

เฉลยแบบฝึกหัด บทที่ 1

Exercise ที่ 1-4 ไม่ต้องมีเฉลย เพราะนักศึกษาทำได้ด้วยตนเอง

Exercise 5

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. s | 2. D | 3. D | 4. S |
| 5. D | 6. S | 7. D | 8. S |
| 9. D | 10. D | 11. s | 12. s |
| 13. D | 14. s | 15. D | 16. S |
| 14. D | 18. S | 19. D | |

Exercise 6

nearly

almost

increase

raise

g o o d s

product

major

main

company

firm

share

part

rule

law
c o l

fix

repair

ancient

old

m a k e

produce

Exercise 7

1. The company	the firm	business
2. laws	regulations	rules
3. major	principal	main
4. started	began	founded
5. decrease	lower	reduce

Exercise 8

Paragraph 2

คำถามข้อ 3 2 sentences

คำถามข้อ 4 2 sentences

คำถามข้อ 5 2 sentences

Paragraph 3

คำถามข้อ 6 5 sentences

คำถามข้อ 7 3 sentences

Paragraph 4

คำถามข้อ 8 1 sentence

คำถามข้อ 9 1 sentence

คำถามข้อ 10 1 sentence

Paragraph 5

คำถามข้อ 11

1. Give your subject to the computer.
2. The computer searches its memory for books and articles about your subject.
3. The computer prints a bibliography.

Exercise 9

ข้อ 1 T a

F b

ข้อ 3 F a

T b

ข้อ 5 T a

F b

ข้อ 2 F a

T b

ข้อ 4 T a

F b

Exercise 10

1. Those five fine / old red dilapidated / brick house / are unsafe / since the city / has set up / her master plan.
2. You should / never confuse / your child / by teaching him to do / what you would not / do yourself.
3. Smoking / has been linked / to lung cancer; / moreover, / it has been found / to be related / to such diseases / as tuberculosis.
4. Canada / is similar / to the United States / in that / the majority / of its people / speak English.
5. The mob / would have torn him / to pieces / if the police / had not protected him.

Exercise 11

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. ✗ a | 2. ✓ a | 3. ✗ a | 4. ✓ a | 5. ✗ a |
| ✓ b | ✗ b | ✓ b | ✗ b | ✓ b |

Exercise 12

1. A pleasant voice / is essential for anyone / wishing to become / a radio announcer. / But this is not / the only requirement. / The successful announcer / needs dignity, / confidence, / and initiative. / He needs / also good judgement / and sense of humor.

2. There are four kinds / of poisonous snakes / in the United States. / Pit vipers are / the rattlesnakes, / copperheads, / and cottonmouth moccasins. / The pit viper / is so named / for the pit / on each side / of the head / between the eye and the nostril. / The fourth poisonous reptile / is the coral snake.
3. Insects / may be divided / into two main groups. / First, / there are those / that eat solid food. / Grasshoppers and beetles / belong to this group. / Then second, / there are those / that suck liquid food. / Butterflies and moths / have long / sucking tubes.
4. The properties of glass / make it useful / in more than one way. / For one thing, / it is durable / and it is not acted upon / by dirt, / air, / water, / and most chemicals. / For another, / it is transparent. / No good substitute / has been found.
5. The motives / behind colonization / were many. There was interest / in mining, / in trading, / and in agriculture. / Other factors / were love of adventure / and the wish / to escape hard time / at home. A few / sought relief / from required military service.

Exercise 13

Separate the unit of thought in the following paragraphs

1. Language shows the way / that man looks at the world / around him. / Man lives / in a world of words. / By talking to one another, / people are able to know / and to understand one another. / A people's language / allows them to do this. /

But not all the people of the world / speak the same language. / This can cause / people and nations / not to understand / or agree with one another. / Different languages see the world / in different ways. /

Each group of people / thinks that / its language is the best. / Other languages / seem strange or wrong. / But each language / is clear to the people / that speak it.

Every language in the world / has words / that tell the time, / age, / sex, / and the way of life of the people /that speak it. / The language of a nation / shows the customs and values / of its people. /

2. The floors of the ocean / contain many riches /that can be used by man. Oil and some chemicals and minerals / already are taken from the sea. / By using nuclear energy, / ocean water can be turned | into fresh water / by removing the salt.

