

Pre-Test

Directions: Choose the best response to each of the following questions.

1. Alexander was on cloud nine after the birth of his son.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. down to earth | 2. on the top of the world |
| 3. spick and span | 4. under the weather |

2. I was staying up late, consuming excessive amounts of coffee.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. exceeding | 2. insufficient |
| 3. systematic | 4. digestive |

3. The show had a massive audience, ranging from children to grandparents.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. selecting | 2. deriving |
| 3. contributing | 4. varying |

4. You have to abide by the referee's decision.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. consider | 2. disobey |
| 3. follow | 4. verify |

5. If fewer than ten students sign up, the course will be discontinued.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. identified | 2. targeted |
| 3. cancelled | 4. adjusted |

Teacher: Let's get into groups of four. Each group member will read different texts.

Student 1: ____6____?

Teacher: Try to finish it in ten minutes.

Student 2: ____7____?

Teacher: You will share what you read with the other group members.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 6. | 1. How much time do we have | 2. Should we read the text first |
| | 3. Do we have to finish reading | 4. Are the texts difficult to read |

- 7
1. What should we do after we have finished
 2. Can we start reading now
 3. What should I do if I cannot finish it
 4. What will you do then

Jane: What do you think of this dress? It's just what I've been looking for.

Peter: It's very pretty. I really like the color.

Jane: _____8_____, and it's the only one there is.

Peter: Look at this one. It's very pretty as well.

Why don't you try it on while I look for the shirts?

(Five minutes later)

Jane: _____9_____?

Peter: Wow! That dress looks terrific on you!

Jane: I'll take it. What about you?

Peter: I couldn't find anything I like, and they're all too big. I think I'll buy a sweater instead.

Jane: _____10_____

Peter: Good idea! Let's go to the cash register then.

- 8.
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. I don't like the color | 2. Wow! It's my color |
| 3. It looks good on me | 4. Too bad it's not my size |
- 9.
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Will you look at me | 2. How do I look |
| 3. What is it like | 4. Can you lend me a hand |
- 10.
1. Why don't you take a smaller size?
 2. This shop doesn't have a lot of choices.
 3. In that case, shall we go to another store?
 4. You'll need more money for that.

End of Pre-Test

สรุปหลัก Grammar ที่ออกสอบบ่อย

1 Noun (n.) คำนาม

Noun คือ คำที่ใช้เรียกคน สัตว์ สิ่งของ ทั้งที่เป็นรูปธรรมและนามธรรม ทำหน้าที่เป็นประธาน (Subject) กรรม (Objective) และส่วนเติมเต็ม (Complement) ของประโยค

1.1 Countable Noun (นามนับได้) คือ คำนามที่สามารถนับเป็นชิ้นเป็นอันได้อย่างชัดเจน เช่น car, cat, girl, house โดยแบ่งออกเป็น 2 พจน์ ดังนี้

1.1.1 Singular Noun (นามเอกพจน์) คือ คำนามที่ใช้เรียกคน สัตว์ สิ่งของ ที่มีจำนวนเพียง 1 เช่น a store, a person, an office

1.1.2 Plural Noun (นามพหูพจน์) คือ คำนามที่ใช้เรียกคน สัตว์ สิ่งของ ที่มีจำนวนมากกว่า 1 เช่น stores, persons/ people, offices

1.2 Uncountable Noun (นามนับไม่ได้) คือ คำนามที่ไม่สามารถนับได้อย่างชัดเจน เช่น water, rice, sugar, milk, cheese

2. Verb (v.) กริยา

Verb คือ คำที่ใช้เรียกการกระทำ บอกรสภาพหรือสภาวะของประธานในประโยค เช่น eat, work, rest, fight โดย verb แบ่งออกเป็น 3 ชนิด ดังนี้

