



PREPARATION FOR SWU-SET

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Apapan Ruengkul, Ph.D., FHEA

100 questions for 100 points

3 hours (9:00-12:00)

→ You can leave the room after 2 hours.

→ You **cannot go to the toilet.**



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wms0HiTpMPY>



Part 1	Listening	20 points	4 dialogues
Part 2	Vocabulary	20 points	Guessing the meaning from the context (Synonym)
Part 3	Usage and Functional Language	20 points	Conversation
Part 4	Structure	20 points	Grammar/ Cloze test
Part 5	Reading	20 points	4 Passages

Level	Score
B2	78-100
B1	50-77
A2	22-49
A1	0-21

You can miss only 22 questions.

Listening	Vocabulary	Usage and Functional Language	Structure	Reading	คะแนนรวม	CEFR Level
16 (20)	16 (20)	16 (20)	16 (20)	16 (20)	80 (100)	
15	18	18	12	19	82	B2 and Above
15	18	16	16	13	78	
16	17	19	13	13	78	
14	15	17	16	16	78	

Scorecard



- A conversation between two or three people set in an everyday social context
 - A conversation between up to three people set in an educational or training context
 - A monologue (talk, presentation) or a lecture in an educational or training context
- Family
 - Longevity
 - Weather
 - Transferring money
 - Short notes
 - Buying luggage
 - Homeschool
 - Internet
 - University life
(oral defense)

NOTES

- 4 dialogues
- Listen to each audio once.
- Thai and native speakers
- The first 10 minutes is for reading all questions.
- You have 1 minute to read each question.
- Idioms + Vocabulary

Listening

1. Gist/ Main idea

2. Specific information

3. Purpose of the speaker(s)

4. Tone and mood

5. Inferring meaning/ Implication

6. Making a prediction

7. Relationship of the speakers

Listening

1. Gist/ Main idea

1. Gist/ Main idea: Topics of the conversation

Listen for the repetition of words in the conversation.

- getting a job
- travelling with families and friends
- finding a new house

Possible question

- What is the conversation mainly about?

Listening

2. Specific information

2. Specific information

- a number such as dates, birthday, age, time, address
- names such as given names, surnames (last names,) cities, countries

Possible questions

- What is the man's telephone number?
- When did the woman arrive?
- How much does it cost?
- Where did the woman choose to stay?

Notes:

1. Key words from the question that are repeated are the **wrong answer**.
2. Homophones, homonyms and minimal pairs of words in the question are the **wrong answer**.

having the same pronunciation but different meanings

- **Homophones**: scene: seen, piece: peace

having the same spelling or pronunciation but different meanings

- **Homonyms**: fair (pale), fair (reasonable)

- **Minimal pairs** of words:

royal: loyal

arrive: alive

bowling: boring

belly: berry

two similar sounding words that differ in only one phonological element and have different meanings

3. Purpose of the speaker(s)

3. Purpose of speakers(s)

Understand what the speaker is talking about.

- to give an example
- to clarify
- To inform information

Possible questions

- What is the purpose of the speaker when saying?
- Why did the speaker say?
- Why did the man mention?

Positive: to compliment/ praise/ amuse/
encourage/ delight/ inspire/ joke/ advertise

Neutral: to provide information/ remind/
suggest/ recommend/ persuade/ confirm/
compare/ explain/ discuss/ prove/ inform/
express (concern seriousness)/ classify

Negative: to blame (condemn)/ warn/
frighten/ argue against/ complain/ criticize

4. Tone and mood

Tone => the speaker's attitude towards a subject or a topic

Mood => the listener's feeling towards a subject or a topic
after listening to someone or something
=> the emotion evoked by the speaker

Possible questions

- What is the speaker's attitude toward...?
- What is the tone of the conversation?

Positive: amused, cheerful, encouraging, enthusiastic, excited, hopeful, optimistic

Neutral: indifferent, informative, objective

Negative: angry, ashamed, critical, cynical, disappointed, hostile, ironic, mocking, pessimistic

5. Inferring meaning/ Implication

Using clues and prior knowledge about a situation to work out the meaning of what the listener hears

A: Tom, did you do your homework?

B: I did, sir, but the dog ate it.

A: That's a terrible excuse. You'll never pass your exams if you don't work harder.

It can be inferred from the use of the words '**homework**' and '**exams**' that this is a conversation between a student and his teacher.

Possible questions:

To imply = to communicate something without saying it directly

- What does the speaker imply by saying ?
- What could be implied from?

6. Making a prediction

Possible questions

- What will the speaker probably do after this conversation?
- What might happen after this conversation?

7. Relationship of the speakers

Possible question

- What is the relationship between the speakers?
 - A customer and a receptionist
 - A lecturer and students
 - A conference presenter and participants

Listening for specific information

There are six types of vocabulary that can cause particular problems for students. You must be able to recognize them in speech and to write them correctly in your answers. They are:

- Time
- Numbers
- Prices
- Dates
- Letters
- Addresses

PRACTICE 1: Time

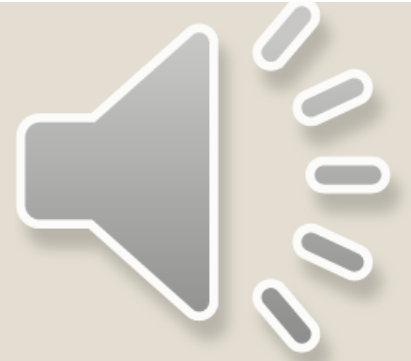


First, listen to the audio. You'll hear six sentences spoken.

Write the time you hear.

1. The express train leaves at
2. The best option would be to take the bus.
3. There are two buses that will get you there, one just before and one just after.
4. The is probably the best one to take.
5. I think I'll catch the bus.
6. There is also a train departing at a

PRACTICE 2: Numbers



Numbers can come up in many different contexts so make sure that you know how they sound and how to write them. It can be difficult to understand some numbers in certain accents. So, listen to them in a range of accents as you practice your listening skills.

In all accents, **teen** and **ten** numbers sound very similar and are easily confused, e.g.

- 13 and 30 (thirteen and thirty)
- 14 and 40 (fourteen and forty)
- 15 and 50 (fifteen and fifty)
- 16 and 60 (sixteen and sixty)
- 17 and 70 (seventeen and seventy)
- 18 and 80 (eighteen and eighty)
- 19 and 90 (nineteen and ninety)

Write the numbers you hear.

1. 18/80

2. 15/50

3. 16/60

4. 13/30

5. 14/40

PRACTICE 3: Prices



Another common way that numbers are used in the listening test is as prices.

Write the prices you hear.

1.

2.

3.

PRACTICE 4: Dates



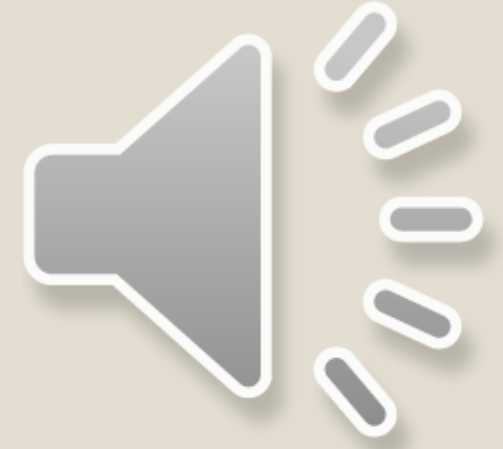
Write the dates you hear.

1)

2)

3)

PRACTICE 5: Letters



Write the letters you hear.

1.

2.

1. What is the man's name?

- (A) Jacob McKre
- (B) Jacob Mackre
- (C) Jacob Mkere
- (D) Jacob Kekre

2. Where does the man want to pick up the package?

- (A) Bristol College
- (B) Bestall College
- (C) Wistall College
- (D) Westall College

3. What is the post code of the college?

- (A) BS8 5PU
- (B) BS8 9PU
- (C) BF8 5PU
- (D) BF8 9PU

4. What are the content of the package?

- (A) Books and toys
- (B) Books and coins
- (C) Books, toys and coins
- (D) Books, toys and clothes

Track 1



5. How much does all stuff cost in total?

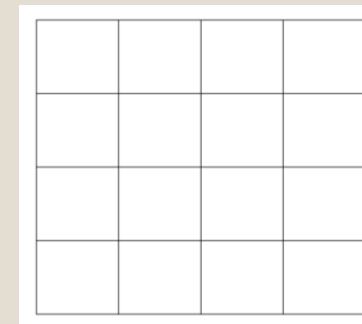
- (A) 150
- (B) 200
- (C) 1500
- (D) 1700

★ What is the conversation mainly about?

