

ภาคผนวก ก

Suffixes

1. คำนาม (Noun Suffixes)

1.1 'นัก' หรือ 'ผู้' กระทำหรือถูกกระทำ

-ant, -ent	applicant, dependant, correspondent
-ar, -eer, -er, -ee	liar, engineer, teacher, manager, employee
-arian	librarian, vegetarian
-an, -ian, -ist, -ite	American, musician, nutritionist, socialite
-or, -ster	actor, visitor, youngster, gangster
-yer	lawyer

1.2 เป็นเพศหญิงหรือเพศเมีย

-ess, -(s)tress	actress, waitress, lioness, seamstress
-ine, trix	heroine, aviatrix

1.3 มีขนาดเล็ก

-et, -ette, -let	cigarette, kitchenette, booklet, piglet
-ling, -ule	duckling, molecule

1.4 'การ' หรือ 'ความ' บอกรสภาพ การกระทำ ผล หรือกระบวนการ

-acy, -cy	accuracy, literacy, intimacy, frequency, secrecy
-ade	blockade
-age, -ary, -ate	shortage, linkage, missionary, advocate
-al	approval, proposal, survival
-ance, -ence	acceptance, relevance, excellence
-ancy, -ency	relevancy, emergency, dependency
-ation, ition	purification, reputation, repetition
-ery, -ry	stationery, weaponry

-dom, -hood	kingdom, womanhood, neighborhood, knighthood
-ion,- sion-, -tion	confusion, division, nation, aviation
-ism,	Buddhism, realism, sexism
-ity, -ty, -y	hospitality, ability, novelty, unity
-logy	astrology, phonology, psychology
-ment	agreement, retirement, department
-ness	happiness, shortness, darkness, greediness
-ship	hardship, relationship, sportsmanship, kinship
-tude	multitude, attitude, latitude
-ure	departure, fracture, adventure

2. คำคุณศัพท์ (Adjective Suffixes)

2.1 มีลักษณะ มีคุณสมบัติ มีความเกี่ยวข้อง มีผลหรือมีสภาพ

-al, -an	general, lateral, chemical, German
-ant, -ent	hesitant, defendant, dependent, independent
-ar	circular, regular, familiar
-ary, -ory	sanitary, sensory, stationary, ordinary
-en	wooden, golden
-ern	northern, southern, eastern, western
-ial, -ual	initial, individual, consensual
-ic, -ical	metallic, elastic, electrical, political
-il, -ile	peril, fragile, fertile, mobile
-ish, -like	foolish, childish, sluggish, catlike
-ive, -ative, -tive	active, passive, generative, alternative
-ous	dangerous, adventurous, prosperous
-ly, -y	lively, hourly, windy, cloudy
-some	wholesome, fearsome

- 2.2 มีความสามารถ มีคุณค่า มีความเหมาะสม
-able, -ible breakable, capable, unable, liable, edible
- 2.3 บอกชั้นของการเปรียบเทียบ (ชั้นกว่าและชั้นสุด)
-er, -est smaller, smallest, bigger, biggest
- 2.4 ปราศจาก
-less useless, hopeless, careless, fearless
- 2.5 เต็มไปด้วย
-ful useful, hopeful, wonderful, fearful, careful

3. คำกริยาวิเศษณ์ (Adverb Suffixes)

- 3.1 บอกชั้นของการเปรียบเทียบ (ชั้นกว่าและชั้นสุด)
-er, -est sooner, hardest, faster, fastest
- 3.2 ‘อย่าง’ หรือ ‘โดย’
-ly quietly, slowly, anxiously, regularly
-ward downward(s), backward(s), forward(s)
-wise clockwise, counterclockwise

4. คำกริยา (Verb Suffixes)

ทำให้เป็นหรือเป็นเหตุให้

- ate calculate, designate, regulate, fascinate
-en thicken, shorten, tighten, widen, lengthen
-fy, -ify typify, rectify, purify, identify, fortify
-ise, -ize minimize, equalize, realize, maximize

Exercises

A. Underline the 'Suffix' of the following words.

1. It seems useless to keep these old letters.
2. The train was completely empty.
3. The accident looked serious, but fortunately no one was injured.
4. Her advice was very useful.
5. I'm going as fast as I can. I can't go any faster.
6. He has no financial problems.
7. Robert's friendship is very valuable.
8. Mr. Robinson is in the hospital. I haven't heard of his sickness before.
9. There is a shortage of water because there has been very little rain.
10. Are you sitting there doing nothing?
11. The fish was really delicious.
12. Don't walk so fast! Can't you walk more slowly?

