

5. Which of the followings is not popular among meat-eater?

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. liver | 2. heart |
| 3. kidney | 4. brain |

ข้อความสั้น ๆ ในอนุเขต 6 -15 ต่อไปนี้ มุ่งฝึกฝนนักศึกษาให้รู้จักการอ่านจับใจ-
ความ ทำความเข้าใจเรื่อง สามารถตอบคำถามหลัก เช่น ใคร ทำอะไร ที่ไหน อย่างไรได้
สามารถสรุปหัวเรื่องออกมาได้ว่าข้อความในอนุเขตนั้นเป็นเรื่องเกี่ยวกับอะไร ใจความสำคัญ
ของอนุเขตนั้นมีว่าอย่างไร ตอบคำถามที่ทดสอบความเข้าใจเรื่องในแต่ละแบบฝึกหัดได้

แบบฝึกหัดสำหรับแต่ละอนุเขตมี 2 ประเภทด้วยกัน แบบฝึกหัดแรกเป็นการตอบ
คำถาม True-False items ขอให้ให้นักศึกษาอ่านข้อความในแต่ละประโยคอย่างตั้งอกตั้งใจ
ตรวจทานแต่ละข้อว่าเข้าใจตรงกับเรื่องราวในอนุเขตหรือไม่ แบบฝึกหัดที่สองเป็นการ
ทดสอบความเข้าใจเรื่องโดยทั่วไป

Read the passages and do the exercises that follow.

Passage 6

In the home, scientific progress has made life easier and more pleasant.
A housewife once had to spend almost all of her time washing and sewing
clothes, cooking and preserving food, cleaning house, and tending fires.
Science has provided electric energy to run washing machines, sewing
machines, refrigerators, and air conditioners. Electric light had replaced the
candles, oil lamps, and gas flames that once lighted homes. Frozen foods and
automatic stoves make the preparation of meals more convenient. Detergents
have made cleaning and washing easier. These and other advances have
given the housewife more time for recreation and community activities.

Exercise 1 Answer the statements TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)

- ____ 1. A housewife today has more suffering in her life.
- ____ 2. Science has no important role in the home today.
- ____ 3. A housewife today can participate more in community activities.
- ____ 4. In the old days, candles and oil lamps were used to light homes.
- ____ 5. A housewife's chores have not changed much.

Exercise 2 Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1. What is the passage about?
 - 1. Home Sweet Home: how to make one.
 - 2. How scientific advances make a housewife's life easier.
 - 3. The good old days: housewife's nostalgia.
 - 4. Electricity: the all purpose assistance
- 2. The word "fires" (line 3) means _____.
 - 1. discharges
 - 2. houses
 - 3. burnings
 - 4. methods
- 3. The main idea of the paragraph is in sentence _____.
 - 1. 1
 - 2. 2
 - 3. 3
 - 4. 4
- 4. The word "These" (line 8) refers to _____.
 - 1. cleaning and washing
 - 2. preparation of meals
 - 3. detergents
 - 4. foods
- 5. To support his main idea, the author _____.
 - 1. compares a housewife' chores to an errand boy's job
 - 2. gives the examples of house appliances and facilities
 - 3. contrasts technological advances of today with those of tomorrow
 - 4. cites number of hours a housewife spend on recreation

Passage 7

Man is unique in that he does not have to live only in the present. His world is extended by symbolic thought to include past history and future time. He can read about the extinct civilization of the Inca, and using scientific knowledge, speculate as to the nature of the universe. Of course, no modern man has witnessed the Inca civilization or touched a star, yet he can talk about **5** **them** knowingly because of symbols. The planet Pluto, in fact, was first discovered mathematically by scientists long before its existence was actually **verified** visually by means of high powered telescopes.

Exercise 1 Check those statements that reflect information in the passage.

- ____ 1. That man can live only in the present make him unique.
- ____ 2. Man is so ignorant about the past civilization.
- ____ 3. Man uses scientific knowledge to speculate the nature of the universe.
- ____ 4. Symbolic thought extends man's knowledge to include the past and the future.
- ____ 5. Pluto was the first planet to be discovered through mathematics by scientists.

