



ข้อสอบจำลอง TCAS
สำหรับพี่ๆ ม.ปลาย เพื่อเตรียม
ความพร้อมสุดๆ ก่อนสอบ

ตะลุยข้อสอบ
9 ชุด 660 ข้อ
กันเถอะ!!



ไอโอดีน
เล่นเลย!



MOCK EXAM

ข้อสอบภาษาอังกฤษ

TCAS

GAT, O-NET และ 9 วิชาสามัญ

โดย ครูอ๊อดดี

ติวเตอร์เจ้าของโรงเรียน SanookLearn School
ผู้มีประสบการณ์ติวภาษาอังกฤษทุกระดับชั้นมากกว่า 10 ปี



MOCK EXAM ข้อสอบภาษาอังกฤษ TCAS

โดย ครูอ๊อดดี (สุทธิพล หิวกุณฑ)



สำนักพิมพ์ ฟูกูโร

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คำนำ

TCAS หรือชื่อเต็มคือ “Thai University Central Admission System” เป็นระบบการคัดเลือกเข้ามหาวิทยาลัยในปัจจุบัน ซึ่งให้กับนักเรียนชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 6 ทั่วประเทศ โดยแต่ละคนมีโอกาสอบได้เพียงหนึ่งครั้งในแต่ละปี ดังนั้นน้องๆ ทุกคนต้องเตรียมตัวให้พร้อมก่อนลงสู้ศึกในครั้งนี้อย่างมั่นใจเต็มร้อย

หนังสือเล่มนี้นำเสนอ “ข้อสอบจำลองภาษาอังกฤษ” ทั้งสามสนามสอบคือ “GAT, O-NET และ 9 วิชาสามัญ” รวมทั้งหมด 9 ชุดให้น้องๆ ที่กำลังเตรียมสอบเข้ามหาวิทยาลัย ได้ลองทำข้อสอบก่อนลงสนามจริง ช่วยให้น้องๆ ได้รู้จุดแข็ง มองเห็นจุดอ่อนของตนเอง เรียนรู้จากข้อผิดพลาดที่พบในข้อสอบ แล้วนำไปแก้ไขจุดที่บกพร่อง ทบทวนหรือหาความรู้เพิ่มเติม เพื่อเพิ่มโอกาสให้ตัวเองสอบติดมากยิ่งขึ้น

ข้อสอบทั้ง 9 ชุด อัดแน่นด้วยข้อสอบให้น้องๆ ได้ทดลองทำมากถึง 660 ข้อ นำเสนอแนวข้อสอบล่าสุด ทันสมัย ครบคลุม และตรงตามวัตถุประสงค์ที่แท้จริง พร้อมเฉลยอย่างละเอียด ช่วยให้น้องๆ สามารถเตรียมตัวสอบได้ด้วยตนเอง และเพิ่มความรู้ความเข้าใจในเนื้อหามากยิ่งขึ้น ทำให้เกิดความมั่นใจ มีความพร้อม และนำไปสู่ความสำเร็จในการสอบ สมตามเป้าหมายและเจตนารมณ์ที่น้องๆ ตั้งไว้

ผู้เขียนหวังว่า น้องๆ ทุกคนจะได้รับประโยชน์อย่างคุ้มค่าจากหนังสือเล่มนี้ในการเตรียมตัวสอบ และฝึกฝนตนเองด้วยข้อสอบจำลองที่มีประสิทธิภาพและทันสมัยที่สุดท้าย ผู้เขียนขอขอบคุณทุกแหล่งอ้างอิงที่ทางผู้เขียนได้นำมาใช้ในการทำข้อสอบจำลองทั้ง 9 ชุดนี้

Education is the passport to the future.

“การศึกษาเป็นใบเบิกทางสู่อนาคต”

“Learn to grow”

ครูอ้อดีดี

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MOCK EXAM

ข้อสอบภาษาอังกฤษ



TCAS ชุดที่ 1





Expressions (Items 1–15)

Asking for help (1-3)

Emma: Oh, all right. But remember I have to leave at 4 sharp.

1. You must help me.
 2. Why can't you help me?
 3. Are you free to talk now?
 4. You're my sister, aren't you?
 5. Could you give me a hand?
-
1. Are you having some problems?
 2. I'm sorry to bother you.
 3. You can handle it yourself.
 4. You know I have an appointment.
 5. You're always asking me for help.
-
1. That's not fair.
 2. Come on, be a good sport.
 3. You're only being lazy.
 4. I'll go with you, I promise.
 5. Don't forget your promise.

Tonight's plan (4-6)

James: Do you have any plans tonight?

Marry: I have class until 5 o'clock, but ____4____.

James: Do you want to grab dinner?

Marry: I don't have any dinner plans, so ____5____.

James: ____6____?