B. Use the suffixes— -y, -ment, -ly, -ful, -ness, -less, -able—to complete the word.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. dark..... | 6. accept..... |
| 2. wonder..... | 7. care..... |
| 3. worth..... | 8. agree..... |
| 4. friend..... | 9. discover..... |
| 5. kind..... | 10. respect..... |

ภาคผนวก ข

Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
a-	in, on, at	aboard, ashore
a-, an-, dis-, in-, non-, un-	not, without	dislocate, inability, unable
ab-	down, away from	abnormal, absence
ac-, ad-, af-, al-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-	at, to, toward	ascend, affix, attend
ambi-	both	ambiguous, ambidextrous
ante-, fore-, pre-	before	anteroom, forecast, previous
anti-	against, counter	antibiotic, antibody, antisocial
audio-	of hearing	audiovisual
auto-	self	automatic
be-	near, by	beside
bene-	well, good	benign, benefactor
bi-, di-, dua-, duo-, du-	two	bicycle, binocular, dual, duet
bronch-	windpipe	bronchitis
cent-	hundred	centennial, centipede
circum-	around	circumference
co-, col-, com-, con-, cor-	with, together	combine, cooperate
contra-, contro-, counter-	against	contrary, controversy
de-, ex-	down, out, lack of, away from	degrade, decomposition exclude, export, explode

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
demo-	people	democrat, demography
derm(at)-	skin	dermatology
dec-	ten	decade, decathlon
di-	separate	divide, division
dia-	through, apart	diarrhea, diameter
dis-, dys-, mis-	badly, wrong	disability, disloyal, mislead
en-	in, on, put into	enclose, encounter
eu-	well, good	eulogy, euphemism
extra-	beyond, outside of	extracurricular
fibr-	fibre	fibre (fiber)
for-	against, away	forbid
fore-	before	foretell, forecast
hemi-, semi-, demi-	half	hemisphere, semicolon
hexa-	six	hexagon
hyper-	above, beyond	hyperactive, hypertension
hypo-	deficient, below	hypotension
im-, in-, il-, ir-, un-	not	improper, illegal, irregular
in-, im-	in, on, within	inject, import
inter-	between, among	interaction, international
intra-	within	intrastate
kilo-, mil-, milli-	one thousand	kilogram, kilowatt, millipede
macro-	large	macroeconomics
magni-, mega-	great, large	magnitude, megaphone, megastar
Prefix	Meaning	Examples
mal-	bad	malnutrition
meta	beyond,	metabolism, metaphysics

micro-	small	microscope
mid-, medi-	middle	midnight, midday
mono-, uni-	one	monotonous, uniform
multi-	much, many	multiply, multimedia
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non-	not	nonsense, nonprofit
nona-	nine	nonagon, nonagenarian
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ob-, oc-, of-, op-	against	obstruct, opposite
oct-	eight	octagon, octopus
omni-, pan-	all, including	omnipresent, pan-European
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pent-, penta-	five	pentagon, pentathlon
per-	through	perform
peri-	around	peripheral
photo-	light	photograph
poly-	much, many	polyclinic, polysyllable
post-	after, behind	posttest, postgraduate
pre-	before, in front of	pretest, prenatal
pro-	for, forward	proceed, project
proto-	first	prototype
pseudo	false	pseudonym
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quad-, quart-, tetra-	four	quarter, quartet, quadruplets
quasi-	seemingly	quasi-historical
re-	again, back	reaction, reverse, return
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Prefix	Meaning	Examples
retro-	back, behind	retrospect, retroactive
semi-	half	semiconscious
sub-, suc-, sup-	under, below, inferior	subconscious, submarine
super-, supra-	over, above, beyond	supermarket, supra-segmental
sym-, syn-	with, together	syndrome, synchrony
tox-	poison	toxic, intoxicate
trans-	across, over	transparent, transfusion
tri-	three	triangle, triathlon
uni-	one	uniform, universal, unique
ultra	beyond, extremely	ultrasound, ultraviolet

Exercises

A. Underline the 'Prefix' of the following words.

1. Although he has a very good job, he has been very irresponsible.
2. A little girl unwrapped her presents very quickly.
3. You can get some bread and eggs at a supermarket.
4. Her phone has been disconnected since nobody is at home.
5. Those old women disliked the cold weather.
6. Is Jane going to do any post-graduate studies after she got her B.Ed.?
7. Robert's friendship is invaluable.
8. My pay raise is retroactive to the beginning of this year.

