

- 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.

เมื่อนักศึกษาได้ฝึกอ่านข้อความเป็นหน่วยคำและวลีในประโยคแล้ว คราวนี้ นักศึกษาจะฝึกอ่านข้อความในอนุเจตสัน ๆ (paragraph) เพื่อทดสอบว่าตนเองจะสามารถเข้าใจข้อความที่อ่านได้หรือไม่ ให้นักศึกษาอ่านอนุเจตต่อไปนี้ โดยแบ่งช่วงความคิดเป็น วลีตามเครื่องหมาย / ที่คั่นไว้

There are / many things / that can help / you read / and understand1 For example, / every sentence / gives you an idea. / What is a sentence? / You can recognize / sentences / because they begin / with a capital letter / and end / with a punctuation mark. / An end punctuation mark / can be / a period (.), / a question mark (?), / or an exclamation point (!)

นักศึกษาคงสังเกตได้จากตัวอย่างข้างต้นนี้ว่า ผู้เขียนอนุเจตนี้แบ่งหน่วยความคิดเป็นหน่วยสั้น ๆ โดยแบ่งช่วงตามหลังกลุ่มคำ เช่น ตามหลัง noun phrase หรือ verb phrase หรือ prepositional phrase เช่น

<i>/ many things /</i>	เป็น	<i>noun phrase</i>
<i>/ for example /</i>	เป็น	<i>prepositional phrase</i>
<i>/ gives you an idea /</i>	เป็น	<i>verb phrase</i>

นักศึกษาคควรแยกแยะได้ว่า กลุ่มคำใดเรียกว่า นามวลี (noun phrase) กลุ่มคำใดเป็นบุพบทวลี (prepositional phrase) หรือกลุ่มคำใดเป็นกริยาวลี (verb phrase) ความ

เข้าใจในเรื่องรูปวลีต่าง ๆ เป็นสิ่งสำคัญยิ่ง เพราะช่วยให้นักศึกษาแบ่งความตามหน่วยความคิดของผู้เขียนได้ถูกต้องและแน่นอน การอ่านย่อมนจะราบรื่น

จงอ่านอนุเจตต่อไปนี้ตามช่วงแบ่งหน่วยความคิดสั้น ๆ หรือฝึกอ่านเป็นวลีจากอนุเจตต่อไปนี้

1. A good teacher / uses simple language / to explain a lesson. / In this way / she helps / to make facts clear. Using books, / pictures, / and objects I helps to make / a lesson more interesting. Students / do not get tired / so quickly / if they are interested.
2. Your brain / is capable / of receiving information / from many channels / of your sensory system / at one time: / touch, / smell, / sight, / sound, / or taste. / But it has a limitation. / It can attend / meaningfully / to only one stimulus / at a time. If you try to read /where music is playing / or people are talking, / your tendency / is to select / the stimulus / which is easiest/ to attend to. / Frequently, / that will be / the music / or the conversation / -- it will not be / the ideas / from the text-book. / Your attention / will wave back and forth / between the text / and the other stimuli.
- 3a) A fiddler crab / waves / his brightly colored / claws and dances / for his lady. / The penguin / hunts a fine, / smooth stone / and takes it / as a gift / to his lady. / Gestures of courtship / like these / are common / throughout the animal kingdom.

นักศึกษาลองอ่านข้อความในอนุเจต 3a) อีกครั้ง แล้วเทียบกับอนุเจต 3b) ซึ่งมีการแบ่งหน่วยความคิดแตกต่างไป

- 3b) A fiddler / crab waves / his brightly colored / claws and dances / for his lady. / The penguin I hunts a fine, smooth stone I and takes / it as a gift to / his lady. I Gestures of courtship like /these are common /throughout the animal kingdom.

and dams.

