



ภาษาอังกฤษ

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**Cloze test**

**Directions: Choose the best alternative to complete each of the following blanks.**

The Missouri River is the longest of the Mississippi River and it begins its trip to join the Mississippi in the Rocky Mountains in Montana. The Missouri flows eastward to central North Dakota, where it \_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_ southward across South Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa. When it reaches Missouri, it turns eastward at Kansas city and meanders across central Missouri to join the Mississippi River, about 10 miles north of St. Louis, after traveling 2,315 miles.

Its drainage basin occupies 529,400 square miles of the Great Plains. Elevations within \_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_ basin are extreme : from 14,000 feet above sea level in the Rockies near the Continental divide to 400 feet where it joins the Mississippi, the flow of the Missouri changes frequently from 4,200 cubic feet per second to 900,000 cubic feet per second.

Its mouth was \_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_ in 1673 by the French explorers Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet while they were canoeing down the Mississippi River. In the early 1700s, French fur traders began to navigate upstream. The first \_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_ of the river from its mouth to its headwaters was made in 1804-05 by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. For many years, the river was, except for fur traders, little used by the earliest American \_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_ moving west. The American Fur Company began to use steamers on the river in 1830 but began to decline in the following year with the completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway to St. Joseph Missouri.

For the first 150 years after settlement along the river, the Missouri was not developed a useful waterway or as a source of irrigation and power. In 1940, a comprehensive program was \_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_ for flood control and water-resource development in the Missouri River basin. The Fort Peck Dam is one of \_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_ largest earthfill dams in the world. The entire system of Dam and reservoir has greatly reduced flooding on the Missouri and provides water to \_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_ millions of acres of farmland. Electricity for many communities is generated along the river's upper course.

- |    |               |               |
|----|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | a. turn       | b . turned    |
|    | c. turns      | d. turning    |
| 2. | a. ours       | b. her        |
|    | c. its        | d. their      |
| 3. | a. identified | b. discovered |
|    | c. funded     | d. created    |

- |    |               |                |
|----|---------------|----------------|
| 4. | a. explore    | b. explored    |
|    | c. exploring  | d. exploration |
| 5. | a. settlers   | b. vendor      |
|    | c. agent      | d. merchants   |
| 6. | a. start      | b. started     |
|    | c. starts     | d. starting    |
| 7. | a. an         | b. a           |
|    | c. the        | d. -           |
| 8. | a. irrigation | b. irrigating  |
|    | c. irrigate   | d. irrigated   |

### Reading Comprehension

**Directions: Choose the best alternative for each question.**

#### Passage 1

Caffeine is a drug that is found in coffee, tea, the cola drinks, and some other common “soft” beverages. Most people in our American culture consume relatively large quantities of *it*. Because of its practical importance, psychologists have run a large number of experiments to assess its effects on efficiency. The best of these experiments have used “fake” pills along with real pills containing caffeine and have compared efficiency with and without caffeine when the person taking part in the experiment did not know whether he had received caffeine or not.

The experiments are not completely consistent with one another, but they justify the general conclusion that caffeine is a stimulant. In mild doses, it usually produces some small increase on such measures of efficiency as tapping, typewriting, adding and subtracting, and simple problem solving. Sometimes, however, large doses of caffeine may slightly impair performance, but the general effect of the drug in mild doses is to help rather than to *impair* efficiency. It should be added, however, that caffeine is habit-forming, and once the habit is acquired, people may show drowsiness, headaches, dizziness, and other discomforts – factors that impair efficiency – when *they* are deprived of their regular ration of caffeine.

1. “It”(line2) refers to .....
- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| a. tea    | b. cola     |
| c. coffee | d. caffeine |

2. "They" (line 13) refers to .....
  - a. people
  - b. factors
  - c. headaches
  - d. discomforts
3. One of the following is NOT a beverage :
  - a. tea
  - b. fruit juice
  - c. milk
  - d. water
4. "Impair" (line11) means .....
  - a. repair
  - b. double
  - c. weaken
  - d. measure
5. Caffeine is considered "a drug" because .....
  - a. it is harmful to one's health
  - b. it is found in coffee, tea and cola
  - c. people can get into the habit of taking it
  - d. its consumption has practical importance.
6. The effect of caffeine on efficiency depends on .....
  - a. the kind of pills
  - b. the period of doses
  - c. the type of caffeine
  - d. the amount of consumption
7. We learn from the passage that .....
  - a. caffeine has no direct effect on simple skills
  - b. the results of the experiments are not always the same
  - c. efficiency with or without caffeine is about the same
  - d. people taking fake pills would have low efficiency

## **Passage 2**

Star, like people, do not live forever. But the lifetime of a person is measured in decades; the lifetime of a star in billions of years.

A star is born out of interstellar clouds of gas and dust. For a long time, it steadily converts hydrogen to helium in the thermonuclear furnaces of its deep interior. Then, in stellar old age, changes take place such as slow trickles or explosive ejections of the star's matter into space. During the more or less stable period of the lifetime of the star, the hot interior region gradually eats its way outward from the very center. In the course of time, the star becomes slowly, almost imperceptibly, brighter.