B. Use one of the prefixes—un-, dis-, in-, im-, mis-, re-, non-, micro- —to complete the word.

1.friendly

2.honest

3.polite

4.understand

5.write

6.agree

7.correct

8.patient

9.sense

10.bus

ภาคผนวก ค

รูปของคำกริยา

ในภาษาอังกฤษ คำกริยาแท้จะเปลี่ยนรูปไปตามประธานและกาลของประโยค ดังนี้

1. รูปของคำกริยาเมื่อเติม -es

โดยทั่วไป คำกริยาใน Present Tense จะเติม -s หรือ -es เมื่อประธานเป็นเอกพจน์ บุรุษที่สาม คำกริยาส่วนใหญ่เติม -s ได้เลย ส่วนคำที่เติม -es มีหลักดังนี้

1.1 เมื่อคำกริยานั้นลงท้ายด้วย -s, -x, -z, -ch หรือ -sh ตัวอย่างเช่น

miss	misses	wax	waxes
quiz	quizzes	match	matches
wash	washes		

1.2 เมื่อคำกริยานั้นลงท้ายด้วย -y และหน้า -y เป็นพยัญชนะ -y จะเปลี่ยนเป็น -i ก่อน ตัวอย่างเช่น

cry	cries	worry	worries
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1.3 เติมที่คำกริยา do และ go เป็น does และ goes ตามลำดับ

2. รูปของคำกริยาเมื่อเติม -ing

คำกริยาส่วนใหญ่สามารถเติม -ing ได้เลย ส่วนที่มีการเปลี่ยนแปลงรูปก่อนเติม -ing มีหลักดังนี้

2.1 คำกริยาที่ลงท้ายด้วย -e ที่ไม่ออกเสียง จะตัด -e ออก ก่อนเติม -ing เช่น

bite	biting	take	taking
write	writing	fake	faking
แต่ free	freeing	agree	agreeing

2.2 คำกริยาที่เป็นคำพยางค์เดียว มีสระเสียงสั้น หรือเมื่อพยางค์ท้ายลงเสียงเน้นหนัก และลงท้ายด้วยพยัญชนะตัวเดียว เติมตัวอักษรตัวท้ายก่อนเติม -ing เช่น

stop stopping rob robbing
refer referring permit permitting

2.3 คำกริยาบางคำที่ลงท้ายด้วย -ie จะเปลี่ยนเป็น -y ก่อนเติม -ing เช่น

die dying lie lying

3. รูปของคำกริยาใน Past Form และ Past Participle

โดยทั่วไป Past Form และ Past Participle ของคำกริยาจะมีรูปคล้ายกัน คำกริยาส่วนใหญ่ใช้รูปที่เติม -ed ที่เรียกว่า Regular Verbs ส่วนคำกริยาที่เมื่อเป็น Past Form และ/หรือ Past Participle เปลี่ยนรูปหรือไม่เปลี่ยนรูปไป เรียกว่า Irregular Verbs

3.1 Regular Verbs คำกริยาส่วนใหญ่ที่เรียกว่า Regular Verbs ทำเป็น Past Form และ Past Participle ได้ด้วยการเติม -ed ซึ่งมีหลักดังนี้

3.1.1 เติม -ed ได้เลย เช่น

Infinitive	Past Form	Past Participle	Meaning
call	called	called	
fail	failed	failed	
help	helped	helped	
kick	kicked	kicked	
learn	learned	learned	
play	played	played	
rain	rained	rained	
start	started	started	
visit	visited	visited	
wonder	wondered	wondered	

3.1.2 เติมเฉพาะ -d เมื่อคำกริยานั้นลงท้ายด้วย -e เช่น

Infinitive	Past Form	Past Participle	Meaning
bake	baked	baked	
decide	decided	decided	
hope	hoped	hoped	
tame	tamed	tamed	
tie	tied	tied	

3.1.3 เติมตัวอักษรตัวท้ายก่อนเติม -ed เมื่อคำกริยานั้นเป็นคำพยางค์เดียว มีสระเสียงสั้น หรือเมื่อพยางค์ท้ายลงเสียงเน้นหนัก และลงท้ายด้วยพยัญชนะตัวเดียว (เช่นเดียวกับข้อ 2.2 ข้างบน) เช่น

Infinitive	Past Form	Past Participle	Meaning
plan	planned	planned	
rob	robbed	robbed	
shop	shopped	shopped	
refer	referred	referred	
regret	regretted	regretted	

3.1.4 คำกริยาที่ลงท้ายด้วย -y และหน้า -y เป็นพยัญชนะ -y จะเปลี่ยนเป็น -i ก่อนเติม -ed เช่น

Infinitive	Past Form	Past Participle	Meaning
cry	cried	cried	
hurry	hurried	hurried	
satisfy	satisfied	satisfied	
study	studied	studied	
vary	varied	varied	

