
National institute of Educationad Testing Semice (Public Organlzation)

## รหัสวิชา 03 ภาษาอังกฤษ

## รหัสชุดข้อสอบ 100

## สอบวันเสาร์ที่ 2 มีนาคม 2562

เวลา $14.30-16.30$ น.
ชี่อ
นามสกุส เลขที่นั่งสอบ

ส๓นที่สอบ. ท้องสอบ

## กำเืือน

1. ให้ผู้เข้าสอบปฏิบัติตามระเบียบ สทศ. ว่าด้วยแนวทางปฏิบัติเกี่ยวกับการดำเนินการ ทดสอบ พ.ศ. 2557 อย่างเคร่งครัด
2. ห้ามนำโทรศัพท์มืออืือ หรือ อุปกกรณ์สื่อสาร หรือ อุปกรณ์อิเล็กทรอนิกส์ทุกชนิด เข้าห้องสอบโดยเด็ดขาด
3. ห้ามคัดลอก บันทึกภาพ หรือ เผยแพร่เบบทดสอบ หรือ กระดาษคำตอบโดยเด็ดขาด หากผ้ㄴา้าสอบฝ้าฝืนข้อปฏิบิติ สทศ. อาจดำเนินการ ดังนี้
4. ไม่ประกาศผลสอบในรายวิชานั้น ๆ หรือ ทุกรายวิชา
5. แจ้งไปขังสถานศึกษาของผู้เข้าสอบ เพื่อคำเนินการทางวินัย
6. แจ้งพฤติการณ์́ㅐไฝืนไปยังสถาบันอุดมศึกษยา เพื่อประกอบการรับเข้าศึกษาต่อ
7. คำเนินคดีตามกฎถหมายในกรณีที่เกิดความเสียหายแก่ระบบการทดสอบและ สทศ.

เอกสารนี้ เป๊นลิขสิทธิ์ของสถาบันทดสอบทางการศึกษาแห่งชาติ (องค์การมหาชน) การทำซ้ำหรือดัดแปลงหรือเผยแพร่งานดังกล่าว จะถูกดำเนินคดีตามกฎหมาย

## คำชี้เจง

แบบทดสอบนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อวัดผลสัมดทธิ์ทางการศึกยา กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้ ภาษาอังกฤษของนักเรียนชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 6 ตามมาตรฐานการเรียนรู้และตัวชี้วัด หลักสูตรแกนกลางการศีกษาขั้นพื้นฐาน พุทธศักราช 2551

รายละะอียดแบบทดสอบ แบบทตสอบฉบับนี้มี 33 หน้า จำนวน 80 ข้อ
วิธีการตอบ ให้ใช้ดินสอดำ 2 B ระบายในวงกลมที่เป็นคำตอบในกระดาษคำตอบ เกณฑ์ำรให้คะแนน (คะแนนเด็ม 100 คะแนน)

ข้อ $1-80$ ข้อละ 1.25 คะแนน

## ข้อปฏิบิติในการสอบ

1. เขียนชื่อ-นามสกุล เลขที่นั่งสอบ สถานที่สอบ และห้องสอบ บนหน้าปกแบบทดสอบ
2. ตรวจสอบชื่อ-นามสกุล เลขที่นั่งสอบ รหัสวิชาที่สอบ เลขประจำตัวประชาชน 13 หลัก ในกระดาษคำตอบว่าตรงกับตัวมู้เข้าสอบหรือไม่ กรณีที่ไม่ตรงให้แจ้งผู้คุมสอบ เพื่อขอกระดาษคำตอบสำรอง แล้วกรอก / ระบายให้ถูกต้องสมบูรณ์
3. แบบทดสอบวิชานี้มีสองชุด ให้ใช้ดินสอคำ 2 B ระบายวงกลมหน้าตัวเลขที่เป็น รหัสชุดข้อสอบที่อยู่ด้านบนของกระดาษคำตอบให้ถูกต้องตรงกับตัวเลขรหัสชูดข้อสอบ บนหน้าปกแบบทตสอบ
4. อ่านคำแนะหำวิธีการตอบข้อสอบให้เข้าใจ แล้วตอบข้อสอบด้วยตนเองและไม่อื้อ ให้ผู้อื่นคัดลอกคำตอบได้
5. สามารถใช้พื้นที่ว่างในเบบทดสอบเป็นกระดาษทดได้
6. เมื่อสอบเสร็จ ให้วางกระดาษคำตอบไว้บนแบบทดสอบ
7. ไม่อนุญาตให้ผู้เข้าสอบออกจากห้องสอบ ก่อนหมดเวสาสอบ
8. ไม่อนุญาตให้ผู้คุมสอบเปิดอ่านข้อสอบ