3. ___ a) The great house of / yesterday looked / to the street and / to the people. / It was 'impressive'. / But the great / house of tomorrow/will face away from /the street to a hedged-in / yard and a private / little world / of its own.
- ___ b) The great house / of yesterday / looked to the street / and to the people. / It was 'impressive'. / But / the great house / of tomorrow / will face away / from the street / to a hedged-in yard / and a private / little world / of its own.
4. ___ a) We would bring in / a full harvest / of chestnuts / and walnuts./ The apples we store / in the cellar, / and we sun-dried / the other fruits./ Autumn was / all these joys to us / and we looked forward / to its coming.
- ___ b) We would / bring in a full / harvest of chestnuts / and walnuts./ The apples / we store-in / the cellar, / and we / sun-dried the other fruits. / Autumn was all / these joys to us / and we looked / forward to its coming.
5. ___ a) Changes in / temperature are sometimes / the reasons for / the movements of animals. / Crabs and lobsters go / into deep water / in the winter, then return to / shallow water / in the spring. Birds and / some bats / go north or south, / depending / on the season.
- ___ b) Changes in temperature | are sometimes the reasons /for the movements / of animals. Crabs and lobsters / go into deep water / in the winter, / then return / to shallow water / in the spring. / Birds and some bats / go north or south, / depending / on the season.

Exercise 72 Correctly separate the unit of thought in the following paragraphs.

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 reliefs from required military service.

เมื่อนักศึกษาได้ฝึกอ่านข้อความในอนุเจตสั้น ๆ หนึ่งอนุเจต ต่อไปนักศึกษาก็ได้ฝึกอ่านข้อความยาวขึ้นตั้งแต่ 2 อนุเจตขึ้นไป ส่วนวิธีการอ่านนั้น นักศึกษาคควรฝึกอ่านเป็นวลีที่ยาวขึ้น แบ่งหน่วยความคิดติดต่อกันมากขึ้น เพื่อจะได้เข้าใจข้อความที่อ่านได้รวดเร็วขึ้น ดังตัวอย่างต่อไปนี้

Good health is important. / It is important / to see a doctor / one or two times a year. / The doctor can look / at our bodies / to discover health problems / and take care of them early. / In this way / it is often possible / to avoid serious illness. /

Many people / pass through the clinic everyday / for checkups. / Doctors encourage people / to take care of their bodies / in order not to have health problems, / It is good advice. / It is better / to be safe than sorry.

นักศึกษาจะสังเกตได้ว่าเมื่อเราแบ่งหน่วยความคิดยาวขึ้น เราจะเข้าใจความหมายเนื้อความที่อ่านดีขึ้นกว่าช่วงต้น ๆ ซึ่งเป็นการฝึกอ่านขั้นพื้นฐาน นักศึกษาได้ฝึกอ่านเป็นวลีสั้น ๆ ก่อน ต่อไปนี้จึงอ่านอนุเจตตามเส้นแบ่งช่วงที่ให้ไว้

1. Most children love animals / but children and puppies / seem to go together./ Children like puppies / and puppies like children/

Small children sometimes / spend hours playing / with their puppies or dogs. To the ears of a mother, / the laughter of children / and the barks of puppies or dogs / are pleasant, happy sounds./ Mothers like to see / their children having fun./

Children grow older / and become teen-agers. / Puppies grow older / and become dogs. / Yet, even teen-agers / enjoy dogs. / They like / to have them as pets. / In many parts / of the United States, / dogs are the constant

companions / of small children and teen-agers. / Sometimes,
large dogs fact as guards of small children. /

A wiser person once said. / "A dog is man's best friend."

2. Most slang words are used / more in speaking than in writing. / For this reason. / few of them can be found / in dictionaries /

Most Americans / know about 10,000 to 20,000 words. / About 1000 to 2000 of these words / are slang.. / However, slang words / are among those used most often./

Slang words are made up / by special group such as workers, / students, and musicians. / They are used to describe / a new object, experience, or idea. /At first only the members / of the special groups / understand the slang words. / Later, some of the slang words / are used by other people. /

Slang words are popular / for a time / and then they are usually forgotten /and not used much. /Students studying English as a foreign language /should be very careful / about learning slang words.

การแบ่งหน่วยความคิดข้อความในอนุเขต 1 และ 2 ข้างต้นนี้ จะเห็นได้ว่าการแบ่งหน่วยความคิดที่ยาวขึ้น ดังนั้น นักศึกษาควรพยายามอ่านเป็นหน่วย ๆ ติดต่อกันไป จะช่วยให้เข้าใจความหมายของข้อความที่อ่านได้ดียิ่งขึ้น

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 10-15% 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 need to find new kinds of power is urgent.