3.2 Irregular Verbs คำกริยาที่เรียกว่า Irregular Verbs เป็นคำกริยาที่ไม่เป็นไปตามกฎข้างบน เมื่อเป็น Past Form และ Past Participle ดังนี้

3.2.1 แบบที่ไม่เปลี่ยนรูป

Infinitive	Past Form	Past Participle	Meaning
bid	bid	bid	
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	
burst	burst	burst	
cast	cast	cast	
cost	cost	cost	
cut	cut	cut	
forecast	forecast	forecast	
hit	hit	hit	
hurt	hurt	hurt	
let	let	let	
Infinitive	Past Form	Past Participle	Meaning
put	put	put	
quit	quit	quit	
read	read	read	

rid	rid	rid	
set	set	set	
shed	shed	shed	
shut	shut	shut	
slit	slit	slit	
split	split	split	
spread	spread	spread	

3.2.2 แบบที่เปลี่ยนรูป

Infinitive	Past Form	Past Participle	Meaning
arise	arose	arisen	
awake	awoke	awoken	
be	was/were	been	
bear	bore	borne, born	
beat	beat	beaten	
become	became	become	
begin	began	begun	
bend	bent	bent	
bet	bet, betted	bet, betted	
bind	bound	bound	
bite	bit	bitten	
Infinitive	Past Form	Past Participle	Meaning
bleed	bled	bled	
blow	blew	blown	
break	broke	broken	
breed	bred	bred	
bring	brought	brought	
build	built	built	
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned	

bust	bust, busted	bust, busted	
buy	bought	bought	
catch	caught	caught	
choose	chose	chosen	
cling	clung	clung	
come	came	come	
creep	crept	crept	
deal	dealt	dealt	
dig	dug	dug	
dive	dived, dove	dove	
do	did	done	
draw	drew	drawn	
dream	dreamt, dreamed	dreamt, dreamed	
drink	drank	drunk	
drive	drove	driven	
dwell	dwelt, dwelled	dwelt, dwelled	
Infinitive	Past Form	Past Participle	Meaning
eat	ate	eaten	
fall	fell	fallen	
feed	fed	fed	
feel	felt	felt	
fight	fought	fought	
find	found	found	
flee	fled	fled	
fling	flung	flung	
fly	flew	flown	
forbid	forbade, forbad	forbidden	
foresee	foresaw	foreseen	
forget	forgot	forgotten	

forgive	forgave	forgiven	
freeze	froze	frozen	
get	got	got, gotten	
give	gave	given	
go	went	gone	
grind	ground	ground	
grow	grew	grown	
hang	hung, hanged	hung, hanged	
have	had	had	
hear	heard	heard	
hide	hid	hidden	
input	input, inputted	input, inputted	
Infinitive	Past Form	Past Participle	Meaning
keep	kept	kept	
kneel	knelt, kneeled	knelt, kneeled	
know	knew	known	
lay	laid	laid	
lead	led	led	
lean	leant, leaned	leant, leaneded	
leap	leapt, leaped	leapt, leaped	
learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned	
leave	left	left	
lend	lent	lent	
lie	lay	lain	
light	lighted, lit	lighted, lit	
lose	lost	lost	
make	made	made	

mean	meant	meant	
meet	met	met	
mow	mowed	mown, mowed	
pay	paid	paid	
prove	proved	proved, proven	
ride	rode	ridden	
ring	rang	rung	
Infinitive	Past Form	Past Participle	Meaning
rise	rose	risen	
run	ran	run	
saw	sawed	sawn, sawed	
say	said	said	
see	saw	seen	
seek	sought	sought	
sell	sold	sold	
send	sent	sent	
sew	sewed	sewn, sewed	
shake	shook	shaken	
shine	shone	shone	
shoot	shot	shot	
show	showed	shown, showed	
shrink	shrank, shrunk	shrunk, shrunken	
sing	sang	sung	
sink	sank	sunk	
sit	sat	sat	
slay	slew	slain	
sleep	slept	slept	
slide	slid	slid	
smell	smelt,	smelt,	

	smelled	smelled	
sow	sowed	sown, sowed	
speak	spoke	spoken	
spell	spelled	spelt, spelled	
Infinitive	Past Form	Past Participle	Meaning
spend	spent	spent	
spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled	
spin	spun	spun	
spoil	spoilt, spoiled	spoilt, spoiled	
spring	sprang	sprung	
stand	stood	stood	
steal	stole	stolen	
stick	stuck	stuck	
sting	stung	stung	
stink	stank, stunk	stunk	
strike	struck	struck	
strive	strove	striven	
swear	swore	sworn	
sweep	swept	swept	
swell	swelled	swollen, swelled	
swim	swam	swum	
swing	swung	swung	
take	took	taken	
teach	taught	taught	
tear	tore	torn	
tell	told	told	
think	thought	thought	
throw	threw	thrown	
wake	woke	woken	
wear	wore	worn	
Infinitive	Past Form	Past	Meaning

