



ภาษาอังกฤษ

อ.สมศรี ธรรมสารโสภณ

Sentence Structures

Sentence Structures

1. S + V

- : Jane **loves** puppies.
- : Jane and Julia **love** puppies.
- : Jane and Julia **love** puppies and kittens.

หมายเหตุ

S + V หลัก

ได้แก่

1. กริยาทั่วไป
2. is, am, are
was, were
3. has, have, had
4. Modals
can, could
will, would
shall, should
may, might
must
ought + to
has / have / had + to

2.

	who			
S	that	+	V	V
	which			

: Pam **who** is teaching physics loves reading scientific novels.

: Jane loves puppies **which** were given by David.

3.

S	--	--	V
	—	—	
	:	:	
	;	;	
	,	,	
	()	

: Mr.Smith, who is the farm owner, possesses a lot of Boran cows.

4.

4.1

	Ving	
S		V
	Ved/3	

: The boy **winning** the prize works so hard.

: The girl **praised** by the teachers behaves nicely.

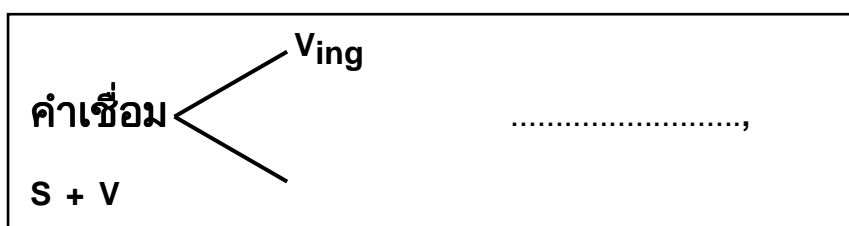
4.2

V _{ing},	S	+	V
V _{ed/3},	S	+	V

: **Sitting** in the comfortable sofa, Jack felt asleep.

: **Sealed** in cans, all the food was sent to the flash flood victims.

4.3



If, When, After

: **Although** knowing about her problem, he didn't help her.

: **If** deceived again, I will not talk to him anymore.

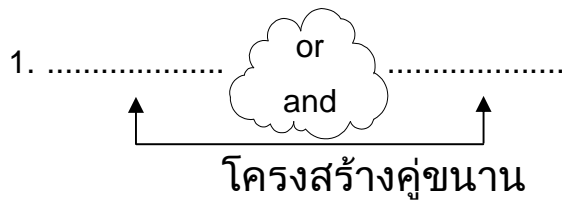
5.

S	บุพพทวลี	V
---	----------	---

: The kittens in the basket (is, are) all male.

Discourse Markers

Discourse Markers : ตัวชี้แนะทางบริบท



N	N	N	and	N
adj	adj	adj	and	adj

: She is helpful **and** generous.



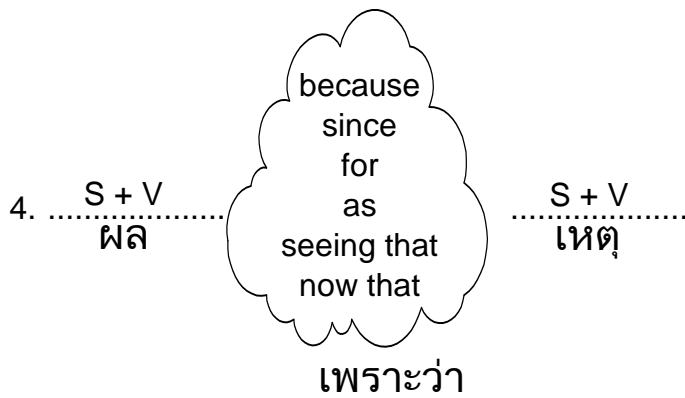
≠ ขัดแย้ง

: He's good **but** I don't like him.

