Exercise ที่ 1-4 ไม่ต้องมีเลย เพราะงี่กศักษาคุณได้ด้วยตนเอง

Exercise 5


Exercise 6

- nearly
- increase
- goods
- major
- company
- share
- rule
- fix
- ancient
- make

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline
\text{almost} & nearly \\
\hline
\text{raise} & increase \\
\hline
\text{product} & goods \\
\hline
\text{main} & major \\
\hline
\text{firm} & company \\
\hline
\text{part} & share \\
\hline
\text{law} & rule \\
\hline
\text{repair} & fix \\
\hline
\text{old} & ancient \\
\hline
\text{produce} & make \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]
Exercise 7

1. The company
2. laws
3. major
4. started
5. decrease

Exercise 8

Paragraph 2

1. Give your subject to the computer.
2. The computer searches its memory for books and articles about your subject.
3. The computer prints a bibliography.
Exercise 9

1. T a
2. F a
   F b
3. F a
4. T a
   T b
5. T a
   F b

Exercise 10

1. Those five fine / old red dilapidated / brick house / are unsafe / since the city / has set up / her master plan.
2. You should / never confuse / your child / by teaching him to do / what you would not / do yourself.
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.

Exercise 11

1. X a  2. ✓ a  3. X a  4. ✓ a  5. X a
   ✓ b  X b  ✓ b  X b  ✓ b

Exercise 12

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 relief from required military service.

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 needs to find new kinds of power is urgent.

Exercise 14

Correctly separate the unit of thought in the following paragraph

1. Dictionaries contain a lot of information, so they are a very useful reference book. Some of the information is very important for foreign student. 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 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 words is formal
or slang (usually used only for speaking but not for writing). Finally, the dictionary gives synonym, words with similar 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.

*Exercise 15*

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

*Exercise 16*

1. 1 2. 2 3. 1
4. 3 5. 3 6. 2
7. 2 8. 1 9. 2
10. 3

*Exercise 17*

1. 2 2. 1 3. 2
4. 2 5. 4 6. 3
7. 4 8. 1 9. 2
10. 4 11. 3 12. 1
13. 2 14. 3 15. 3
16. 4 17. 1 18. 4
Exercise 1
1. unusual  2. rewrite  3. incomplete  4. nonstop
5. misspell  6. prehistoric  7. antisocial  8. disagree

Exercise 2
2. not a fiction  3. against war  4. inform wrongly
5. after industry  6. not depend  7. read before

Exercise 3
2. outdoor, indoor  3. internal, external  4. import, export
5. lock, unlock  6. inflate, deflate  7. exhale, inhale
8. uncover, cover  9. increase, decrease  10. suffix, prefix

Exercise 4
1. misstatement  2. subnormal  3. mini-bus  4. undertones
5. outgrow  6. overdo  7. Hypertension
8. supermarket  9. archbishop  10. malpractice

Exercise 5
2. condition caused by not getting enough food or the right kinds of food.
3. too critical, especially of small faults
4. exceeding ordinary human power, size, knowledge
5. underground passage or tunnel
6. go beyond
7. too great an amount taken at a time

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8. reduce to
9. exceed
10. wrong step

Exercise 6
2. anti-social, against society
3. subway, underground passage
4. transmit, pass on and on
5. proceed, go forward
6. preconceive, form in advance
7. forecast, say in advance what is likely to happen

Exercise 7
1. ex-president
2. international
3. prearranged
4. recall
5. postdate
6. sub-committee
7. transplant
8. foresee
9. supernatural
10. pro-American

Exercise 8
2. against-society
3. done after taking a first academic degree
4. contract which is for carrying out a previous contract or a part of it
5. careful thought or planning for the future
6. copy in writing
7. force equal to another and balancing it
8. decide in advance
9. appear again
10. of that which is not controlled or explained by physical news

Exercise 9
2. i 3. g 4. k 5. b 6. c 7. h
8. d 9. e 10. f 11. a

Exercise 10
2. collect 3. bicycle 4. advance
5. insert 6. geography 7. uniform
8. absent 9. monorail 10. multiple 11. antibiotic

Exercise 11
2. scientists 3. physicist 4. special
5. technical 6. accountant

Exercise 12
1. singer, one who sings
2. manage, a person who controls a business
3. dance, dancer
4. player, one who plays a game
5. box, a person who boxes
6. swim, swimmers
7. runner, a person who boxes
8. speak, one who speaks
9. read, reader

Exercise 13
2. calculates 3. works 4. officer 5. supply
6. an observer 7. helper 8. a person who asks
9. listener 10. boxes

Exercise 14
1. regularize, make lawful or correct'
2. sad, sadden
3. terrify, fill with fear
4. drama, play for the theatre
5. criticize, form and give a judgement of