Marry: I need to go to the book store first, so let's meet at 6 o'clock.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 4. 1. I'm so sorry | 2. I'm very happy about it |
| 3. I'm not sure | 4. I'm happy to help you |
| 5. I'm free after that | |
| 5. 1. that looks funny | 2. that sounds great |
| 3. it will be acceptable | 4. it may not be a good idea |
| 5. it's out of the question | |
| 6. 1. What's the matter | 2. What are you going to do |
| 3. What would you like to eat | 4. What time should we meet |
| 5. What have you done | |

Greeting (7-9)

Mark: What are you doing now?

John: I'm playing pool with my friends at a pool hall.

Mark: I didn't know you play pool. ____7____?

John: I'm having a great time. ____8____? What are you doing?

Mark: I'm taking a break from my homework. There seems to be no end to the amount of work I have to do.

John: ____9____ I'm not in your shoes.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 7. 1. Are you having fun | 2. Do you really think so |
| 3. Why do you say that | 4. Are you in a hurry |
| 5. Did you do it | |
| 8. 1. How come | 2. How did you lose it |
| 3. How big are you | 4. How about you |
| 5. How did you do that | |
| 9. 1. I beg your pardon | 2. I've waited |
| 3. I'm glad | 4. I'd love to |
| 5. I changed | |

A new student (10-12)

Karen: Hi, I'm Karen.

Anna: I'm Anna.

Karen: Haven't seen you around. ____10____?

Anna: Yes, it's my first day today and I'm a little nervous.

Karen: ____11____?

Anna: Class XI. I've taken Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

Karen: Oh! That's great. I've also opted for the same subjects, so we'll be together.

Anna: ____12____! After talking to you, I'm feeling a lot better.

Karen: Come, I'll introduce you to the rest of the class.

Anna: Thank you very much.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 10. 1. How do you feel | 2. Are you a new student |
| 3. Why do you think | 4. What does it mean |
| 5. Are you sure | |

11. 1. Which subject are you studying
2. What did I do wrong
3. How many subjects do you study
4. How are your classes this semester
5. What class are you in
12. 1. Good
2. That's too bad
3. Terrible
4. Good luck
5. Not really

Fraternity (13-15)

Frank: Hey Scott. ____13____?

Scott: I'm doing great. How about you?

Frank: Me too. I just finished moving into the dormitory. It seems alright.

Scott: Oh man. You should have joined a fraternity.

Frank: You're in a fraternity? ____14____?

Scott: I'm with *Seal and Serpent*. It is going to be so much fun.

Frank: ____15____?

Scott: I have to pay \$475 a month. It comes with two meals a day, though.

Frank: That's the same price I'm paying for the dormitory.

13. 1. What are you doing
2. How are you doing
3. What do you do
4. Where are you going
5. Why are you here
14. 1. Whatever
2. How about you
3. How do you know
4. Really
5. Which one

15. 1. What's the expense
2. Is it expensive
3. How much does it cost
4. Where is your money
5. Is it worth paying for

**Part
Two****Vocabulary (Items 16–30)****Meaning in Context**

Choose the best answer.

16. Tourists are more _____ to attack because they do not know which areas of the city to avoid.
1. unconscious
2. vulnerable
3. fearless
4. affluent
5. distressed
17. The youngster _____ without a trace one day, and has never been found.
1. landed
2. attacked
3. vanished
4. rose
5. engulfed
18. You should probably postpone dinner if your date's cold is _____ that means it's easily spread and likely to get you sick.
1. contagious
2. expansive
3. common
4. broad
5. esteemed

19. Some common _____ are allergies or chronic headaches. They can be a real pain.
- 1. irritations
 - 2. falls
 - 3. excuses
 - 4. directions
 - 5. ailments
20. When water is polluted or fouled, people should not drink or brush their teeth with _____ water.
- 1. tinted
 - 2. diluted
 - 3. diverted
 - 4. contaminated
 - 5. purified
21. Research _____ that some foods, including tomatoes, onions, garlic and olive oil, are “superfoods” because they contain chemicals that _____ your body against chronic diseases.
- 1. reveals, check
 - 2. denies, guard
 - 3. shows, protect
 - 4. learns, count
 - 5. wonders, set
22. A polite way to behave on the Internet is called “Netiquette”; in fact, it _____ the rules of behavior that govern online _____ between users and also sets safety guidelines.
- 1. describes, production
 - 2. establishes, creation
 - 3. breaks, relationship
 - 4. announces, location
 - 5. defines, interaction
23. People often ask which language is the most difficult to learn, and it is not easy to _____ because there are many factors to take into _____.
- 1. answer, consideration
 - 2. reply, confirmation
 - 3. support, concern
 - 4. predict, respect
 - 5. explain, agency