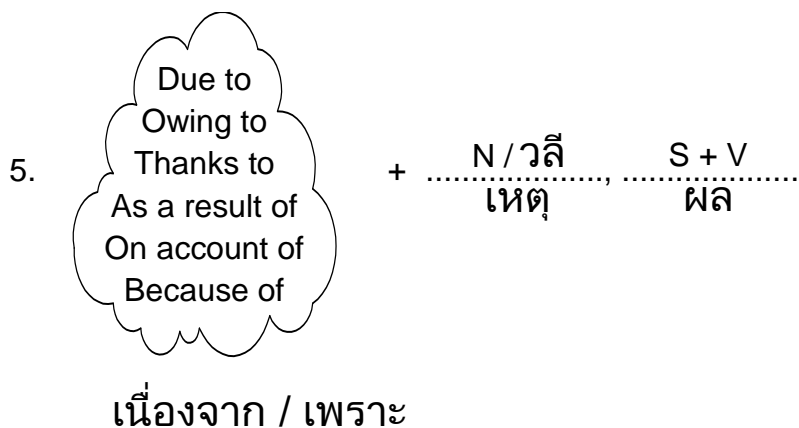


กว่า

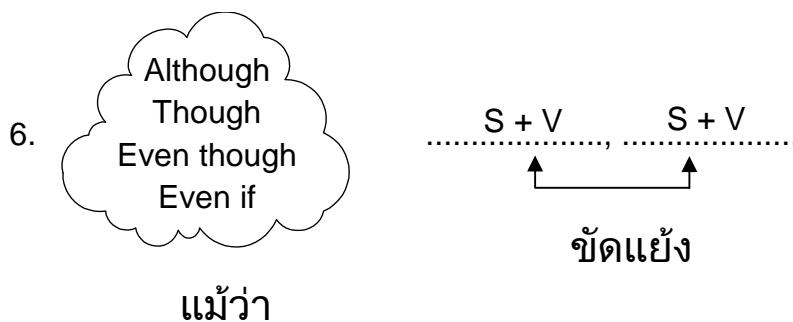
: Ideas are more dangerous **than** guns.



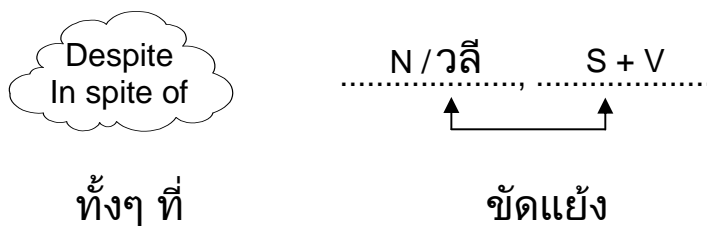
: She could pass the entrance exam **because** she worked so hard.



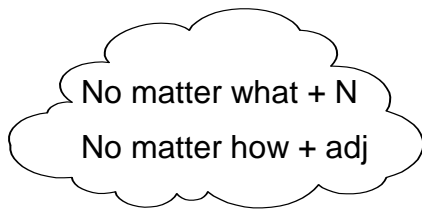
: **Because of** his laziness, he couldn't pass the entrance exam.



: **Although** he's bad, I still love him.



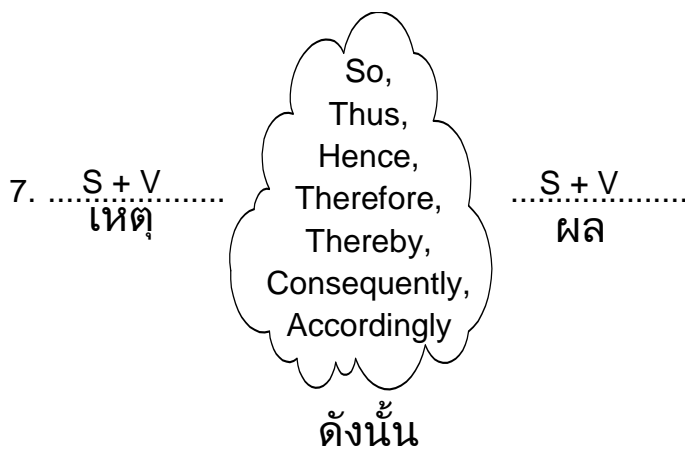
: **In spite of** his rude manner, I still forgive him.



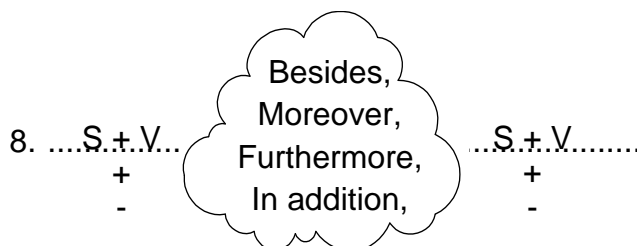
.....S + V.....,S + V.....
S + V.....,S + V.....

