

ภาคผนวก ก
แบบทดสอบ และแนวคำตอบ

แบบทดสอบ 1

- I Combine each following pair of sentences into a compound or a complex sentence by using one of the connectors given below. Be sure to use each of them only once and also put punctuation where necessary.

at least, in fact, for, neither...nor, nor, not only... but also,
on the other hand, otherwise, still

1. The colorful opening and closing ceremony of Olympic Games impressed everyone. American athletes could sweep most of the Gold medals.
2. Novotna is one of the best gymnasts. Novotna took all 3 gold medals in the men's competition.
3. The government's price guarantee scheme did not work. Thai farmer rallied in front of the Prime Minister Office.
4. Vinai did not spend much money on the election. Vinai gained quite a large sum of money.
5. Mary eats a lot of cake and ice cream. Mary wants to gain weight.
6. The students did not understand the lecture. The students did not ask questions.
7. The children must go to bed early. Their mother will not take them to the zoo.
8. Settha is not tall, dark and handsome. Settha is a very well-known TV actor.
9. Jenny takes good care of her baby boy. Jenny does not let anyone look after him.
10. Kate had to register EN 205 for the third time. Kate scarcely came to class and seldom read the textbook.

II Complete each of the following blanks with a suitable clause. Be careful to use punctuation where necessary.

1. Have you met an old woman whose _____ .
2. I will move to the new apartment that _____ .
3. That girl smiled as if _____ .
4. She answered her boss politely although _____ .
5. Because _____ can't afford to buy a new car.
6. The plane will land one time unless _____ .
7. Weera explained to me why _____ .
8. When _____ will be another problem to be solved by the government.
9. Peter whom _____ has been appointed to be our new managing director.
10. I will not wait for him although _____ .

III Change the adjective clause or adverb clause in the following sentences into participle modifiers. Also put punctuation where necessary.

1. Nid, who is unhealthy, married a doctor,
2. The car which had been stolen was found at a shopping center.
3. Mr. Roger, who has lived in Thailand for 12 years, speaks Thai fluently.
4. Because Tom fell down the stairs, she broke her left leg.
5. Bring me the cigarettes which were left on the table.
6. The pretty girl, who was not pleased with her boy friend, slapped his face yesterday.
7. Julius Caesar came to Britain when he was a powerful Roman general.
8. Can you see my new car which is being polished there?
9. Those are the letters which have not been answered.
10. People who do not follow the custom regulations cannot enter the countries.

IV Change each word or words in the parentheses into the correct Gerund or Infinitive form. Be careful about tenses and voices.

1. The police succeeded in (destroy) thousands of acres of poppy fields.
2. His mother tried (prevent) him from (go) out at night.
3. The governor spent the whole day (visit) eight low income communes in Bangkok yesterday.
4. Susan was very upset for (blame) on the failure of the plan.
5. I never thought of (go) to him for help or for justice.
6. It was shocking to her mother (see) Jane in a bikini.
7. It annoys me very much (I, interrupt) while I am explaining.
8. Would you mind (pass) me the paper, please?
9. Mani's (drive) fast caused him many accidents.
10. Sue did not expect (invite) to the party tonight.
11. She appreciated (he helped her).
12. (She banged the door) was annoying.
13. Pat refused (not, pay) money.
14. It tempted him (go) for a walk.
15. It is necessary for you (exercise).
16. For her (get) a driving license is impossible.
17. The children enjoy (watch) the cartoon.
18. (Her baby cried) made he worried.
19. I have to call my insurance company (make) an accident report.

V Paragraph Writing

Choose one of the following topics to write a good paragraph of at least 8 sentences. Also underline the topic sentences.

