

คุยกันก่อนเรียน

พวกพีเชื่อว่า การสอบไม่ได้วัดว่าเราเก่งหรือไม่เก่ง
แต่วัดว่าเราพร้อมหรือไม่?

วันนี้พีและน้องๆจะมาเตรียมความพร้อมไปด้วยกัน

Grammar น้องต้องแม่น

คำศัพท์ต้องแน่น

เทคนิคต้องเป๊ะ

และที่สำคัญที่พวกพีเน้นเสมอ การทำโจทย์ ทำโจทย์ และ ทำโจทย์

พีเตรียมมาให้น้องพร้อมหมดแล้ว
เหลือแต่น้องเท่านั้นที่จะเป็นคนลงมือทำเอง
น้องต้องสอบเอง พีทำแทนให้ไม่ได้ค่ะ



PGift

ครูพีจีพีท์ (แพรพรรณ เน้นนอน)

PART I: สัดส่วนข้อสอบ

	R	C	G	V
O-NET (90 ข้อ)	40	20	20	10
7 วิชา (80 ข้อ)	40	20	20	
GAT (60 ข้อ)	15	15	15	15

R = Reading
 C = Conversation
 G = Grammar
 V = Vocabulary

PART II: Reading

Reading Passage (O-NET 53)

Directions: read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.

Sometimes just “saving” in general is not enough *incentive* to keep families on the budget track. You need a goal to get started. To use a diet analogy, it’s easier to lose 10 pounds when your high school reunion is *around the corner*. A goal not only gives a family something to reach for, it makes a savings plan short term.

Knowing you don’t have to give something up forever makes the sacrifice easier. Once you’ve reached your goal, you can abandon your strategy or apply those savings to a new object.

That approach worked for Cynthia McIntyre, who launched a search for extra savings after she spotted an antique table that fit perfectly in her living room – but not in her budget.

McIntyre went over her checkbook carefully and realized she was buying 10 books every month. A lifelong reader, she couldn’t wait to rush out and snap up a new release. “It was a \$400-a-year habit,” she says. The worst part was, many of the books didn’t live up to the reviews and McIntyre gave them away. Now she gets the latest bestsellers from the local library. “Reading them a little later doesn’t spoil the story,” she concludes.

1. The word “*incentive*” (line 1) means _____.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. power | 2. strength | 3. motivation | 4. willingness |
|----------|-------------|---------------|----------------|

2. The phrase “*around the corner*” (line 3) as used in this passage means _____.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. nearby | 2. at a distance | 3. coming soon | 4. not long lasting |
|-----------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|

3. According to the passage, in order to save money effectively, one should _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. give up all expenses | 2. cut the family budget |
| 3. have a definite objective | 4. change one’s lifestyle |

4. The writer compares the intention to save money with _____.
 1. a school reunion
 2. buying an antique
 3. short-term planning
 4. losing weight

5. The advantage of having a definite time limit is that you _____.
 1. have more willpower to achieve your goal
 2. can give up after a certain time has passed
 3. will get what you want more easily
 4. do not have to give up your intention

6. The phrase “*That approach*” (line 7) refers to _____.
 1. setting a new objective
 2. reapplying the strategy
 3. searching for extra savings
 4. working toward a goal

7. Cynthia McIntyre was trying to save up money for _____.
 1. hardcover books
 2. the latest best sellers
 3. an antique table
 4. a kitchen gadget

8. It can be inferred from the passage that Cynthia McIntyre is a _____.
 1. bookworm
 2. great shopper
 3. librarian
 4. book reviewer

9. Cynthia achieved her goal because she _____.
 1. no longer gave away books
 2. gave up her reading habit
 3. seldom visited the local library
 4. temporarily stopped buying novels

10. The purpose of the passage is to _____.
 1. suggest a way to achieve a goal
 2. promote the value of money
 3. support a search for savings
 4. discourage unnecessary spending

