The Abominable Snowman

He has been called the “missing link,” Half-man, half-beast. He’s huge, maybe as much as eight feet tall. His body is covered with long brown hair. He has a pointed head, and his face is hairless and looks rather like a man’s face. He walks upright. And he lives near the top of the highest mountain in the world—Mount Everest.

He’s known as the Abominable Snowman. The legend of the Snowman has been around for many years. Climbers in the 1920s reported finding marks like those of human feet high up on the slopes of Mount Everest. The native people said they knew of this creature and called it the “Yeti,” and they claimed that they had even captured Yetis on two occasions, though none has ever been produced as evidence.

Over the years, the legend of the Yetis has continued. In 1951, the explorer Eric Shipton took photographs of a set of tracks in the snow of Everest. Shipton was convinced that they were not simply the tracks of a monkey or bear and felt that the Abominable Snowman might really exist.
Many expeditions, with photographers equipped with powerful binoculars, have set out to locate Yetis. But the only things they have ever found were still more footprints. Most believe the footprints are nothing more than ordinary animal tracks, which had been greatly enlarged as they melted and refroze in the snow. However, in 1964, a Russian scientist said that the Abominable Snowman was real and was a surviving link with the prehistoric ancestors of modern man. But, again, no evidence has ever actually been produced.

These days, only a few people continue to take the legend of the Abominable Snowman seriously. But if they ever succeed in catching one, they may face a real problem. Would they put it in a zoo or give it a room in a hotel?

He has been called the “missing link.”

The native people said they knew of this creature and called it the “Yeti,” and they claimed that they had even captured Yetis on two occasions, though none has ever been produced as evidence.

Over the years, the legend of the Yetis has continued.

Many expeditions, with photographers equipped with powerful binoculars, have set out to locate Yetis.

From the examples above, we see that the Present Perfect Tense is used to express actions that were completed at some time before the present, or actions that started in the past and continued up to the present.

**Present Perfect Tense**

The Present Perfect Tense is formed by combining the present tense form of the verb “have” (have/has) with the past participle form of the main verb.

**Form:**

Verb to have (have/has) + Verb in its past participle form

**Examples:**

1. **I, you, we, they**
   - I have eaten breakfast.
   - You have eaten breakfast.
   - We have eaten breakfast.
   - They have eaten breakfast.

2. **He, she, it**
   - He has eaten breakfast.
   - She has eaten breakfast.
   - It has eaten breakfast.

3. **John, Mary, Jim, He, She, It**
   - John has eaten breakfast.
   - Mary has eaten breakfast.
   - Jim has eaten breakfast.

**Usage:**

The Present Perfect Tense is used to describe actions that began in the past and continue up to the present, or actions that were completed in the past but have a bearing on the present.

**Phrases:**

- A long time ago
- Yesterday
- Earlier
- This year
- Last year
- In 2021
- Until now
- Since 2017

**Common Expressions:**

- I have never been to Paris.
- She has just arrived.
- I have been here for two years.
- We have been friends since we were children.
- He has been to New York.
- They have never been to China.

**Common Expressions:**

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- Yesterday
- Earlier
- This year
- Last year
- In 2021
- Until now
- Since 2017

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- I have never been to Paris.
- She has just arrived.
- I have been here for two years.
- We have been friends since we were children.
- He has been to New York.
- They have never been to China.
4. ประธานในผังพุง บุชที่ 1 คือ We ใช้ "have"

Ex.  ภาษาประธาน  ภาษาแสดง
      We  have left.

5. ประธานในเอกพจน์หรือพุง บุชที่ 2 คือ You ใช้ "have"

Ex.  ภาษาประธาน  ภาษาแสดง
      You  have left.

6. การทำประโยคปฏิเสธสำหรับ Present Perfect Tense จะใส่ "not" ข้างหลัง Verb to have

Ex.  ภาษาประธาน  ภาษาแสดง
      John  has not left.