2.1 Main Verb คือ กริยาหลัก หรือ กริยาแท้ของประโยค แบ่งออกเป็น

2.1.1 Intransitive Verb คือ กริยาที่ไม่ต้องมีกรรมมารับ เช่น smile, cry, walk, sleep, run

2.2.2 Transitive Verb คือ กริยาที่ต้องมีกรรมมารับเพื่อให้ประโยคสมบูรณ์ เช่น eat, make, catch, feed, hit

2.2.3 Linking Verb คือ กริยาเชื่อม ทำหน้าที่เหมือน verb to be หรือเป็นกริยาที่เกี่ยวข้องกับประสาทสัมผัส เช่น become, turn look, seem, taste, smell

Note

Main verb หรือ กริยาแท้ของประโยคจะผันตามประธาน tense และ voice ของประโยคในกรณีที่ Present Simple Tense

- ประธานพหูพจน์ หรือสรรพนาม I, you, we, they กริยาแท้จะอยู่ในรูปพื้นฐาน เช่น We work from Monday to Friday.

● ประธานเอกพจน์ หรือสรรพนาม he, she, it และนามนับไม่ได้ กริยาแท้จะต้องเติม s หรือ es เช่น Kim works from Monday to Friday.

2.2 Helping Verb คือกริยาช่วย ทำหน้าที่ช่วยประกอบกริยาหลักของประโยค เช่น should, can, could, must, may, might โดยตัวอย่างนี้จัดเป็น Modals ต้องตามด้วย Infinitive (กริยาไม่ผันรูป) เท่านั้น

3. Adjective (adj.) คำคุณศัพท์

Adjective คือ คำที่ใช้ขยายคำนามหรือสรรพนาม เพื่อบอกลักษณะ คุณสมบัติ หรือคุณภาพของคำนามนั้น ๆ ให้ละเอียดชัดเจน เช่น gorgeous, huge, round, ancient, red, Asian, wooden, silver

Ex. I found the five lovely little white kittens under the tree.

4. Adverb (adv.) คำวิเศษณ์

Adjective คือ คำที่ใช้ขยาย กริยา คำคุณศัพท์ คำวิเศษณ์ วลี และประโยค โดยแบ่งตามประเภทการขยายคือ บอกเวลา (เช่น yesterday, tomorrow, soon) บอกสถานที่ (เช่น here, there, outside) บอกความถี่ (เช่น always, sometimes, every day) บอกกริยา ทำทาง (เช่น slowly, fast, carefully) และ บอกปริมาณ (เช่น so, much, very, too)

Ex. She always speaks so slowly that I almost fall asleep in her class.

5. Pronoun (pron.) คำสรรพนาม

Pronoun คือ คำที่ใช้เรียกแทนคำนาม เพื่อบ่งชี้ถึงการกล่าวซ้ำ

Personal Pronoun		Possessive		Reflexive Pronoun	
Subject	Object	Adjective	Pronoun	Singular	Plural
I	me	my	mine	myself	
you	you	your	yours	yourself	yourselves
we	us	our	ours		ourselves
they	them	their	theirs		themselves
he	him	his	his	himself	
she	her	her	hers	herself	
it	it	its	-	itself	

6. Preposition (prep.) คำพบ

Preposition คือ คำที่ใช้บอกตำแหน่ง สถานที่ เวลา และแสดงความเชื่อมโยงระหว่างคำนามหรือสรรพนาม



7. Conjunction (conj.) คำสันธาน

Conjunction คือ คำที่ใช้เชื่อมประโยค เช่น for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so, because, since, however, although, while

Ex. **While** I was working on the project, my boss assigned me an urgent task.

8. Article

Article คือ คำนำหน้านาม แบ่งออกเป็น 2 ประเภท ดังนี้

8.1 A, An (Indefinite Article) ใช้นำหน้าคำนามนับได้เอกพจน์

8.2 The (Definite Article) ใช้นำหน้าคำนามที่ต้องการชี้เฉพาะ

Ex. A: I saw **a** woman at the library. I think I have met her before.

B: Where did you meet **the** woman then?