## Part I: Language Use (Items 1-35)

1. Dialog Completion (Items $\mathbf{1 - 1 0}$ )

Directions: Read the dialogs and choose the expression that BEST completes each missing part.

## Dialog 1

Situation: At the international night party for exchange students
Kim: Hi, I'm Park Jun Hye from Korea.
Sandra: _1_ My name's Sandra Smith. I come from Australia. $\qquad$ 2 $\qquad$
Kim: Well, yes, Twice. I have a cousin who lives in Brisbane. I like it a lot. $\qquad$ 3 $\qquad$
Sandra: Sydney in New South Wales.
Kim: I see. You know, I plan to visit Sydney this December.
$\qquad$
Sandra: Sure. You should visit the Harbor Bridge, the Opera House, the sandy beaches, and the vineyards.
Kim: $\qquad$

1. 2. Long time no see.
1. Glad to meet you.
2. Very well, thank you.
3. Haven't seen you in ages.
4. Nice that you are all right.
5. 6. Do you like Australia?
1. Will you visit Australia?
2. Have you ever been to Australia?
3. Do you know anyone in Brisbane?
4. Does your cousin live in Brisbane?
5. 6. Where is Sydney?
1. Were you born in Sydney?
2. Is Sydney in New South Wales?
3. Do you know where Sydney is?
4. Where in Australia are you from?
5. 6. What's the weather like in Sydney?
1. Is it difficult to travel around in Sydney?
2. What are the tourist attractions in Sydney?
3. Do you mind giving me your address in Sydney?
4. Could you recommend some places for sightseeing?
5. 6. Have you ever seen that before?
1. Oh, that's very reasonable.
2. Are they far from here?
3. Thank you for the information.
4. I'm very happy to hear from you.

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## Dialog 2

Situation: At a restaurant

Waiter: Good evening. $\qquad$ 6 $\qquad$
Diner: Yes, a table for five under the name Jane.
Waiter: Fine. _7 Here's your table for five in the garden.
Diner: Wow, lovely. __ 8 8
Waiter: Our restaurant is famous for seafood. $\qquad$ 9
Diner: Yes, please. Two grilled lobsters and three grilled salmon steaks.
Waiter: Two grilled lobsters and three grilled salmon steaks. _ 1 10
Diner: Just water with ice.
6. 1. Can you sit, please?
2. What is your seat number?
3. Do you have a reservation?
4. Why don't you reserve a table?
5. Would you please send me your order?
7. 1. You're welcome.
2. I will talk to the chef.
3. You look very hungry.
4. Come this way, please.
5. Let me bring you the menu.
8. 1. What is today's appetizer?
2. Do you have a smoking area?
3. Is there a band in the garden?
4. What is the restaurant's specialty?
5. Is this the most popular restaurant in town?
9. 1. What did you order?
2. When will you order?
3. Do you want me to order?
4. Are you ready to start now?
5. Would you like to order now?
10. 1. Do you drink water?
2. What would you like to drink?
3. Can you sit down and wait?
4. Which do you prefer?
5. Is that all you eat?