		Participle	
weep	wept	wept	
wet	wet, wetted	wet, wetted	
win	won	won	
wind	wound	wound	
write	wrote	written	

ภาคผนวก ง
คำศัพท์ทางการศึกษา

1. achievement
2. administration and management
3. assessment
4. attitude
5. basic education
6. benchmarks
7. brainstorming
8. budget
9. case study
10. child-centered education
11. co-curricular activity
12. co-education
13. community organization
14. community school
15. compulsory education
16. core curricula
17. creative teaching
18. creativity
19. discipline
20. educational administrators
21. educational institution administrators
22. educational personnel
23. educational psychologist

24. educational provision
25. educational reform
26. educational rights and duties
27. educational system
28. educators
29. enterprises
30. evaluation
31. evaluation of institution
32. exceptional children
33. extra-curricular activity
34. fee (tuition fee, laboratory fee)
35. field trip
36. formal education
37. framework
38. full-time teacher
39. fundamental education/fundamental skills
40. general education
41. gifted children
42. graduate school
43. guidance teacher
44. guidelines
45. higher education
46. hypothesis
47. individual differences
48. informal education
49. instructional media/media of instruction
50. integration

51. ISBN = International Standard Book Number
52. knowledge-based society
53. leadership dimensions
54. learning process
55. learning standards
56. lifelong education/learning
57. local administration organizations
58. moral education
59. ministerial regulations
60. motivation
61. multiple intelligences
62. National Education Act
63. non-formal education
64. opportunities
65. pair and group work
66. participation
67. private organization
68. problem-solving strategies
69. process of teaching
70. professional bodies
71. programmed instruction
72. readiness
73. reinforcement
74. religious institutions
75. responsibility
76. strands
77. teacher effectiveness

- 78. teacher personality traits
- 79. teaching/learning outcome
- 80. teaching strategies
- 81. teacher styles
- 82. tests and evaluation
- 83. Thai wisdom/local wisdom
- 84. thought processes
- 85. utilization
- 86. vocational education
- 87. vocational guidance

Exercise

Choose the correct answer.

1. Working in the South is considered quite hazardous. Every officer therefore gets life insurance from the government.
1. risky 2. difficult 3. tired 4. modern
2. My son was very extravaqant. He was completely different from his sister who was always careful about money.
1. careful about money 2. careful with other people
3. different from other people 4. careless about spending money
3. The king's scholarships are awarded to outstanding students in Thailand.
1. prolific 2. remarkable 3. promising 4. imaginative
4. There are numerous customs that dictate one's diet.
1. popular 2. many 3. religious 4. special
5. Fingerprinting has proved to be a trustworthy method of identification.
1. dependable 2. convenient 3. dispensable 4. laborious

6. Every U.S. President must take an oath to uphold the Constitution.
1. agreement
 2. hunt
 3. vow
 4. declaration
7. Mrs. Robinson was born into a well-to-do Californian family in 1960.
1. privileged
 2. wealthy
 3. famous
 4. respected
8. If Jack keeps on harassing us, we will call the police.
1. amusing
 2. ignoring
 3. hurrying
 4. bothering
9. John has to read a newspaper for his father every day because he is an illiterate person.
1. unable to read smoothly
 2. unable to read or write
 3. blind
 4. having trouble with eyesight.
10. Her professor was pleased with the thoroughness of her thesis.
1. incomplete
 2. completeness
 3. sloppiness
 4. smooth writing
11. Updated postal rates seek to limit the frivolous mailing of brochures and advertising circulars.
1. tabloids
 2. merchandise
 3. price list
 4. small booklets
12. Writing the minutes of the meeting.
1. the official record
 2. the interval
 3. the ideas
 4. the intention
13. Somchai always treats his staff with kindness and sympathy.
1. conscientiously
 2. historically
 3. confidentially
 4. considerately
14. The soldiers bore many hardships during the war.
1. heavy guns
 2. defeats
 3. difficulties
 4. commands
15. My school director always makes a judicious decision.
1. hasty
 2. strange
 3. courageous
 4. wise
16. Are the documents on your table authentic or faked?
1. new
 2. old
 3. real
 4. valuable