มาถึงตรงนี้นักศึกษาคควรจะมีความชำนาญในการอ่านภาษาอังกฤษจนสามารถจับใจความได้ และเข้าใจเรื่องหรือข้อความได้พอสมควรแล้ว ดังนั้น ต่อไปนี้นักศึกษาคควรหัดอ่านเป็นวลียาว ๆ หรืออ่านทั้งประโยคไปเลย เช่น

All animals can move. / Some move quickly. / Some move very slowly. / Some move in the air. /but others move in the water. /

Some animals can run very fast. / For example, the deer has very long legs, / so it can run very fast. / Some animals, like the cheetah, (a wild cat) / can run 70 miles per hours./

Some animals can jump. / They have very strong back legs / and small front legs / so that they can jump. / Animals that can jump / include rabbits and kangaroos. /

Some animals can fly. / They have small legs / and strong wings. / Birds, such as the robin and the owl, / can fly for long distances] Other animals can fly, too./ Mammals, like the bat, / can fly. / Many insects, for example, / the bee and the butterfly. also fly. /

However (but), not all birds can fly. / Some birds are very large, / and they have very small wings. / These birds include the ostrich and the penguin. / The ostrich has very long legs, / so it can run very fast. / The penguin has small legs and wings, / but it can swim very fast, /

Animals that live in the water / can swim under the water. / They have no legs, / but they have fins and a strong tail / to help them swim. /Animals that swim under the water include fish, / such as the trout and the shark, / and mammals, like the whale and the dolphin. /

Some animals have no legs. / for example the snake and the worm. / Snakes and worms crawl on the ground / or under the ground. / They can't run, /but they can move quickly. /

Many animals can move / in several ways. / For example, ducks can fly and swim. / Frogs can jump and swim. / Some snakes, like the python, /can crawl, swim and climb trees.

Exercise 14 Correctly separate the unit of thought in the following paragraphs.

1. Dictionaries contain a lot of information, so they are a very useful reference book. Some of the information is very important for foreign students. 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). The words 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 word is formal or slang (usually used only in speaking but not in writing.) Finally, the dictionary gives synonyms, words with almost the same 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.

3. การอ่านให้เร็วขึ้น

3.1 วิธีอ่านประโยคที่มีความหมายคล้ายกัน

ประโยคภาษาอังกฤษนั้นแม้ว่าจะมีความหมายเดียวกัน แต่ก็มีวิธีเขียนได้หลายรูปแบบ ดังนั้น นักศึกษาควรจะต้องฝึกอ่านเพื่อทำความเข้าใจประโยคที่มีความหมายเดียวกัน ในกรณีนี้นักศึกษาต้องอ่านตำราหลาย ๆ เล่ม บ่อยครั้งที่ผู้เขียนตำราพูดเรื่องเดียวกัน แต่ใช้คำพูดแตกต่างกัน ถ้านักศึกษาสามารถเข้าใจประโยคที่มีความหมายคล้าย ๆ กันได้ นักศึกษาก็สามารถรู้ว่าเรื่องนี้ผู้ประพันธ์ทั้งหลายเห็นพ้องต้องกัน หรือเรื่องนี้ผู้ประพันธ์ต่างมีความเห็นแย้งกัน รูปประโยคที่ผู้ประพันธ์ใช้อาจจะเรียงลำดับต่างกัน แต่ก็มี ความหมายเดียวกัน ดังนั้น นักศึกษาจะต้องทำแบบฝึกหัดมาก ๆ เพื่อจะช่วยให้ นักศึกษา ฝึกทำความเข้าใจประโยคที่มีความหมายคล้ายกันได้รวดเร็วเมื่อนักศึกษาต้องอ่าน บทความหรือตำราที่เป็นภาษาอังกฤษ ให้นักศึกษาดูตัวอย่างประโยค 3 ประโยคต่อไปนี้ที่มี ความหมายเหมือนกัน

I use a pen to write letters.

I use a pen for writing letters.

I write letters with a pen.

ผู้เขียนอาจเปลี่ยนลำดับที่ของคำบางคำในประโยค แต่ไม่เปลี่ยน ความหมายของประโยค ประโยคตัวอย่างต่อไปนี้แสดงความหมายคงเดิม

I use a pen to write letters.