24. Learning a completely different writing system is a huge _____, but that does not necessarily make a language more _____ than another.
1. task, fortunate
 2. problem, careful
 3. opportunity, insecure
 4. challenge, difficult
 5. advantage, expensive
25. There are some general _____ on how to avoid your home becoming another crime statistic – that is by avoiding leaving signs that your house is _____.
1. methods, occupied
 2. tips, empty
 3. objects, celebrated
 4. parts, vacant
 5. campaigns, messy
26. Some property owners complained that they were being charged **excessive** fees.
1. extinguishable
 2. extreme
 3. experimental
 4. exclusive
 5. exceptional
27. Tony is pretty **feeble**, and has to use a cane to get around.
1. tired
 2. weak
 3. timid
 4. blind
 5. crazy
28. The shop said they would replace the television since it was still under **guarantee**.
1. innovation
 2. brink
 3. warranty
 4. ordeal
 5. extension

29. Balloons are fun, but they're a **hazard** for little kids who might put them in their mouths.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. chance | 2. danger |
| 3. condition | 4. occurrence |
| 5. session | |

30. The president said it was **imperative** that the release of all hostages be secured.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. impossible | 2. mandatory |
| 3. pitiful | 4. courageous |
| 5. obnoxious | |

Part
Three

Reading (Items 31-45)

Choose the best answer.

Passage 1 (Items 31-35)

1 He's the most famous businessman in the world. Many pages have been written about how he has dominated the revolution in personal computing. But we know little about him as a person. Here's a familiar anecdote which may show his personality: when Bill Gates was in the sixth grade, his parents decided that he needed some kind of help. He was at war with his mother Mary, an extrovert woman who believed that he should do what she told him. She would call him to dinner from his bedroom, which she had given up trying to make him clean, but he wouldn't respond.

2 "What are you doing?" she once asked him. "I'm thinking," Bill answered. "You're thinking?" "Yes, Mom, I'm thinking," he said aggressively. "Have you tried thinking?"

3 Finally, his parents decided to send him to a psychologist. The psychologist concluded that Bill was extremely intelligent. After a one year session and a large amount of tests, the psychologist told Bill's parents: "You're going to lose. You had better adjust to it because there's no use trying to punish him. It's useless to try to compete with him." A lot of computer companies have concluded the same.

31. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.
1. a lot of Bill's personal life has been written about his computing revolution
 2. Bill is a very famous person, so you can see him on TV, the news or the Internet
 3. there is very little information about Bill's non-professional life
 4. this shows an anecdote which may show his mother's personality
 5. Bill has got problems with his mother and his psychologist
32. Bill's parents thought that he needed a psychologist when _____.
1. he talked to his mother aggressively and didn't do what she told him
 2. he liked computers a lot and spent all day playing with them
 3. he was in the sixth grade and his parents were worried
 4. he was very intelligent and wanted to be a businessman
 5. he often felt exhausted after spending time with a lot of people
33. The psychologist concluded that it was useless to compete with Bill because _____.
1. many computer companies can't compete with him
 2. punishing him was not a solution as he had his own ideas
 3. his parents were not as intelligent as him
 4. Bill didn't want to compete with his parents any more
 5. he was so slow that he had to spend a year answering tests

34. Bill's mother was an extrovert person, so it can be inferred that _____.
1. she liked to learn by watching
2. she tended to feel drained after socializing
3. she was a quiet, reserved, and thoughtful individual
4. she had a small group of close friends
5. she enjoyed talking to and being with other people
35. It can be concluded that _____.
1. Bill loved to clean up his bedroom
2. Bill always helped his mother do the laundry
3. Bill usually paid attention to his studies
4. Bill's bedroom was always a mess
5. Bill loved to do his homework in bed

Passage 2 (Items 36–40)

- 1 Secondary schools have been told to allow pupils to carry water and consume it during lessons because of evidence that it improves their health and academic performance.
- 2 Head teachers have been coming under pressure from pupils and parents to allow drinking during the lessons following the successful introduction of the policy in many primary schools. Most have resisted because of the risk of water fights and spillages.
- 3 Some say they fear that pupils could insert alcohol in the water bottles or that the policy would cause a stampede for the lavatories.
- 4 Several studies have claimed that dehydration adversely affects mental performance. The research claimed that children's ability to learn deteriorated by 10 % when they were thirsty, usually in the afternoon.

- 5 Dr. Trevor Brocklebank, a consultant in pediatrics at the university, found that children's ability to do arithmetic was impaired if they were more than 1% dehydrated. Pupils were also more prone to headaches, irritability and tiredness.
- 6 The healthy schools' blueprint urges heads to remove fizzy drinks and crisps from vending machines and replace them with fruit juices, dried and fresh fruit, bread rolls and vegetables.
- 7 Paul Ellis said banning crisps and fizzy drinks was not enough. "Evidence from other schools has shown that if you stop selling them, pupils **play truant** and go off down the road to get what they want from local shops," he said.