ไม่ว่าจะ

- : **No matter what** you said, she still smiles.
- : **No matter what** a bad man he is, I still love him.
- : **No matter how** bad he is, I still love him.

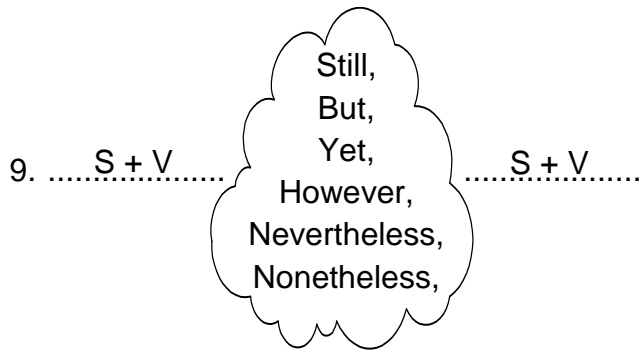


- : He worked so hard. **Consequently**, he could get the first place.



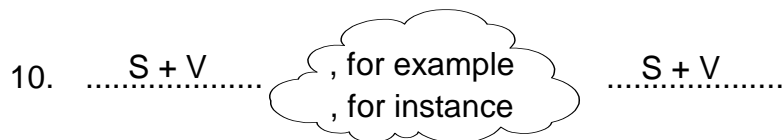
ยิ่งไปกว่านั้น

- : He is so selfish, **besides**, he always takes advantage of friends.



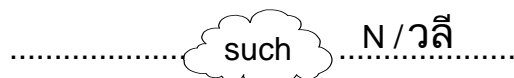
อย่างไรก็ตาม

: She is so beautiful. **However**, nobody likes her.



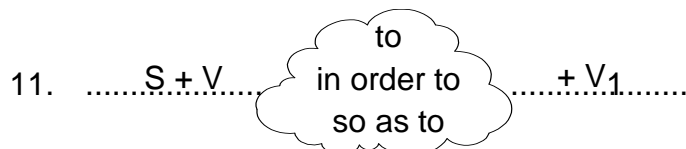
ยกตัวอย่างเช่น (ขยายความ)

: There are various kinds of activities I love so much.
For example, I love swimming and playing badminton with my friends.



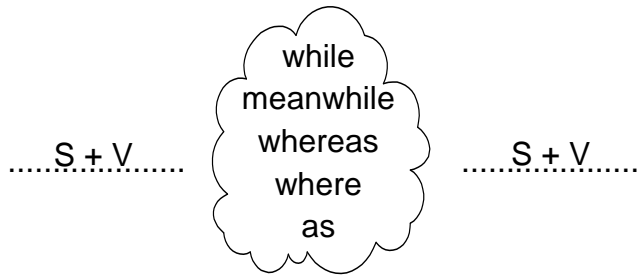
เช่น (ขยายความ)

: I love many kinds of pets **such as** dogs, cats, and birds.



เพื่อที่จะ (แสดงวัตถุประสงค์)

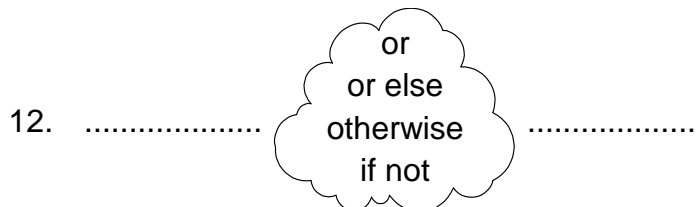
: I work so hard **in order to** have a new car.



ขณะที่ (สอดคล้อง, ขัดแย้ง)

: I was singing **as** my friend was dancing.

: I was diligent **while** my sister was lazy.



มิฉะนั้นแล้ว

: Hurry up **or** you can't get there in time.

Part 1 : Reading Passage

Directions : Read the following passages carefully. Then choose the best answer to each of the questions.

- Alcohol consumption causes a number of **marked** changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of
- 5 alcohol also increase the occurrence of a variety of aggressive acts, including violence in the home. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause serious impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death.
- 10 Repeated use of alcohol can lead to **dependence**. An alcoholic who stops drinking abruptly is likely to suffer withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor
- 15 nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organ such as the brain and the liver.