Exercise 2 Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1. What is the passage about?
 - 1. The Inca Civilization
 - 2. The nature of the universe
 - 3. What scientific knowledge can do
 - 4. One of man's uniqueness
- 2. The main idea of paragraph states that _____.
 - 1. man is unique

2. symbols extend man's existence
3. man lives in the past, present and future
4. Pluto was first discovered by accident
3. The word "verified" (line 8) refers to _____.
 1. perceived by eye
 2. proved to be true
 3. kept under control
 4. given an account of
4. The word "them" (line 6) refers to _____.
 1. the Inca civilization and a star
 2. scientific knowledge and the nature of the universe
 3. symbols
 4. scientists
5. According to the passage, high powered telescopes were used to _____.
 1. discover past history
 2. touch a star
 3. serve modern man
 4. explore the universe

Passage 8

Most people don't realize how many potentially poisonous substances they use in their homes. If you have small children in your household you should take certain precautions to guarantee that they do not poison themselves. First, put child-proof locks on the doors of kitchen cabinets that contain toxic cleaning supplies. Next, make sure that all medicines are stored in 5 in the cabinet, preferably one with a lock on the door. Finally, explain the dangers of medicines and cleaning supplies to your children. Above all, don't take pills in front of them, unless you want your children to imitate you and poison themselves.

Exercise 1 Check those statements that reflect information in the passage.

- ___1. Most people realize how many small children they keep in their home.
- ___2. If you take pills in front of children, they will imitate you.
- ___3. Certain precautions can guarantee that children do not poison themselves.
- ___4. To store all medicines in the cabinet is one of the precautions.
- ___5. Finally, the children should explain the dangers of cleaning supplies to their parents.

Exercise 2 Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1. What is the main idea of this paragraph?
 - 1. Poisonous substances are all around your houses.
 - 2. Children should not be left alone in the house.
 - 3. Medicines should be kept in the cabinet securely.
 - 4. People must be careful in keeping poisonous substances in their houses.
- 2. The word "toxic" (line 5) refers to _____.
 - 1. medicine
 - 2. poisonous
 - 3. substances
 - 4. supplies
- 3. Why should we put a lock on the door of medicine cabinet?
 - 1. To prove to children that the door can be locked.
 - 2. To prevent small children from reaching the medicines themselves.
 - 3. To guarantee that adults do not poison themselves.
 - 4. To keep toxic cleaning supplies away from children's hands.
- 4. The word "they" (line 3) refers to _____.
 - 1. most people
 - 2. precautions
 - 3. small children
 - 4. poisonous substances

5. According to the writer, toxic cleaning supplies _____.

1. should be kept in the kitchen cabinets
2. are as dangerous as medicines
3. are poisonous substances people use in their home
4. All are correct

Passage 9

About 8,000 B.C., mankind invented agriculture. Again it made possible an increase in numbers. People had never eaten so well, but it meant they had to give up the free, nomadic life and remain bound to the soil. It meant hard labor. It meant banding together to fight off surrounding tribes who, still food gathering, might help themselves to your crops. It also meant the risk of crop failures. 5

Where irrigation was introduced to make harvest more dependable, it meant the formation of a large political unit, the social tyranny of a king, an aristocracy, a priesthood. And, even if the land grew prosperous and populous, any infectious disease that got started ran through the crowded population like wildfire. 10

Exercise 1 Answer the statements True (T) or False (F)

- ____ 1. The invention of agriculture caused the increase in population.
- ____ 2. People knew birth control long ago.
- ____ 3. Before 8,000 B.C. people had to stick to the soil.
- ____ 4. The author of this paragraph said that people at that time were very poor.
- ____ 5. People knew how to cook food before the invention of agriculture.

Exercise 2 Choose the best answer for each question.