To write letters, i use a pen.

(สำหรับประโยคหลังนี้ไม่ค่อยพบบ่อย ๆ ในการเขียน)

แต่ในการเปลี่ยนลำดับที่คำนั้นก็ยังสามารถเปลี่ยนความหมายของประโยคได้ ประโยคตัวอย่าง 2 ประโยคต่อไปนี้ มีความหมายไม่เหมือนกัน ทั้งนี้เพราะผู้แต่งประโยคมี

จุดมุ่งหมายต่างกัน

I use a pen to write letters.

I write letters to use a pen.

ให้นักศึกษาทำแบบฝึกหัดเพื่อจะได้ฝึกอ่านได้เร็วขึ้น

Exercise 15 Look at the following groups of sentences. One sentence has the same meaning as the first sentence in the group. Find the sentence with the same meaning and put a check (✓) beside it. The first one is an example.

1. We use solar energy to produce electricity for our house.
 1. Our house uses electricity to heat our house.
 - ✓ 2. We produce electricity for our house with solar energy.
 3. We use electricity for solar energy in our house.
 4. Solar energy can be produced by electricity for our house.
2. A used car is less expensive than a new one.
 1. A used car is more expensive than a new one.
 2. A used car is as expensive as a new one.
 3. A new car is more expensive than a used car.
 4. A less expensive car is better than a new one.
3. Airplanes are not as dangerous as motorcycles.
 1. Airplanes are more dangerous than motorcycles.
 2. Airplanes are less dangerous than motorcycles.
 3. Motorcycles are as dangerous as airplanes.
 4. Motorcycles are not as dangerous airplanes.

4. Some of the stars are visible.
 1. None of the stars are visible.
 2. All of the stars are visible.
 3. Not all of the stars are invisible.
 4. None of the stars are invisible.
5. He's already stopped working here.
 1. He hasn't stopped working here yet.
 2. He still stops working here.
 3. He isn't working here anymore.
 4. He's not yet working here.
6. John visits me every week.
 1. John pays me a weekly visit.
 2. John pays me weekly.
 3. John pays me once a week.
 4. John pays me once in a week.
7. Paul arrived after the play started.
 1. Paul arrived when the play started.
 2. The play started before Paul arrived.
 3. The play started after Paul arrived.
 4. Paul started the play after he arrived.
8. We not infrequently go abroad.
 1. We have never been abroad.
 2. We quite often go abroad.
 3. We often plan to go abroad.
 4. We certainly go abroad.
9. I did not attend any of the lectures.
 1. There were some lectures that I did not attend.
 2. I attended few of the lectures.
 3. I didn't attend some of the lectures.
 4. I attended none of the lectures.

10. I was angry with them for being late.
 1. Being angry, I was late.
 2. Being late, I was angry with them.
 3. Because of my angry, they were late.
 4. I was angry with them because they were late.
11. John bought an old car last week.
 1. It was an old car that John bought.
 2. It was last week that John bought a car.
 3. What John bought last week was an old car.
 4. It was John who bought a car last week.
12. He found his key and opened the door.
 1. He found the key at the door.
 2. He opened the door with his own key.
 3. He found the key that opened the door.
 4. He opened the door before he could find the key.
13. We have little time for amusement.
 1. We are very busy.
 2. We like amusement only a little.
 3. We do not like amusement.
 4. We are likely to have amusement.
14. All works and no play make Jack a dull boy.
 1. Jack only plays and does not work.
 2. Jack is a stupid boy who cannot work.
 3. Playing all the time makes Jack dull and unable to work.
 4. Jack becomes lifeless from hard work without any time off for recreation.

15. Being a farmer, he has to get up early.
1. When he is a farmer, he has to get up early.
 2. As he is a farmer, he has to get up early.
 3. If he is a farmer, he will get up early.
 4. Someone is a farmer and he has to get up early.

บางครั้งวลีหรืออนุประโยคขยายความต่างประโยคกันอาจมีความหมายตรงกัน ตัวอย่างประโยคทั้ง 3 ต่อไปนี้ต่างก็ป้อนประโยคขยายความต่างประโยคกัน แต่มีความหมายเหมือนกัน ต่างให้ข้อมูลอย่างเดียวกัน

A city is a place where at least 100,000 people live.