9. Comparison

การเปรียบเทียบมีอยู่ 3 ขั้น คือ

1. Positive Degree: ขั้นเท่า

โครงสร้าง: as + adjective / adverb + as

Ex. Henry is **as tall as** his brother.

Please run **as fast as** you can.

2. Comparative Degree: ขั้นกว่า

โครงสร้างแบบที่ 1: adjective เติม er + than

Ex. Your cat is **smaller than** mine.

โครงสร้างแบบที่ 2: more + adjective / adverb + than

Ex. Math is **more difficult than** English.

I dropped the box **more carefully than** the last time.

3. Superlative Degree: ขั้นสุด

โครงสร้างแบบที่ 1: the + adjective เติม est

Ex. My boss is **the fairest** person in the world.

โครงสร้างแบบที่ 2: the + most + adjective / adverb

Ex. Bida is **the most intelligent** girl in our department.

10. Tense

Tense คือ รูปแบบของประโยคที่แสดงให้เห็นว่ากริยา การกระทำ หรือ เหตุการณ์นั้นเกิดขึ้นเมื่อใด โดยแบ่งออกเป็น Present (ปัจจุบัน) Past (อดีต) และ Future (อนาคต)

Tense	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	S + v.1 ปัจจุบัน/กิจวัตร/ จริง/ตารางเวลา (always, every day)	S + is/am/are + v.ing ขณะพูด/ช่วงนี้/อนาคต อันใกล้ (now, soon, this evening)	S + has/have + v.3 กินเวลาถึงปัจจุบัน/เพิ่ง จะจบ/ประสบการณ์ (since, for, already, yet, ever)	S + has/have + been + v.ing กินเวลาถึงปัจจุบันและทำ ต่อไป (since, for)
Past	S + v.2 จบในอดีต/เคยทำ/ เกิดทีหลัง-แทรก (yesterday, in the past)	S + was/were + v.ing กำลังเกิดอยู่ในอดีต/ เกิดพร้อมกันทั้งคู่ (while, as, at 5 pm)	S + had + v.3 อดีตของอดีต/เกิดก่อน (since, for, already)	S + had + been + v.ing กินเวลาและทำต่อไปถึงจุด หนึ่งในอดีต (since, for)
Future	S + will + v.inf จะเกิดอนาคต/คาด เดา/คุมไม่ได้/เต็มใจ (tomorrow, in the future)	S + will + be + v.ing จะกำลังเกิดในอนาคต (at this time tomorrow, at 8 pm)	S + will + have + v.3 จะจบ-ครบ-เสร็จ ใน อนาคต (since, for, already)	S + will + have + been + v.ing จะทำครบถึงจุดหนึ่งใน อนาคตและทำต่อไป (since, for)

11. Passive Voice

Passive voice คือรูปประโยคที่ประธานเป็นผู้ถูกกระทำ

หัวใจหลักของ passive voice คือ **be+v.3**

Ex. The shark attacked me. (Active)

I **was attacked** by the shark. (Passive)

TGAT1 Simulation

Section I: Speaking Skill

Part 1 Question Response

Directions: Choose the best response to each of the following questions.

1. A: What's your favorite tourist attraction?

B: _____

1. I often go sightseeing and shopping.
2. That would be the British Museum in London.
3. I don't like tourist hotspot. I prefer traveling alone.
4. Those from Europe are nice and generous on their tips.

2. A: Do you have these sneakers in a 9?

B: _____

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. I'm sorry. The price is fixed. | 2. They have been discontinued. |
| 3. I'm afraid that nine is impossible. | 4. I'll take a look for you. |

3. A: How often do you clean your house?

B: _____

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. On Saturdays. | 2. For two hours. |
| 3. Over the weekend. | 4. Yes, I do. |

4. A: What is your new classmate like?

B: _____

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. He is a friendly person. | 2. He likes biology. |
| 3. He scored well. | 4. He lost his parrot. |

Part 2: Short Conversations

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

Kim: Excuse me. _____ 5 _____ where the university cafeteria is?