1. My favorite TV program.
2. Why is smoking dangerous?
3. How to be successful in studying English.

แบบทดสอบ 2

- I Combine each pair of sentences into a compound or a complex sentence by using one of the connectors given below. Be sure to use each of them only once and also put punctuation where necessary.

because, either...or, in addition, in fact, not only... but also,
so that, which, whom, whose, where

1. The students are not interested in the lecture. The lecture is too long and quite boring.
2. The children like to go to the zoo. The children can see various kinds of animals at the zoo.
3. Mary sends her children to school near her office. It is convenient for her to pick them up in the evening.
4. Helen studied hard at school. Helen always helps her mother do the housework.
5. Prem goes to Songkhla every year. Songkhla is his hometown.
6. The little boy takes a nap after lunch. The little boy can stay up late.
7. Words worth's poetry is widely read. Words worth spent most of his life in the Lake District.
8. John goes to work early everyday. John devotes all his time to his work, also.
9. Tom was a heroin-smuggler. The police captured Tom at the airport.
10. Jim should try to get a job. Jim is in trouble.

II Complete each of the following blanks with a suitable clause. Be sure to use correct punctuation where necessary.

1. He does not follow school regulations nor _____.
2. Martha because deaf and blind after her accident still _____.
3. _____ thus she was told to be more careful.
4. Pim who _____ was disliked by everyone.
5. Unless _____ they would be able to answer those questions.
6. While she walking along the road _____.
7. If _____ you may get the first seat.
8. I have lived here since _____.
9. The workers did the work as well as _____.
10. You have to go early otherwise _____.

III Change the adjective clause or the adverb clause in the following sentences into participle modifiers. Put the correct punctuation where necessary.

1. Because Peter was seasick all the time, he didn't see anything.
2. After Tran had lived in a refugee camp in Bangkok for a year, she wanted to join relatives in the United states.
3. The President, who has poor health, was admitted to the hospital last night.
4. The clubs which have been operating without proper licenses will be closed down.
5. Since Susan has not done her homework, she will not be allowed to go out tonight.
6. The robot who conducted a wedding ceremony was a Japanese robot.
7. The bills which had not been paid were sent back to the accountant.
8. Because the whiskies are too expensive, they are bought less by the consumers.
9. The ammonia was distributed to the people who flocked around the crematorium.

10. A gang of robbers who were digging a tunnel into a Dublin bank were caught by the police.

IV Change each word in parentheses into the correct Gerund or Infinitive form. Be careful about the tenses and voices.

Dear Sunee,

My father is going (reach) sixty on the 28th of this month. On this accasion, the special celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of his birthday is (observe) at home. We will start making merit by (offer) food to nine monks and (release) fish in the morning of the day. In the evening, Nid, who is well-known for her (cook) will prepare dinner for us. As we are eating dinner, we will enjoy (listen) to music and Noi's (sing). At night, we expect (entertain) by (watch) the video tapes dealing with (travel) through space to Jupiter, sent directly from the U.S.A. We hope (have) fun and (enjoy) (see) these video tapes. I'd like you (come) early so that we may have time (chat and play) together before (dine). Try (attend) this function and avoid (come) late. Your (attend) may please my father and my mother very much because you are my great friend. They are also looking forward to (see) you.

With love

Noi

V Paragraph Writing

Choose one of the following topics and write a good paragraph of at least 8 sentences. Also underline this topic sentence.

1. Summer holidays
2. Dangers in Bangkok
3. How to spend your money in an effective way.

แบบทดสอบ 3

- I Combine each pair of sentences into a compound or complex sentence by using one of the connectors given below. Be sure to use each of them only once and also put punctuation where necessary.

and, as a matter of fact, although, because,
before, if, neither...nor, otherwise, so, while

1. He did not do his best. If he had, he should have passed the examination.
2. The movie was amusing. It taught us some lessons.
3. I don't believe in him. I don't trust his father.
4. The teacher herself was not attractive. The explanation was too long.
5. Jane had a bad cold. She went to see the doctor.
6. It was late. He went out to work.
7. I'm sure that my father had filled up his car. He went out of town.
8. Jim saw his friend. He was crossing the street.
9. We went to the zoo. The children wanted to see the animals.
10. He had told me before. I wouldn't have done such a silly thing.

- II Complete each of the following sentences with suitable clauses and put punctuation where necessary.