1. People had to do hard work if they _____.
 1. want free life
 2. gave up free life
 3. wanted better food
 4. increased the number
2. "Banding together" (line 4) means _____.
 1. uniting in group
 2. putting together
 3. moving from place to place
 4. holding together
3. A large political unit was formed when _____.
 1. people had more food
 2. people had to do hard work
 3. agriculture was invented
 4. irrigation was introduced in agriculture
4. A priesthood, an aristocracy and the tyranny of a king were the result of _____.
 1. people banding together
 2. the invention of agriculture
 3. the growth of the land
 4. the introduction of irrigation
5. The passage is an example of _____.
 1. how to live in this world
 2. a double-edged sword of good and evil
 3. how to earn your living
 4. All are correct

Passage 10

An electron microscope is a microscope that uses a beam of electrons instead of light rays to magnify objects. Scientists using electron microscopes

can easily see objects as small as bacteria and viruses. The first electron microscopes were used in 1931. In 1970, the first pictures of individual atoms were taken with an electron microscope to see how atoms form molecules 5 Today, they are common in many hospitals and research laboratories throughout the world.

Exercise 1 Answer the statements True (T) or False (F)

- ___1. We can use the microscope to see how molecules are formed.
- ___2. A microscope is used to see big electrons.
- ___3. Nowadays, microscopes are widely used in every hospital.
- ___4. The first electron microscopes were used 53 years ago.
- ___5. Scientists hope to use the microscope to see how atoms form molecules.

Exercise 2 Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1. "Light" (line 2) means _____.
 - 1. not heavy
 - 2. slight
 - 3. radiant energy
 - 4. the dawn of day
- 2. ".....in stead of....." (line 2) is the same as _____.
 - 1. in the place of
 - 2. in spite of
 - 3. in terms of
 - 4. by means of
- 3. How many years are there between the time the first electron microscopes were used and the time when the first pictures of individual atoms were taken?
 - 1. 10
 - 2. 14
 - 3. 39
 - 4. 53
- 4. A microscope is used to see _____.
 - 1. very big objects
 - 2. very small objects
 - 3. light rays
 - 4. our pictures

5. Electron microscopes use _____ to magnify objects.

1. light rays

2. x-rays

3. electrons

4. electricity

Passage 11

Compared with vision and audition, taste is relatively poorly developed in humans. People often attribute the pleasure of eating good food to the sense of taste, but more often it is the smell that induces enjoyment. You have noticed, of course, that food resembles cardboard in flavour when a head cold congests your nasal passages. The tongue, which registers taste, is actually 5 sensitive to a mere handful of properties, notably salty, sweet, sour, and bitter. These properties are detected by the 10,000 or so taste buds that line the tongue: taste buds live only a few days and then are replaced by new ones. Different taste buds are sensitive to different sensory properties, and they are not distributed uniformly on the tongue...For example, the tip of the tongue is 10 more responsive to sweetness, the base of the tongue to bitterness. However, most individual taste buds actually respond to more than one taste, so a substance's taste probably arises from the pattern of neural activity across many taste buds....Of course, the tongue also senses the texture and temperatures of foods, which may add considerably to the enjoyment of eating. 15

Roediger et al., *Psychology*, p. 109

Exercise 1 Complete each sentence using one of following terms:

relatively induce attribute distributed substance

1. A _____ small number of workers protested the new rules of the company.
2. Cigarettes contain harmful _____ that may cause lung cancer.

3. The Minister of Public Health _____ the outbreak of cholera to bad drinking water.
4. The promise of a higher salary _____ John to work harder.
5. RU students _____ leaflets to passer-bys at the bus stops.

Exercise 2 Answer the statements TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

- _____ 1. Vision is one of five senses in humans.
- _____ 2. Taste buds vary in form of distribution on the tongue.
- _____ 3. The base of the tongue is more responsive to sweetness.
- _____ 4. Taste buds live seven days before they are replaced by new ones.
- _____ 5. Tongue can sense temperatures of foods but not the taste properties.

Exercise 3 Complete each statement based on facts in the selection.

1. The topic of the above paragraph should be _____.
 1. All you want to know about taste
 2. How to develop your taste
 3. Man's five senses
 4. The sensitive taste buds of your tongue
2. According to the author, taste is _____.
 1. the most-developed sense in humans
 2. less developed than vision and audition
 3. a special sense found in humans
 4. neutral when one has a head cold
3. One gets the sense of taste through the _____.