- (A) The package sending
- (B) The size of the package
- (C) The address of the college
- (D) The cost of the package sending

★ What is the tone of the woman in this conversation?

- (A) Hopeful
- (B) Supportive
- (C) Encouraging
- (D) Disappointed



Listening

- 1. Gist/ Main idea
- 2. Specific information
- 3. Purpose of the speaker(s)
- 4. Tone and mood
- 5. Inferring meaning/ Implication
- 6. Making a prediction
- 7. Relationship of the speakers

Track 2



8. Why did the man mention having the car?

- (A) To inspire the woman about driving
- (B) To provide information about his car
- (C) To confirm that the car is ready to drive
- (D) To prove that he can choose many options

9. Which hotel is located in the city center?

- (A) The Imperial
- (B) The Royal Oak
- (C) The Bridge Hotel
- (D) The Majestic Hotel

10. How many hotels are close to the airport?

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four

11. Which hotel is on the process of constructing the swimming pool and gym?

- (A) The Royal Oak
- (B) The Bridge Hotel
- (C) The Majestic Hotel
- (D) The Carlton House

12. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) The man is asking the hotel for the direction.
- (B) The man is booking the hotel in the city center.
- (C) The man is asking about the details of the hotels.
- (D) The man is requesting for the hotel's swimming pool.

13. What is the tone of this conversation?

- (A) Amused
- (B) Indifferent
- (C) Informative
- (D) Disappointed



14. When is the deadline for making a decision about optional courses?

- (A) Next week
- (B) Next month
- (C) Next semester
- (D) Next year

15. How many optional courses that the student was required to choose?

- (A) Two
- (B) Three
- (C) Four
- (D) Five

16. What is the main focus of the “Woman and Power” course?

- (A) Woman’s education
- (B) Cultures related to women
- (C) Women throughout the history
- (D) Legal and social situation about women

17. Which course focus on the Britain revolutions?

- (A) Cultural theory
- (B) Woman and Power
- (C) Culture and Society
- (D) Identity and popular culture

18. What can be inferred about the man and his concept about learning history?

- (A) A man is good at learning history.
- (B) A man isn’t interested in the history subjects.
- (C) A man would like to learn more about history.
- (D) A man doesn’t have a good grade in history subject.

19. What is the conversation mainly about?

- (A) The courses that the students have already taken.
- (B) An important course that the students must enroll.
- (C) A variety of history courses that the students are able enroll.
- (D) The choices and the details of the courses that the students can enroll.

20. What do you think the man will do after the conversation?

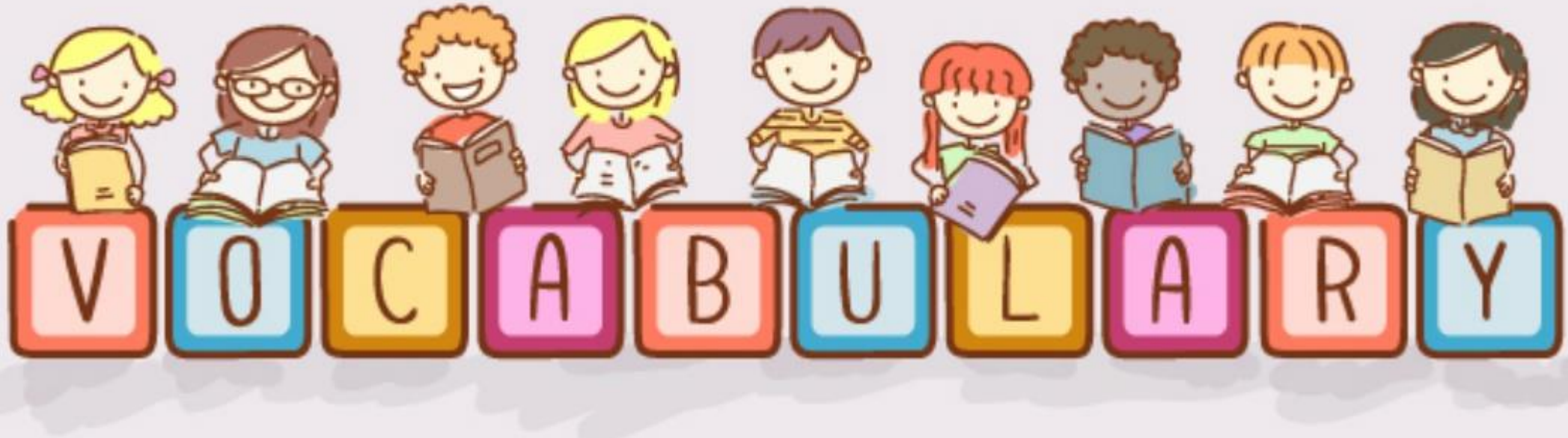
- (A) Study the communication 102 course
- (B) Message the instructor about the decision
- (C) Discuss on the assignment with the teacher
- (D) Take every course suggested by the teacher

21. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

- (A) Advisor and students
- (B) History teachers and students
- (C) A course coordinator and students
- (D) Senior students and Junior students

22. What is the tone of the women in this conversation?

- (A) Amused
- (B) Optimistic
- (C) Encouraging
- (D) Disappointed



I didn't do it deliberately - it was an accident!

- a. carefully b. consciously c. intentionally d. systematically

Using context clues to guess the meanings of unfamiliar words

Clue types	Key words/ terms/ phrases
1. Definition	<u>v. to be</u> , <u>be defined as</u> , <u>mean</u> , <u>be referred to</u>
2. Punctuation	<u>parentheses ()</u> , <u>dashes -</u> , <u>commas</u>
3. Restatement	<u>that is</u> , <u>in other words</u> , <u>i.e.</u>
4. Example	<u>for example</u> , <u>for instance</u> , <u>e.g.</u> , <u>like</u> , <u>such as</u> , <u>to illustrate</u>
5. Synonym	or
6. Antonym	<u>but</u> , <u>in contrast</u> , <u>however</u> , <u>on the other hand</u> , <u>although</u> , <u>though</u> , <u>instead (of)</u>
7. Cause and effect	<u>since</u> , <u>because</u> , <u>as</u> , <u>for</u> , <u>due to</u> , <u>because of</u> , <u>thus</u>
8. General sense of a sentence	using prior knowledge or experience to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words
9. Clues from another sentence	information from another sentence that helps identify the meaning of unknown words
10. Word formation	prefixes, roots, suffixes

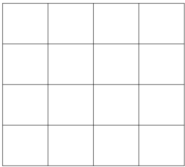
Practice

1. Peter hardly relaxes on a yacht since he is busy working for his boss.

- a. aircraft
- b. train
- c. motorcycle
- d. ship

2. I will go to Korea and stay fortnight for my pleasure.

- a. a period of two hours
- b. a period of two days
- c. a period of two weeks
- d. a period of two years



3. A sweet is not good for your teeth if you eat it often.

- a. candy
- b. sugar
- c. soft drink
- d. water

4. Rose will never forget when she got lost in the forest.

- a. cliff
- b. jungle
- c. mountain
- d. valley

5. The conventional way of teaching makes students become passive learners.

- a. modern
- b. active
- c. virtual
- d. traditional

6. Justin Bieber is a legend because of his talent.

- a. myth
- b. icon
- c. model
- d. singer

7. I have to fetch my mother from the station.

- a. get
- b. sell
- c. hit
- d. play

8. Strasbourg is on the border of France and Germany.

- a. city
- b. line
- c. kingdom
- d. empire

9. Studies of captured reptiles indicate that crocodilians rank only second to turtles in longevity.

- a. length
- b. lifespan
- c. appetite
- d. weight

10. The book's success has surpassed everyone's expectations.

- a. maintained
- b. matched
- c. exceeded
- d. announced

Find the synonym of the following words.