1. Jim tries to be a good student for example _____.
2. The little boy smiled as if _____.
3. Either _____ or he must pay the fine.
4. Not only _____ but he also works very hard for his family.
5. Tom plans to go abroad after _____.
6. The man whose _____ died of a heart attack yesterday.

7. They went to the house where _____.
8. I don't believe what _____.
9. The social problem that _____ is very important to the village.
10. John who _____ was captured last night.

III Change the adjective clause or the adverb clause in the following sentences into participle modifiers. Put the correct punctuation where necessary.

1. The letter which will not be mailed to him is in the drawer.
2. Because the bandit was being surrounded by the police, he gave himself up.
3. When Mori lived with his wife in semi-retirement, he passed the time listening to music and reading.
4. Somrak, who is considered one of the best Thai boxer, returned home yesterday.
5. Mr. Perez, who has not been to Chiangmai before, will be charmed by the native welcome ceremony.
6. While the poor peasants were building the Great Wall, they died from overwork.
7. The Thai citizen's earning, which have been increasing recently, are spent on unnecessary goods.
8. The woman who had been annoyed by the smokes changed her seat.
9. The students who have passed EN 205 should immediately enroll in EN 206.
10. The soldier who had not been armed was sentenced to imprisonment.

IV Change each word in parentheses into the correct Gerund or Infinitive form. Be careful about the tenses and voices.

1. Somchai was expected (pass) EN 205 last semester.
2. My close friend advised me (not, marry) Tom.

3. Jane didn't promise (help) Jack with his work.
4. Sue's (work hard) is outstanding.
5. (Jog) is my way of exercising.
6. Alice thanked John for (save) her life.
7. My daughter wants (hear) from her boyfriend.
8. Please remind him (buy) milk.
9. This man deserved (punish).
10. Paul gave a book to Jane (read).
11. Songkran is a wonderful holiday (enjoy) oneself. In the morning people usually go (make) merit at the temple and (visit) their elders. Later in the afternoon young people always enjoy (splash) water on one another (cool) down. Those who hate (get) wet prefer (relax) at home to (go) out during this time. Upon leaving Thailand some foreign tourists are pleased (have) a good time, and they look forward to (have) such fun again next year.

V Paragraph writing

Choose one of the following topics. Write a good paragraph of at least 8 sentences and underline the topic sentence.

1. Thai culture
2. How I study EN 205
3. What do you like to do in your spare time?

แนวคำตอบ

unit 1

Ex. 1

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. S; OP | 2. S; O | 3. S; O |
| 4. S; O | 5. S; O; OP | 6. S; OP |
| 7. S; CN; OP | 8. S; O; OP | 9. S; OP |
| 10. S; OP | | |

Ex. 2

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. was forced | 2. is made |
| 3. are | 4. give |
| 5. enjoy / enjoyed | 5. wants |
| 7. has studied | 8. has just put |
| 9. are reading | 10. will go |

Ex. 3

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. faster | 2. Hungry ; large |
| 3. sweet | 5. late |
| 5. Recently | 6. early |
| 7. right | 8. more |
| 9. well | 10. lovely |

Ex. 4

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. into | 2. Beyond | 3. from |
| 4. on | 5. below; since | 6. outside |
| 7. above | 8. from | 9. after |
| 10. by | | |

Ex. 5

1. Adverb or Adverbial Phrase eg. Properly, in the dark
2. Noun or pronoun eg. Tom, She
3. Verb eg. bought, picked
4. Noun eg. The teachers
5. Possessive Adjective eg. his, John's
6. him, their
7. Verb eg. Drove, walked
8. Adverb or Adverbial phrase eg. tightly, in her arms
9. Adverb or Adverbial phrase eg. last night, during the spare time
10. Preposition ; among

บทที่ 2

Ex. 1

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. SVO | 2. S LV CP |
| 3. S LV CP; S V O | 4. S V O |
| 5. S LV CN | 6. S V |
| 7. S V | 8. S V O |
| 9. S V O | 10. S V |