1. nose	2. touch
3. tongue	4. Mouth

4. "They" (line 9) refers to ____.
1. sensory properties
 2. new ones
 3. a few days
 4. different taste buds
5. Most individual taste buds ____.
1. response to one taste only
 2. are at the tip of the tongue
 3. stop working when they are uniformly distributed
 4. are able to sense many tastes

Passage 12

When the United States was founded at the end of the eighteenth century, it was a small and weak country, made up mostly of poor farmers. Foreign policy, reflecting this domestic condition, stressed "no entangling alliances". The State Department then had a staff of less than half a dozen persons, where total salary was \$6,600 (of which \$3,500 went to the secretary of state), and a 5 diplomatic service budget (July 1790) of \$40,000. Military, too, the country was significant. The first United States army, soon after the American Revolution, was made up of one captain (John Doughty) and 80 men. Clearly, the United States did not consider itself a real power and was not taken seriously by the rest of the world. 10

It was not until immense changes took place inside the United States that country began to play an important role in foreign affairs. By the beginning of the twentieth century, the United States had ceased to be a predominantly agricultural nation and had become an industrial one. Its population had grown to more than 30 times its original number. George Washington was president 15 of 3,000,000 Americans, Theodore Roosevelt of 100,000,000.

Exercise 1 Each sentence has been divided into two parts. Show your understanding of the underlined word by matching the sentence parts.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. _____ Both international and domestic fights | 1. in favour of holding a referendum. |
| b. _____ Only half a dozen students attended the class yesterday. | 2. will be disrupted by the strikes. |
| c. _____ An immense amount of money and time. | 3. the urban population of Thailand exceeded the rural population. |
| d. _____ Public opinion seems to be predominantly. | 4. has been put into finding a cure. |
| e. _____ By the middle of the 19 th century. | 5. the rest were absent. |

Exercise 2 Write (T) for the correct answer or (F) for the incorrect one in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The United States is as old as England.
- _____ 2. When the United States was young, she had no enemy.
- _____ 3. The State Department staff had to share more than half of their salary to the secretary of state.
- _____ 4. During the eighteen century, the United States was considered one of the most powerful country in the world.
- _____ 5. Theodore Roosevelt was the president of the United States.

Exercise 3 Choose the best answer for each question.

1. We know from reading the passage that when the United States was young it was _____.

1. an industrial country
 2. an agricultural country
 3. considered a powerful country
 4. called the New world
2. When the United States was founded, _____.
1. it had no enemy
 2. it had a lot of enemy
 3. no one knew where it is
 4. a number of people were great
3. Every country in the world _____.
1. did not consider itself a real power
 2. gave credit to the United States
 3. paid little attention to the United States' strength
 4. was more powerful than the United States
4. According to the passage, the population of the United States _____.
1. was stable
 2. changed a little
 3. increased very rapidly
 4. increased at a reasonable rate
5. The major factor in making the United States a world leader was _____.
1. the passing of time
 2. a change in government policies
 3. the presidency of George Washington
 4. the avoidance of entangling alliances

Passage 13

At the very beginning of Western thought, the practical usefulness of mathematics was recognized by Herodotus, who attributes the origin of

geometry to Egyptian land surveyors. Indeed, geometry originally meant “land measurement”. But the Greek philosophers, notably Plato, scorn the notion that mathematics is to be valued mainly for its usefulness in surveying land or in measuring the movements of the heavenly bodies. According to Plato, the study of mathematics is the ideal preparation for philosophical thought, because it draws the mind away from visible and tangible things to the consideration of purely abstract objects- numbers, figures, and proportions.

Plato's position led to another type of disagreement about the nature of mathematics, one which persists down to the present day. Aristotle agrees with Plato that mathematics has value as knowledge, quite apart from its practical applications, but he disagrees vigorously that it should be taken as the model for all philosophical knowledge. He complains that the followers of Plato identify mathematics as philosophy, and that students of philosophy would not listen to a lecturer who did not present his ideas in mathematical style. According to Aristotle, each science has a method appropriate to its subject matter, and therefore, the mathematical method should not be use in other sciences.