## 2. Situational Dialogs (Items 11-15)

## Directions: Read each situation and choose the BEST alternative.

11. Situation: Kirk wants Mary to play tennis with him this evening. He says: $\qquad$
12. Do you want to go to the gym?
13. Why don't you go to the stadium?
14. How about a game of tennis before dinner?
15. You are very fond of playing sports, aren't you?
16. Mary, are you interested in watching tennis matches?
17. Situation: Dorothy is at the Tourist Information Center. She wants to get directions to the train station. She says: $\qquad$
18. How can I get to the train station?
19. Do you mind taking me to the train station?
20. Excuse me, have you been to the train station?
21. I'm a stranger around here. What can you do for me?
22. Can you show me the train station, please?
23. Situation: Linda is answering the phone. Mr. Hughes, Marketing Director of the ABC Company, would like to talk to Mr. Jenkins, Head of the Personnel Department. She says: $\qquad$
24. Mr. Hughes? Yes, Mr. Jenkins is expecting your call.
25. Oh, hi! The meeting's just started. Don't call again.
26. I'm Linda, Mr. Jenkins' secretary. I don't know you.
27. Good afternoon, Mr. Hughes. Would you come back later?
28. Are you Mr. Hughes? I can see you in a minute in your office.
29. Situation: Mark has not had enough sleep. When he meets John, John notices it and says: $\qquad$
30. I can't believe it, Mark. You haven't changed at all.
31. Hi, Mark. Will you come to my birthday party next Sunday?
32. You look so tired today! Why don't you get some coffee?
33. What's up? You never answer my calls.
34. I heard that you went to Spain last year. Did you have a good time there?
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35. Situation: Laura is unhappy with her roommate, Lucy. She says to Rose, " $\qquad$ "
36. Lucy's just moved in and she is very well-organized. 1 must annoy her.
37. You know what? Lucy bought me a box of chocolate for my birthday.
38. Do you know Lucy? She had a fight with her ex-boyfriend.
39. I hate to say this, but I can't stand Lucy any longer.

I want to move out.
5. Everyone in this apartment knows Lucy. She has a reputation as a good negotiator.

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## 3. Sentence Completion (Items 16-25)

Directions: Read each sentence and choose the alternative that BEST completes it.
16. Feeling _ _ the two talkative students, Mrs. Potter stopped lecturing and looked straight at them.

1. annoying at
2. annoyed with
3. annoyed from
4. annoyingly by
5. annoyingly about
6. $\qquad$ , I think that Mr. James' grading was unfair.
7. Among you and us
8. Among we and you
9. Between you and I
10. Between you and me
11. Between we and you
12. Before this course $\qquad$ , Dr. Mason $\qquad$ to give us a special lecture.
13. ends / will be invited
14. is ending / is being invited
15. will end / is invited
16. will end/will be invited
17. ends / has invited
18. If Cindy gets a job as a TV announcer, she will need $\qquad$ .
19. many more new dresses
20. many new dresses more
21. dresses many new more
22. many dresses more new
23. new dresses many more
24. Ever since Thai music $\qquad$ at BB restaurant, it $\qquad$ crowded every day.
25. has started to be performing / is
26. has started performing / was
27. has started to perform / has been
28. started to be performed/has been
29. started to perform / is being
30. The supervisor of the shop has wamed every operator $\qquad$ the machine while it is spinning.
31. does not touch
32. not touching
33. not to touch
34. is not touching
35. must not be touching
36. Twenty-seven dollars $\qquad$ not too expensive for $\qquad$ trousers.
37. are / these pairs of
38. is / these
39. are / this pair of
40. is / this
41. are / these
42. The old gentleman is bringing up the orphan $\qquad$ .
43. as if she is like his own daughter
44. as if she was the daughter of his own
45. as if she were his own daughter
46. like she is his own daughter
47. like the daughter of his own
48. At this time next Monday, Mr. Walters $\qquad$ with his wife to Brazil.
49. flies
50. would be flying
51. will have been flying
52. would have flown
53. will be flying
54. Mr. Miller and Mr. Hill, the $\qquad$ have cancelled their next classes.
55. physic teachers
56. teachers of physic
57. teachers' physics
58. physics teachers
59. physical teachers

## 4. Error Correction (Items 26-35)

## Directions: In the passage below, TEN mistakes are underlined. Following the passage, you will find the correction of each underlined mistake. Choose the BEST correction.