Ex. 3

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| 1. is | 2. none |
| 3. are | 4. none |
| 5. was | 6. has been |
| 7. none | 8. was |
| 9. were | 10. is |

Ex. 4

1. He will not / won't have to see a doctor.
2. John does not have plenty of money.
3. These exercises are not always easy for the beginners.
4. Australian sheep do not give us very good wool.
5. Don't put lemon in your soup instead of salt.
6. Pete did not take up swimming lesson last summer.
7. They have not sent Tom to prison for shoplifting.
8. Don't you prefer a book of poetry or stories of adventures?
9. The little girl does not have to take piano lesson every Sunday afternoon.
10. My mother did not use to spend a few days in Alaska.

Ex. 5

1. Was it very good chocolate?
2. Are the clouds over the sea lovely today?
3. Did we have a wonderful dinner at Sizzler last night?
4. Could Paul like a house in the country?
5. Does little Mary have to get up early on weekdays?
6. Did my sister mislay her umbrella on the bus?
7. Has the old castle been renovated since June?
8. Does Tom want Paula to return a book she borrowed last week?
9. Have we got to do it all by Sunday?
10. Did Tamarine use to study in America for a few years?

Ex. 6

1. What did he buy?
2. Where did Paul go?
3. How much did the flowers cost?
4. Who told you to put the bag in the closet?
5. Whom did they want to see?
6. Where did the little girl wait for her father?
7. How was the Early Bird Show?
8. What is Rafter?
9. What did you see when you opened the door?
10. How long have you been to Pattaya?

Ex. 7

1. This picture is always admired.
2. His legs were broken in an accident.
3. That box has not been opened for the last hundred years.
4. Two of my dinner plates has been broken.
5. This bridge was built last year.

6. English is spoken all over the world.
7. This song will be forgotten in a few years' time.
8. My brother has never been beaten at tennis.
9. A reception was held in his house.
10. Has your question been answered.

บทที่ 3

Ex. 1

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. phrase | 2. dependent clause |
| 3. phrase | 4. dependent clause |
| 5. dependent clause | 6. phrase |
| 7. independent clause | 8. phrase |
| 9. phrase | 10. dependent clause |

Ex. 2

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. for | 2. or |
| 3. and | 4. so |
| 5. so | 6. for |
| 7. but | 8. yet |
| 9. for | 10. or |

Ex. 3

1. The teacher was on time, nor were the students late.
2. Jane did not go shopping, nor did her mother go to work.
3. All the boys should not stay up late, nor should they get up late.
4. John is always busy, nor does his wife have much free time.
5. The child should keep his room tidy, nor should he leave his toys on the floor.

Ex. 4

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. neither...nor | 2. both...and |
| 3. not only...but also | 4. either...or |
| 5. both...and | 6. not only...but also |
| 7. either...or | 8. neither...nor |
| 9. either...or | 10. not only...but also |

Ex. 5

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. in fact | 2. besides / furthermore |
| 3. for example | 4. in addition |
| 5. on the contrary | 6. however |
| 7. otherwise | 8. therefore / consequently |
| 9. furthermore / besides | 10. consequently / therefore |

Ex. 1

1. whatever you like — noun
2. that belongs to this bottle — adjective
3. because the teacher was looking at him — adverb
4. when the plane is landing — adverb
5. whether we had fastened our seat belts — noun
6. whatever you say — noun
7. what will come next — noun
8. who made the inquiry — adjective
9. when he should go to see the doctor — adjective
10. why he did not come to the party — noun

Ex. 2

1. none
2. Bill Clinton, who...week, will be here for dinner.
3. That is Mrs. Robinson, who...
4. none
5. none
6. Jane Eyre, who...Lowood School, was an orphan.
7. none
8. Center Point, which...teenagers, is in Siam Square.
9. Have...Songkhla, which is my home town?
10. He...only hobby, which was gardening.