Exercise 15
2. agricultural 3. readable 4. traditional 5. divisible
6. edible 7. hopeful 8. babyish 9. consulting
10. changeable

Exercise 16
2. noun 3. noun 4. adjective
5. verb 6. adjective 7. adjective
8. adjective 9. verb 10. noun 11. noun

Exercise 17
2. selfish, adjective 3. exception, noun
4. clouds, noun 5. mechanical, adjective
6. fame, noun 7. fool, adjective
8. labor, adjective 9. foxy, adjective
10. harmony, noun

Exercise 18
2. 4 3. 4 4. 4 5. 1 6. 3 7. 2 8. 2
9. 3 10. 2

Exercise 19
2. verb 3. adjective 4. noun 5. noun
6. adjective 7. noun 8. noun 9. noun
10. adjective

Exercise 20
2. angrily, angry 3. day, daily
4. nicely, nice 5. month, monthly
6. strongly, strong 7. happily, happy
8. newly, new 9. invisible, invisibly
10. strictly, strict 11. classical, classically

Exercise 2!

2. ethnic 3. variety 4. audience 5. invisible 6. physical
7. liberal 8. union 9. conclude 10. feminist 11. genetics

Exercise 22

2. graphic 3. manuscript
4. telescope 5. capture
6. nominee 7. automatic
8. dictator 9. progress
10. detain 11. autocrat

Exercise 23

2. portable 3. admit 4. inspect
5. dentist 6. Astronomy 7. dialogue
8. refer 9. telegram 10. command
11. microscope

Exercise 24

2. agricultural 3. implication
4. station 5. invention
6. proceeding 7. monopoly
8. revolving 9. position
10. inscribed 11. Psychology

บทที่ 3

Exercise 1 ไม่มีเลย ตุจกฟ้นนำร่อมเอง

Exercise 2

1. analyze 4. complex 7. explain 10. inside 13. power
2. better 5. control 8. guess 11. perform 14. reason
3. collect 6. expensive 9. happy 12. pollution 15. signal

Exercise 3
1. 3 2. 3 3. 2 4. 2 5. 3
6. 1 7. 2

Exercise 4
2. strings n. = the instruments of the violin family in an orchestra
3. tongue n. = speech
4. hit v. = find by chance or unexpectedly
5. change n. = changing, alteration
6. claim v. = say that something is a fact
7. increase n. = growth
8. control n. = means of regulating
9. decrease v. = become less
10. blame v. = fix on somebody the responsibility for something done
   (badly or wrongly)

Exercise 5
2. tongue n. = speech
3. perfect adj. = without fault
4. perfect n. = a verb form in this tense
5. equal n. = the same in degree
6. equal adj. = the same as
7. fair n. = large-scale exhibition of commercial
8. fair adj. = not showing favour
9. low n. = low figure
10. high adj. = great; extreme
11. major adj. = more important
12. major n. = a specialized subject

Exercise 6

2. fine, one 3. announced, that the danger had passed

4. build, weahobse hands: clean, nails

8. gave, book 10. let, us 11. reduced, weight

Exercise 7

1. vt. 3 2. vt. 2 3. n. 2

4. n. 1 5. vt. 5 6. vi.

7. vt. 3 8. vt. 4 9. n. 3

10. n. 4

Exercise 8

1. 2 2. 2 3. 4 4. 3 5. 4

6. 4 7. 4 a. 2 9. 1 10. 2

Exercise 9

1. 1 2. 4 3. 4 4. 4 5. 3

6. 1 7. 2 8. 3 9. 3 10. 2

Exercise 10

1. tell a secret (without intending to do so)

2. one full of quarrels

3. with no difference worth considering

4. engage in a hopeless search

5. have strong hope that he will help

6. offer the hand of welcome

7. send gifts to

8. chase

9. go to bed

10. give a false alarm
Exercise 11
1. an old head on young shoulders = wisdom in a young person
2. bite somebody’s head off = scold them angrily
3. give somebody his head = allow him to act freely
4. have a good head on one’s shoulders = have practical ability
5. keep one’s head above water = stay out of depth

Exercise 12

Exercise 13
3. balanceable remainder
4. broadness wide
5. comfortably restful miserable
6. derivative rise
7. dishonestly deceitful honest
8. entireness complete
9. favorer
10. humorers indulge
11. meltable dissolve solidity
12. cease start

Exercise 1
1. one want 3 2. ’m
2 3. rivila’ lost 4. Sang has found
Exercise 7

1. In fact

Explanation

2. In conclusion

Summary

3. First

Then

4. so...that

Sequence of order

5. For

Cause and Effect

6. such as

Exemplification

7. but

Contrast

8. because

Cause

9. for instance

Exemplification

10. or

Restatement

Exercise 8

1. In summary, First, Second, Third, Still another, Fifth, And last

A. A concluding paragraphs

The signal words ‘In summary’ begins the paragraph.