Jack Knight was an airplane pioneer. He was one of first man who 26
had the courage to carry mail by airplane from the end in the country to the 27
other. It took lots of courageous in those days when airplanes had only 28
one motor, one propeller, and no instruments to check that you were going 29
or whether you were near a mountain you will crash into. For instance, if 30
you are flying at night, farmers had to build bonfires on the ground to show 31
where will you land your plane. If the bonfires were not there, you were in 32
trouble. As though you can imagine, Jack Knight had to overcome many 33
difficulties. He and their buddies risk their lives to make air mail possible.
26. 1. one of a first man
2. one of the first men
3. first one of the mien
4. the first man was the one
5. the first one man
27. 1. the one end of
2. the end of
3. an end in
4. one end of
5. one of the ends in
28. 1. a lot of courage
2. lots of courages
3. many courages
4. much of courage
5. many of courages
29. 1. which
2. when
3. where
4. what
5. why
30. 1. can
2. may
3. should
4. might
5. must
31. 1. have flown
2. have been flying
3. were flying
4. were flown
5. have been flown
32. 1. where your plane is landing
2. where your plane had landed
3. you where your plane landed
4. where you are landing your plane
5. you where your plane should land
33. 1. As
2. Like
3. Alike
4. Even though
5. Even if
34. 1. her
2. his
3. my
4. our
5. your
35. 1. risking
2. to risk
3. risked
4. have risked
5. have been risking

## Part II: Writing Ability (Items 36-45)

## Directions: Choose the word, phrase or clause that BEST completes each blank in the passage below.

Some people, especially those who are doctors, lawyers, politicians or businessmen, are usually very busy. 36 people who have a lot of free time and become bored. If you are one of these people, 37 with a hobby?

A hobby can be any common activity that gives you pleasure and a feeling of relaxation 38 . It is not a task that $\quad 39$ your career or in your academic study program. It is something you choose to do _ 40 or you may have the talent to do it . Hobbies 41 enhance your knowledge and broaden your experience and 42 benefit your career.

43 of hobbies which suit each person's character. Those people who are active and adventurous 44 activities such as mountaineering, cycling and wind-surfing, 45 less active are likely to prefer indoor activities such as coloring, collecting stamps, singing or playing a musical instrument.
36. 1. Therefore, the number is great for
2. However, there are a great number of
3. Yet, they are great in the number of
4. Moreover, it is a great number for
5. Hence, there is a great number of
37. 1. why not occupy yourself
2. when do you not occupy
3. why you do not occupy
4. how not to occupy you
5. how do you not occupy yourself
38. 1. as you will perform one
2. as having to perform one
3. when having to perform it
4. while you are performing it
5. when you have to perform them
39. 1. is assigned for you to be performed by

2, is assigning for you to perform by
3. you are assigned to perform in
4. has assigned for you to perform in
5. you have been performing as assigning by
40. 1. because you are interested in it
2. although it interests you
3. so as it is your interest
4. as if it is of your interest
5. in spite of your interest in it
41. 1. not give only you pleasure but also peace of mind
2. not give only you pleasure and peace of mind, however, it
3. do not give only you pleasure and peace of mind but as well
4. give you not pleasure and peace of mind only, but they also
5. do not only give you pleasure and peace of mind but also
42. 1. may later on
2. must later on
3. which may later
4. that must later on
5. later which they
43. 1. They are a variety
2. There are various kinds
3. These are various kinds
4. They are various kinds
5. It is the variety
44. 1. have to have engagement with outdoor
2. have to get engaged with the outdoors
3. may have an engagement for outdoors
4. have to engage them for outdoors
5. may get engaged in outdoor
45. 1. which means people are
2. so the people who are
3. while people who are
4. for the time being people are
5. at that time people who are being