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เทคนิคการทำโจทย์ Paragraph Organization (7 วิชาสามัญ) และ Sentence Rearrangement (GAT)



Paragraph Organization (แนวข้อสอบ 7 วิชาสามัญ)

11. A. Those who are dieting can talk to a doctor about a plan for them.
- B. People looking to lose weight have a few options: exercise, diet, weight loss pills, and surgery.
- C. Individuals who are severely overweight can talk to a doctor about having surgery to lose the weight that they need.
- D. Exercising involves going to a gym, working out at home, or joining some sort of class or sports team.
- E. Weight loss pills can be taken, if proper precautions and directions are followed.
-
1. A-B-D-C-E
2. B-C-A-E-D
3. D-B-A-C-E
4. B-D-A-E-C
5. E-A-D-B-C

Sentence Rearrangement (GAT Oct 55)

12. Select FIVE out of six choices [S1-S6] and put them in an appropriate sequence to form a meaningful paragraph. ONE of these choices will NOT be used.

[S1] Current news that usually attracts millions of viewers includes state funerals, presidents' speeches, natural disasters, and election results as they are happening.

[S2] In the same way, adults, too, can get education from programs on television, as well as information about important events and current news.

[S3] Preschoolers learn colors, numbers, and letters from public television programs like Sesame Street that use animation and puppets to make learning fun.

[S4] One of the greatest benefits of television is educational.

[S5] As shown, there is no doubt that television can be educationally beneficial for all ages.

[S6] For older children, science shows, like Fun with Nature, go on location to analyze everything from volcanoes to rocket launches.

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**?

ตัวอย่างการฝนกระดาษคำตอบ

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)



PART III: Conversation

Directions: read the dialogs and choose the expression that best completes each missing part. (O-NET 56)

Situation: Mary is telling her friend, Jane, what happened to her.

Mary: I was rather annoyed this morning.

Jane: ___13___

Mary: My boss asked me to type a letter again and again.

Jane: ___14___

Mary: The first time he said I had misspelled a word.

Jane: ___15___

Mary: He wanted to add a few names to it.

Jane: Oh, ___16___

13. 1. Isn't there anything wrong?
2. What was the matter?
3. What was wrong about it?
4. Was that so?
5. How is it?

15. 1. Which word was wrong?
2. How did you spell it?
3. What about the second time?
4. Why did you do that?
5. What did he do?

14. 1. What did you say?
2. When did he say that?
3. Was that the reason?
4. How about that?
5. How come?

16. 1. How unfortunate he was!
2. it wasn't your fault then.
3. you were really sorry.
4. how careful he is!
5. he was annoyed then.

PART IV: Vocabulary

Polysemy (Meaning Recognition)

Choose the alternative which has the same meaning as the underlined word in the sentence given.

17. The SWAT team is forcing the criminal to release the little girl. (GAT Mar 54)

1. I can't wait for Jessica to **release** her new album.
2. Please join hands to ask China to **release** fewer greenhouse gases.
3. The public want the governor to **release** updates on the accident.
4. The aim of the project is to **release** elephants back into the forest.

Synonym (Meaning in Context)

Choose the closest meanings of the underlined words in the following sentences.

18. Nearly all the farmers in this arid region are dependent on the country's annual monsoon.

(GAT Oct 55)

1. vast
2. dry
3. humid
4. rainy

Tip จำคำศัพท์

Memolody: ใจชื้น

ใจมันแล้ง ขอน้ำใจแค่ซักนิด

ให้หาย **desert, arid, baked, desiccated**

ดั่งต้นไม้บนพื้นดินแตกระแหง ขาดน้ำเสียจนแห้งแดง

droughty, barren, parched, desolate

หล่อเลี้ยง **immersed, humid, soaked, saturated**

ให้ใจพื้เหมือนพื้นดินแตกระแหง ขาดน้ำเสียจนแห้งแดง

ได้ความ **dank, damp, moist** จนคืบมา