Ex. 3

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

Ex. 4

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

Ex. 5

1. _____ from whom I am hiding.
whom I am hiding from.
2. _____ at which they are looking _____.
which they are looking at _____.
3. _____ with whom you used to live are coming to see you.
whom you used to live with
4. _____ from which you picked these apples.
which you picked these apples from.
5. _____ from whom you took the hat?
whom you took the hat from?
6. _____ with which I eat.
which I eat with.
7. _____ about which you are talking _____.
which you are talking about _____.

8. _____ whom I pointed out to you _____.
9. _____ on the seat which you are sitting _____.
10. _____ which I am afraid of _____.

Ex. 6

1. There was a full moon last night when his son was born.
2. My mother wants to buy a pictorial dictionary which is not available at Dog-Ya
3. Paul introduced his wife to Henry, who used to be his class mate.
4. There is no one whom we can rely on.
5. This is a house where John lived during the Second World War.
6. The house which / that is made of stone can last longer.
7. Yesterday we met Nantida, whose album will be released soon.
8. The man from whom I bought the bicycle told me to oil it.
9. Anybody who watched the match will never forget it.
10. The ladder on which I was standing began to slip.

บทที่ 5

Ex. 1

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 1. as soon as / when | 2. when |
| 3. as soon as / when | 4. since |
| 5. after | 6. while |
| 7. until | 8. before |
| 9. whenever | 10. while |

Ex. 2

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. spoke; was reading; did not hear | 2. taught; lived |
| 3. opened; rang | 4. were / walking; began |
| 5. dropped; washed up | 6. came; were playing |
| 7. saw; was singing; reading | 8. was looking; found |
| 9. bit; was catching | 10. was getting; fell; cut |

Ex. 3

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. so that / in order that | 2. because / as / since |
| 3. so that / in order that | 4. so that / in order that |
| 5. because / as / since | 6. because |
| 7. because / as / since | 8. so that / in order that |
| 9. so that / in order that | 10. because / as / since |

Ex. 4

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. so...that | 2. such a...that |
| 3. so...that | 4. than |
| 5. than | 6. so...that |
| 7. such...that | 8. such a...that |
| 9. such a...that | 10. so ... that |

Ex. 5

1. will spoil; are not
2. had known; would not have made
3. would have been better; had waited
4. were; would go
5. would have told; had asked
6. is; will go
7. will help; can
8. would have broken; had not caught
9. is heated; will boil
10. won; would go

Ex. 6

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. as soon as | 2. so...that |
| 3. if | 4. because |
| 5. unless | 6. since |
| 7. so that | 8. now that |
| 9. when | 10. although |

บทที่ 6

Ex. 3

1. She said (that) she would go to town with her sister.
2. John stressed (that) he and his friends must study hard.
3. He confirmed (that) John was ready to go with them.
4. The teacher said (that) the students might see the photo if they liked.
5. My neighbour told me that his family would move then.
6. Mrs. Smith remarked (that) her friend had an excellent cook.
7. She said to herself (that) she had been smoking too much.
8. The boy told me (that) he had had a good time the other day.
9. One of the students said (that) he had to leave early that day.
10. The coach encouraged (that) the athletes all could do it if they try.

Ex. 4

1. He asked if his friend had bought himself a new hat.
2. The boss asked if / whether his secretary could finish the work the next day.
3. Jack wonders if / whether he knows that man.
4. The teacher asked if / whether John had heard from Jane.
5. The students wonder if / whether they have to take the proficiency test.
6. The tourist asks me if / whether there is any post office there.
7. My friend asked if / whether I knew when the bank closed.
8. I ask my mother if / whether I can come home late the next day.
9. The boss asked if / whether any employee wanted to plan a party.
10. My brother wondered if / whether there would be a quiz the next day.

Ex. 5

1. They wanted to know how John had done that.
2. She asked when her dress would be finished.
3. My mother wanted to know what was the matter.
4. Jane asked Tom why he was so sad.
5. The students asked where they should send it.
6. We wondered why Tom sang so loudly.
7. Jane asked how her children liked that cake.
8. His friend commented how he could be so unkind.
9. Her friends wondered why she had not eaten anything.
10. The teacher wanted to know when the students would begin their holiday.