Producing food from farms / under the sea / is a possibility / in the future. / Food grown in the sea / could help solve the problem / of many of the world's people / who go hungry everyday. / About 1 0-| 5 % of the world's people / do not have enough food. /

Some scientists believe that / some day the sea / will be used to make electric power. / This would help meet / the need for more power / for the world's industries. / The decreasing supply of coal, / oil, / and gasoline / shows that the needs to find / new kinds of power | is urgent. /

Exercise 14

Correctly separate the unit of thought in the following paragraph

1. Dictionaries contain a lot of information, / so they are a very useful reference book. / Some of the information / is very important for foreign student. / Some of the information is less important / but it is interesting./

The most useful information / in the dictionary for foreign students / is spelling, / meaning, / synonyms, / and antonyms of words. / The dictionary shows / how to spell (write) correctly / including irregular verbs and plurals. Because most words / have more than one meaning, / it is important to choose / the correct meaning | for the word you want. | To help you / choose the correct meaning, / the dictionary / shows the parts of speech, / such as noun, / verb, adjective, etc. for each meaning, definition. In addition, / the dictionary shows / if the words is formal

or slang / (usually used only for speaking but not for writing). Finally, the dictionary gives / synonym, words with similar meaning and antonyms, / words with the opposite meaning. / All of this information / is very helpful for foreign students.

The dictionary contains / additional information. It tells / how to pronounce the word, /tells how to divide the word into syllables, / and gives the history of the word, / that is, / if the word came from Latin, German, etc. The dictionary also / contains general information / about people and places. / It often gives the population / and location of cities and countries / and tells when famous people, / like Cleopatra, lived.

Exercise 15

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 2 | 2. 3 | 3. 3 |
| 4. 3 | 5. 3 | 6. 1 |
| 7. 2 | 8. 3 | 9. 4 |
| 10. 4 | 11. 3 | 12. 2 |
| 13. 1 | 14. 4 | 15. 2 |

Exercise 16

- | | | |
|-------|------|------|
| 1. 1 | 2. 2 | 3. 1 |
| 4. 3 | 5. 3 | 6. 2 |
| 7. 2 | 8. 1 | 9. 2 |
| 10. 3 | | |

Exercise 17

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 2 | 2. 1 | 3. 2 |
| 4. 2 | 5. 4 | 6. 3 |
| 7. 4 | 8. 1 | 9. 2 |
| 10. 4 | 11. 3 | 12. 1 |
| 13. 2 | 14. 3 | 15. 3 |
| 16. 4 | 17. 1 | 18. 4 |

19. 3	20. 3	21. 3
22. 1	23. 2	24. 4
25. 4	26. 2	27. 4
28. 3	29. 1	30. 2

บทที่ 2

Exercise 1

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. unusual | 2. rewrite | 3. incomplete | 4. nonstop |
| 5. misspell | 6. prehistoric | 7. antisocial | 8. disagree |

Exercise 2

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 2. not a fiction | 3. against war | 4. inform wrongly |
| 5. after industry | 6. not depend | 7. read before |

Exercise 3

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2. outdoor, indoor | 3. internal, external | 4. import, export |
| 5. lock, unlock | 6. inflate, deflate | 7. exhale, inhale |
| 8. uncover, cover | 9. increase, decrease | 10. suffix, prefix |

Exercise 4

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. misstatement | 2. subnormal | 3. mini-bus | 4. undertones |
| 5. outgrow | 6. overdo | 7. Hypertension | |
| 8. supermarket | 9. archbishop | 10. malpractice | |

Exercise 5

- condition caused by not getting enough food or the right kinds of food.
- too critical, especially of small faults
- exceeding ordinary human power, size, knowledge
- underground passage or tunnel
- go beyond
- too great an amount taken at a time

8. reduce to
9. exceed
10. wrong step

Exercise 6

2. anti-social, against society
3. subway, underground passage
4. transmit, pass on and on
5. proceed, go forward
6. preconceive, form in advance
7. forecast, say in advance what is likely to happen