7. ในการทำประโยคคำถามประเภท Yes/No สำหรับ Present Perfect Tense ทำได้โดยการย้าย Verb to have ขึ้นตำแหน่งประโยค

Ex.  Has John left? (คำถามบอกเล่า)
     Hasn't John left? (คำถามปฏิเสธ)
     หรือ  Has John not left? (คำถามปฏิเสธ)

หมายเหตุ  ในการทำประโยคคำถามปฏิเสธจะใส่ "not" ตามหลัง Verb to have ถิ่ได้
        หรือจะย้ายคำไม้ไปไว้หน้า past participle (Verb ช่อง 3) ถิ่ได้
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ประโยคบอกเล่า</th>
<th>ประโยคปฏิเสธ</th>
<th>ประโยคคำถาม</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John has left.</td>
<td>John has not left. (hasn’t)</td>
<td>Has John left?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary and John have left.</td>
<td>Mary and John have not left. (haven’t)</td>
<td>Have Mary and John left?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have left.</td>
<td>I have not left. (haven’t)</td>
<td>Have I left?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have left.</td>
<td>We have not left. (haven’t)</td>
<td>Have we left?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have left.</td>
<td>You have not left. (haven’t)</td>
<td>Have you left?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It has left.</td>
<td>He/She/It has not left. (hasn’t)</td>
<td>Has he/she/it left?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They have left.</td>
<td>They have not left. (haven’t)</td>
<td>Have they left?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Present Perfect Tense มีดังนี้

1. ใช้แสดงเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นต่อหน้าแล้วต่อติดจนถึงปัจจุบัน

Ex.
He has been called the “missing link.”

Over the years, the legend of the Yetis has continued.

John has lived in this house since 1960.

They have studied Japanese for 5 years.

John has been in the army for 10 years.

หมายเหตุ ในการใช้ Present Perfect Tense บรรยายเหตุการณ์ในอดีตและมีอยู่ในปัจจุบัน (preposition) “since” หรือ “for” อยู่ในประโยค

มีความหมาย:
“ตั้งแต่”
“เป็นเวลา”

2. ใช้แสดงเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นและยังคงอยู่ไปร่วม

Ex.
Many expeditions, with photographers equipped with powerful binoculars have set out to locate Yetis.

Jack has had a car accident.

Mary has read the book already.

หมายเหตุ ช่วยให้เรียนความการใช้ Present Perfect Tense กับ Past Simple Tense ซึ่งบรรยายเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นและยังคงอยู่ไปร่วม ดังนี้
2.1 จาะสังเกตได้ว่าเมื่ออ้างถึงความที่ใช้ Present Perfect Tense บรรยากาศเหตุการณ์ที่สืบสานไปแล้วจะยังคงเห็นชอบของการกระทำต่อเนื่องจนถึงปัจจุบัน

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ภาษาประธาน</th>
<th>ภาษาแสดง</th>
<th>ความหมาย</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jack</td>
<td>has had a car accident.</td>
<td>แจ็คได้รับอุบัติเหตุทางรถยนต์แล้ว (แสดงว่าแจ็คอาจจะยังคงอยู่ในโรงพยาบาล)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>แต่ Jack</td>
<td>had a car accident.</td>
<td>แจ็คได้รับอุบัติเหตุทางรถยนต์ (แสดงว่าแจ็คอาจจะออกจากโรงพยาบาลแล้ว)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 บางครั้งเราสามารถใช้ Present Perfect Tense แสดงเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นและสิ้นสุดไปแล้วเช่นเดียวกับ Past Simple Tense แต่ Past Simple Tense มักจะยึดเน้นของเวลาพบกับการกระทำ ในขณะที่ Present Perfect Tense มักจะยึดเน้นของการกระทำมากกว่าเวลา

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ภาษาประธาน</th>
<th>ภาษาแสดง</th>
<th>ความหมาย</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>has seen the movie already.</td>
<td>เจนได้ชมภาพยนตร์แล้ว (ผู้พูดประโยชน์ด้วยการเพียงให้ผู้ฟังทราบว่าเจนได้ชมภาพยนตร์แล้ว แต่ไม่ทราบว่าเจนได้ชมภาพยนตร์เมื่อใด ซึ่งเท่ากับเป็นการย้ำเรื่องการกระทำมากกว่าเวลา)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>saw the movie yesterday.</td>
<td>เจนได้ชมภาพยนตร์เมื่อวานนี้ (ผู้พูดประโยชน์ด้วยการย้ำเรื่องเวลา คือ “เมื่อวานนี้” มากกว่าการกระทำ “ได้ชมภาพยนตร์”)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. ใช้แสดงเหตุการณ์ที่เพิ่งเสร็จสิ้นไปใหม่ ๆ ในกรณีนี้มักจะมีคำกริยาวิเศษณ์ (adverb) เช่น already, just, lately, recently อยู่ด้วย