บทที่ 7

Ex. 1

1. playing — present participle; modifier
2. locked — past participle; perfect tense
3. dripping — present participle; adjective
annoying — present participle; adjective
4. missing — present participle; adjective
5. said — past participle; passive voice
6. asked — past participle; passive voice
7. been / worn — past participle; perfect tense, passive voice
8. been — past participle; perfect tense
waiting — present participle; progressive form
9. leaving — present participle; continuous tense
10. reading — present participle; continuous tense
read — past participle; perfect tense

Ex. 2

1. The student hoping....
2. The results obtained...
3. The room not cleaned...
4. A man claiming...
5. Mr. Smith, being a manager,...
6. Mary, working upstairs,...
7. Tom, arrested,...
8. David, working..., ...
9. The vase painted...
10. Naree, not passing..., ...

Ex. 3

1. The manager....letters already typed by his secretary.
2. David, having been playing..., has...
3. The Euro...currency started...
4. Venus and Serena, having won..., are...
5. George, not having been elected..., resigned...
6. Nat, having failed..., cried...
7. The girl found...
8. The secretary, having..., shut...
9. Parinya, having been living..., travelled.
10. Motorists not stopping...

Ex. 4

1. Having removed..., the criminal...
2. Not sleeping..., Bill...
3. Having finished..., Jane...
4. Teaching, Mr. Patterson...
5. Causing..., alcohol...
6. Getting drunken, the young man...
7. Talented, Serena...
8. Cooking, Anne...
9. Born on..., a cloned bull calf...
10. Having received..., we...

Ex. 5

1. The maid, having finished..., sat down...
2. It is...the river flowing swiftly.
3. Johnson, well-prepared, did not...
4. The clothes being examined have...
5. Facing with..., we...

6. Young men, being eighteen, should...
7. Some wild endangered animals should...
8. Having been nominated..., Tom...
9. The English club meeting, held monthly, are...
10. Unwanted books were left...
11. The road closed... is...
12. Being busy, Monica...
13. The injured man was sent...
14. Mineral water, being now..., are...
15. Being..., Brad Pitt...
16. The neglected child is...
17. Sitting..., the little boy...
18. The birds singing... filled...
19. Here is the book written...
20. Having finished..., Narisara...

บทที่ 8

Ex. 1

1. washing / cooking — present participle; continuous tense
2. watching — present participle; continuous tense
playing — present participle; modifier
3. reading / writing — Gerund; object
4. collecting — Gerund; Noun complement
5. having won — participle phrase; modifier
6. watching — Gerund; Noun complement
growing — present participle; modifier
7. disappointing — present participle; adjective
8. coming — Gerund; subject
9. singing — present participle; adjective
10. drinking — present participle; adjective

Ex. 2

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. splashing | 2. having stolen; having driven |
| 3. being; reading; listening | 4. breaking; climbing |
| 5. exercising; releasing | 6. being sent; having |
| 7. being seen; sneaking | 8. having been told |
| 9. going; watching | 10. working; drawing |

Ex. 3

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. her getting married | 2. his wife's cooking |
| 3. your trying | 4. his asking |
| 5. your leaving; staying; losing | 6. their coming |
| 7. my pointing out; being looked after | 8. our coming; having informed |
| 9. his being | 10. my seeing |

Ex. 4

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. lending; reading | 2. wondering; going |
| 3. smoking; eating | 4. going; playing |
| 5. asking | 6. holding |
| 7. leaving | 8. seeing |
| 9. think; painting | 10. raining |

Ex. 5

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. John's having been seen; robbing | 2. leaving; having |
| 3. smoking; being warned | 4. leaving; collecting |
| 5. having been | 6. eating; drinking |
| 7. cooking; doing | 8. doing, getting |
| 9. eating | 10. learning; getting |