1. fatal

(deadly/ alive)
2. easy-going

(demanding/ relaxed)
3. boost

(increase/ decrease)
4. early

(before/ after)
5. yard

(garden/ cemetery)
6. riot

(harmony/ violence)
7. due

(expected/ scheduled)
8. healthy

(strong/ delicate)
9. equip

(give/ provide)
10. upset

(worried/ angry)
11. ill

(sick/ delicate)
12. permanent

(forever/ temporary)
13. simple

(easy/ plain)
14. theater

(cinema/ film)
15. wallet

(purse/ money)
16. demonstrate

(show/ illustrate)
17. various

(different/ many)
18. regular

(usual/ barely)
19. magnetic

(attractive/ charismatic)
20. tedious

(tiresome/ complicated)

Practice

1. save = keep =
2. illness = disease =
3. violent = brutal =
4. recession = decline =
5. handsome = attractive =
6. operation = enterprise =
7. It is difficult to find an empty parking lot at Terminal. = available/ occupied
8. Chris forgot his girlfriend's birthday. He felt ashamed. = regretful/ guilty
9. Taeyang has a magnetic personality. = charismatic/ fascinating
10. This news will be officially announced tomorrow. = formally/ casually
11. SWU195 is a compulsory subject for all students. = obligatory/ required/ selective
12. The man was cruel to his spouse. He always hit her. = evil/ wicked/ savage

7. available

9. charismatic/ fascinating

11. obligatory/ required

8. regretful/ guilty

10. formally

12. evil/ wicked/ savage

Practice

1. Our baseball team's pitcher has a few eccentric habits, such as throwing exactly thirteen warm-up pitches and never wearing socks.

- A) normal B) strange C) messy

2. After the heavy rains, the stream became murky. In fact, the water was so cloudy you couldn't see the bottom.

- A) cloudy B) bottomless C) clear

3. The debris on the stadium floor included numerous paper cups, ticket stubs, and cigarette butts.

- A) products B) papers C) trash

4. The coach takes every opportunity to censure his players, yet he ignores every opportunity to praise them.

- A) approve of B) criticize C) choose

5. The newlyweds agreed to be very frugal in their shopping because they wanted to save enough money to buy a house.

- A) economical B) wasteful C) interested

6. Although Alex usually looks unkempt, he had a very neat appearance at his job interview.

- A) orderly B) handsome C) messy

7. The fur on polar bears helps them repel or keep away cold water.

- A) Fight B) push something away C) make something warm

1. B clue: example

4. B clue: contrast

2. A clue: definition

5. A clue: logic

3. C clue: example

6. C clue: contrast

7. B clue: "or"

3-6 situations (Idioms)

- Shopping (Can I try it on?)
- Airport (Can you give me a ride?)
- Examination (Keep your fingers crossed.)
- Marketing
- Moving to a new department
- Seeing a doctor
- Meeting confirmation
- Plagiarism
- Census



Usages & Functional Language

I couldn't agree more.



Review

1. Can you give me a hand? = Can you _____ me?
2. What do you do? = What is your _____?
= What do you do for a _____?
3. How do you do? = _____
4. I am under the weather. = I feel _____.
5. I have a busy day tomorrow, so I think I'll hit the sack/ hay. = _____
6. I'm sick and tired of you telling me what to do all the time. = _____
7. I skipped lunch, so I could eat a horse. = _____
8. The test was a piece of cake. I could finish it in 15 minutes. = _____
9. My sister lives in Japan, so I only see her once in a blue moon. = _____

Mik: Why didn't you show up for class this morning?

Big: __1)__. My car broke down.

Mik: What happened?

Big: The engine seems to be busted __2)__!

Mik: Wow. Have you thought about getting a new car?

Big: Yeah, I've thought about that, but I can't afford a new car __3)__.

Mik: Maybe you can lease a car. It doesn't cost much. I know Toyota is running a promotion.

Big: Really? How much is it?

Mik: Zero down and 8,000 baht per month.

Big: __4)__. I might want to consider it.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1) a. Don't ask, don't tell. | b. Don't ever ask me again. |
| c. Don't pretend you didn't know. | d. I don't even want to talk about it. |
| 2) a. It's driving me crazy. | b. I'm burned out. |
| c. It's running out of gas. | d. I'm giving it away. |
| 3) a. I'm away. | b. I'm broke. |
| c. I'm done. | d. I'm down. |
| 4) a. That's priceless. | b. That's extravagant. |
| c. That's a good deal. | d. That's a logical plan. |

Jack: Hi, Greg, long time, no see!

Greg: Yeah! __5)__?

Jack: Not bad! At least I'm still alive.

Greg: Just alive? I guess you're some lucky guy. I heard __6)__.

Jack: Where did you get that idea?

Greg: __7)__. Betty is a very nice girl. She can be someone you meet only once in a lifetime.

Jack: You're right. I'm not boasting, but she's really as beautiful as she is intelligent.

Greg: Well, __8)__ such a nice girl.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 5) a. How do you do? | b. What do you do for a living? |
| c. How's everything going? | d. What's the matter? |
| 6) a. you're going out with Betty. | b. you're hanging out with Betty. |
| c. you're talking about Betty. | d. you thought about asking Betty out. |
| 7) a. Don't fall for me. | b. Don't lie to me. |
| c. Come on. | d. Watch out. |
| 8) a. I really didn't want | b. I really envy you for finding |
| c. I can't believe she is | d. I'm not sure if she is |

Pink: I heard you're going to take the written test to get your driver's license.

Sam: Yeah

Pink: You've been driving for years. __9)__.

Sam: But __10)__ traffic rules a little bit.

Pink: __11)__. Just use your common sense.

Sam: Yeah, but sometimes I sense things wrong.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 9) a. It has been easy. | b. It might be challenging. |
| c. You wouldn't mind it. | d. There shouldn't be any problems. |
| 10) a. I have to put up with | b. I have to catch up with |
| c. I have to come up with | d. I still need to brush up on |
| 11) a. You won't care. | b. You won't worry. |
| c. You'll try. | d. You'll be fine |

9) d 10) d 11) d

Ohm: Ouch! This tooth is really bugging me.

Jane: Maybe you have a cavity. __12)__?

Ohm: No, I haven't. Going to the dentist really unnerves me. I try to avoid it like the plague.

Jane: Come on. Don't be a chicken! __13)__.

Ohm: I'm not a chicken! But __14)__to avoid the dentist.

Jane: Even deal with a tooth that's killing you?

Ohm: You bet!

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 12) a. Have you felt it? | b. Have you noticed that? |
| c. Have you listened to me? | d. Have you seen the dentist? |
| 13) a. It can't be that bad. | b. It's scary. |
| c. It's irritating. | d. It's terrible. |
| 14) a. I don't need | b. I'll do anything |
| c. I've been recommended | d. I'm not ready |

12) d 13) a 14) b

Matt: Aum, where are the cookies? __15)__. Again!

Aum: Yes, I did. __16)__. They were so good.

Matt: I thought you didn't like cookies.

Aum: Well, I don't like cookies flavored with vanilla at all. But chocolate is different __17)__.

Matt: Huh, I didn't know that.

Aum: Well, I think chocolate cookies taste much better with a glass of hot milk.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 15) a. Don't tell me you sold them all. | b. Don't tell me you ate them all. |
| c. Don't tell me you didn't know them all. | d. Don't tell me you gave them away. |
| 16) a. I didn't know. | b. I didn't think about it. |
| c. I couldn't help it. | d. I couldn't agree more. |
| 17) a. I love them to death. | b. I can die from them. |
| c. They don't make my mouth water. | d. They don't need me. |

15) b 16) c 17) a

Ken: Tony, are you coming with us?

Tony: I wish I could, but __18)__.

Ken: No wonder you look so concerned. I hope __19)__.

Tony: Well, it's just something personal.

Ken: OK. But __20)__, let me know.

Tony: Sure, I will.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 18) a. I wouldn't do it. | |
| b. I don't know where to go. | |
| c. you shouldn't worry. | |
| d. something unexpected has come up. | |
| 19) a. it's nothing serious. | b. it's something serious. |
| c. you can change your mind. | d. you can come with us. |
| 20) a. if you understand it | b. if you get it |
| c. if you need help | d. if you are okay |

18) d 19) a 20) c

Structure

Grammar: Sentence completion Cloze test (2 sets/ 5 + 5)



1. Wish/ If only
2. If-clause
3. Relative pronoun (who, whom, which, whose)
4. Tense
5. Passive voice (be + V.3)
6. Should + have + V.3
7. Quantifier (much, many, some, every)
8. Adjective & Adverb
9. Inversion
10. Non-finite verb (infinitive, gerund: look forward to)
11. Preposition (in, on, at)
12. Conjunction
13. Other & Another
14. Question tags

Practice

1. It looks like rain. I wish I ____ my umbrella.

- a. would have brought b. had brought c. brought

2. If I ____ the consequences of my action, I would not have acted so hastily.

- a. have realized b. realize c. realized d. had realized

3. All the technical staff ____ we employ are fully trained professionals.

- a. where b. who c. whose d. which

4. After the accident, the taxi driver ____ the bicyclist of not looking where he ____.

- a. accused, was going b. had accused, would go
c. was accusing, has gone d. would accuse, has been going

5. I’m rather busy now. But don’t worry. I ____ it by the time you come back.

- a. will be writing b. will write c. will have written d. would have written

6. My wallet ____ at the station while I ____ for the train.

- a. will be stolen, have been waiting b. must have been stolen, was waiting
c. might be stealing, was waiting d. should have stolen, had been waiting

7. ____ people taking a taxi to work has risen dramatically in the past three months.

