ภาคผนวก

เฉลยťำตอบ
One hot weekend in the month of April, Somsak did not go to work. He was bored with staying at home and wanted to go somewhere for a change. Therefore, he started packing and wrote a note to his roommate, Pewpoo. He took a bus from Esaka Station to Cha-um in Pattaya. When he reached there, he checked in at a motel near the beach. He then changed his clothes and went for a walk along the beach. Suddenly, he ran into the ocean to swim out a long way. He returned to the motel before the dinner time. He had a good time although he was there all by himself.

Chapter 1

Exercise 1

1. Somsak is a good boy. He gets up at 6 o'clock on weekdays. At 8.15 he takes a shower. He goes to school at 9 o'clock every day.

Chapter 2

Exercise 1

1. 3, 4, 7, 9 and 10
The topography of Japan is very complex and beautiful.
2. a)
1. He was on a deserted island.
2. He was so glad because a boat was launched towards the island.
3. A sailor was on the boat.
4. They looked astonished (surprised).
5. The ship sailed away leaving the sailor and the boy on the island.

b) คำใบ้ที่มีความหมายคล้ายคลึงกัน:

3. a)
1. He was so glad.
2. She was very happy.
3. We all were pleased (delighted).
4. They were surprised because the boy drew the picture of a lizard.
5. He was so happy he was able to make the girl mad.

b) คำศัพท์ที่มีความหมายคล้ายคลึงกัน:

4. a)
1. He was in a dangerous spot.
2. He was threatened by the police or something.
3. The police thought that there was a fight somewhere.
4. He was not sure about the problem.
5. His friends helped him because he had proposed again between the two girls.
6. The police asked why he was so worried.

b) คำศัพท์ที่มีความหมายคล้ายคลึงกัน:

a) คำศัพท์ที่มีความหมายคล้ายคลึงกัน:

ab) คำศัพท์ที่มีความหมายคล้ายคลึงกัน:

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1. They were at the beach.
2. They were collecting shells.
3. It looked at a shell.
4. It walked away.
5. A hermit crab.
6. They found many hermit crabs.
7. She managed to have a hermit crab cap.

[Thai text]

**বিবৃতির জন্য ব্যবহৃত শব্দগুলির প্রতিস্থাপন করুন**

1. The writer saw the accident.
2. It happened last week.
3. It happened near the Mall Shopping Center.
4. A red car stalled in the middle of the road, then a blue Toyota crashed into it.
5. The drivers shook hands, got into their cars and drove away. The traffic jam slowly cleared up. No one was hurt.

[Thai text]
What is a dream without a clear purpose?

When you first wake up, you feel lost and confused.

You can't help but wonder if you have really been dreaming.

The memories from your dream feel so real, yet you can't make sense of them.

You try to piece together the events, wondering how they are connected.

But as soon as you get up, the details of your dream fade away.

You start to feel disconnected from your own mind.

The world seems more distant, as if you are looking at it from a different perspective.

Your thoughts are scattered, and you find it hard to focus.

You feel like you are trying to remember something important, but you can't quite grasp it.

You wonder if you will ever be able to understand the meaning of your dream.

And yet, you cannot shake the feeling that there is something significant hidden within those fragments.

You hope that someday you will be able to unravel the puzzle and discover its deeper message.
6. They died.
7. ที่นักเรียนตัวเรา
   b) สรุปประโยค
      1. Tom did not go to school because he was sick.
         Tom did not go to school because of his sickness.
      2. Pim was chosen Miss Thailand because she is very beautiful.
         Pim was chosen Miss Thailand because of her beauty.
      3. Mary plays tennis very well because she has a very good instructor.
         Mary plays tennis very well because of her instructor.
      4. John ran slowly because he wore sandals.
         John ran slowly because of his sandals.
      5. The maid cleans the living room in no time because she has a vacuum.
         The maid cleans the living room in no time because of the vacuum.
      6. Peter spent five days in hospital because he had a car accident.
         Peter spent five days in hospital because of the car accident.
      7. The dessert is not sweet because we are short of sugar.
         The dessert is not sweet because of the shortage of sugar.
      8. George had to postpone his trip to Japan because the airport was closed.
         George had to postpone his trip to Japan because of the closure of the airport.
      9. We cancelled our picnic because it rained heavily.
         We cancelled our picnic because of the heavy rain.
    10. Noi was offered a good job because her English is very good.
        Noi was offered a good job because of her good English.
2. (a) Questions

1. Her name is Mrs. Maria DeLeon.
2. She is 23 years old.
3. She is Spanish.
4. She is 164 centimeters tall.
5. Her eyes are black.
6. Her hair is black.
7. Yes, she is married.