1. **marked** (line 1) can be replaced by
 - a. rejected
 - b. accepted
 - c. obvious
 - d. definite

2. Alcohol consumption is associated with the impairment of
 - a. judgment
 - b. aggressiveness
 - c. accident
 - d. violence

3. The high dose of alcohol can bring about any of the following **except**
 - a. forgetfulness
 - b. memory defect
 - c. mental defect
 - d. mental alertness

4. **dependence** (line 10) can be replaced by
 - a. serious injury
 - b. addiction
 - c. cessation
 - d. physical impairment

5. The title of the passage should be
 - a. Stop Drinking Alcohol
 - b. Impairment of Alcohol on Teens
 - c. Poor Mental and Physical Health of Drug Addicts
 - d. Bad Effects of Alcohol Consumption

6. This article is excerpted from
 - a. encyclopedia
 - b. academic journal
 - c. periodical
 - d. textbook

Student channel (ต๊รัง) 20 กรกฎาคม 2554 ภาษาอังกฤษ อ.สมศรี ธรรมสาร โสภณ

abruptly, suddenly	(adv)	ฉับพลัน
suffer, endure	(v)	ทนทุกข์ทรมาน
withdrawal symptoms	(n)	อาการหยุดยา
severe, harsh	(adj)	ซึ่งรุนแรง
anxiety, worry	(n)	ความวิตกกังวล
tremor, trepidation	(n)	อาการสั่น
hallucination, illusion	(n)	อาการประสาทหลอน
convulsion, spasm	(n)	อาการกระตุก
withdrawal	(n)	การเลิก (สิ่งเสพติด)
life-threatening	(adj)	ซึ่งคุกคามชีวิต
particularly, especially	(adv)	โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่ง
combine, incorporate	(v)	ร่วมกับ
nutrition, diet	(n)	โภชนาการ
lead to, cause	(v)	ก่อให้เกิด
permanent, lasting	(adj)	ถาวร
damage, disaster	(n)	ความเสียหาย
vital, essential	(adj)	ซึ่งสำคัญ

คำศัพท์จาก



rejected, denied	(adj)	ซึ่งได้รับการปฏิเสธ
accepted, approved	(adj)	ซึ่งได้รับการยอมรับ
obvious, marked	(adj)	ซึ่งเห็นได้ชัดเจน
definite, exact	(adj)	แน่นอน
associate with, link with	(v)	เกี่ยวข้องกับ
impairment, damage	(n)	ความเสียหาย
judgment, decision	(n)	การตัดสินใจ, การตัดสินใจ

aggressiveness, belligerence	(n)	ความก้าวร้าว
accident, mishap	(n)	อุบัติเหตุ
violence, intensity	(n)	ความรุนแรง
bring about, lead to	(v)	ก่อให้เกิด
forgetfulness, oblivion	(n)	ความหลงลืม
mental defect, psychical disorder	(n)	ความผิดปกติทางจิตใจ
alertness, watchfulness	(n)	ความตื่นตัว
addiction	(n)	การติดยา
effect, consequence	(n)	ผลกระทบ / ผลที่ตามมา
excerpt, quote	(v)	คัดลอกมาจาก
periodical, journal	(n)	วารสารที่ออกตามกำหนด
academic	(adj)	ด้านวิชาการ
textbook, text	(n)	หนังสือเรียน