- a. A number of b. The number of c. A quantity of d. A couple of

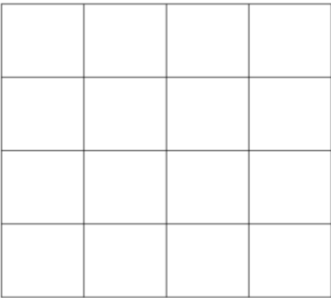
8. Rarely ____ anyone using typewriters at present.

- a. you see b. will you see c. you will see

9. The ____ published magazine has been sent to my home. At first, I thought it would arrive ____.

- a. recent, late b. recently, late c. recent, lately d. recently, lately

10. Four of your cousins will visit our house today. ____ is Jimmy, who will be here around midday. ____ is Henry. He will bring me a box of chocolate. ____ will join us in the barbecue party tonight.
a. One, Another, The other b. One, Another, The others
c. One, Others, Other d. One, Another, Others



11. In Thailand, the universities are closed ____ Songkran Festival.

- a. when b. by c. before d. during

12. I hate those who smoke. Stop smoking, ____?

- a. will you b. do you c. have you d. did you

13. Little ____ that his cell phone can be set to track how well he sleeps at night.

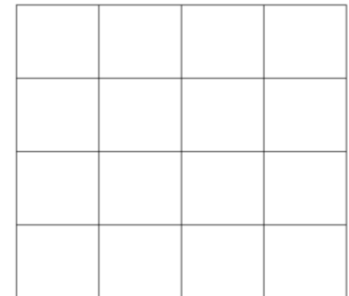
- a. does he know b. does he knows c. he knows d. did he know

14. After the tire ____ on highway, Gaga and her family were evacuated from the accident.

- a. exploded b. explodes c. was exploding d. had exploded

15. Hotels in Phuket are ____ ready to reopen that they have prepared a lot of promotions for foreigners.

- a. too b. very c. so d. such



Because of DVD players and cable TV, it is no longer necessary to leave home in search of _ 16 _. Families can watch movies in the comfort of their own living rooms. Nevertheless, going out to the movies is still a popular way to spend a weekend evening. Many people enjoy going to movie theaters because they like to see new movies as soon as they 17 . They may also 18 to spend an evening out in public rather than quietly at home.

- 16 (A) entertain
(B) entertained
(C) entertaining
(D) entertainment

- 17 (A) release
(B) released
(C) are released
(D) will be released

- 18 (A) prefer
(B) defer
(C) refer
(D) infer

- Fake doctor
- Sexual harassment in schools

Wish/ If only

ปัจจุบัน	V.2	now, today, at this time, at this moment, (<u>V.1, doesn't, don't</u>)
อดีต	had + V.3	yesterday, this morning, ago, when I was young, (<u>V.2, didn't</u>)
อนาคต	could + V.1 (ประธานคนเดียวกัน) would + V.1 (ประธานคนละคน)	tomorrow, tonight, next ต่างๆ, in two years, in the future, this evening

I wish it **would rain**. The garden really needs some water.

They wish they **hadn't eaten** so much chocolate. They're feeling very sick now.

1. It's freezing outside. I wish I _____ go to work today.
a. wouldn't have to b. didn't have to c. don't have to
2. If only I _____ that to her. She's not speaking to me now.
a. wouldn't say b. hadn't said c. didn't say
3. He wishes _____ the kitchen in such a mess. He always has to clean before he cooks.
a. they wouldn't leave b. they had left c. they would leave
4. She wishes they _____ ten years ago!
a. would have met b. met c. had met
5. If only he _____ here now. He'd know what to do.
a. would be b. wasn't c. were
6. It looks like rain. I wish I _____ my umbrella.
a. would have brought b. had brought c. brought

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. c
6. b

If Clause/ Conditional Sentences

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. If + S + V.1, S + V.1 | เกิดจริงตามธรรมชาติ |
| If + S + V.1, S + will + V.1 | จะเกิดในอนาคต (เป็นไปได้) |
| If + S + V.1, V.1 | คำสั่ง |
| ***สามารถใช้ can, may, must แทน will ได้ | |
| 2. If + S + V.2, S + would + V.1 | ตรงข้ามความจริงในปัจจุบัน |
| ***สามารถใช้ could, should, might แทน would ได้ | |
| ***If I <u>were</u> you, I would find a new boyfriend. | |
| 3. If + S + had + V.3, S + would have + V.3 | ตรงข้ามความจริงในอดีต |

Unless = If...not (ถ้า...ไม่)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. If she <u>doesn't</u> go to work, ... | = | <u>Unless</u> she <u>goes</u> to work, ... |
| If they <u>aren't</u> sexy, ... | = | <u>Unless</u> they <u>are</u> sexy, ... |
| 2. If Jack <u>didn't</u> teach English, ... | = | <u>Unless</u> Jack <u>taught</u> English, ... |
| If he <u>weren't</u> an actor, ... | = | <u>Unless</u> he <u>were</u> an actor, ... |
| 3. If Boy <u>hadn't</u> had dinner, ... | = | <u>Unless</u> Boy <u>had had</u> dinner, ... |

การละ if

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. If + S + V.1, ... | = | Should + S + V.1 |
| If she <u>calls</u> you, ... | = | Should she call you, ... |
| 2. If + S + V.2, ... | = | Were + S + to V.1 |
| | = | If + S + were + to V.1 |
| If I <u>bought</u> a new car, ... | = | Were I to buy a new car, ... |
| If he <u>were</u> a star, ... | = | Were he a star, ... |
| 3. If + S + had + V.3, ... | = | Had + S + V.3 |
| If Paul <u>had joined</u> your party, ... | = | Had Paul joined your party, ... |

1. Do you think there would be less conflict in the world if all people ____ the same language?

a. will speak b. speak c. had spoken d. spoke

2. Unless you ____ all of my questions, I can't do anything to help you.

a. answered b. answer c. would answer d. were answering

3. Had you told me that this was going to happen, I ____ it.

a. would never have believed b. hadn't believed

c. don't believe d. can't believe

4. If I were you, I think I ____ to her rather than try to explain what has happened over the phone.

a. spoke b. have spoken c. would speak d. will speak

5. If I ____ the consequences of my action, I would not have acted so hastily.

a. have realized b. realize c. realized d. had realized

RELATIVE CLAUSES

RULE	EXAMPLE
who / that refer to people	They caught the man who / that spied for China. Who + V Which + V
which / that refer to objects	I lost the map which / that she gave me. Who(m) + S + V Which + S + V
whose refers to possession	She complained to the man whose dog bit her. Whose + N
when refers to a moment in time	Christmas Day is a day when people are happy.
where refers to a particular place	We visited the house where our father was born.
In non-defining sentences, the word that cannot replace who or which .	Mata Hari, who was a famous female spy, was born in Holland. Buckingham Palace, which is in London, is a favourite tourist site.