Exercise 7

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. ex-president | 2. international | 3. prearranged |
| 4. recall | 5. postdate | 6. sub-committee |
| 7. transplant | 8. foresee | 9. supernatural |
| 10. pro-American | | |

Exercise 8

2. against-society
3. done after taking a first academic degree
4. contract which is for carrying out a previous contract or a part of it
5. careful thought or planning for the future
6. copy in writing
7. force equal to another and balancing it
8. decide in advance
9. appear again
10. of that which is not controlled or explained by physical news

Exercise 9

2. i 3. g 4. k 5. b 6. c 7. h

8. d 9. e 10. f 11. a

Exercise 10

2. collect 3. bicycle 4. advance
5. insert 6. geography 7. uniform
8. absent 9. monorail 10. multiple 11. antibiotic

Exercise 11

2. scientists 3. physicist 4. special
5. technical 6. accountant

Exercise 12

1. singer, one who sings
2. manage, a person who controls a business
3. dance, dancer
4. player, one who plays a game
5. box, a person who boxes
6. swim, swimmers
7. runner, a person who boxes
8. speak, one who speaks
9. read, reader

Exercise 13

2. calculates 3. works 4. officer 5. supply
6. an observer 7. helper 8. a person who asks
9. listener 10. boxes

Exercise 14

1. regularize, make lawful or correct'
2. sad, sadden
3. terrify, fill with fear
4. drama, play for the theatre

5. criticize, form and give a judgement of

Exercise 15

2. agricultural 3. readable 4. traditional 5. divisible
6. edible 7. hopeful 8. babyish 9. consulting
10. changeable

Exercise 16

2. noun 3. noun 4. adjective
5. verb 6. adjective 7. adjective
8. adjective 9. verb 10. noun 11. noun

Exercise 17

2. selfish, adjective 3. exception, noun
4. clouds, noun 5. mechanical, adjective
6. fame, noun 7. fool, adjective
8. labor, adjective 9. foxy, adjective
10. harmony, noun

Exercise 18

2. 4 3. 4 4. 4 5. 1 6. 3 7. 2 8. 2
9. 3 10. 2

Exercise 19

2. verb 3. adjective 4. noun 5. noun
6. adjective 7. noun 8. noun 9. noun
10. adjective

Exercise 20

2. angrily, angry 3. day, daily
4. nicely, nice 5. month, monthly
6. strongly, strong 7. happily, happy
8. newly, new 9. invisible, invisibly

10. strictly, strict 11. classical, classically

Exercise 21

2. ethnic 3. variety 4. audience 5. invisible 6. physical

7. liberal 8. union 9. conclude 10. feminist 11. genetics

Exercise 22

2. graphic 3. manuscript

4. telescope 5. capture

6. nominee 7. automatic

8. dictator 9. progress

10. detain 11. autocrat

Exercise 23

2. portable 3. admit 4. inspect

5. dentist 6. Astronomy 7. dialogue

8. refer 9. telegram 10. command

11. microscope

Exercise 24

2. agricultural 3. implication

4. station 5. invention

6. proceeding 7. monopoly

8. revolving 9. position

10. inscribed 11. Psychology

บทที่ 3

Exercise 1 ไม่มีเฉลย ดูจากพจนานุกรมเอง

Exercise 2

1. analyze 4. complex 7. explain 10. inside 13. power

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------|---------------|------------|
| 2. better | 5. control | 8. guess | 11. perform | 14. reason |
| 3. collect | 6. expensive | 9. happy | 12. pollution | 15. signal |

Exercise 3

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. 3 | 2. 3 | 3. 2 | 4. 2 | 5. 3 |
| 6. 1 | 7. 2 | | | |

Exercise 4

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 2. strings n. | = the instruments of the violin family in an orchestra |
| 3. tongue n. | = speech |
| 4. hit v. | = find by chance or unexpectedly |
| 5. change n. | = changing, alteration |
| 6. claim v. | = say that something is a fact |
| 7. increase n. | = growth |
| 8. control n. | = means of regulating |
| 9. decrease v, | = become less |
| 10. blame v. | = fix on somebody the responsibility for something done
(badly or wrongly) |