Ex. 1

1. to save — active; adverb
2. iron — active; object
3. to stop — active; object
4. to listen — active; subject
5. to cut down — active; subject
6. not to go — active; object
7. to reach — active; object
to do so — active; adverb
8. to go — active; subject
to worry — active; object
9. to graduate — active; adverb
10. to drink — active; adverb

Ex. 2

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. to eat; to help | 2. not to be disturbed |
| 3. to take | 4. to be happy |
| 5. to have missed | 6. to be disturbed |
| 7. to buy; to have bought | 8. to go |
| 9. to give | 10. to join |

Ex. 3

1. It is not easy to break the ice.
2. It would be unthinkable for us to quit now.
3. It was unnecessary to forfeit the game.
4. It will be humiliating for them to declare bankruptcy.
5. It seemed useless to prolong the meeting.

7. It would take days to explain that theory.
8. It would be a suicide to brave this blizzard.
9. It was hardly a coincidence for Kate to return unexpectedly.
10. It is a citizen's duty to vote.

Ex. 4

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. of you to book | 2. of the boy to behave |
| 3. for the children to watch | 4. of Henry to prepare |
| 5. For John to finish | 6. To Kate to have |
| 7. of Sue to leave | 8. To Monica to be surrounded |
| 9. For the kitten to climb | 10. to the boy to watch |

Ex. 5

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1. to hear | 2. to wear |
| 3. to go | 4. to find |
| 5. to be | 6. not to touch |
| 7. to do | 8. to get |
| 9. to find | 10. to pass |

Ex. 6

1. being left; to leave; to turn on; to convince; having
2. robbing; having been involved, fishing; talking; relaxing; not to smoke; to quit; smoking; to swim; having
3. to make; visit; for her to go; to ask; to join; her asking; flying; to bring; be; spending

บทที่ 10

Ex. 1

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

Ex. 2

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

Ex. 5

(Possible answer)

1. A dog barked in the house near the park.
2. A bee stings the little boy.
3. A bell tower is situated on Nana Road.
4. This car is imported from France.
5. My aunt designs all the drapery.
6. Mrs. Robinson jogged past the students.
7. Most of the audience rushed out of the town hall.
8. Those actors played their part poorly.
9. Emily bought a new bicycle.
10. Certain foods and drinks upset the student body.

แบบทดสอบ 1

I Combine sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. not only...but also | 2. at least |
| 3. so | 4. on the contrary |
| 5. for | 6. neither...nor |
| 7. otherwise | 8. still |
| 9. nor | 10. in fact |

III Change clauses into participle modifiers.

1. ____, being unhealthy, ____
2. The stolen car ____
3. ____, having lived in Thailand for 12 years ____
4. Falling down the stairs ____
5. ____ left on the table.
6. ____, not pleased with her boy friend, ____
7. Being a powerful Roman general, ____
8. ____ being polished there?
9. ____ the unanswered letters.
10. ____ not following the custom regulations ____

IV Gerunds or Infinitive.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. destroying | 2. to prevent; going |
| 3. visiting | 4. being blamed |
| 5. going | 6. to see |
| 7. to be interrupted | 8. passing |
| 9. driving | 10. to be invited |
| 11. his helping her | 12. Her banging the door |

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 13. to pay | 14. to go |
| 15. to exercise | 16. to get |
| 17. watching | 18. Her baby's crying |
| 19. to make | |

แบบทดสอบ 2

I Combine sentences

- | | |
|------------|------------------------|
| 1. which | 2. where |
| 3. in fact | 4. in addition |
| 5. because | 6. so that |
| 7. whose | 8. not only...but also |
| 9. whom | 10. either...or |

III Change clauses into participle modifiers.

1. Being seasick all the time, ____ .
2. Having lived in a refugee camp in Bangkok for 2 years, ____ .
3. ____, having poor health, ____ .
4. ____ having been operating ____ .
5. Not having done her homework, ____ .
6. ____ conducting a wedding ceremony ____ .
7. The unpaid bill ____ .
8. Being too expensive, ____ .
9. ____ flocking around the crematorium.
10. ____ digging a tunnel into a Dublin bank ____ .