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ภาษาประธาน</th>
<th>ภาษาแสดง</th>
<th>ความหมาย</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>has just got married.</td>
<td>มารีเพียงจะแต่งงาน</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>have just left.</td>
<td>พวกเขาเพียงจะออกไป</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The clock</td>
<td>has just struck.</td>
<td>นาฬิกาเพียงจะระดับเรียกว่าเวลา</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Present Perfect Continuous Tense

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense is formed by:

Verb to have (have/has) + been + V-ing

| Subject | Present Perfect Continuous Tense | Question
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>has been working.</td>
<td>Has John been working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary and John</td>
<td>have been working.</td>
<td>Have Mary and John been working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>have been working.</td>
<td>Have I been working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>have been working.</td>
<td>Have we been working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ประโยคบอกเล่า</td>
<td>ประโยคปฏิเสธ</td>
<td>ประโยคคำถาม</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have been working.</td>
<td>You have not been (haven’t) working.</td>
<td>Have you been working? Have you not been working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He has been working.</td>
<td>He has not been (hasn’t) working.</td>
<td>Has he been working? Has he not been working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She has been working.</td>
<td>She has not been (hasn’t) working.</td>
<td>Has she been working? Has she not been working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It has been working.</td>
<td>It has not been (hasn’t) working.</td>
<td>Has it been working? Has it not been working?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They have been working.</td>
<td>They have not been (haven’t) working.</td>
<td>Have they been working? Have they not been working?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
หลักการใช้ Present Perfect Continuous Tense มีดังนี้

ใช้แสดงเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นตั้งแต่ต้นถึงปัจจุบันและจะดำเนินต่อไปในอนาคต

Ex. ภาคประธาน ภาคแสดง ความหมาย
I have been doing นั่นทำก่อนมาถึงวันนี้แล้ว (และคงจะทำก่อนต่อไป)
my homework for an hour.
The baby has been crying ทำร้องให้นานแล้ว (และยังจะร้องต่อไป)
for a long time.

หมายเหตุ ในกรณีที่ใช้ Present Perfect Tense แทน Present Perfect Continuous Tense จะมีความหมายดังกันดังนี้

ถ้าใช้ Present Perfect Continuous Tense จะแสดงให้เห็นว่าการกระทำนั้นเริ่มตั้งแต่ต้นถึงปัจจุบันและยังคงดำเนินอยู่จนกว่าการกระทำนั้นจะดำเนินต่อไปในอนาคต

ถ้าใช้ Present Perfect Tense จะแสดงให้เห็นเฉพาะเพียงว่ามีการกระทำตั้งแต่ต้นถึงปัจจุบันเท่านั้น โดยไม่ได้แสดงถึงเหตุในอนาคตว่าจะดำเนินต่อไปหรือไม่

Ex. ภาคประธาน ภาคแสดง ความหมาย
I have been working นั่นทำงานมาหนึ่งชั่วโมงแล้ว (แต่ยังไม่เสร็จ และผู้พุ่งมีจิตนาจะทำงานต่อไป)
for an hour.
I have worked นั่นทำงานมาหนึ่งชั่วโมงแล้ว (ผู้พุ่งไม่ทราบว่าผู้พุ่งจะทำงานต่อไปหรือไม่)
for an hour.
1. Someone ________ this fence white a few days ago.
   - painted
   2. paints
   3. has painted
   4. was painting

2. I ________ already ________ her the truth.
   1. am - telling
   2. am - told
   3. blank - tell
   4. have - told

3. Nan ________ just ________ from Australia and she ________ now again living in Bangkok.
   1. blank - returned, is
   2. has - returned, has been
   3. has - returned, is
   4. returns - blank, is

4. Why ________ you ________ this? You’ll feel sorry about it later.
   - are - doing
   2. do - did
   3. do - blank
   4. is - doing

5. Finally, he ________ the truth and is much happier as a result.
   1. is knowing
   2. know
   3. knows
   4. did know

6. None of them ________ up since last month.
   1. shows
   2. is showing
   3. have shown
   4. has shown
7. This English teacher has taught here for 20 years successively, and he is very keen on his teaching.
   1. has taught
   2. is teaching
   3. teaches
   4. will teach