Exercise 5

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 2. tongue n. | = speech |
| 3. perfect adj. | = without fault |
| 4. perfect n. | = a verb form in this tense |
| 5. equal n. | = the same in degree |
| 6. equal adj. | = the same as |
| 7. fair n. | = large-scale exhibition of commercial |
| 8. fair adj. | = not showing favour |
| 9. low n. | = low figure |
| 10. high adj. | = great; extreme |
| 11. major adj. | = more important |

12. major n. = a specialized subject

Exercise 6

2. fine, one 3. announced. that the danger had oassed

4. Build,warehouse hands: clean, nails

8. gave. book 10. let, us 11. reduced, weiaht

Exercise 7

1. vt. 3 2. vt. 2 3. n. 2

4. n. 1 5. vt. 5 6. vi.

7. vt. 3 8. vt. 4 9. n. 3

10. n. 4

Exercise 8

1. 2 2. 2 3. 4 4. 3 5. 4

6. 4 7. 4 a. 2 9. 1 10. 2

Exercise 9

1. 1 2. 4 3. 4 4. 4 5. 3

6. 1 7. 2 8. 3 9. 3 10. 2

Exercise 10

1. tell a secret (without intending to do so)

2. one full of quarrels

3. with no difference worth considering

4. engage in a hopeless search

5. have strong hope that he will help

6. offer the hand of welcome

7. send gifts to

8. chase

9. go to bed

10. give a false alarm

Exercise 11

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. an old <u>head</u> on young shoulders | = wisdom in a young person |
| 2. bite somebody's <u>head</u> off | = scold them angrily |
| 3. give somebody his <u>head</u> | = allow him to act freely |
| 4. have a good <u>head</u> on one's shoulders | = have practical ability |
| 5. keep one's <u>head</u> above water | = stay out of depth |

Exercise 12

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 2. Slang | 3. Colloq. | 4. Dial. |
| 5. Colloq. | 6. Archaic | 7. Printing |
| 8. Chem. | 9. Archaic | 10. Scot. |

Exercise 13

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 3. balanceable | remainder | |
| 4. broadness | wide | |
| 5. comfortably | restful | miserable |
| 6. derivative | rise | i |
| 7. dishonestly | deceitful | honest |
| 8. entireness | complete | |
| 9. favorer | | |
| 10. humorers | indulge | |
| 11. meltable | dissolve | solidity |
| 12. ~ | cease | start |

บทที่ 4

Exercise 1

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. one <u>want</u> | 3 | 2. 0 'm |
| 2 3. 8 rivila' <u>lost</u> | 4 | 4. Sang has <u>found</u> |

Exercise 7

- | | | | |
|----|--|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | <u>In fact</u>
Explanation | 2. | <u>In conclusion</u>
Summary |
| 3. | <u>First</u>
<u>Then</u>
Sequence of order | 4. | <u>so . . . that</u>
Purpose |
| 5. | <u>For</u>
Cause and Effect | 6. | <u>such as</u>
Exemplification |
| 7. | <u>but</u>
Contrast | 8. | <u>because</u>
Cause |
| 9. | <u>for instance</u>
Exemplification | 10. | <u>or</u>
Restatement |

Exercise 8

- 1.
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <u>In summary,</u> | <u>First,</u> | <u>Second,</u> | <u>Third,</u> |
| <u>Still another,</u> | <u>Fifth,</u> | <u>And last</u> | |

A. A concluding paragraphs

The signal words 'In summary' begins the paragraph.

B. 6 characteristics

By using the signal words of sequence or order : First, Second, Third, Still another, Fifth, And last.

2. Because, Such as, if

A. An opening paragraph

B. The first sentence is the main idea. It introduces an idea and modifies it.

The second sentence supports the main idea.

3. because, Similarly, that is
because, However, for example

for instance, for example, But

because

A. A supporting paragraph

B. By reading the first sentence of the paragraph, we can see the definite article “the” beginning the sentence. This tells us that the writer has talked about the technology of word processors before.