Lee: Yes, it's that way. _____ 6 _____ Moon Street, and then turn right.

It's in the glass building next to the Faculty of Archeology.

Kim: Thanks. _____ 7 _____, so I don't know my way around yet.

Lee: Don't worry. This may take quite some time. You'll get used to it.

5. 1. Can I take a taxi to

2. Could you tell me

3. Can I show you

4. Why don't you tell me

6. 1. Just walk down

2. Find

3. Take off at

4. Move from

7. 1. It's not convenient here

2. I've been lost for half an hour

3. It's easy to follow directions

4. I'm here for the first time

Section II: Reading Skill

Part 1: Text Completion

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

PASSAGE 1

Allergies occur when your immune system reacts to a foreign substance — such as pollen, bee venom or pet dander — or a food that doesn't cause a reaction in most people. Your immune system produces substances _____ 8 _____ as antibodies. When you have allergies, your immune system makes antibodies that identify a particular allergen as harmful, _____ 9 _____ it isn't. When you come into contact with the allergen, your immune system's

reaction can inflame your skin, sinuses, airways or ____10____. It can cause sneezing, itching of the nose, eyes or roof of the mouth, runny, stuffy nose, watery, red or swollen eyes, tingling in the mouth, swelling of the lips, tongue, face or throat, cough, chest tightness, or wheezing. The reactions can ____11____ mild to severe. In some severe cases, allergies can trigger a ____12____ known as anaphylaxis. Signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis ____13____ loss of consciousness, a drop in blood pressure, severe shortness of breath, lightheadedness, a rapid, weak pulse, nausea and vomiting.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 8. | 1. have been known | 2. known |
| | 3. are to know | 4. who knows |
| 9. | 1. furthermore | 2. as though |
| | 3. even though | 4. therefore |
| 10. | 1. digestive system | 2. systematic digestion |
| | 3. digested system | 4. digestion of system |
| 11. | 1. contribute to | 2. abide by |
| | 3. derive from | 4. range from |
| 12. | 1. life-threatening reaction | 2. threatening-life reaction |
| | 3. reaction to life threat | 4. threatened-life reaction |
| 13. | 1. include | 2. which includes |
| | 3. that are included | 4. including |

Part 2: Reading Comprehension

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

PASSAGE 2

Hi Lauren,

(1) How's it going? We haven't been in touch for ages. Hope all's well with you. Life's pretty busy here as usual. I've got a new job as a tutor at teaching French, math, and history. I've been working there for almost five months now. It's hard work but I really enjoy it. Teaching young kids is so exciting for me.

(2) Anyway, the really big news is I'm pregnant. We were so surprised; I've been told I'm having twins. Ed and I are **on the top of the world** but a bit nervous though. We'll be off on a trip to San Jose this weekend. We want to see Nancy and Dexter there. I need some advice from them because they also have twins.

(3) Miss you so much! Always remember our good old days in Osaka as exchange students many years ago. I'd love to hear from you. Are you still working in Paris? **We**'ve just moved to a bigger house so maybe you can come and visit us sometime here in San Francisco.

Looking forward to hearing from you!

Love,

Eloise

14. What does the phrase "**on the top of the world**" in the second paragraph mean?

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. very stressed | 2. very pleased |
| 3. very amused | 4. very worried |

15. Where does Eloise live?

- | | |
|------------------|----------|
| 1. San Francisco | 2. Paris |
| 3. San Jose | 4. Osaka |

16. Who does the word "**we**" in the third paragraph refer to?

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Eloise and Lauren | 2. Eloise and Dexter |
| 3. Eloise and Ed | 4. Eloise and Nancy |

17. Why will Eloise travel to San Jose this coming weekend?

1. She wants to get her friends' tips for raising twins.
2. She has an appointment with Lauren and Nancy.
3. She is slightly nervous about her pregnancy.
4. She was hired by a tutoring school there.