8. Recently John has taught the first prize in lottery.
   1. wins
   2. has won
   3. will win
   4. is winning

9. Marry and Jane have been abroad at the moment and have yet come back.
   1. will be, will - come
   2. were, haven’t - come
   3. are, haven’t - come
   4. have been, isn’t - come

10. You haven’t come here for a long time. Where have you been?
    1. haven’t come
    2. don’t come
    3. won’t come
    4. are not coming

11. He hasn’t been in his country since last Christmas.
    1. won’t be
    2. isn’t
    3. wasn’t
    4. hasn’t been

12. The children have been cold because they have swum for 2 hours.
    1. have been
    2. are
    3. will be
    4. were

13. My parents have lived in Korat since I was born.
    1. live
    2. are living
    3. have lived
    4. will live
14. That piece of garbage_________ on the table for weeks.
   1. has lain
   2. is lying
   3. lies
   4. will lie

15. John_________that novel for three hours, and he still wants to continue reading it.
   1. has read
   2. has been reading
   3. will read
   4. reads

16. __________ you ever_________ to England?
   1. Did – been
   2. Have – been
   3. will – be
   4. Do – be

17. He_________ a good wife, though he_________ for one since he was thirty.
   1. won't find, has looked
   2. don’t find, looks
   3. hasn't found, has been looking
   4. is finding, is looking

18. Mary_________ in her rocking chair all day.
   1. has rested
   2. is going to rest
   3. rests
   4. will rest

19. __________ you_________ waiting for me long?
   1. Were – blank
   2. Will – be
   3. Are – blank
   4. Have – been
20. When the boy up, he to the toilet.
1. has got, goes
2. gets, went
3. will get, goes


got, went

ภาคสำเนาท์ (Vocabulary)

จากอนุภาษ จังกึ่งภาษาชนิดของคำศัพท์ (Part of speech) ความหมาย (Meaning) และการใช้ (Usage) ดังต่อไปนี้

ชนิดของคำศัพท์ (Part of Speech)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>คำศัพท์</th>
<th>รูปแบบ</th>
<th>ความหมาย</th>
<th>คำศัพท์</th>
<th>รูปแบบ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abomination</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>disgusting</td>
<td>abominable</td>
<td>abominably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beast</td>
<td>creature</td>
<td>ผิดเพี้ยน</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hugeness</td>
<td>gigantic, immense</td>
<td>huge</td>
<td>hugely</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cover</td>
<td>cover</td>
<td>expand</td>
<td>over</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>report/reporter</td>
<td>report</td>
<td>account, record</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nativeness</td>
<td>indigenous</td>
<td>native</td>
<td>natively</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>claim</td>
<td>allege</td>
<td>claim</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capture</td>
<td>arrest, catch</td>
<td>capture</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occasion</td>
<td>opportunity</td>
<td>occasional</td>
<td>occasionally</td>
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<tr>
<td>evidence</td>
<td>data, fact</td>
<td>evidence</td>
<td>evidently</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>continuance/continuation/continuity</td>
<td>continue, proceed, keep going</td>
<td>continuous/continual</td>
<td>continuously/continually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>order to believe</td>
<td>convince</td>
<td>convincing/convincible</td>
<td>convincingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expedition</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>expeditionary</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enlargement</td>
<td>enlarge</td>
<td>enlargeable</td>
<td>enlargeably</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancestor</td>
<td>forebear</td>
<td>ancestral</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. abominable (adj.)  น่าชั่ว น่ารังเกียจ  
synonym:  odious, disgusting  
Ex.  Because of his abominable looks, he always lacks self-confidence.

2. beast (n.)  หัวใจ  
synonym:  creature  
Ex.  Tigers are four-footed beasts.

3. huge (adj.)  ใหญ่โต ขนาดใหญ่  
synonym:  immense, gigantic  
Ex.  Compared to other animals, elephants are huge.

4. cover (vt.)  ปกคลุม ครอบคลุม  
synonym:  extend over  
Ex.  The house is covered with snow.

5. report (vt.)  รายงาน  
synonym:  account, record  
Ex.  Chris reported that there would be a storm today.

6. native (adj.)  เกิดขึ้นในพื้นเมือง  
synonym:  indigineous  
Ex.  Preecha is not an English native speaker.