After the flares of its early adolescence, the Earth's Sun settled down to a fairly stable radiation output. Four billion years ago it was about 30 percent dimmer than it is today, however, and the Sun is gradually growing brighter.

What about the future evolution – the old age – of the Sun? About four billion years from now the Sun will be bright enough to cause significant increases in the surface temperature on Earth. The oceans will boil, and carbon dioxide, now present as carbonates in the sedimentary rocks, will pour out into the atmosphere. This additional carbon dioxide will hold the heat inside the Earth's atmosphere, further increasing the temperature – an uncontrollable “greenhouse effect.” The Earth will become an uninhabitable oven. When the Earth becomes uninhabitable, Mars will gain a mild and pleasant climate. Human descendants living on Earth at that time may wish to take advantage of this situation.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the Earth's Sun is presently in which of the following phases?
  - a. Adolescence.
  - b. Commencement.
  - c. Stability.
  - d. Old age.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is true about greenhouse?
  - a. They produce high levels of carbon dioxide.
  - b. They are uninhabitable.
  - c. They retain the Sun's radiant energy.
  - d. They act like thermonuclear furnaces.
3. The writer implies that it will become impossible to live on the Earth when the Sun .....
  - a. begins to pour carbonates into the atmosphere.
  - b. generates too much heat.
  - c. becomes an uninhabitable oven.
  - d. flares up during its adolescence.
4. The writer implies that some time in the future people might .....
  - a. learn to control the weather conditions on Earth and Mars.
  - b. choose to live on Mars instead of Earth.
  - c. encounter a humanlike species on Mars.
  - d. need to live part of the year on Earth and part of the year on Mars.

### **Passage 3**

Even before the turn of the century, movies began to develop in two major directions : the realistic and formalistic. Realism and formalism are merely general, rather than absolute, terms. When used to suggest a tendency toward either polarity, such labels can be helpful, but in the end they are still just labels. Few films are exclusively formalist in style, and fewer yet are completely realist. There is also an important difference

between realism and reality although this *distinction* is often forgotten. Realism is a particular style, whereas physical reality is the source of all the raw materials of film, both realistic and formalistic. Virtually all movie directors go to the photographable world for their subject matter, but what they do with this material - how they *shape* and manipulate *it* - determines their stylistic emphasis.

Generally speaking, realistic films attempt to reproduce the surface of concrete reality with a minimum of distortion. In photographing objects and events, the filmmaker tries to suggest the copiousness of life itself. Both realist and formalist film directors must select (and hence emphasize) certain details from the chaotic sprawl of reality. But the element of selectivity in realistic films is less obvious. Realists, in short, try to *preserve* the illusion that their film world is unmanipulated, an objective mirror of the actual world.

Formalists, on the other hand, make no such pretense. *They* deliberately stylize and distort their raw materials so that only the very naive would mistake a manipulated image of an object or event for the real thing.

We rarely notice the style in a realistic movie, the artist tends to be self-effacing. Some filmmakers are more concerned with what is being shown than how it is manipulated. The camera is used conservatively. It is essentially a recording mechanism that reproduces the surface of *tangible* objects with as little commentary as possible. A high premium is placed on simplicity, spontaneity, and directness. This is not to suggest that these movies lack artistry, however, for at its best the realistic cinema specializes in art that conceals art.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
  - a. Acting styles
  - b. Film plots
  - c. Styles of filmmaking
  - d. Filmmaking 100 years ago
2. With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?
  - a. Realism and formalism are outdated terms.
  - b. Most films are neither exclusively realistic nor formalistic.
  - c. Realistic films are more popular than formalistic ones.
  - d. Formalistic films are less artistic than realistic ones.
3. The phrase "this distinction" in line 5 refers to the difference between .....
  - a. formalists and realists
  - b. realism and reality
  - c. general and absolute
  - d. physical reality and raw materials
4. Whom does the author say is primarily responsible for the style of a film?
  - a. The director
  - b. The actors
  - c. The producer
  - d. The camera operator

5. The word “shape” in line 8 is closest in meaning to.....
- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| a. specify    | b. form    |
| c. understand | d. achieve |
6. The word “preserve” in line 14 is closest in meaning to .....
- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. encourage | b. maintain |
| c. reflect   | d. attain   |
7. The word “They” in line 16 refers to .....
- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| a. films      | b. realists      |
| c. formalists | d. raw materials |
8. How can one recognize the formalist style?
- |                                     |                                 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. It uses familiar images.         | b. It is very impersonal.       |
| c. It obviously manipulates images. | d. It mirrors the actual world. |
9. The word “tangible” in line 21 is closest in meaning to .....
- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| a. concrete | b. complex        |
| c. various  | d. comprehensible |
10. Which of the following terms is NOT used to describe realism in filmmaking?
- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| a. Simple        | c. Spontaneous |
| b. Self-effacing | d. Exaggerated |
11. Which of the following films would most likely use a realist style?
- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. A travel documentary | b. A science fiction film |
| c. A musical drama      | d. An animated cartoon    |

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