Vocabulary

Mrs. (n.) = นาง
Spanish (adj.) = ชาวสเปน
married (adj.) = แต่งงาน, ไปโสด

(b) Sentence writing and Paragraph writing

สู่ภาษาอังกฤษ

3. (a) Questions

1. Her name is Pomtip Nakhonkarnok.
2. She is 21 years old.
3. She is Thai.
4. She is 173 centimeters tall.
5. Her eyes are black.
6. Her hair is black.

Vocabulary

Miss Universe (n. pl.) = มิสเวิร์ลลัชเชส
Single (adj.) = โสด

(b) Sentence writing and Paragraph writing

สูงวัยเข้าพูด

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4.2 Graham went to the bank and withdrew money.

Questions
1. No, he does not look happy.
2. Yes, he looks worried about something.
3. He puts his finger on his chin.
4. Yes, he has wrinkles on his face.

Vocabulary
worried (adj.) = วิตกกังวล
while (conj.) = ขณะนี้
wrinkles (n.) = ริ้วรอย

(d, e) Sentence writing and Paragraph writing

Questions
1. Yes, he looks angry.
2. Yes, he will bark sharply at one who disagrees with him.
3. Yes, his eyes are as big as balls.
4. Yes, he wears a distorted face.
5. Yes, his face turn green.

Vocabulary
bark sharply (VP) = พูดเสียงดังและหัวว
disagree (vt.) = ไม่เห็นด้วย
distorted face (NP) = ใบหน้าน่าเบื่อ
turn (vt.) = กลับเป็น

(f, g) Sentence writing and Paragraph writing

สื่อการเรียนรู้ผู้สอน
The passage is about John.

2. He is the writer's neighbor.

3. He is about 6'2" tall, lanky and thin. He has narrow nose, small shoulders, a big nose, a square chin, a very thin mouth, and small eyes, thick eyebrows, and short curly hair. Andrews wears horn-rimmed glasses.

Vocabulary
- neighbor (n.) = เพื่อนบ้าน
- being (adj.) = อยู่, อยู่ใน
- protruding (adj.) = หน้า
- bob up and down (v.) = กระชาก
- all in (prep.) = ทั้งหมด

5. Sentence writing and Paragraph writing:

(1) Adjective clause

(คำบอกอาจะเป็นไปได้หลักแบ่งตามความสามารถของคนที่จะใช้)

- Whom you met yesterday
- Which is an open university
- Who also works at R.U.
- Who are busy with work
- Which is named after his great grandfather

6. Paragraph writing:

(2) Noun phrase

- a young red-headed American girl
- the first big wooden house
- other young American girls
- two big shiny green eyes
Main phrases:

1. an old lady
2. onion soup
3. Michael Jackson
4. jazz
5. god
6. butter cookie
7. doggie's hair
8. a rock
9. my mother
10. a owl

Language 1

1. a)
   1. This is a dog.
   2. It is a big dog.
   3. It has short hair, a friendly face, drooping ears, but it does not have a tail.
   4. Its hair is brown, and it has a short, heavy body.
   5. Yes, it is a good hunter and a watcher, so it can take care of cattle because

Vocabulary:

friendly face (Np) = หน้าอำเภอ
drooping ears (Np) = หูห้อย
heavy (adj.) = หนัก
take care of (Vp) = ดูแล

Completion - Sentence writing and Paragraph writing

1. Write a paragraph:

   1. It is a cat.
   2. It is a Siamese cat (a household cat).
   3. It has long hair, short ears, black ears and cushioned black nose, a long
      tongue, a black tail and a black tail.
   4. It has blue eyes and long whiskers.
   5. Yes, it can see well in dim light, and can be a good hunter.

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Vocabulary
sharp (adj.) = มีคม, คม
rough (adj.) = ผิวหยาบ

Cushioned feet (NP) = เหลี่ยมเท้า
Whiskers (n.) = ขนยันต์

In dim light (prep.p.) = ในแสงสีที่น้อย

A hunter (NP) = นักล่า, นายพราน

(b,c) Sentence writing and Paragraph writing
ส่งอาจารย์ผู้สอน

3 (a) Questions

1. It is a bird.
2. It is a parrot (a tropical bird).
3. It has brightly colored feathers, two wings, two feet, and a hooked bill.
4. It has lovely eyes and a big curving beak.
5. Yes, it can imitate human speech and other animals' voices.

Vocabulary

Tropical (adj.) = ทะเลที่อบอุ่น
Hooked (adj.) = เหนี่ยว, หยัก, หัก
Bending (adj.) = หงับ, งอ, โค้ง
Imitate (vt.) = เลียนแบบ

(b,c) Sentence writing and Paragraph writing
ส่งอาจารย์ผู้สอน

4 (a) Questions

1. It is a fish.
2. It is a shark (a flesh eater).
3. It is large and has sharp teeth.
4. It is very fierce and dangerous (to men).
5. Yes, it is very clever. It can swim quickly and has keen sense of smell.
Vocabulary
- flesh-eater (NP)
- fierce (adj.)
- keen sense of smell (adj.)