A city is a place which has at least 100,000 people.

A city is a place with at least 100,000 people.

บางเวลาผู้เขียนอาจเปลี่ยนที่วลีขยายความหรืออนุประโยคขยายความภายในประโยค ปกติการเขียนประโยคลักษณะนี้จะไม่ทำให้ความหมายของประโยคเปลี่ยนไป ประโยคตัวอย่างต่อไปนี้ล้วนมีความหมายอย่างเดียวกันทั้ง 3 ประโยค

In Bangkok, the rent for a one-bed room apartment is more than 3,000 Baht per month.

The rent for a one-bed room apartment in Bangkok is more than 3,000 Baht per month.

The rent for a one-bed room apartment is more than 3,000 Baht per month in Bangkok.

ในบางกรณีถ้าผู้เขียนเปลี่ยนตำแหน่งที่วางตัวเชื่อมในประโยค หรือผู้เขียนใช้ตัวเชื่อมที่ต่างออกไป บางครั้งก็อาจจะทำให้ความหมายเปลี่ยน

Examples

ประโยค 3 ประโยคต่อไปนี้มีควมหมายอย่างเดียวกัน

We will not buy your product because the price is too high.

Because the price is too high, we will not buy your product.

The price is too high, so we will not buy your product.

ประโยค 3 ประโยคต่อไปนี้มีควมหมายต่างกัน

We will not buy your product because the price is too high.

Because we will not buy your product, the price is too high.

We will not buy your product if the price is too high.

Exercise 16 Look at these groups of sentences. One sentence has the same meaning as the first sentence in the group. Find the sentence with the same meaning and put a check (✓) beside it. The first one is an example

1. Producers produce more goods so that they can make more money.
 - ✓ 1. In order to make more money, producers produce more good.
 2. Producers produce more goods after they make more money.
 2. With more money, producers produce more goods.
 4. In order to produce more goods, producers can make more money. '
2. If the prices of goods are very high, people will not buy the goods.
 1. People will not buy the goods, so the prices of the goods are very high.
 2. People will not buy the goods if the prices of the goods are very high.
 3. The prices of the goods are very high because people will not buy the goods.
 4. If people will not buy the goods the prices of the goods are very high.

3. People buy more goods as the prices of goods go down.
 1. When the prices of goods go down, people buy more goods.
 2. Because people buy more goods, the prices of goods go down.
 3. People buy more goods where the prices of goods go down.
 4. The prices of goods go down after people buy more goods.
4. Utopia is a place where the people all work together and share.
 1. If Utopia is a place, the people will work together and share.
 2. Utopia is a place; for example, the people all work together and share.
 3. In Utopia all of the people work together and share.
 4. The people will work together and share when Utopia is a place.
5. Utopia is a place where there is no war, no poverty, no hunger and no crime.
 1. Utopia is not without war, poverty, hunger or crime.
 2. Utopia is a place which has war, poverty, hunger and crime.
 3. Utopia is a place without war, poverty, hunger or crime.
 4. If Utopia is a place, there will be no war, no poverty but only hunger and crime.
6. Hotel prices increase during the summer when the tourists come.
 1. If hotel prices increase during the summer, the tourists come.
 2. The tourists come in summer, so hotels raise their prices then.
 3. Because hotel prices increase during the summer, the tourists come.
 4. The tourists come during summer because hotels prices increase.
7. It is very expensive to rent a house: as a result, many young families live in apartments.
 1. It is very expensive to rent a house as many young families live in apartments.

2. Because it is very expensive to rent a house, many young families live in apartments.
 3. It is very expensive to rent a house if many young families live in apartments.
 4. Because many young families live in apartments, a house is very expensive.
8. You'd better be quick if you want to catch the bus.
1. You ought to be quick, or you'll miss the bus.
 2. You must be quick in order to catch the bus.
 3. You have to be quick so that you could catch the bus.
 4. When you are quick, you can catch the bus.
9. Surprisingly, he did not accept our offer.
1. It's amazing that he did not accept our offer.
 2. It is surprising that he did not accept our offer.
 3. To his surprise, he did not accept his offer.
 4. Amazingly, he did not accept our offer.
10. Unless Peter improves his work, he will fail the exam.
1. If Peter improves his work, he won't fail the exam.
 2. If Peter does not improve his work, he won't fail the exam.
 3. If Peter does not improve his work, he will fail the exam.
 4. Peter won't fail the exam because he improves his work.