17. As photographic techniques have become more sophisticated, the scope of their application has expanded enormously.
1. diversely 2. flagrantly 3. appealingly 4. tremendously
18. Because of religious taboos, he consumes almost no beef.
1. prohibitions 2. beliefs 3. inclinations 4. position
19. The prestige of our school has grown because several students have won academic prizes.
1. reputation 2. advertisement 3. standard 4. position
20. Mr. Smith is invited to speak on radio or television when he becomes prominent in business.
1. subordinate 2. famous 3. rich 4. involved
21. Few scientific breakthroughs are discovered merely by coincidence.
1. talent 2. laymen 3. chance 4. imagination
22. Most supermarkets now provide parking for the handicapped.
1. the famous customers 2. the commuters
3. the drivers 4. the disabled
23. The animals and plants of North America are abundant and varied.
1. unusual 2. fascinating 3. hardy 4. plentiful
24. After being explained how to swim, my little niece's fear alleviated.
1. shortened 2. wipe out 3. faded away 4. lessened
25. On many college campuses, women who are walking alone at night can call a number to request someone to escort them.
1. protect 2. locate 3. accompany 4. direct
26. Hygiene plays a vital role in disease prevention.
1. Cleanliness 2. Education 3. Lifestyle 4. Nutrition

27. When writing your thesis, you should edit out all redundant information.
1. unsubstantiated
 2. ambiguous
 3. superfluous
 4. accessory
28. Many children tend to be picky about food if given a choice.
1. discerning
 2. indifferent
 3. enthusiastic
 4. fussy
29. Propagandists deliberately exaggerate the importance of some facts and twist the meaning of others.
1. overstate
 2. conceal
 3. imply
 4. declare
30. About 15 percent of the people in Thailand are allergic to penicillin.
1. subject
 2. addicted
 3. oblivious
 4. sensitive
31. Every student likes a compliment.
1. joy
 2. praise
 3. sweetness
 4. greatness
32. Something ridiculous is
1. very entertaining
 2. absurd or laughable
 3. quite expensive
 4. riddled with holes
33. She received a large legacy.
1. reward
 2. package
 3. inheritance
 4. fortune
34. Mrs. Choices set up an academy to train women nurses in 1986.
1. a philosophy
 2. a school
 3. a clinic
 4. a company
35. One of the most acute problems of the north-eastern part of Thailand is an inadequate water supply.
1. unusual
 2. persistent
 3. unexpected
 4. critical
36. His frequent visits upset everyone here.
1. amaze
 2. encourage
 3. displease
 4. flatter
37. The train, slowing down at the sharp curb, was in the utmost danger.
1. greatest
 2. courageous
 3. gross
 4. sudden

38. The show is interesting enough to tempt the man to see it.

1. engage 2. attract 3. claim 4. presume

39. The children at school, especially a boy named Jim Green, teased Kate about the ghost.

1. bothered 2. begged 3. relieved 4. rejected

40. He was horrified at her appearance, but he kept his promise.

1. very excited 2. very shocked 3. relieved 4. sophisticated

ภาคผนวก จ

Reading Passages

1. Planets are not stars. They have no light of their own. They can only reflect the sun's light. There are nine planets in the sun's family of planets. They are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. The sun's family is called the solar system.

Mercury is the smallest planet of the solar system. Venus is a beautiful planet. It has a soft light. It is often called the 'evening star' and sometimes it is also called the 'morning star', although of course it is not really a star.

Mars has a bright red light. Are there people on Mars? Perhaps we can find out now, with our modern space rockets. Jupiter is the next planet. It is a giant planet, and its light is very bright. Saturn has a lot of rings around it, and Jupiter has four moons. Uranus, too, has four moons around it. Earth and Neptune have only one moon each. A moon is a satellite.

2. Students working for their first degree at a university are called undergraduates. When they take their degree we say that they graduate, and then they are called graduates. If they continue studying at university after they have graduated, they are called post-graduates.

Full-time university students spend all their time studying. They have no other employment. Their course usually lasts for three or four years. Medical students have to follow a course lasting for six or seven years. Then they graduate as doctors. In Britain, full-time university students have three terms of about ten weeks in each year. During these terms they go to lectures or they study by themselves. Many students become members of academic societies

and sports clubs and take part in their activities. Between the university terms they have vacations (or holiday periods). Their vacations are long, but of course they can use them to study at home.

3. How to Improve Your Study Habits

Anyone can become a better scholar if he or she wants to. Here's how:

- (1) Plan your time carefully. When you plan your week, you should make a list of things that you have to do. After making the list, you should make a schedule of your time.
- (2) Find a good place to study. Look around the house for a good study area.
- (3) Keep this space free of everything but study materials.
- (4) Scan before you read. This means looking a passage over quickly but thoroughly before you begin to read it more carefully.
- (5) Make good use of your time in class. Take advantage of class time to listen to everything the teacher says. Taking notes will help you remember what the teacher says.
- (6) Study regularly. When you get home from class, go over your notes.
- (7) Develop a good attitude about tests. The purpose of a test is to show what you have learned about a subject.