IV

to reach; to be observed; offering; releasing; cooking; listening; singing;
to entertain; watching; travelling; to have; enjoy; seeing; to come; to chat and
play; dining; to attend; coming; attending; seeing

แบบทดสอบ 3

I

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. otherwise | 2. as a matter of fact |
| 3. neither...nor | 4. and |
| 5. so | 6. although |
| 7. before | 8. while |
| 9. because | 10. if |

III

1. ____ not mailed to him ____.
2. Being surrounded by the police, ____.
3. Living with his wife in semi-retirement, ____.
4. ____, considered one of the best Thai boxers, ____.
5. ____, not having been to Chiangmai before, ____.
6. Building the Great Wall, ____.
7. ____, having been increasing recently, ____.
8. ____ annoyed by the smoke ____.
9. ____ having passed EN 205 ____.
10. The unarmed soldier ____.

IV

1. to pass
2. not to marry
3. to help
4. Sue's working hard
5. To jog / Jogging
6. saving / having saved
7. to hear
8. to buy
9. to be / being punished
10. to read
11. to enjoy; to make; to visit; splashing; to cool; to get / getting; relaxing; going; to have had; having

ภาคผนวก ข

Gerund

Gerund after Verb

admit	feel like	postpone
appreciate	finish	practise
avoid	forgive	prevent
consider	give up	put off (=postpone)
contemplate	go on (continue)	quit
delay	imagine	recall
deny	involve	recommend
detest	keep	resent
discuss	leave off	risk
dislike	loathe	resist
endure	mention	spend
enjoy	mind	stop
escape	miss	suggest
excuse	pardon	tolerate
face	plan on	understand
fancy		

Gerund after Expression

can't help	it's no good
can't resist	it's no use
can't stand	it's worth
have a good time	
hard time	
difficult time	

Gerund after Expression with Preposition

be	accused of	agree with
	afraid of	apologize for
	angry at	approve / disapprove of
	ashamed of	blame / praise someone for
	essential to	complain about
	famous for	deal with
	fed up with	depend on
	good at	excuse someone for
	incapable of	get through
	interested in	prefer __ to __
	proud of	talk about / over
	responsible for	think about
	satisfied / dissatisfied with	worry about
	sick of	how about __?
	surprised at	
	tired of / from	

Gerund after Expression with "To"

be	accustomed to	adjust to
	opposed to	devote to
	subjected to	look forward to
	used to	plead guilty / innocent to
		object to
		refer to

Infinitive

Infinitive after Verb

agree	endeavour	plan
afford	expect	prepare
aim	fail	be prepared
appear	forget	pretend
arrange	guarantee	proceed
ask	happen	promise
attempt	hate	prove
bother (negative)	help	refuse
care (negative)	hesitate	remember
choose	hope	resolve
claim	intend	seem
condescend	learn	swear
consent	like	tend
continue	love	threaten
decide	long	trouble (negative)
decline	manage	try (= attempt)
demand	mean	undertake
desire	neglect	volunteer
determine	offer	row
be determined		

Infinitive after Verb with Object

advise	feel to	permit
allow	forbid	persuade
ask	force	remind
bribe	get	request
cause	hear	require
challenge	implore	see
command	induce	show how
compel	instruct	teach / teach how
condemn	invite	tell
convince	let	tempt
dare	make	train
enable	motivate	urge
encourage	oblige	warn
entitle	order	watch

Infinitive after Verb or Verb with Object

ask	intend	mean
beg	like	prefer
expect	would like	want
would like	would love	wish
help		

Infinitive after Expression

be about to
be able + afford
do one's best
do what one can
make an / every effort
make up one's mind

it + occur + to
(negative or interrogative)
set out
take the trouble
turn out (= prove to be)

Gerund or Infinitive after Verb

attempt
advise
agree
allow
begin
cease
can't bear
continue
dislike
dread
forget

hate
intend
leave
like
love
mean
need
neglect
prefer
permit

propose
recommend
regret
remember
request
start
stop
study
try
want



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