4. ฝึกอ่านประโยคที่มีความหมายอย่างเดียวกัน

นักศึกษาควรจะต้องฝึกอ่านประโยคภาษาอังกฤษที่มีรูปแบบการเขียนหลากหลาย แต่ให้ความหมายเหมือนกัน ผู้เขียนตำราแต่ละท่านก็มีลักษณะรูปประโยคเฉพาะตัว ประโยคภาษาอังกฤษอาจจะแตกต่างกันในแง่การใช้คำพูด แต่มีความหมายเดียวกัน

ให้นักศึกษาฝึกทำแบบฝึกหัดต่อไปนี้

Exercise 17 Look at the following sentences. One sentence has the same meaning as the first sentence in the group. Find the sentence with the same meaning and put a check (✓) beside it. Try to do this exercise as quickly as you can.

1. I used to play tennis in the morning.
 1. I was playing tennis in the morning.
 2. I played tennis in the morning.
 3. I'm used to playing tennis in the morning.
 4. I play tennis with my sister.
2. Even though Tammarine is a champion swimmer, she still practices every day.
 1. Tammarine practices swimming every day despite the fact that she's a champion swimmer.
 2. Even though Tammarine practices every day, she's still a champion swimmer.
 3. If Tammarine practices every day, she'll be a champion swimmer.
 4. Tammarine swims every day; consequently, she's a champion swimmer.
3. Mary attended the concert last night and so did Jane.
 1. Mary and Jane planned to go to the concert.
 2. Both Mary and Jane went to the concert.
 3. Mary booked tickets for the concert.
 4. Mary went to the concert and Jane did either.
4. Some students studied but the others went dancing.
 1. All students enjoyed dancing.
 2. Not all students studied hard.

3. Every student had a good time.
4. Some students studied, but the others worked.
5. Jack is the most diligent of all the students.
 1. Every student is diligent except Jack.
 2. Jack is as diligent as Tom and Sam.
 3. Tom is better than Jack and Sam.
 4. Jack is diligent but the other students are less diligent.
6. If Sue had practised hard enough, she would have won the contest.
 1. Sue won the contest.
 2. Sue did not win the contest.
 3. Sue practised very hard.
 4. Sue is going to enter the contest.
7. If today were a holiday, we could go to the beach.
 1. We are on the way to the beach today.
 2. We went to the beach with our family on holiday.
 3. Today is a National Holiday: we are going to the beach.
 4. It is not a holiday today, so we can't go to the beach.
8. I would have had to call the police if the neighbors hadn't quieted down.
 1. I didn't call the police last night.
 2. I called the police to complain about the loud noise.
 3. I would call the police when the neighbors were noisy.
 4. I will call the police if the neighbors make a loud noise.
9. If you listen to the questions carefully, you will answer them easily.
 1. You can answer the questions easily unless you listen to them carefully.
 2. You will answer the questions easily provided that you listen to them carefully.
 3. You may be able to answer the questions easily, and you listen to them carefully.

4. You must answer the questions easily while you listen to them carefully.
10. Susan is going to go shopping.
1. Susan went shopping.
 2. Susan was going to go shopping.
 3. Susan had gone shopping.
 4. Susan will go shopping.
11. I'm having a party on Saturday.
1. I had a party on Saturday.
 2. I will have a party on Saturday.
 3. I have a party on Saturday.
 4. I would have a party on Saturday.
12. John does not leave for Europe until tomorrow.
1. John is not leaving for Europe until tomorrow.
 2. John has not left for Europe until tomorrow.
 3. John has not been leaving for Europe until tomorrow.
 4. John will not have left for Europe until tomorrow.
13. Only if I trusted you completely could I tell you all my plans.
1. I trusted you, so I told you all my plans.
 2. I did not tell you all my plans.
 3. I trusted you, but I did not want to tell you my plans.
 4. I did not trust you, but I told you all my plans.
14. Listening to her thoughtless remark, he could only smile.
1. He was pleased with her remark.
 2. He did not hear her remark.
 3. He was unable to answer her remark.
 4. He did not understand what she said.
15. Miss Kattiya will retired next month after teaching English for thirty years.
1. Thirty years after teaching English, Miss Kattiya will retire.
 2. After she has finished teaching English for thirty years Miss Kattiya will retire.