4. How to Make Friends

Anyone can learn how to make friends. Here's a list of suggestions from Carnegie's book:

- (1) Be friendly and courteous. Always greet people with a smile. The next time you see someone without a smile, give that person one of yours. Be polite. Begin your requests with little phrases like "I'm sorry to bother you," "Would you please, or "Excuse me."

- (2) Go out of your way to be nice. Find some time to do special things for other people.
 - (3) Remember names. Concentrate hard when you are introduced to someone and remember the person's name.
 - (4) Be tolerant. Try to understand other people's ways and in so doing learn something from them.
 - (5) Listen patiently. Don't constantly interrupt or contradict other people. Learn to listen attentively. Encourage people to tell you about their accomplishments and praise them for their achievements.
5. Lifelong learning has always been one of the ultimate goals of the Thai educational system since it is believed that it will eventually lead to a knowledge-based society. In an endeavor to promote lifelong learning, the Thai educational system allows learners to transfer their learning outcomes in order to create linkage between all types of education. It is anticipated that a more flexible educational system will be able to draw future generations of Thai people towards lifelong learning.
6. The learning process shall aim at inculcating sound awareness of politics and democratic system of government under a constitutional monarchy; ability to protect and promote their rights, responsibilities, freedom, respect of the rule of law, equality, and human dignity; pride in Thai identity; ability to protect public and national interests; promotion of religion, art, national culture, sports, local wisdom, Thai wisdom and universal knowledge; inculcating ability to preserve natural resources and the environment; ability to earn a living; self-reliance; creativity; and acquiring thirst for knowledge and capability of self-learning on a continuous basis.

7. There shall be three types of education: formal, non-formal, and informal.
 - (1) Formal education shall specify the aims, methods, curricula, duration, assessment, and evaluation conditional to its completion.
 - (2) Non-formal education shall have flexibility in determining the aims, modalities, management procedures, duration, assessment and evaluation conditional to its completion. The contents and curricula for non-formal education shall be appropriate, respond to the requirements, and meet the needs of individual groups of learners.
 - (3) Informal education shall enable learners to learn by themselves according to their interests, potentialities, readiness and opportunities available from individuals, society, environment, media, or other sources of knowledge.

8. Education through formal, non-formal, and informal approaches shall give emphases on knowledge, morality, learning process, and integration of the following, depending on the appropriateness of each level of education:
 - (1) Knowledge about oneself and the relationship between oneself and society, namely: family, community, nation, and world community; as well as knowledge about the historical development of the Thai society and matters relating to politics and democratic system of government under a constitutional monarchy;
 - (2) Scientific and technological knowledge and skills, as well as knowledge, understanding and experience in management, conservation, and utilization of natural resources and the environment in a balanced and sustainable manner;

- (3) Knowledge about religion, art, culture, sports, Thai wisdom, and the application of wisdom;
- (4) Knowledge and skills in mathematics and languages, with emphasis on proper use of the Thai language;
- (5) Knowledge and skills in pursuing one's career and capability of leading a happy life.

ภาคผนวก จ

Reading Supplements

FACTS OF LIFE

Q. Why do we often see a mirage, or a puddle of water, on the road on hot days?

A. According to Professor Geoffrey Opat of the University of Melbourne's School of Physics, the mirage is actually a reflection of the sky above. "The boundary between a thin optical medium—in this case, the hot air layer just above the road—and a dense one—acts as a mirror," Opat says. The "wobbliness" of the mirage is caused by air currents.

Q. Why do heights make us dizzy?

A. When you stand on a tall building or look down from a cable car, it's easy to imagine yourself falling to the ground below. This makes you feel anxious, which, in turn, makes you dizzy.

As dizziness is associated with loss of control, it can make the anxiety more severe if you're in a high place from which you could fall.

Added to this, your eyes aren't used to seeing objects at a great distance in the position that the floor would normally be. The brain is confused by the perspective and this can make you feel even dizzier.

Q. When and why did the number 13 become a symbol of bad luck?

A. The number 13 has been linked to untimely death since Jesus was betrayed by Judas, who was thirteenth person at the Last Supper. This helps explain

why 13 is considered particularly dire in the dining room. One superstition states that the last to sit at a table for 13 will die within a year.

Another version is that the first to rise from the table will perish. So strong was the belief in England and Scotland that groups of 13 would sometimes try to cheat the devil by sitting or rising simultaneously, so that no one would be first or last.