B. 6 characteristics

By using the signal words of sequence or order: First, Second, Third, Still another, Fifth, And last.

2. Because, Such as, if

A. An opening paragraph

B. The first sentence is the main idea. It introduces an idea and modifies it.

The second sentence supports the main idea.

3. because, Similarly, that is

because, However, for example
for instance, for example, But

because

A. A supporting paragraph

B. By reading the first sentence of the paragraph, we can see the definite article “the” beginning the sentence. This tells us that the writer has talked about the technology of word processors before.

Exercise 9

in the thirteenth century
in the fifteenth century
in the mid-13th century
Prior to that
in present-day Kampuchea
in the 11th and 12th centuries

Exercise 10

1. because of the high prices
   as a result, the price must go down.
   so that the consumers will buy more goods
   in order to sell more goods

2. because smoke is the most common substance to pollute
   the air and to harm living things
   As a result

Exercise 11

1. who think that all governments are bad
   the French philosopher
   with a leader
   where there are no leaders
   without a leader
Exercise 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IQ</th>
<th>OC</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>IC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>mail</td>
<td>court</td>
<td>held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>discovered</td>
<td>forecast</td>
<td>sounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>person</td>
<td>sent</td>
<td>storm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>juice</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>cows</td>
<td>made</td>
<td>exercises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>exercises</td>
<td>should</td>
<td>keep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 3

2. more
3. different
4. more

Exercise 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scientists</td>
<td>make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writer</td>
<td>uses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receptionist</td>
<td>answers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secretary</td>
<td>types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>observer</td>
<td>collects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blind people</td>
<td>recognize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many people</td>
<td>know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>few people</td>
<td>use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The teacher</td>
<td>are sneaking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. Subjects: Astronomers, physicists
   Verbs: are

10. Subjects: Energy
    Verbs: comes

Exercise 5

2. In addition

3. That is

4. a. As a result
   b. On the other hand

5. a. because
   b. However

6. For example

7. but

Exercise 6

2. consequently

3. while

4. so

5. furthermore

6. yet

7. consequently

8. therefore

9. thus

10. Moreover

More
2. where you should go for lessons
   whom you should see
   that you should bring
   when you should arrive at the pool
   for diving in the afternoon

Exercise 12

1. ไม่
2. such as coal and oil
   such as tunnels, canals ,.........

Exercise 13

2. If producers make too many goods
condition

3. in the cities
place

4. When the rent for their houses increases.
time

5. because the people of Utopia do not need money
cause

6. who cannot pay high rents
information about the noun

7. Durina World War II
   time

8. In order to help the families of workers and soldiers
purpns

9. After the war
time
10. with rent-control laws

information about the noun

Exercise 14

information about a noun

B. Fastened to the roof of a house, it once meant a newly-married couple were inside...

information about a noun

Straw tied to a horse's tail

information about a noun

C. Traditional Thai Dress going back to the 6th Century A.D.

information about a noun

periods covering a total span of 1,500 years.

information about a noun

in astounding detail based on the archaeological finds.

Exercise 15

2.

1) Man is by nature a land animal.

2) He lives in a world.

3) The surface of the world is 70 percent water.

3.

1) Slow readers often lose the train of thought.

2) The cause comes from the length of time which is taken to get through a reading passage.

4.

1) Child rickshaw pullers are generally malnourished.

2) They fall easy victims to range of diseases.

3) The range of diseases include heart trouble and tuberculosis.
5.  
1) Mothers are advised to abstain from eating some kinds of vegetables and fruit.  
2) Examples of vegetables and fruit are bananas and oranges,  
3) Mothers fear that some poisonous substance from the fruits will be passed to the babies through their milk.  

6.  
1) Frequent exposure to noise of 80 decibels or above leads to diminish hearing ability.  
2) Even exposure of a sufficient duration to sound in the 70 to 80 decibel range leads to diminish hearing ability.  

7.  
1) The origins of this holiday are uncertain.  
2) According to one legend, it gets its name from a Christian priest.  
3) The Christian priest’s name was Valentine.  
4) He lived in Rome during the third century after Christ.  

8.  
1) There are two types of twins: identical twins and fraternal twins.  
2) Identical twins look exactly the same because they have identical genetic characteristics.  
3) Fraternal twins have different genetic characteristics.  

9.  
1) Oscar and Jack are identical twins.  
2) They are separated when they were babies by their parents' divorce.  

**Exercise 16**  
1. read  
2. publish, plus  
3. include  
4. can receive,  
5. celebrate  
6. gets