## Part III: Reading Ability (Items 46 - 80)

1. Vocabulary (Items 46-50)

Directions: Choose the BEST alternatives to complete the passage.
"Circus clown" is a profession. The job has its 46 in the courts of the Middle Ages. There, jesters 47 the nobility with all kinds of humor. Clowns provided most of the 48 for thousands of circus-goers, and children especially would be disappointed without them. Years ago, clowns were singing and talking comedians. Now they are pantomimists. Even without 49 , clowns have the power to make an audience 50 laughing.
46. 1. base
2. source
3. ground
4. cause
5. origin
47. 1. enlightened
2. exhibited
3. tricked
4. amused
5. distracted
48. 1. entertainment
2. demonstration
3. presentation
4. persuasion
5. amazement
49. 1. speech
2. action
3. imitation
4. performance
5. compliment
50. 1. bring up
2. break into
3. explode into
4. blow out
5. burst out
2. Reading Comprehension (Items 51-80).

Directions: Read the extracts and choose the BEST alternative to complete the statements that follow each extract.

## Extract 1

# How can a magazine be strong regionally if it is not strong locally? 

| COUNTRY | ASIA MAGAZINE: | READEA'S DIGEST | TIME | NEWSWEEK | ASIAWEEK | FEER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SINGAPORE | 390,000 | 59,316 | 26,777 | 21,226 | 10.407 | 1,605 |
| MALAYSIA | 105600 | 50,343 | 19,724 | 14,249 | 20,097 | 10,790 |
| KONG KONG | 82,000 | 16,405 | 21,346 | 17,622 | 18,106 | 9,628 |
| THAILAND | 46,700 | 4,031 | 10.148 | 7.396 | 8,223 | 4.618 |
| PHILIPPINES | 15,000 | 90,000 | 25.436 | 27,438 | 24,500 | 6,31! |
| TAIWAN | 22.000 | 7.200 | 16,295 | 10,475 | 5.410 | 2,331 |
| BRUNEI | 21,060 | - | 620 | 797 | 529 | 402 |
| INDONESIA | 1,300 | 10.642 | 11,760 | 9.098 | 2,343 | 3,739 |
| TOTAL | 673,650 | 237,937 | 132,106 | 108,301 | 89,615 | 39,424 |

51. The top three magazines in Asia are $\qquad$ respectively.
52. Asia Magazine, Reader's Digest and Time
53. Asia Magazine, Time and Newsweek
54. Asia Magazine, Reader's Digest and Asiaweek
55. Asia Magazine, Newsweek and Time
56. Asia Magazine, Newsweek and Reader's Digest
57. The strongest market for Asia Magazine is $\qquad$ .
58. Taiwan
59. Malaysia
60. Singapore
61. Hong Kong
62. Thailand
63. The difference between the number of copies of Newsweek and Asia Magazine sold in the Philippines is $\qquad$ .
64. 1,559
65. 3,094
66. 7,000
67. 12,438
68. 19,673
69. The country where Newsweek is the most popular is $\qquad$ .
70. Brunei
71. Singapore
72. Indonesia
73. Thailand
74. the Philippines
75. The magazine that people in Brunei do not read is $\qquad$ .
76. Reader's Digest
77. Asia Magazine
78. Newsweek
79. Asiaweek
80. Time