7. claim (vi.)  กล่าวอ้าง  
synonym:  allege  
Ex.  Everybody claimed that he had a right to vote.

8. capture (vt.)  จับ  
synonym:  catch, take, arrest  
Ex.  The robber captured two women as hostages.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Thai Meaning</th>
<th>synonym</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>occasion (n.)</td>
<td>โอกาส</td>
<td>opportunity</td>
<td>On this special <strong>occasion</strong>, I wish you a happy life.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>synonym :</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ex.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>evidence (n.)</td>
<td>หลักฐาน</td>
<td>data, fact</td>
<td>The police need to have more <strong>evidence</strong> to arrest him.</td>
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<td>Ex.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>continue (vi.)</td>
<td>ดำเนินต่อไป</td>
<td>proceed, keep going, go on, advance</td>
<td>Though you’re in difficulties, <strong>continue</strong> to fight. Don’t give up.</td>
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<td>synonym :</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ex.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>convince (vi.)</td>
<td>ทำให้เชื่อ</td>
<td>make to believe</td>
<td>It’s your duty to <strong>convince</strong> him to believe that he’s right.</td>
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<td>synonym :</td>
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<td>Ex.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>expedition (n.)</td>
<td>การเดินทาง</td>
<td>voyage, excursion, trip, journey</td>
<td>Christopher Columbus discovered the American continent during his <strong>expedition</strong>.</td>
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<td>synonym :</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ex.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>enlarge (vt.)</td>
<td>ทำให้ใหญ่ขึ้น</td>
<td>increase, extend</td>
<td><strong>Enlarge</strong> these letters. I can’t read them.</td>
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<td>synonym :</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ex.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>ancestor (n.)</td>
<td>บรรพบุรุษ</td>
<td>forebears (ม้าไฟใช้เป็นพุทธง 넘)</td>
<td>Chinese people always pay respect to their <strong>ancestors</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. You can use a magnifying glass to _______ this thing.
   - enlarge
   - increase
   - convince
   - believe
   - succeed

2. The photographers have made many _______ to locate the Yetis.
   - reports
   - records
   - evidences
   - data
   - tracks
   - expeditions

3. The news reporter _______ that there was an accident near Chulalongkorn Hospital.
   - reported
   - claimed
   - captured
   - covered

4. _______ reading. The next chapter is the climax.
   - Enlarge
   - Convince
   - Succeed
   - Continue

5. The Abominable snowman is half-man, half-_______.
   - beast
   - creature
   - Yeti
   - scientist
   - photographer
1. Every year, Chinese people go to cemeteries to pay respect to their ancestors who
   1. are with their children
   ☒ are dead
   3. have a party with their friends
   4. are waiting for them

2. She was finally convinced that John loved her; she
   1. took a picture with John
   ☒ believed John
   3. is known as a great lover
   4. was John’s ancestor

3. The government claimed that , so everyone should be happy.
   1. there were a lot of accidents
   2. many people went abroad
   3. they were in a great hurry
   ☒ the economy this year was great

4. This chair is so huge that
   1. I can’t lift it
   ☒ it is too small
   3. John wants it
   4. Mary will win the game

5. Tom missed a good part of the movie last night
   1. Tom bought a puppy
   2. Mary bought Tom a present
   ☒ Tom regretted that
   4. Mary went out with Tom
1. What does the Abominable Snowman look like?
   1. He looks like a dog with a long tail.
   2. He has a pointed head, and his face looks rather like a man’s face.
   3. He cannot walk upright.
   4. He is rather small and eight feet tall.

2. What do the native people call the Abominable Snowman?
   1. The “Yeti”
   2. The “missing link”
   3. Climbers
   4. Eric Shipton

3. Why was Shipton convinced that the Abominable Snowman might really exist?
   1. He lives on the Mount Everest.
   2. The native people have seen him many times.
   3. There are many photographs of him.
   4. Shipton took photographs of a set of tracks in the snow of Everest.

4. Did the native people really capture the “Yeti”?
   1. Yes, they did.
   2. No, they didn’t
   3. We are not sure.
   4. None of the answer.

5. Who says that the Abominable Snowman is real, even though there is no evidence to prove that?
   1. Explorers
   2. Some photographers
   3. The “Yeti”
   4. A Russian scientist