1. All the technical staff ____ we employ are fully trained professionals.
a. where b. who c. whose d. which
2. The processing factory, ____ we visited only last month, has temporarily shut down due to a mechanical fault.
a. where b. what c. which d. whose
3. The shift supervisor ____ spoke to you is called Mr. Black.
a. that b. which c. whose d. what
4. The customer ____ soup was cold was offered a discount of 10 percent.
a. which b. who c. that d. whose
5. Nobody could remember the name of the restaurant ____ we had dined the previous evening.
a. when b. what c. which d. where

1. b 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. d

Who + V
Which + V

Who(m) + S + V
Which + S + V

Whose + N

Tense	Form	Usage	Adverbs of time	Remark
Present Simple	S + V.1 (s, es)	นิสัย, ความจริง, กฎธรรมชาติ	every ต่างๆ, always, generally, (usually, normally), (often, frequently), (sometimes, at times, from time to time, now and then, now and again, occasionally), once a week, twice a week, three times a week, on Mondays, (hardly, rarely, barely, scarcely, seldom), never	ประโยคคำถาม Do, Does + S + V.1 + ...? ประโยคปฏิเสธ S + do, does + not + V.1 *** แต่ถ้าเจอ is, am, are ไม่ต้องเอา do, does มาช่วย ***
Present Continuous	S + is, am, are + V.ing	1) กำลังทำในตอนนี้. 2) ใช้ในอนาคตที่กำลังจะเกิด	now, right now, just now, today, at this time, at this moment, at present, Look!	***V ประสาทสัมผัส อารมณ์ หายใจ เดิม ing (be, see, hear, seem, like, love, want, feel, know, remember, believe)
Present Perfect	S + has, have + V.3	1) อดีต→จบ→อนาคต 2) อดีตที่เพิ่งจบ 3) ทำซ้ำๆ ในอดีต 4) เน้นผลลัพธ์	since, for, yet, already, just, never, ever, (recently, lately), (so far, up to now, until now, up to the present time), (many times, several times, over and over)	***since + S + V.2 I have written ten letters since 9 am.
Present Perfect Continuous	S + has, have been + V.ing	1) อดีต→จบ→อนาคต (เน้นการกระทำ) 2) เน้นกระบวนการ	มักใช้ since, for	I have been writing letters since 9 am.

1. Can't you do anything about the tap in the kitchen? It ____ constantly for over a week and the sound ____ me crazy.

a. had been dripping, will be driving b. will be dripping, had driven c. was dripping, had driven d. has been dripping, is driving

2. Look at those children running barefoot! They ____ to mind that they ____ shoes.

a. didn't seem, were not wearing b. won't seem, don't wear c. don't seem, are not wearing d. hadn't seemed, wouldn't be wearing

Past Simple	S + V.2 / used to + V.1 (เคย)	จบแล้ว, เป็นเรื่องเล่า	yesterday, last ต่างๆ, ago, this morning, the other day, in 1999, when I was young	ประโยคคำถาม Did + S + V.1 + ...? ประโยคปฏิเสธ S + did + not + V.1 *** แต่ถ้าเจอ was, were ไม่ต้องเอา did มาช่วย ***
Past Continuous	S + was, were + V.ing	1) was, were + V.ing (กำลังทำ) V.2 (แทรก) 2) กำลังทำในอดีตระบุเวลาชัดเจน 3) 2 คนทำต่างสิ่งในเวลาเดียวกัน	(while, as), when, at 11 o'clock yesterday, yesterday at noon	*** while, as + S + was, were + V.ing *** when + S + V.2 (แต่ไม่เสมอไป แปลว่าก่อนที่ที่สุด)
Past Perfect	S + had + V.3	had + V.3 (เกิดก่อน) V.2 (เกิดหลัง)	before, after, as soon as, when	*** before + S + V.2 *** after + S + had + V.3

1. After the accident, the taxi driver ____ the bicyclist of not looking where he ____.

- a. accused, was going b. had accused, would go c. was accusing, has gone d. would accuse, has been going

2. Do you know how fast he ____ at the time of the accident?

- a. drove b. was driving c. had driven d. will have driven

3. It was the first time they ____ in six years of marriage.

- a. quarreled b. have quarreled c. were quarreling d. had quarreled

4. When I ____ room, he ____ my drawer.

- a. enter, is searching b. entered, was searching c. was entering, was searching d. had entered, searched

5. While my father ____, I ____ a book.

- a. was cooking, read b. cooked, read c. was cooking, was reading d. had cooked, read

1. a
2. b
3. d
4. b
5. c

Future Simple	S + will, shall + V.1 S + is, am, are going to + V.1	→ อนาคตกว้างๆ, ตัดสินตอนพูด → ตั้งใจทำแน่นอน sure	tomorrow, tonight, soon, shortly, later, next ต่างๆ, in the future, in 2020, in five days, this evening	***will not = won't ***shall not = shan't
Future Continuous	S + will be + V.ing	จะทำในอนาคตระบุเวลาชัดเจน	at this time tomorrow, at 11 o'clock tonight	
Future Perfect	S + will have + V.3	จะจบในอนาคต	by + เวลา เช่น by then, by 2050, by the end of this year	
Future Perfect Continuous	S + will have been + V.ing	จะกำลังทำและจบในอนาคต แต่เน้นการกระทำ		By 2022 we'll have been living here for ten years.

***S + will + V.1 (after/before/as soon as/ when/ if/ unless/ till/ until) S + V.1 (s, es) // S + has, have + V.3

1. I'm rather busy now. But don't worry. I ____ it by the time you come back.

- a. will be writing b. will write c. will have written d. would have written

2. We ____ the tickets until we ____ certain how many people are coming.

- a. do not reserve, are b. did not reserve, are
c. will not reserve, are d. would not reserve, will be

3. Watch out! Those books are leaning against your vase. It ____ off the shelf.

- a. falls b. is going to fall c. will fall d. will have fallen

1. c
2. c
3. b

Passive voice

Tense	Example	Structure
Present simple	<i>Alioli is made from oil, garlic and salt.</i>	<i>is/are + past participle</i>
Present continuous	<i>The hall is being painted this week.</i>	<i>is/are being + past participle</i>
Past simple	<i>John F. Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.</i>	<i>was/were + past participle</i>
Past continuous	<i>The signs were being put up last week.</i>	<i>was/were being + past participle</i>
Present perfect	<i>Oranges have been grown here for centuries.</i>	<i>has/have been + past participle</i>
Past perfect	<i>When he got home, he found that his flat had been burgled.</i>	<i>had been + past participle</i>
Future simple	<i>The work will be finished next week.</i>	<i>will be + past participle</i>

1. My wallet ____ at the station while I ____ for the train.

- a. will be stolen, have been waiting b. must have been stolen, was waiting
c. might be stealing, was waiting d. should have stolen, had been waiting

2. In 1888, physicians ____ that people suffering from a vitamin deficiency disease ____ by drinking the juice of oranges.

- a. were found, should have cured b. would find, have been cured
c. used to find, had been cured d. found, could be cured

1. b 2. d

1. Lisa has _____ money left, so she cannot buy this cup of coffee.
a. little b. a little c. few d. a few

2. _____ people taking a taxi to work has risen dramatically in the past three months.

- a. A number of b. The number of 1. a
c. A quantity of d. A couple of 2. b
3. a

3. The new film received _____ attention from local people when it was first released.

- a. a good deal of b. a large number of
c. a great many d. every one of

ตรงข้ามความจริงในอดีต (ว้า!!!)

can/ could	have V.3	สามารถทำได้แต่ไม่ได้ทำ
should/ ought to	have V.3	ควรจะทำแต่ไม่ได้ทำ
might	have V.3	อาจจะทำได้แต่ไม่ได้ทำ
would rather	have V.3	อยากจะทำสิ่งนั้นในอดีตแต่ไม่ได้ทำ
must	have V.3	ต้องทำสิ่งนั้นแน่ๆในอดีต
may	have V.3	อาจจะทำ 50-50 ในอดีต

Adjective

อา ลำ เลข คุณ ไชยส์ อา รูป สี สัตว์ ทำ นาม (การเรียงลำดับ Adj)

- ขยาย N → a good girl
- ตามหลัง V. to be (is, am, are) → I am beautiful.
- ตามหลัง look, sound, feel, smell, taste, become, seem → You look happy.
- ***Adj ที่ลงท้ายด้วย ly → **friendly, lovely, lonely**

Adverb

- ขยาย V → She walks quickly.
- กฎการทำ adj => adv.
 1. เติม ly เลย → slow – slowly careful - carefully
 2. ลงท้ายด้วย y เปลี่ยนเป็น i แล้วเติม ly → happy – happily ***shy - shyly
 3. ลงท้ายด้วย le ตัด e แล้วเติม y → simple - simply
 4. เปลี่ยนรูป → good – well***adj & adv รูปเดียวกัน → **hard, fast, late, early, little, much, long**

1. Gabriel speaks French so _____, but his accent is _____.
- a. fluent, terrible b. fluently, terrible
c. fluent, terribly d. fluently, terribly

2. This hotel was _____, but other hotels were fully booked.
- a. horrible expensive b. horribly expensive
c. horrible expensively d. horribly expensively

3. The _____ published magazine has been sent to my home. At first, I thought it would arrive _____.
- a. recent, late b. recently, late
c. recent, lately d. recently, lately

1. b 2. b 3. b

V หน้า S = Inversion

- **Prep + Vแท้ + S** Along came a spider.
- **Adv ปฏิเสธ + V ช่วย + S + Vแท้** Never does he say “yes” to people.
He never say “yes” to people.