## Extract 2

## THE BORN LOSER


56. Mrs. Thornapple is calling ACME TV Repair to $\qquad$ .

1. inform them that she has got a new TV
2. tell the repair service not to come
3. say that her TV has been repaired
4. cancel her visit to the shop
5. come and check her TV
6. When Mrs. Thornapple says, "That's right.", she means $\qquad$ .
7. her TV does not have a picture
8. she really wants her TV repaired
9. her TV actually had a blurred picture
10. her TV does not have any problem
11. she never had any problem seeing the TV picture
12. When Mrs. Thomapple says, "Isn't that a laugh?", she means $\qquad$ .
13. she thinks her mistake is funny
14. she wants to laugh at herself for cancelling her appointment
15. the repairman can laugh at her for not wearing glasses
16. her husband laughs at her for wearing his glasses to watch TV
17. wearing her husband's glasses made her look funny
18. When Mrs. Thomapple says, "Hello?" at the end of the conversation, it means $\qquad$ .
19. the telephone line is busy
20. she has finished her conversation
21. the person on the other end has hung up
22. she is greeting the person on the other end
23. the person on the other end could not hear her
24. It can be inferred that Mrs. Thornapple first called the TV repairman because $\qquad$ .
25. her TV was not working
26. she could not see the TV screen clearly
27. she wanted to play a trick on the repairman
28. she had an accident while turning on the TV
29. her husband could not turn on the TV

## Extract 3

The earliest known birds learned to fly by running fast and flapping their wings, not by leaping from tall trees, researchers said last week. Exactly how birds began to fly has been hotly debated by scientists since the 1800s. Most agree that birds evolved from dinosaurs, but how they took to the skies has been a mystery. Critics of the running theory argued that early birds could not have gained enough speed to build up the velocity to become airborne by flapping their wings. But paleontologists at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County used aerodynamic calculations and fossil records to show that the oldest known bird, the 150 -million-year-old Archaeopteryx, was quick enough to get a running start.
"We went back and analyzed previous ideas about how Archaeopteryx could have flown," Dr. Luis Chiappe said in a statement. "We discovered that some important aerodynamic issues had been overlooked and that when these were considered, Archaeopteryx could indeed run fast enough to 15 achieve the necessary speed to take off from the ground."

Dr. Chiappe and his colleague Dr. Phillip Burgers showed that Archaeopteryx reached its minimum flying speed by means of the thrust and residual lift produced by flapping its wings.
"We regard thrust, and not lift, as the primordial force ultimately respons20 ible for sustained flight," the researchers said in the Nature paper. As a flier, Archaeopteryx probably represents a late stage in the evolution of bird flight.
61. The extract is about $\qquad$ .

1. a theory on how early birds were able to fly
2. a study on how birds were related to dinosaurs
3. a solution on the flying ability of the dinosaurs
4. evidence on how winged dinosaurs evaded enemies
5. the way aerodynamic calculations were applied to flying
6. It has been recently discovered that the early birds $\qquad$ .
I. jumped from tall trees and flapped their wings to fly
7. flapped their wings to lift off and moved forward
8. ran fast, flapped their wings and took off
9. lifted off, pushed themselves forward and flew
10. ran faster than winged dinosaurs to get enough speed to fly
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11. Critics of the running theory rejected the idea that the early birds $\qquad$ .
12. could have run fast enough to lift off and fly
13. were related to winged dinosaurs
14. were able to flap their wings
15. would remain in the air only with strong wings
16. started their flight by jumping from trees and lifting off
17. The word these (line 14) refers to $\qquad$ .
18. researchers
19. paleontologists
20. fossil records
21. issues
22. birds
23. The phrase sustained flight (line 20) means $\qquad$ .
24. residual lift
25. flying speed
26. staying airborne
27. primordial force
28. aerodynamic calculation
29. The best title for this extract is "._".
30. How early birds achieved lift-off
31. Winged dinosaurs, plant-eating creatures
32. Why only winged dinosaurs became extinct
33. Important evidence shown by critics
34. How dinosaurs flew before Archaeopteryx

## Extract 4

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA: An office worker cleaning a refrigerator full of rotten food created a smell so noxious that it sent seven co-workers to the hospital and made many others ill. Firefighters had to evacuate the building in Central San Jose after the fumes led someone to call emergency services. What crews found was an unplugged refrigerator crammed with moldy food. Authorities say an enterprising office worker had decided to clean it out, placing the food in a conference room while using two cleaning chemicals to scrub down the mess. The mixture of old lunches and disinfectant caused 28 people to need treatment for vomiting and nausea.
67. According to the news report, firefighters were called to $\qquad$ .