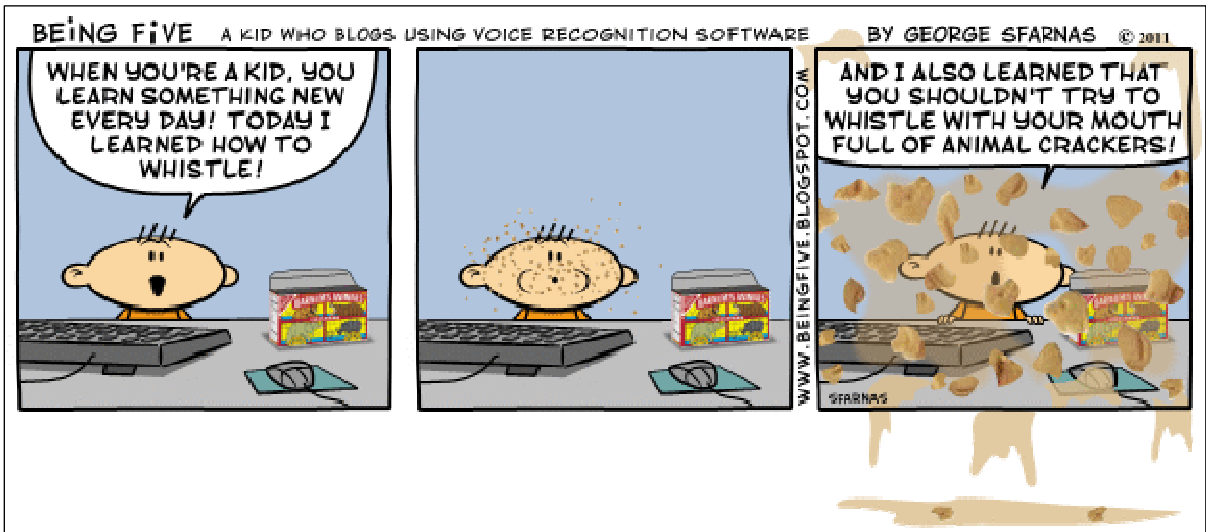
เฉลย

1. เฉลย c. obvious
2. เฉลย a. judgement
3. เฉลย d. mental alertness
4. เฉลย b. addiction
5. เฉลย d. Bad Effect of Alcohol Consumption
6. เฉลย b. academic journal

Part 2 : Cartoons

Directions : Read the cartoon and choose the most appropriate answer.

Cartoon 1



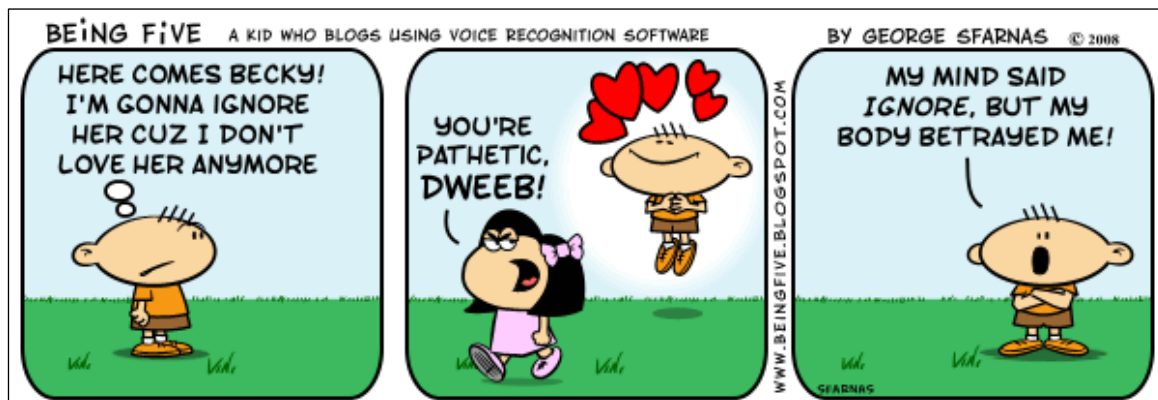
1. What's Dweeb eating while whistling?
 - a. animal stuff
 - b. cracker for animals
 - c. cracker in shape of animals
 - d. rubbish cracker

คำศัพท์จาก



stuff, things	(n)	สิ่งของ
cracker, biscuit	(n)	ขนมปังกรอบ
shape, form	(n)	รูปร่าง
rubbish, nonsense	(n)	สิ่งที่ไร้สาระ

Cartoon 2



1. At last his desire to quit loving Becky is
- fruitless
 - fulfilled
 - possible
 - unpredictable

คำศัพท์จาก



ignore, neglect

(v) เพิกเฉย, ไม่ใส่ใจ

pathetic, pitiful

(adj) น่าสงสาร

betray, deceive

(v) ททรยศ / หลอกลวง

คำศัพท์จาก



desire, longing

(n) ความปรารถนา

quit, stop

(v) เลิก

fruitless, futile

(adj) ไร้ประโยชน์ / ไร้ผล

fulfilled, achieved

(adj) ซึ่งประสบความสำเร็จ

possible, attainable

(adj) เป็นไปได้

unpredictable, unforeseeable (adj)

ซึ่งไม่สามารถพยากรณ์ได้

เฉลย

Cartoon 1

1. เฉลย c. cracker in shape of animals

Cartoon 2

1. เฉลย a. fruitless

Part 3 : Word Recognition

Directions : Choose the alternative which has same meaning as the bold word in the given sentence.