Exercise 9

in the thirteenth century

in the fifteenth century

in the mid-13th century

Prior to that

in present-day Kampuchea

in the 11th and 12th centuries

Exercise 10

1. because of the high prices

as a result, the price must go down.

so that the consumers will buy more goods

in order to sell more goods

2. because smoke is the most common substance to pollute

the air and to harm living things

As a result

Exercise 11

1. who think that all governments are bad

the French philosopher

with a leader

where there are no leaders

without a leader

- 3 5. response was 1 6. weeds are returning
 2 7. lack affected 4 8. coach ordered
 2 8. we forgot 2 10. jockey picked out

Exercise 2

- IO 1. I'll mail OC 2. court held
 DO 3. e discovered SC 4. forecast sounds
 DO 5. cows made OC 6. exercises should keep
 IO 7. person sent SC 8. storm became
 SC 9. juice is , IC 10. team showed

Exercise 3

2. more 3. different
 4. more

Exercise 4

2. Subjects : Scientists Verbs : make
perform
 3. Subjects : writer Verbs : uses
 4. Subjects : receptionist Verbs : answers
secretary types
 5. Subjects : observer Verbs : collects
sends
 6. Subjects : Blind people Verbs : recognize
identify
 7. Subjects : Many people Verbs : know
few people use
 8. Subjects : The teacher Verbs : are sneaking
 the student

9. Subjects : Astronomers Verbs : are

physicists

10. Subjects : Energy Verbs : comes

Exercise 5

2. In addition
additional information

3. That is
explanation

4. a. As a result
cause and effect

5. a. because
cause

b. On the other hand
contrast

b. However
contrast

c. Another
additional information

6. For example
exemplification

7. but
contrast

Exercise 6

2. consequently
result

3. while
different

4. so
result

5. furthermore
more

6. yet
different

7. consequently
different

8. Therefore
result

9. thus
result

10. Moreover
more

2. where you should go for lessons
whom you should see
that you should bring
when you should arrive at the pool
for diving in the afternoon

Exercise 12

1. น้ำ
2. such as coal and oil
such as tunnels, canals ,.....

Exercise 13

2. If producers make too many goods
condition
3. in the cities
place
4. When the rent for their houses increases.
time
5. because the people of Utopia do not need money
cause
6. who cannot pay high rents
information about the noun
7. During World War II
time
8. In order to help the families of workers and soldiers
purpose
9. After the war
time

10. with rent-control laws

information about the noun

Exercise 14

information about a noun

B. Fastened to the roof of a house, it once meant a newly-married couple were inside.. .

information about a noun

Straw tied to a horse's tail

information about a noun

C. Traditional Thai Dress going back to the 6th Century A.D.

information about a noun

periods covering a total span of 1.5000 years.

information about a noun

in astounding detail based on the archaeological finds.

Exercise 15

2.

1) Man is by nature a land animal.

2) He lives in a world.

3) The surface of the world is 70 percent water.

3.

1) Slow readers often lose the train of thought.

2) The cause comes from the length of time which is taken to get through a reading passage.

4.

1) Child rickshaw pullers are generally malnourished.

2) They fall easy victims to range of diseases.

3) The range of diseases include heart trouble and tuberculosis.

5.

- 1) Mothers are advised to abstain from eating some kinds of vegetables and fruit.
- 2) Examples of vegetables and fruit are bananas and oranges,
- 3) Mothers fear that some poisonous substance from the fruits will be passed to the babies through their milk..

6.

- 1) Frequent exposure to noise of 80 decibels or above leads to diminish hearing ability.
- 2) Even exposure of a sufficient duration to sound in the 70 to 80 decibel range leads to diminish hearing ability.

7.

- 1) The origins of this holiday are uncertain.
- 2) According to one legend, it gets its name from a Christian priest.
- 3) The Christian priest's name was Valentine.
- 4) He lived in Rome during the third century after Christ.

8.

- 1) There are two types of twins: identical twins and fraternal twins.
- 2) Identical twins look exactly the same because they have identical genetic characteristics.
- 3) Fraternal twins have different genetic characteristics.

9.

- 1) Oscar and Jack are identical twins.
- 2) They are separated when they were babies by their parents' divorce.

Exercise 16

1. read
2. publish, plus
3. include
4. can receive ,
5. celebrate
6. gets