(b,c) Sentence writing and paragraph writing

(a) Questions
1. The passage is about flies.
2. They are big and about 12 feet in length.

(b) Sentence writing

(c) Adverb of degree
1. The subjects nearly finish their writing assignments.
2. The Browns have lived closely to our family in this town.
3. Don was almost in love with Sue when he first met her.
4. Jan used to be very close to Arthur Peterson.
5. We are really glad to see you again.
6. Don’t you think he looks rather old now?
7. It is too cold in Alaska in the winter.
(a) Questions
1. The diagram is about the 2nd Floor Plan.
2. It comprises of five rooms: a living-room, a dining room, a balcony, a store-room and a kitchen.
3. The balcony is in front of the living-room.
4. The living-room is the biggest room on the 2nd floor.
5. The spacious store-room is next to the kitchen.

Vocabulary
- a diagram (NP) = แผนผัง
- comprise (vt.) = ประกอบด้วย
- a balcony (NP) = ระเบียงบ้าน
- next to (prep.) = ติดกัน

(e, d) Sentence writing and Paragraph writing
สั่งการโดย sistem

ตัวอย่างงานเขียนบูชาพระพรามาภิเษกภูษนากา
1. The passage is about a dressing room with a reporter standing there.
2. There are a make-up table, a coat rack, a coat, a window, a desk, a painting,
a bulb, several pictures and papers, and two sliding doors.
3. It is a deserted dressing room with many things in it. There are a make-
up table standing against the right wall, an old-fashioned coat rack standing
in the corner with a coat on it. Down the back wall, there is a window. There
is a wooden desk standing between the window and the left corner. Two
sliding doors are on the left wall which has a painting of a barn. And a bulb
is hanging down from the ceiling.

Vocabulary
- a reporter (NP) = นักข่าว, ผู้รายงานข่าว
- deserted (adj.) = ห่างไกล, ทรุด
- inspection (n.) = ความตรวจตรา
(a) การเขียนเรียงความภาษาไทย

คำรวมที่ 1

1. Vocabulary

look for (VP) = มองหา

enter (VP) = เข้าไปใน

(a, b) Sentence writing and Paragraph writing

สั่งการถูกสุ่อม

2. Vocabulary

an office (NP) = สถานที่ทำงาน

a corridor (NP) = ทางเดินในตึกทรัพย์สินต่างๆ

the end of (NP) = ที่ยุติค, ปลายสุด

(a, b) Sentence writing and Paragraph writing

สั่งการถูกสุ่อม

คำฝึกงานเรียงแผนภูมิทางแบบ direct

Vocabulary

a play (NP) = ละคร

the backstage (NP) = ยู่ห์สีรวมชาติ

route (n.) = เส้นทาง

a parking lot (NP) = ที่จอดรถ

enter (vt.) = เข้าไปใน

a stairway (NP) = บันได

an auditorium (NP) = ห้องประชุม

คำฝึกงานเรียงแผนภูมิทางแบบ indirect

Vocabulary

a shortcut (NP) = ทางลัด

a field (NP) = สนามพีคด

the front door (NP) = ประตูหน้าบ้าน

EN 206
2.2 Analysis of Spatial Development Patterns

The analysis of spatial development patterns involves the study of urban growth and land use change to understand how different areas evolve over time. This is crucial for urban planning and development decisions.

2.2.1 Urban Expansion

Urban expansion refers to the process by which urban areas grow outwards, typically leading to the annexation of rural areas. This can lead to significant changes in the landscape and the environment.

2.2.2 Land Use Change

Land use change is a key aspect of spatial development. It involves the conversion of land from one use to another, such as from agricultural land to residential areas.

3.4 Case Study

The case study examines the impact of urban expansion in a specific region. It highlights the challenges faced and the strategies implemented to manage the growth.

Table 1: Key Indicators of Urban Expansion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Even before I reached the dining room, I knew that a wonderful Thanksgiving feast awaited us. The aroma of the browning turkey was so strong that I could almost taste it. In the middle of the dining room, a table was draped in a starch linen cloth, so white that it sparkled. Rising from the center of the table were my great-grandmother’s candle-sticks, which stood like soldiers at attention, protecting the centerpiece of rust and gold chrysanthemums. Around the edge of the table, which was opened to twice its usual size, were twelve precisely set places: salad fork, fork, plate with napkin, knife and spoon. All of my family had worked for hours to make our celebration special.