3. Having taught English for thirty years, Miss Kattiya will retire next month.
 4. It will be thirty years next month since Miss Kattiya retired.
16. John was scolded because he had written the answer in pencil.
1. John, scolding, wrote the answer.
 2. Having written the answer in pencil, the teacher scolded John.
 3. The teacher was scolded for letting John use the pencil.
 4. The answer was written in pencil and John was scolded.
17. The children are always excited with the circus.
1. The circus always excites the children.
 2. The children always excite the circus.
 3. The circus is excited.
 4. The children always feel excited.
18. Even the child could feel the seriousness of the moment.
1. Only the child felt the seriousness.
 2. Almost all was serious except the child.
 3. The child who was serious could feel it.
 4. Everyone, including the child, perceived the seriousness.
19. We raise the flag at eight.
1. Mary raised her voice to protest.
 2. We are raising the fund for the orphans.
 3. The men raise their hat to women.
 4. The committee raised a question about pollution.
20. Only few students know the answer.
1. No one could answer the question.
 2. If the students study hard, they can do it.

3. Not many students could answer the question.
 4. The answer was unbelievable.
21. Successful competitors have to outperform rival firms.
1. Successful competitors must perform their best to sweep out their rival firms.
 2. Although competitors outperform their rival firms, they are successful.
 3. Competitors must perform better than their rival firms in order to be successful.
 4. During competition periods, competitors must try to compete with their rival firms.
22. He said that he certainly would not pay me the money I asked for unless I categorically refused to see China against.
1. If I see China again, I will not get the money.
 2. I will get the money if I want to go to see China again.
 3. He refused to pay me money if I would not go to China again.
 4. I asked for the money from him and he refused to pay me.
23. If I had realized what he had in mind, I would hardly have let him know that I had not the least intention of going to London.
1. I did not tell him that I want to go to London.
 2. I told him that I did not want to go to London.
 3. I told him that I want to go to London.
 4. He did not want me to go to London with him.
24. Only if I trusted you completely could I tell you all my plans.
1. I told you all my plans.
 2. I want&d to tell you all my plans.
 3. I did not trust you, but I told you all my plans.

4. I did not tell you all my plans.
25. Unintentionally, some cities are squeezing out the middle class by forcing them to support the poor.
1. Unintentionally the poor are supporting a movement to squeeze the middle class out of some cities.
 2. The middle class in some cities is unfortunately squeezing out the support of the poor.
 3. In some cities, the middle class is forcing the poor to support them.
 4. By being forced to support the poor, the middle class is unintentionally being squeezed out of some cities.
26. Had I known earlier, I should have warned you.
1. I knew before and I had warned you.
 2. I did not know before, so I didn't warn you.
 3. I know before but I didn't warn you.
 4. I didn't know earlier, but I had warned you.
27. Were I given the chance of a year's holiday, I should travel round the world.
1. I got a chance to travel round the world because I had a year's holiday.
 2. I had the chance of a year's holiday, but I did not go round the world.
 3. I went round the world even though I had no chance of a year's holiday.
 4. I did not travel round the world because I had no chance of a year's holiday.
28. George insisted that the party would have gone much better had he been invited.
1. George was invited to the party and he enjoyed it very much.
 2. The party was very good because George also was invited to it.
 3. George thought that the party was not good because he did not join it.

4. George insisted his friend to invite him to the party.
29. After Sue had bought herself a new automobile, she sold her old one.
1. Sue bought a new car before she sold her old one.
 2. She sold her old car before she bought a new one.
 3. She doesn't mind having two cars in her house, one is new and the other is old.
 4. She bought a new automobile though she already has an old one.
30. I told my son to come at nine, but he was 15 minutes late.
1. My son came at a quarter before nine.
 2. My son arrived at nine fifteen.
 3. My son did not come until 9.45.
 4. My son arrived at a quarter to ten.