1. extinguish a fire in the building
2. clean the rotten food in an office
3. take people in the office to hospital
4. remove the refrigerator from the building
5. help deal with the odor in the building
6. According to the news report, the smell was caused by the $\qquad$ .
7. mess in a refrigerator
8. spoiled lunches in the conference room
9. rotten food and the cleaning chemicals
10. chemicals used in cleaning the refrigerator
11. spoiled food in an unplugged refrigerator
12. The word noxious (line 2) could best be replaced by $\qquad$ .
13. rotten
14. messy
15. fragrant
16. harmful
17. urgent
18. The pronoun it (line 2) refers to the $\qquad$ .
19. food
20. smell
21. hospital
22. building
23. refrigerator

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71. From the news report, it can be inferred that the $\qquad$ .
72. refrigerator must have been used recently
73. firefighters took 28 people out of the building
74. office workers cleaned the food in the conference room
75. worker who cleaned the refrigerator was not ill
76. refrigerator must have broken
77. The best headline for this news report is " $\qquad$ ".
78. Stink sends workers to hospital
79. Leftovers in fridge causing illness
80. Rotten food creates noxious smell
81. Rotten food causing stink in fridge
82. Workers cleaning fridge get ill

## Extract 5

East Anglia's water supply has the highest nitrate concentration in the country. Anglian Water, the authority which covers an area stretching from Essex to Lincolnshire, has 35 water sources which exceed the European Commission's nitrate limit of 50 milligrams a liter.

In some areas, consumers, alarmed by health warnings about the effects of nitrates, regularly filter their household supplies, despite protestations from the authority that the water is perfectly safe to drink. However, routinely over the region, nitrates are in excess of safety levels. Nitrates are a bigger problem for Anglian Water than any of the other 10 water authorities.

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It is claimed that there are three factors that have contributed to East Anglia's unwanted nitrate problem. Firstly, a large quantity of water comes from underground sources and the water table is heavily loaded with nitrates created by years of intensive agriculture, encouraged by Common Market farm policies. Secondly, fertilizers running off the land have added to the problem, with some 50 per cent poorly applied by farmers. High nitrate levels are also caused every winter by the natural breakdown of roots and vegetation in the soil, but the process causes more problems in East Anglia because of the intensive use of the land.
73. In the extract, the word authority (line 2) means $\qquad$ .

1. power to give orders to people
2. the power to influence people
3. official permission to run a public service
4. the power or right to administer an organization
5. organization responsible for a particular public service
6. According to the European Commission, $\qquad$ .
7. nitrates in water supplies must not be higher than 50 milligrams per liter
8. nitrates must be reduced in 50 water sources all over the country
9. more than 50 milligrams of nitrates in one liter of water is safe for consumption
10. consumers should filter their household supplies before drinking the water
11. despite high levels of nitrates in water supplies, the water is still safe enough for drinking
12. According to the extract, the water table is heavily loaded with nitrates (lines $12-13$ ) means $\qquad$ .
13. nitrates in underground water are heavy
14. underground water has a lot of nitrates
15. underground water is heavy because of nitrates
16. heavy nitrates are loaded into underground water
17. nitrates are removed from underground water sources
18. According to the extract, one cause of East Anglia's nitrate problem is the $\qquad$ .
19. use of underground water for too many agricultural products
20. large quantity of underground water used for agriculture
21. incorrect use of chemical fertilizers for intensive agriculture
22. Common Market limiting the use of fertilizers for agriculture
23. poor quality of fertilizers used in agriculture
24. The word process (line 17) refers to $\qquad$ .
25. regularly filtering household supplies
26. water coming from underground sources
27. fertilizers running off the land to water sources
28. health warnings about the effects of nitrates
29. natural breakdown of roots and vegetation in the soil
30. The phrase intensive use of land (line 18) means $\qquad$ .
31. having a large farming area
32. repeatedly using too much fertilizer
33. planting various kinds of crops in one area
34. using too many farming techniques
35. growing as many crops as possible on the same land
36. It can be inferred from the extract that $\qquad$ .
37. Anglian Water urgently needs to reduce nitrates to acceptable levels
38. water sources in East Anglia are safe for household uses
39. people in some areas are not afraid to drink water from household supplies
40. Anglian Water is facing the biggest problem about the quality of its agricultural products
41. over the region of East Anglia, the main problem is that there is not enough water
42. The tone of this extract is $\qquad$ .
43. humorous
44. persuasive