Friday the thirteenth is considered doubly disastrous because Jesus was crucified on Friday.

Non-Christians, however, don't necessarily view 13 as unlucky. "In the Middle East, odd numbers tend to be regarded as good," says University of Toronto anthropology professor Janice Boddy. In Chinese culture, instead of fearing 13, people avoid any number containing a four because it has the same pronunciation as the word for death.

Q. Why do I get a jolt when a piece of metal touches a filling in my mouth?

A. What you are experiencing is a sensation that dentists call 'galvanic shock'. "Galvanic shock occurs when two dissimilar metals come into contact," says Dr. Mary McNally of Dalhousie University in Halifax, Canada. "It could be the tine of a fork or a piece of tin foil touching a silver amalgam filling in one of your teeth. The saliva in your mouth provides a thin coating of liquid between the two metals and enables a tiny current of electricity to pass between them, and the result is a little shock."

Q. Why is 'John Doe' used to refer to unidentified people?

A. Anyone who has read a detective novel or seen a cops-and-robbers movie has heard the name 'John Doe' used to describe an unidentified or unidentifiable victim or suspect.

As early as the 18th century, the name John Doe was used in British courts to represent imaginary tenants being evicted from land whose ownership was ambiguous or disputed. John Doe (as well as Jane Doe) is still used in North American courts whenever a person is unknown, or cannot be named in order to protect their privacy.

Q. Why does one's nose run in very cold weather?

A. What runs from that nose of yours is actually a helpful friend called mucus. Slimy mucus coats the inside of your nose to trap dirt, germs and bacteria. The mucus then flows out your nose and down your throat to carry them away. Your nose also runs when you have a cold, cry, have allergies, or when you're waiting at a bus stop in a subzero wind. Why? The air around you is a lot colder than the warm air in your nose. Your nose warms the cold air, causing water drops to condense and mix with your mucus. The water-based mixture then runs downward and out your nose, thanks to gravity!

ภาคผนวก ข

Proverbs

1. A barking dog never bites.
2. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
3. Blood is thicker than water.
4. Health is better than wealth.
5. Love is blind.
6. Money talks.
7. Out of sight, out of mind.
8. Speech is silver, silence is golden.
9. Walls have ears.
10. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
11. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
12. Still water runs deep.
13. Good to forgive; best to forget.
14. A fallen tree can be stepped over, but a fallen man cannot.
15. Spare the rod and spoil the child.
16. Speech shows one's language, manners show one's breeding.
17. Make hay while the sun shines.
18. Actions speak louder than words.
19. Time and tide wait for no man.
20. Eat to live, but do not live to eat.
21. No one is too old to learn.
22. Better late than never.
23. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

24. He who laughs last laughs longest.

25. When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the windows.

ภาคผนวก ช

บทสนทนา

Introduction and Small Talk

Somchai: Hello, I'm Somchai.

Wira: Hi! My name is Wira.

Somchai: Nice to meet you Wira.

Wira: Nice to meet you too, Somchai. Where are you from?

Somchai: Nakhon Ratchasima. What about you?

Wira: I'm from Bangkok. What do you do?

Somchai: I'm a teacher. What do you do?

Wira: I'm a school principal.

Shopping

Nipha: Look! These shirts are nice.

Sunthon: Hmm. Excuse me. How much is this shirt?

Clerk: It's \$39. Would you like to try it on?

Sunthon: Oh, no. That's OK! But thank you anyway.

Clerk: You're welcome.

Nipha: These ties are really nice. How much is this blue one?

Clerk: It's on sale for \$15.

Nipha: That's reasonable. I take it, please.

Clerk: Cash or charge?

Nipha: Cash, please.

Places

A: What's Bangkok like?

B: It's a very exciting city, but quite crowded.

A: Do you like your hometown?

B: Yes, very much. It has beautiful temples and great beaches. What's yours like?

A: It's not too big, and people are friendly.

At a Restaurant

Waitress: What would you like to order?

Customer: I'd like the fish, please.

Waitress: Would you like rice or potatoes?

Customer: Rice, please.

Waitress: OK. And what will you like to drink?

Customer: A cup of coffee, please.

Waitress: Anything else?

Customer: No, that'll be all, thanks.

Waitress: May I take your order?

Customer: I'd like a steak and a baked potato, please.

Waitress: And would you like a salad?

Customer: Yes, I'll have a mixed green salad, please.

Waitress: OK. What kind of dressing would you like?

Customer: What do you have?

Waitress: We have Thousand Islands, Italian, and French.

Customer: Italian, please.

Waitress: And would you like anything to drink?

Customer: Yes, I'd like a large soda, please.