly disappear from everyday English by mid-century.

5. Punctuation with emotion

Even punctuation marks reveal change. Question marks have risen in frequency by 64%, and exclamation marks have more than doubled,

showing that modern English is more interactive and emotionally expressive. By contrast, semicolons—symbols of formal writing—have slightly declined.

The findings highlight how both technology and society shape language. The internet has accelerated informality by giving millions of people the ability to publish, comment, and interact without needing to be professional writers. At the same time, shifts in gender roles, technology, and communication styles have altered vocabulary, grammar, and even punctuation.

Language has always evolved, but in the digital era, the pace is faster than ever. The way we write and speak today reflects not only new tools but also new values: informality, immediacy, and emotional expression. Whether through a blog post, a tweet, or even an academic article, English in the 21st century is less formal, more personal, and deeply shaped by the technologies we use every day.

5. What is the main idea of the article?

1. Technology has slowed down changes in the English language.
2. British English has become more formal due to the internet.
3. Advances in technology have influenced English, making it more informal and changing vocabulary, grammar, and punctuation.
4. The British National Corpus is no longer useful for studying language.

6. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the article?

1. The use of Mr. and Mrs. has increased in modern English.
2. Academic writing has become more informal, often using contractions and pronouns.
3. Modal verbs like must and shall are more common today than in the past.
4. Punctuation marks such as question marks and exclamation marks are used less frequently now.

7. What does the rise of words *like app, blog, and tweet* show?

1. English vocabulary has remained unchanged despite technology.
2. New technology has introduced entirely new words and expressions into English.
3. British English has replaced American English on the internet.
4. Informal speech is disappearing from online communication.

8. Why are modal verbs such as *must, may, and shall* used less today?

1. They are considered too casual for academic writing.
2. They have been replaced by newer modal verbs.
3. English is shifting toward a more informal and conversational style.
4. People are unfamiliar with their meanings.

9. What does the increase in exclamation marks and question marks suggest about modern English?

1. It has become more interactive and emotionally expressive.
2. Writers now avoid showing emotion in their texts.
3. Sentences in English are longer and more complex.
4. Punctuation rules have become stricter.

Section III: Writing Skill**Text Completion (Items 10-14)**

Direction: Choose the best answers to complete the following passages.

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the leading cause of death _____ 10 _____, taking an estimated 17.9 million lives each year. CVDs are a group of disorders of the heart and blood vessels and include coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, rheumatic heart disease and other conditions. More than four out of five CVD deaths are _____ 11 _____ heart attacks and strokes, and one third of these deaths occur prematurely in people under 70 years of age. The most _____ 12 _____ of heart disease and stroke are unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, tobacco use and harmful use of alcohol. Amongst environmental risk factors, air pollution is an important factor. The effects of behavioral risk factors may show up in individuals _____ 13 _____ raised blood pressure, raised blood glucose, raised blood lipids, and overweight and obesity. These “intermediate risks factors” _____ 14 _____ in primary care facilities and indicate an increased risk of heart attack, stroke, heart failure and other complications.

10. 1. globe
2. global
3. globally
4. Globalization
11. 1. because
2. due to
3. in spite of
4. apart from
12. 1. important behavioral risk factors
2. importantly risky behavior factors
3. behavioral factors that are risky and important
4. factors which are
13. 1. as
2. by
3. for
4. with
14. 1) are measuring
2) is measured
3) might measure
4) can be measured

Part II: Paragraph Organization

Direction: Choose the best answer to rearrange the following statements into a logical paragraph.

Trick: หาประโยคแรกให้เจอ

1. มีกวาง ครอบครัว
2. ไม่มี Connector
3. ไม่มี Pronoun: this, that, these, those, they

15. A. Paul the Octopus was a global celebrity for correctly predicting the outcomes of matches in the 2010 FIFA World Cup.

B. He accurately forecast all of Germany's matches, including the third-place play-off, and correctly predicted Spain's win in the 2010 final

C. He was a common octopus living at the Sea Life Centre in Oberhausen, Germany.

D. His predictions were made by choosing a food-filled box decorated with the flag of one of the competing teams. Whichever box he ate from first was considered his prediction for the winning team.

1. A-B-D-C

2. A-C-D-B


3. B-A-C-D

4. B-D-A-C

Paul the Octopus

Common octopus ⋮



 The Sun

Crazy life and death of Paul the Octopus who became honorary...

He may have been a common octopus by nature, but his story is anything but - fro...

Jun 16, 2567 BE

Born

January 26,
2008,
Weymouth,
United...

Died

October 26,
2010,
Oberhausen,
Germany