Exercise Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Geometry was used in surveying land by _____.
 1. Herodotus
 2. the Greeks
 3. the Egyptians
 4. Plato
2. Who believed that mathematics has a method of study different from that of philosophy?
 1. Plato
 2. Herodotus
 3. Aristotle
 4. Plato's followers

3. Aristotle disagrees with Plato in that mathematics ____.
1. has value as knowledge
 2. can be a model for philosophical thought
 3. is used in land surveying
 4. can be used in measuring the movements of stars
4. Among the Greeks, who is the first to recognize the practical values of mathematics?
1. Plato
 2. Plato's followers
 3. Aristotle
 4. Herodotus
5. According to Plato, mathematics ____.
1. has no relationship with philosophy
 2. has no practical usefulness
 3. is closely related to philosophy
 4. is disliked by his followers
6. According to the passage above, which statement is true?
1. Plato's students did not like to hear lectures on mathematics.
 2. Aristotle believed the mathematical method has no place in any subject other than mathematics.
 3. Plato believed mathematics has value mainly for its uselessness in measuring the movements of heavenly bodies.
 4. Mathematics and philosophy are the same discipline.
7. To "attribute" (line 2) means ____.
1. attend to
 2. as a result to
 3. relate to
 4. give an explanation for
8. To "scorn" (line 4) means ____.
1. have no idea about
 2. mislead
 3. feel contempt for
 4. admire

9. "It" (line 8) refers to _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. philosophical thought | 2. mathematics |
| 3. the mind | 4. Plato's idea |

10. You should check the oil before _____ the car.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. starting | 2. start |
| 3. to start | 4. started |

Passage 14

Twenty thousand years ago, the earth was held in thrall by relentlessly probing fingers of ice that drew power from frigid strongholds in the north and crept southwestward to bury forests, fields, and mountains. Landscapes that were violated by the slowly moving glaciers would carry the scars of this advance far into the future. Temperatures plummeted, and land surfaces in many parts of the world were depressed by the unrelenting weight of the thrusting ice. At the same time, so much water was drawn from the oceans to form these gargantuan glaciers that sea levels around the world fell by three hundred and fifty feet, and large area of the continental shelf became dry land. 5

This period of the Earth's history has come to be called the Ice Age. In all, about eleven million square miles of land were covered with ice. The Ice Age terminated about fourteen thousand years ago when the ice sheets began to retreat. It took about seven thousand years for the ice to retreat to its present level. 10

Exercise Choose the best answer for each question.

1. In the first sentence of the passage, the glaciers are compared to a _____.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. kingdom | 2. storm |
|------------|----------|

While verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

Exercise Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Many forms of communication have been used since _____.
 1. man started speaking and thinking
 2. the earth exists in the universe
 3. the existence of man on the earth
 4. men must have relations to one another
2. A man has sign language because _____.
 1. there is a language barrier
 2. a man prefers to learn sign language
 3. it can express the feeling better
 4. a man does not know other forms of language
3. Sign language can be used all over the world but cannot be used in _____.
 1. speaking
 2. spelling
 3. thinking
 4. reading
4. Body language is a form of communication in which a man can express his ideas or thoughts by _____.
 1. writing
 2. making sound
 3. words
 4. actions
5. How many different forms of communication are mentioned in this passage?
 1. 5
 2. 7
 3. 9
 4. 11
6. People can be warned, guided or instructed by _____.
 1. picture signs
 2. road maps
 3. body language
 4. All are correct

7. When you are displeaséd with somebody's action, you may_____.
1. wink your eye
 2. shake your head
 3. nod up and down
 4. shake his hand
8. "Verbalization" (line 16) means _____.
1. speaking
 2. reading
 3. listening
 4. writing
9. "Braille" is _____.
1. a form of nonlinguistic language
 2. taught in a school for the blind
 3. a system of raised dots read with fingertips
 4. All are correct
10. Which of the following best summarizes this passage?
1. Everybody uses only one form of communication.
 2. Nonlinguistic language is invaluable to foreigners.
 3. Although other forms of communication exist; verbalization is the most common.
 4. When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of communication.