3 positive
4. critical
5. instructive
** กระดาษคำตอบ รหัสวิชา 03 ภาษาอังกฤษ **


| รหัคชุตข้อสลบวิชากาษาอังกุุ |  |
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| - 100 | O200 |

ข้อลองเป็นแบบปรนัย 5 ตัาเลืยก จ่าหวน 80 ข้อ ข้อละ 1.25 คะเนน รวม 100 คะแนน
วิีีการตอบ ระบาษ 1 คำตอน ที่เปินคำตอบที่ถูกที่สุตในแต่ละบ้อ

| ข้อ 1-80 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 (1) (3) (5) | 21 (1) (2) (4) (5) | 41 (1) (2) (3) (4) | ${ }^{1}$ (3) (3) (4) (5) |
| 2 () (3) | 22 (1) (3) (3) | 42 (3) (3) (4) | 62 (1) (2) (5) |
| 3 (1) (2) (3) (4) | 23 (1) (3) (3) (3) | 43 (1) (4) | ${ }^{63}$ (3) (3) (4) (5) |
| 4 (1) (2) (3) (4) | 24 (1) (3) (3) (4) | 44 (1) (2) (3) | 64 (1)(2) (3) (5) |
| 5 () (2) (3) | 25 (1)(3) (3) | 45 (1) (2) | 65 (1) (2) (5) |
| 6 (1) ${ }^{2}$ | 25 (1) (3) (3) | 46 (1) | ${ }^{66}$ - |
| 7 z (1)(2) |  | 47 (1) (2) (3) (5) |  |
| 9 (1) (3) (4) | 29 (1) (3) (1) | 49 (3) (3) (3) | 59 |
| 10 (1) (3) (3) | 30 (1) (3) (3) (3) | 30 (2) (3) (3) | 70 (3)(3) (3) |
| 11 (1)(3) (3) | 31 (1) (2) (3) | 51 | 71 |
| ${ }_{12}$ ( 2 (3) (3) (5) | 32 (1) (2) (3) (4) | 52 (1) (2) (3) | ${ }_{72}$ |
| ${ }_{13}$ (3) (3) (3) (5) | ${ }^{33}$ (3) (3) (4) (3) | 53 (1) (3) (3) | 73 |
| 14 (1) (2) (3) (5) | 34 (1) (3) (4) (3) | 54 (1) (2) (3) (4) | ${ }_{74}$ |
| 15 (1) (2) (3) (3) | 35 (1) (2) (4) (5) | 55 (3) (3) (4) (5) | 75 |
| 15 (1) (3) (3) | 36 (1) (3) (4) (5) | 56 (1) (3) (3) | 76 |
| 17 (1) (2) (3) (3) | ${ }^{37}$ (1) (3) (4) (3) | ${ }^{57}$ (1) (2) (3) (8) | 77 |
| ${ }_{18}$ ( ${ }^{\text {(2) (3) (3) (5) }}$ | 38 (1) (2) (3) | ${ }^{51}$ - (2) (3) (3) (5) | 78 |
| 19 () (3) (3) (4) (5) | 39 (1) (2) (3) (5) | 59 (1) (2) (3) | ${ }^{79}$ |
| 20 (1) (3) (3) (5) | 40 (3) (3) (4) (5) | 이 (1) (3) (3) (5) | 30 (1) (2) (3) (3) |