*** Adv ปฏิเสธ พวก little, never, seldom, rarely, hardly, at no time, only, not until, no sooner

1. Rarely _____ anyone using typewriters at present.
- a. you see b. will you see c. you will see

2. _____ but also it filters out harmful rays.
- a. The environment gives us air to breathe
b. Not only the environment gives us air to breathe
c. Not only does the environment give us air to breathe

1. b 2. c

Infinitive (to V.1, V.1) & Gerund(V.ing)

To V.1	V.1	V.ing
<div>- ought to, has/have/had to, would like, used to</div> <div>***is,am,are used to + <u>V.ing</u></div> <div>- how, what (กลางประโยค)</div> <div>- too, enough</div> <div>- adj + to V.1</div>	<div>- can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, had better, would rather, must</div> <div>- ประโยคคำสั่ง เช่น Sit down!</div> <div>- see, watch, observe, hear, smell, make, help, let , feel, notice, cause (สามารถใช้ V.ing แทนได้ ด้วย)</div>	<div>- ขึ้นต้นประโยคเป็นประธาน</div> <div>- หลังบุพบท in, on, at, of</div> <div>- go + V.ing</div> <div>***is,am,are going + <u>to V.1</u></div>

Conjunctions

Linking words that connect words, phrases, and clauses in a sentence

Preposition

- in = ใน ***ใช้กับจังหวัด, ประเทศ, ทวีป, ช่วงเวลาของวัน, เดือน, ปี, ฤดู ➔in Bangkok, in Japan, in Asia, in the morning, in December, in 2012, in winter
- on = บน ***ใช้กับวัน, วันสำคัญ, ถนน ➔ on Monday, on Sukhumvit Road, on the third floor, on page, on foot, on December 25th
- at = ที่ ***at 6 o'clock, at home, at noon, at dawn, at sunset, at Christmas, at 13 Sukhumvit Road, at the top of...

Coordinating Conjunctions	Correlative Conjunctions	Common Subordinating Conjunctions	
<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">forandnorbutoryetso</div>	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">either...or...neither...nor...not only...but (also)...both...and...whether...or...</div>	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">afterbeforethough, although, even if, even thoughbecause, since, as, forin spite of, despite</div>	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">if, provided thatunlesstill, untilwhen, once, as soon aswhile, whereas</div>

Another, other, others, the other, the others

เอกพจน์	another + นามนับได้เอกพจน์ another	the other + นามนับได้เอกพจน์ the other
พหูพจน์	other + นามนับได้พหูพจน์ others N	the other + นามนับได้พหูพจน์ the others N
	นามทั่วไป ไม่เจาะจง	นามชี้เฉพาะ เจาะจง

❖ สิ่งเดียว = another

❖ some คู่กับ = other

❖ หลายสิ่ง = other

❖ some of the คู่กับ = the others

❖ 2 สิ่ง ใช้ = one is _____. The other is _____.

*** คำที่สื่อถึง 2 สิ่งคือ hand, glove, side, shoe, sock, foot, both, two

❖ 3 สิ่ง ใช้ = one is _____. Another is _____. The other is _____.

one is _____. Another is _____.

one is _____. The others are _____.

one is _____. The other N are _____.

❖ each other = ซึ่งกันและกัน (2 สิ่ง) one another = ซึ่งกันและกัน (3 สิ่งขึ้นไป)

Question Tags

ประโยค	Tag ไร้
บอกเล่า	ปฏิเสธ
ปฏิเสธ	บอกเล่า
no, not, few, little, hardly, rarely, scarcely, seldom, never, none, neither, nobody, nothing	บอกเล่า
V.1	do, does มาช่วย
V.2, used to	did มาช่วย
is, are	isn't, aren't
am // am not	aren't // am
has, have, had + V.3	hasn't, haven't, hadn't
has, have, had + คำนาม หรือ to V.1	do, does, did มาช่วย
need + V.1	needn't
need, needed + คำนาม	do, does, did มาช่วย
can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, must, ought to + V.1	ใช้ตัวมันเองได้เลย can't, couldn't, won't, wouldn't, shan't, shouldn't, mayn't, mightn't, mustn't, oughtn't
Let's	shall we
Let // V.1 ที่เป็นประโยคคำสั่ง // Don't V.1	will you, won't you
There มา	there กลับ
this, that	it
these, those	they
someone, somebody, anyone, anybody, everyone, everybody, no one, nobody	they
something, anything, everything, nothing	it
'd = would + V.1 // had + V.3 // would rather // had better	
's = has + V.3 // is + adj, V.ing	
ถ้าประโยคแรกขึ้นต้นด้วย I ให้ tag ประโยคที่ 2	= I think <u>you are wrong</u> , aren't you?
ถ้าประโยคแรกขึ้นต้นด้วยประธานที่ไม่ใช่ I ให้ tag ประโยคที่ 1	= <u>You think</u> I am wrong, don't you?

Practice

1. Although negotiating a new contract was complicated, both parties came to an _____ that satisfied them.
(A) agree
(B) agreeable
(C) agreement
(D) agreeably
- ★ 2. _____ conferences are a good way for employees to get in touch with people in similar organizations.
(A) Associating
(B) Associated
(C) Associations
(D) Association
3. When the family decided to open a restaurant, they had to find a a _____ that would attract business.
(A) locate
(B) locator
(C) locating
(D) location
4. A _____ company will honor the terms set forth in its warranty.
(A) repute
(B) reputedly
(C) reputation
(D) reputable
5. The goal of marketing is to to _____ customers, to persuade them to buy a product or service.
(A) attract
(B) attractive
(C) attraction
(D) attractiveness
6. Once both parties have agreed to a contract, they have also agreed to abide by every _____ provision.
(A) specify
(B) specific
(C) specification
(D) specificity
7. Good business planning includes developing an overall _____, addressing likely objections, and demonstrating why potential buyers need the product or service.
(A) strategy
(B) strategic
(C) strategically
(D) strategize
8. When you register for out-of-town conferences, make room _____ as soon as you decide to attend.
(A) accommodate
(B) accommodations
(C) accommodating
(D) accommodated
9. Marketers must avoid making promises they can't keep while they _____ the quality of their product or service.
(A) demonstrate
(B) demonstration
(C) demonstrative
(D) demonstrable
10. A consultant must adhere carefully to his contract if he wants to _____ a good business reputation.
(A) establish
(B) establishment
(C) established
(D) establishing

1. c
2. d
3. d
4. d
5. a
6. b
7. a
8. b
9. a
10. a

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11. (A) hold
(B) holding
(C) will hold
(D) to hold

13. (A) satisfy
(B) satisfied
(C) be satisfied
(D) be satisfying

12. (A) on
(B) in
(C) at
(D) to

11. d
12. b
13. c

Your doctor has prescribed this medication to treat your symptoms. Take it as instructed by your doctor. It is most 17 when taken with meals. Consult with your doctor before taking any additional medications to avoid 18 harmful interactions. Possible side effects of this medication include sleepiness and 19 of the stomach.



17. (A) effect
(B) effective
(C) effectively
(D) effectiveness

19. (A) irritate
(B) irritant
(C) irritation
(D) irritating

18. (A) potent
(B) potion
(C) potential
(D) potentially

17. b
18. d
19. c



Reading (4 passages)

1. Choosing the topic for the passage
2. Reading for main ideas
3. Reading for details
4. Looking for references
5. Purposes and tones

- An exchange student in Canada
- Independence & Security
- Cashless society
- A job application
- Food
- HIV
- Biotech
- How microwave works
- Proboscis monkey
- Culture shock
- COVID variants
- Silk route



1. Choosing the topic for the passage

- The subject of the paragraph
 - Who or what the paragraph is about
- ➔ It should cover the whole paragraph, not just part of it.
- ➔ It should cover only the sentences in the paragraph, not other possible ideas and sentences.
- ➔ To find the topic of a paragraph, ask yourself:
- “What is the one idea or thing being discussed throughout the paragraph?”**

Practice

What can be the topic of these paragraphs?

Mexico City

1. Mexico City is a popular place for tourists. Every year, thousands of people go to Mexico City. They visit the old and beautiful buildings in this city. In the museum, they learn about the history of Mexico, and in the restaurants, they enjoy the spicy and delicious Mexican food.