18. What can be inferred from the email?

1. Eloise's husband is not ready to be a parent.
2. Dexter and Nancy are not friends of Lauren's
3. Eloise's pregnancy was unexpected.
4. Lauren is still working in Bangkok.

PASSAGE 3

In 1997, the average Thai person consumed 19 teaspoons of sugar a day. That's more than three times the amount of daily sugar intake recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO), which is only six teaspoons. More than a decade later, each Thai person consumes an average of 25.5 teaspoons of sugar per day despite various campaigns to combat the nation's excessive sugar consumption. A recent study by the University of Zurich shows that consuming too much sugar doubles the body's fat production in the liver. In the long run, this can lead to the development of diabetes or fatty liver disease.

To prevent health problems among Thai consumers, the Public Health Ministry aims to build health literacy among the public through health promotion activities, lower sugar recipes for drinks, and more responsible marketing. The ministry has therefore targeted sugary drinks in its latest campaign to limit harmful sugar consumption among Thais. The

ministry signed a memo of understanding with health agencies to promote beverages with reduced sugar. In 2017, Thailand began taxing beverages containing more than 6 grams of sugar per 100 ml. The tax is adjusted every two years in a bid to reduce excess consumption of sugar and to allow the industrial sector to adjust gradually.

19. What is the main purpose of the campaign?

1. To limit excessive sugar consumption among the public
2. To fight against the nation's excessive food consumption
3. To study the development of diabetes or fatty liver disease
4. To raise health awareness among Thai teens

20. Which of the following is TRUE?

1. Thailand began taxing beverages that contain more than 6 grams of sugar per 100 ml.
2. The tax is adjusted every two years to promote excess consumption of sugar.
3. The ministry aims to limit harmful sugar consumption among Thais and foreigners.
4. Consuming too much sugar doubles the tax that everyone has to be responsible for.

Good Luck

Post-Test

Directions: Choose the best response to each of the following questions.

1. Alexander was on cloud nine after the birth of his son.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. down to earth | 2. on the top of the world |
| 3. spick and span | 4. under the weather |

2. I was staying up late, consuming excessive amounts of coffee.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. exceeding | 2. insufficient |
| 3. systematic | 4. digestive |

3. The show had a massive audience, ranging from children to grandparents.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. selecting | 2. deriving |
| 3. contributing | 4. varying |

4. You have to abide by the referee's decision.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. consider | 2. disobey |
| 3. follow | 4. verify |

5. If fewer than ten students sign up, the course will be discontinued.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. identified | 2. targeted |
| 3. cancelled | 4. adjusted |

Teacher: Let's get into groups of four. Each group member will read different texts.

Student 1: ____6____?

Teacher: Try to finish it in ten minutes.

Student 2: ____7____?

Teacher: You will share what you read with the other group members.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 6. | 1. How much time do we have | 2. Should we read the text first |
| | 3. Do we have to finish reading | 4. Are the texts difficult to read |

- 7
1. What should we do after we have finished
 2. Can we start reading now
 3. What should I do if I cannot finish it
 4. What will you do then

Jane: What do you think of this dress? It's just what I've been looking for.

Peter: It's very pretty. I really like the color.

Jane: _____8_____, and it's the only one there is.

Peter: Look at this one. It's very pretty as well.

Why don't you try it on while I look for the shirts?

(Five minutes later)

Jane: _____9_____?

Peter: Wow! That dress looks terrific on you!

Jane: I'll take it. What about you?

Peter: I couldn't find anything I like, and they're all too big. I think I'll buy a sweater instead.

Jane: _____10_____

Peter: Good idea! Let's go to the cash register then.

- 8.
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. I don't like the color | 2. Wow! It's my color |
| 3. It looks good on me | 4. Too bad it's not my size |
- 9.
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Will you look at me | 2. How do I look |
| 3. What is it like | 4. Can you lend me a hand |
- 10.
1. Why don't you take a smaller size?
 2. This shop doesn't have a lot of choices.
 3. In that case, shall we go to another store?
 4. You'll need more money for that.

End of Pre-Test