1. My mind went **blank** as I stood up to speak.
 - a. I said hello, and she gave me a **blank** look.
 - b. Leave the last page **blank**.
 - c. Steve looked **blank** and said he had no idea what I was talking about.
 - d. Sign your name in the **blank** space below.

2. He was **blind** to the faults of his own children.
 - a. She's almost **blind** in her right eye.
 - b. I'm as **blind** as a bat without my glasses.
 - c. She screamed at him, her eyes **blind** with tears.
 - d. International companies are all too often **blind** to local needs.

3. This discovery has opened up a whole new **field** of research.
 - a. Fans cheered as the players took the **field**.
 - b. His theories have not yet been tested in the **field**.
 - c. The new tank has yet to be tested in the **field**.
 - d. They work in the **field** of human and animal rights.

4. The demonstration was getting out of **hand**.
 - a. Many clocks have a second **hand**.
 - b. If you get stuck, Denise is always willing to lend a **hand**.
 - c. This matter is too important to be left in the **hands** of an inexperienced lawyer.
 - d. Can you give me a **hand** to lift this?

5. Stop trying to change the **subject** because we are going to hit the point now.
 - a. The **subjects** covered in this chapter are exercise and nutrition.
 - b. Genetic engineering is very much a **subject** for debate.
 - c. The **subjects** of this experiment were all men aged 18-35.
 - d. All **subjects** were tested for perfect hearing before the experiment began.

เฉลย

1. blank = ชึ่งนึกอะไรไม่ออก (suddenly unable to remember something)
 เฉลย c. ชึ่งนึกอะไรไม่ออก (suddenly unable to remember something)
 a. ชึ่งไม่แสดงความรู้สึก (showing no expression)
 b. ว่างเปล่า (empty, no printing)
 d. ว่างเปล่า (empty, no printing)

2. blind = ไม่ใส่ใจ (fail to notice)
 เฉลย d. ไม่ใส่ใจ (fail to notice)
 a. ที่ตาพิการ (not able to see)
 b. ที่มองไม่เห็น (unable to see well – used humorously)
 c. ร้องไห้จนมองไม่เห็น (unable to see because of tears)

3. field = แวดวงความรู้ (subject)
 เฉลย d. แวดวงความรู้ (subject)
 a. สนาม (a baseball / football / etc field)
 b. ภาคนาม / ภาคนปฏิบัติ (done in the real world rather than in a class or laboratory)
 c. สนามรบ (field of battle)

4. hand = การควบคุม (control)
 เฉลย c. การควบคุม (control)
 a. เข็มนาฬิกา (part of a clock)
 b. การช่วยเหลือ (help)
 d. การช่วยเหลือ (help)

5. subject = ประเด็น (issue)
เฉลย b. ประเด็น, หัวข้อ (issue)
a. เรื่อง (knowledge)
c. ประชากรที่ใช้ในการวิจัย (people used in an experiment)
d. ประชากรที่ใช้ในการวิจัย (people used in an experiment)

Part 4 : Logical Sentence Ordering / Sentence Rearrangement

การทำ Logical Sentences Ordering

1. อ่านคร่าวๆ พร้อม highlight
2. หาประโยค.....ให้เจอ
3. ดูว่าประโยค อะไรไว้
4. ดู ของแต่ละประโยค
5. จับคู่ให้เหมือน แล้ว
6. ประโยคที่ ออกไป

ลักษณะของประโยคแรก

*ต้องไม่เคย

*ต้องไม่มีคำต่อไปนี้

1. ที่บอกความสัมพันธ์กับประโยคหน้า :

Besides, Thus และอื่น ๆ

ยกเว้น : When/If you do something good, you must get something good in return.

2.

↑	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	+	<p>N กล่าวซ้ำ</p>
---	---	---	-------------------

Mr. Alex is the president. The man is sharp.