Depression

2. A problem for many college students is depression, usually as a result of either loneliness or the pressure of their studies. The healthiest way to deal with depression is to connect with other people on a regular basis. These can be roommates, classmates, professors, and academic advisors. It's important to stay in touch with family and old friends too. However, serious depression probably requires the attention of a professional counselor. Most campuses have free counseling services.

2. Reading for main ideas

- The main idea is **important information** that tells about the overall idea of a paragraph or section of a text.
- The main idea determines **who, what, when, and where** the writer writes about.

The main idea should not be:

- too broad,
- too narrow, and
- an incomplete thought.

No main idea or opinion



More than one main idea



Types of main ideas

1. The stated main idea

- *At the beginning of the paragraph*
- *In the middle of the paragraph*
- *At the end of the paragraph*

2. The implied main idea

The stated main idea

At the beginning of the paragraph

The rules of conduct during an examination are clear. 1) No books, calculators or papers are allowed in the test room. Proctors will not allow anyone with such items to take the test. Anyone caught cheating will be asked to leave the room. His or her test sheet will be taken. The incident will be reported to the proper authority. 2) At the end of the test period, all materials will be returned to the proctor. Failure to abide by these rules will result in a failing grade for this test.

- incident = unusual event
- abide by something = to accept or obey an agreement, decision, or rule
- proctor = a person who watches people taking an exam

In the middle of the paragraph

The United States seems to be in love with the idea of going out to eat. Because of this, a real variety of restaurants has come about specializing in all kinds of foods. **McDonald's** is the king of a subgroup of restaurants called fast-food restaurants. Chances are, no matter where you live, there is a McDonald's restaurant near you. There are even McDonald's in the Soviet Union. Now McDonald's is trying something new. It is called McDonald's Express and there is a test site in Peabody, Massachusetts. It is part of a Mobil gas station. This allows you to fill up with gas and fill up on food at the same time. What will they think of next?

At the end of the paragraph

What is **motion**? Consider a ball that you notice one morning in the middle of a lawn. Later in the afternoon, you notice that the ball is at the edge of the lawn, against a fence, and you wonder if the wind or some person moved the ball. You do not know if the wind blew it at a steady rate, if many gusts of wind moved it, or even if some children kicked it all over the yard. All you know for sure is that the ball has been moved because it is in a different position after some time passed. These are the two important aspects of **motion**: (1) a change of position and (2) the passage of time.

What is the implied main idea?

- It is the main idea that **does not state directly in one sentence.**
- It is hidden somewhere in the paragraph.
- It requires the reader to go through details, try to figure out the writer's purpose or opinion, and summarize it in his own words.

How to identify the main idea

- Read the whole paragraph.
- Find the topic and the keywords.
- Ask yourself: **“What does the writer want me to know about the topic?”**
- Remember: **not too broad** or **too narrow**.

Practice

People often think of heavy rain when they think of floods. Rain falling at a rapid rate does not soak into the soil. It spills over from fields and streams to destroy crops and homes. Floods can also result from high winds, which throw something carelessly toss ocean water into coastal areas. High tide and melting ice also cause floods.

What is the main idea of the passage?

3. Reading for details

Every paragraph includes a main idea and specific details (facts, ideas, and examples) that support and develop the main idea.

Tension and anxiety are obstacles to effective learning. The ability to relax is just as important to success in school as the ability to read. Anxiety can cause students to forget chapters that they might have read to “go blank” at quiz time, or to fail to meet deadlines and to complete assignments on schedule. Anyone can learn to rid himself or herself of tension by resting the body, breathing deeply, and relaxing for three to four minutes before a test.

What is the best title?

- a. Tension and Anxiety
- b. Effective Learning
- c. How to Get Rid of Tension and Anxiety
- d. The Obstacles to Ability to Read

Write MI for main idea, D for detail, and NP for not in the passage.

- _____ a. Relaxation makes people maintain good health.
- _____ b. Tension and anxiety are obstacles to learning.
- _____ c. Anyone can learn to rid himself or herself of tension.
- _____ d. There are possible ways to get rid of tension and anxiety.

rid = clear

4. Looking for references

- These pronouns (such as he, him, his, this, which, other, one, etc.) are used to refer to words or phrases usually mentioned earlier in the text.

- **Synonymous terms:**

Pink worked hard to buy a diamond ring. *This precious gem* cost 25,000 Baht.



- **Pro-clauses:** so, that, it, this

Pink has to work on Saturdays. *This* tires her.



- **Sequence of two items:** the former, the latter

When unemployment and crime are high,

the latter is due to *the former*.



Practice

Some people are interested in contact sports because **they** find the action and violence in **them** thoroughly enjoyable; **others** simply admire the fantastic variety of skills necessary in contact sports and appreciate the long hours of practice that go into their perfection.

1. What does 'they' refer to?
2. What does 'them' refer to?
3. What does 'others' refer to?

Contact sports = sports requiring physical contact between players such as football, rugby and so on

5. Purposes and Tones

- **The author's purpose** is his or her objective of writing a text. It is the actual reason behind the words that he or she intends to convey to the reader.
- The general purposes of a text are *to inform*, *to persuade*, and *to entertain*.

To inform	To persuade	To entertain
analyze (วิเคราะห์)	argue (คัดค้าน)	amuse (ทำให้ขบขัน)
classify (จัดหมวดหมู่)	convince (โน้มน้าว)	captivate (ทำให้หลงใหล)
discuss (อภิปราย)	criticize (วิจารณ์)	delight (ทำให้ยินดี)
establish (แสดงให้เห็น)	inspire (ดลใจ)	frighten (ทำให้หวาดกลัว)
explain (อธิบาย)	prove (พิสูจน์)	interest (ทำให้สนใจ)

Tones

- The tone of the text reflects the author's attitude toward the topic.
- Tone can be identified through the **language** and **word choice** the author uses to express his or her feeling. The author's tone may be **positive, negative, and neutral**.

Positive	Negative	Neutral
cheerful (ร่าเริง)	ashamed (ละอายใจ)	curious (อยากรู้อยากเห็น)
encouraging (ให้กำลังใจ)	mocking (เย้ยหยัน)	indifferent (เฉยเมย)
sympathetic (เห็นอกเห็นใจ)	sarcastic (เสียดสี)	informative (ให้ข้อมูล)
enthusiastic (กระตือรือร้น)	depressed (หดหู่)	nostalgic (นึกถึงความหลัง)
optimistic (มองโลกในแง่ดี)	pessimistic (มองโลกในแง่ร้าย)	subjective (รู้สึกส่วนตัว)
thoughtful (เอาอกเอาใจผู้อื่น)	regretful (เสียใจ)	objective (ยุติธรรม)
hopeful (มีความหวัง)	hostile (ไม่เป็นมิตร)	authoritative (เชื่อถือได้)

Practice

1. It's New! It's Refreshing! It's Slurpy Soda! This is the best soda in the world! If you drink this soda, you will jump higher, run faster, and be smarter in school. Try one today!

to inform

to entertain

to persuade

2. Calligraphy is a form of handwriting . A special pen must be used. Letters are formed using up and down strokes. Old documents are usually written in this form. Diplomas, certificates and other awards are written in calligraphy. It is an interesting form of handwriting.

to inform

to entertain

to persuade



***stroke = movement

Practice

3. Nothing disturbs me more than those citizens who treat our country like an open garbage pit. I am referring to people who toss from their soda cans, crumpled tissues and what have you. I also have in mind the individual who casually drops candy wrappers, empty cigarette packs, and other junk when walking along public streets. This type of uncaring behavior is also behind our country's most "popular" form of art--graffiti. We ought to have more pride in our environment.

Purpose:

- a. To present facts on the environment
- b. To persuade people not to mess up the environment
- c. To amuse people with stories about silly behavior
- d. To entertain people with the information

Tone:

- a. critical
- b. forgiving
- c. cheerful
- d. sad

Practice



furrow



dike

4. The wood was gone. What stayed there still was a yellow, shaved-off, bald-headed hill. The sun came out like ^{bright red, like fire}fiery flames that burned up Gramps' little dried-out fields. The rain fell slick-slick-slick-slick-slick, it flowed over furrows and rows and dikes. The fields are ruined, the land cracks and creaks. The water flows down Ranny's cheeks.

4.1 The poet's main purpose is to

- a) share his experience about flooding.
- b) tell the public to beware of soil erosion.
- c) persuade people to take better care of their fields.
- d) inform the reader of the result of forest destruction.

4.2 The tone of this poem is

- a) Ironic b) exaggerated c) fanciful d) serious

Professional E-mail Etiquette

1 Even though e-mail has become a common form of communication, there are still many people who do not follow some basic rules, or etiquette, when they compose e-mails. E-mail etiquette is especially important in formal situations, such as at work or school. Good etiquette can get you positive results, but bad etiquette can leave a bad impression on others. Being professional when you write e-mails means following certain standards.

2 First of all, a formal e-mail should be complete. Always put a subject in the subject line, and try to make it as specific as possible so the other person knows the purpose of your e-mail. Writing “information” isn’t enough, but “information about your interview process” is. There should always be a greeting in formal e-mails, such as those to teachers. When students don’t use an instructor’s formal name, they could offend him or her. “Dear Prof. Winters” is preferred to “Teacher” or nothing at all.

3 Formal e-mails also need to have correct grammar, spelling, and punctuation. After you have finished writing an e-mail, read it from beginning to end to edit your sentences. Missing commas or periods might demonstrate to others that you are not careful, which could lead to a bad impression. Use the “spell check” feature to check your spelling before sending, and avoid using slang or abbreviations like LOL (laugh out loud) or BTW (by the way). Using abbreviations might be okay for friends, but they might make a bad first impression in work or school settings.

4 Schools and businesses require more formal writing, and they expect people to use proper e-mail etiquette. Following some simple rules can help you write more professional e-mails. When you are careful about how you write, you can leave a good first impression on others.

Choose the best response.

- Which is an example of an informal situation?
 - writing to your boss
 - writing to a friend
 - writing to a teacher at school
- What is NOT correct about writing a subject line for a formal email?
 - The subject line should be as general as possible.
 - The subject line should be as specific as possible.
 - There should always be a subject in the subject line.
- What could result in a bad impression?
 - using the "spell check" feature
 - using a formal greeting
 - missing commas or periods
- What is the article’s main idea about professional email etiquette?
 - It is not important because today’s culture is informal.
 - It is important because email is a common form of communication.
 - It is important for leaving a good first impression.

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C

It's another school morning. You get up, get dressed, have breakfast, and grab your books. But instead of heading out the door to catch the school bus, you sit right down and start to work with your teacher--your mom or dad.

In the past, parents who taught their children at home often did so because **they** had religious or philosophical objections to materials taught in public school. **That's still often the case.** But now many parents see home schooling as the most practical way to get a better education for their children, and to avoid the rising tide of violence in many public schools.

States set requirements for home schooling just as they do for public schools, but the requirements vary widely. So do the programs that home schoolers follow. Some families use packaged curriculum materials. Some develop their own programs. Usually, home school students must take standardized tests from time to time.

A flexible program that's **tailored** to exactly meet a child's needs is a big advantage of home schooling. Kids who learn at home also have the teacher's full attention all the time. And for families, who are unhappy with public schools and can't afford to pay tuition at private schools, this may be the only choice.

There are **drawbacks**. Home schoolers may miss material that's covered in school. And they have fewer chances to mix with a wide variety of other kids. Most parents who teach their children at home make sure that the children are involved in outside activities, like sports or youth groups.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - a. States encourage home schooling for various reasons.
 - b. Home schooling has both advantages and disadvantages.
 - c. Parents are the best teachers for their own children.
 - d. Public school violence leads to home schooling.

2. The word "they" in line 4 refers to _____.
 - a. teachers
 - b. schools
 - c. children
 - d. parents

3. The sentence "That's still often the case." in line 5-6 means _____.
 - a. such a case is often dismissed
 - b. it's not true for most people
 - c. it continues to be true for some people
 - d. the case is still being tried in court

4. According to the third paragraph, _____.
 - a. home-made materials are not as good
 - b. home-made tests are acceptable
 - c. home school programs may not all be the same
 - d. flexibility is measured by standardized tests

5. The word "tailored" in line 12 means _____.
 - a. curved
 - b. trained
 - c. expected
 - d. adapted

6. The word "drawbacks" in line 16 means _____.
 - a. accidents
 - b. rewards
 - c. opportunities
 - d. disadvantages

7. According to the passage, parents may choose home schooling because of _____.
 - a. safety
 - b. loyalty
 - c. peer pressure
 - d. lack of teachers

8. Parents of home schoolers should _____.
 - a. use packaged curriculum materials
 - b. keep their children away from others
 - c. discourage religious teaching in public schools
 - d. encourage group activities with other children

9. The last paragraph could best begin with the word "_____".
 - a. Wherever
 - b. However
 - c. Therefore
 - d. Exactly

10. The next paragraph after this passage would most likely be about _____.
 - a. advantages of public schools over private schools
 - b. further disadvantages of home schooling
 - c. more advantages of home schooling
 - d. expensive tuition of private schools

Depressing isn't just feeling down. It's a real illness with real causes. Depression can be **triggered** by stressful life events, like divorce or a death in the family. Or it can appear suddenly, for no apparent reason.

Some people think you can just will yourself out of a depression. That's not true. Many doctors believe that one thing that may cause depression is an imbalance of serotonin-a chemical in your body. If this happens, you may have trouble sleeping, feel unusually sad or irritable, find it hard to concentrate, lose your appetite, lack energy or have trouble feeling pleasure. These are some of the symptoms that can point to depression-especially if they last for more than a couple of weeks and if normal, everyday life feels like too much to handle.

To help fight depression, doctors now prescribe anti-depressant drugs. They are not "happy pills". They won't turn you into a different person. Some people do experience mild side effects, like upset stomach, headaches, difficulty sleeping, drowsiness, anxiety and nervousness. These tend to go away within a few weeks of starting treatment and usually aren't serious enough to make most people stop taking them.

1. The best title for the passage is ____.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Levels of Depression | b. The Truth about Depression | c. Stressful Life Events | d. The Symptoms of Stress |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|

2. The word "triggered" in line 1 can be replaced by ____.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| a. decreased | b. treated | c. noticed | d. caused |
|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|

3. According to the passage, depression results from ____.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. poor diet | b. lack of exercise | c. taking specific drugs | d. known and unknown factors |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|

4. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of depression?

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a. serotonin | b. sadness | c. loss of appetite | d. inability to sleep |
|--------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------|

5. The purpose of the passage is to ____.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. advertise a drug for depression . | b. present information about depression |
| c. share negative feelings of depression | d. compare depression symptoms before and after medication |

1.B
2.D
3.D
4.A
5.B

www.aoksportinggoods.com.au

AOK Sporting Goods is one of Australia's largest retailers of sports equipment and clothing. In September, we will be opening a new _____ in Adelaide. We will begin interviewing for both full-time and part-time positions starting on 1 August. We are seeking _____ and novice sales associates, cashiers, and delivery drivers. AOK Sporting Goods offers competitive salaries and flexible work schedules, _____ training and career advancement opportunities. To apply for a position, click the Careers link at the top of the page. _____.

131. (A) hotel
(B) stadium
(C) office
(D) store
132. (A) experience
(B) experienced
(C) experiencing
(D) to experience
133. (A) in contrast to
(B) for example
(C) due to
(D) as well as

134. (A) Adelaide is a lovely city with many interesting historical sites.
(B) This is a great way to learn about upcoming sports events.
(C) A listing of all available positions can be found there.
(D) We have the largest inventory of equipment in Adelaide.

Welcome to Red Cedar Park

Every year, more than 250,000 people _____ Red Cedar Park. _____.

Please help us keep the Park in its natural _____ by walking only on marked paths, leaving pets at home, and taking out all your trash when you leave. Camping is allowed only in designated areas. Fires are not _____.

139. (A) go
(B) visit
(C) play
(D) vacation
140. (A) It is the largest tree in the state, and is estimated to be more than a thousand years old.
(B) It is important to remember that bears and other dangerous wild animals also live there.
(C) Many people blame the problem on a recently built road that cuts through the middle of the Park.
(D) They come to enjoy the fresh air, and see the many kinds of birds, wild animals, insects, and plants that live here.
141. (A) way
(B) area
(C) style
(D) condition
142. (A) permit
(B) permits
(C) permitted
(D) permission

131.D
132.B
133.D
134.C

139.B
140.D
141.D
142. C



ข้อปฏิบัติในการเข้าสอบ SWU-SET

Instructions for SWU SET Examination Preparation SWU Students Version

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wms0HiTpMPY>