ยกเว้น : the sun, the world, the east, the Chao Phraya River

3. ไม่มีคำว่า

this
that

.....

: He's intellectual. **That's** true.

4. ไม่มี Pronoun :

..... (refers to something)

ยกเว้น

:

..... (not refer to something)

: **It** is good to be a creative person.

Directions

: Select FIVE of six sentences (S1-S6) and put them in an appropriate sequence to form a meaningful paragraph. Please note that ONE of these choices will NOT be used.

Passage 1

[S1] When I can find no one. I looked for the easy way... abortion which was the only way to keep it from my parents and not let my friends know about it.

[S2] At that terrible time, I was trying to consult someone much older than me and kept thinking that it was not going to happen to me.

[S3] It's because when I've grown up, I've felt guilty about what I did as a teen and I can't hopelessly change my past.

[S4] I could have raised a child since I was well off enough to do so.

[S5] When I was 16, I had an abortion during my only five months of pregnancy.

[S6] At first I was happy doing so and I no longer had worries or responsibilities, but later that changed.

1. Which sentence comes first?
2. Which sentence comes second?
3. Which sentence comes third?
4. Which sentence comes fourth?
5. Which sentence comes last?

1. (S1) (S2) (S3) (S4) (S5) (S6)
2. (S1) (S2) (S3) (S4) (S5) (S6)
3. (S1) (S2) (S3) (S4) (S5) (S6)
4. (S1) (S2) (S3) (S4) (S5) (S6)
5. (S1) (S2) (S3) (S4) (S5) (S6)

คำศัพท์จาก



abortion, aborticide	(n)	การทำแท้ง
terrible, horrible	(adj)	ซึ่งน่ากลัว
guilty, remorseful	(adj)	สำนึกผิด
raise, nurture	(v)	เลี้ยงดู
well off, affluent	(adj)	ร่ำรวย
pregnancy, child-bearing	(n)	การตั้งครรภ์
responsibility, accountability	(n)	ภาระ

Passage 2

[S1] The Korean wave or Korea fever refers to the significantly increased popularity of South Korean culture around the world.

[S2] In conclusion, Thai people should think of their cultures more than Korean cultures.

[S3] This can be seen from the fast growing popularity of its entertainment and cultures in our society.

[S4] Besides, they have attractive actors and actresses who are popular fantasies among Thai women who are now addicted to them.

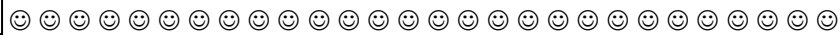
[S5] The Korean dramas, for example, are in favour like this because of the realistic plots which are familiar to Thai audience.

[S6] Their charming appearances also encourage plastic surgery of youngsters and women wanting to look like them.

1. Which sentence comes first?
2. Which sentence comes second?
3. Which sentence comes third?
4. Which sentence comes fourth?
5. Which sentence comes last?

1. (S1) (S2) (S3) (S4) (S5) (S6)
2. (S1) (S2) (S3) (S4) (S5) (S6)
3. (S1) (S2) (S3) (S4) (S5) (S6)
4. (S1) (S2) (S3) (S4) (S5) (S6)
5. (S1) (S2) (S3) (S4) (S5) (S6)

คำศัพท์จาก



wave, impact	(n) กระแสความนิยม
fever, mania	(n) ความคลั่งไคล้
significantly, greatly	(adv) อย่างมากมาย
popularity, demand	(n) ความนิยม, ความต้องการ
culture, way of life	(n) วัฒนธรรม
entertainment, relaxation	(n) ความบันเทิง
attractive, good-looking	(adj) ที่มีเสน่ห์ดึงดูด
drama, soap opera	(n) ละคร
realistic, practical	(adj) ในความเป็นจริง
familiar, common	(adj) ที่คุ้นเคย
charming, captivating	(adj) ที่มีเสน่ห์
appearance, characteristic	(n) ลักษณะท่าทาง
encourage, support	(v) ส่งเสริม
youngster, teenager	(n) วัยรุ่น

เฉลย

Passage 1

เฉลย 5, 2, 1, 6, 3 (4 ไม่เกี่ยว)

Passage 2

เฉลย 1, 3, 5, 4, 6 (2 ไม่เกี่ยว)