36. The passage mainly deals with _____.

1. the amount of drinking water in class
2. water resource management in schools
3. water that is safe to drink in schools
4. the problem of drinking water in class
5. schools banning crisps and fizzy drinks

37. When pupils are dehydrated, they are _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. likely to corpulence | 2. liable to alcohol |
| 3. disposed to fizzy drinks | 4. inclined to indisposition |
| 5. prone to insufficiency of weight | |

38. The phrase **play truant** (paragraph 7) means _____.

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| 1. jump high | 2. cheat |
| 3. play tricks | 4. shirk |
| 5. gain weight | |

39. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
1. Head teachers don't fear that pupils could insert alcohol in the water bottles.
 2. Dehydration adversely affects mental performance.
 3. Children's ability to learn deteriorated by 10 % when they were thirsty.
 4. Pupils were more prone to headaches, irritability and tiredness.
 5. Teacher heads are urged to remove fizzy drinks and crisps from vending machines.
40. Which statement best expresses the overall idea of the passage?
1. Drinking water is banned during the lessons as it may cause many troubles.
 2. Clean, safe water must be provided at schools, especially for drinking.
 3. Tap water may not be safe to drink, so schools should provide drinking waterto students.
 4. Many schools are struggling to make free drinking water more accessible.
 5. Students should be allowed to drink water during the lessons because it helps improve their health and learning.

Passage 3 (Items 41–45)

- 1 Jack lay, quiet and unmoving, for thirty minutes while a stranger repeatedly stabbed him with sharp needles, causing blood to pour steadily out of his leg. Jack was getting a tattoo. His friend Tony had recently gotten a tattoo, and Jack was so impressed by Tony's bravery and his tattoo that he decided to get one too. Getting a tattoo because your friends and peers have them is just one of the reasons why a lot of young people in North America get tattoos. Peer pressure, media influence, and personal expression are some of the common reasons for wearing tattoos today.

2 The desire to be part of a group, to be accepted by one's friends or peers, can have a great influence on what a person does. Sometimes, wearing a tattoo can be a sign that you belong to a certain group. Gangs often use special clothes and tattoos to identify their particular group. For example, in one gang all the members may wear green army jackets and have large 'Xs' tattooed on their arms. It is not only gangs that have this type of special 'uniform'. Young people often belong to a certain group of friends. Some of these groups wear only brand-name clothes. Some wear only black clothes. Others wear tattoos. When a person's friends are all doing something, such as getting a tattoo, that person is more likely to do the same thing, and get a tattoo too.

3 The media is another big influence behind the popularity of tattoos in North America. A wide variety of media images show tattoos. Tattoos can be seen on people appearing in commercials selling expensive cars. Famous sports heroes with tattoos are shown in magazines. Fashion models are often seen in magazines and on TV wearing designer clothes that show their bodies tattooed with detailed and colorful patterns. These media images link tattoos to ideas of wealth, success, and status. As a result, many people decide to get a tattoo for its fashion and status value.

4 It is not always the influence of other people or the media that results in a person getting a tattoo. Many people decide to wear tattoos in order to express their artistic nature, their beliefs, or their feelings -- in other words, to show their individuality. A musician in a rock band may get a tattoo of a guitar on the arm. Some environmentalists may tattoo pictures of endangered animals on their shoulders. Lovers may tattoo each others' names over their hearts. A tattoo can be a public sign to show what is important in a person's life.

5 As you can see, there are many reasons why young North Americans get tattoos. A tattoo can be part of a group's uniform. It can be a sign of

fashion. It can be an expression of individuality. The decision to get a tattoo is most often a result of the influence of friends or media or the desire to express oneself. For Jack, it was a mixture of all three.

41. We can learn from the first paragraph that _____.
1. there are no reasons why a person wears a tattoo
 2. our reasoning for getting tattooed usually changes over time
 3. there are three common reason why a person gets a tattoo
 4. nearly one in three American adults have a tattoo
 5. there are three reasons why tattoos may enhance one's life
42. Media images are linked to _____.
1. wealth, success and fashion
 2. debt, love and fashion
 3. debt, fashion and success
 4. wealth, status and success
 5. wealth, debt and esteem
43. According to the passage, which statement is **TRUE**?
1. The media uses tattoos in advertising by using endangered species.
 2. A common way that people show they belong to a certain group is by wearing a special kind of socks.
 3. A possible artistic reason for getting tattoos is to show which language one speak.
 4. Jack was stabbed for thirty minutes with a needle because he was getting acupuncture.
 5. Some people get tattoos because they think it is fashionable.

44. What statement best expresses the overall idea of the passage?
1. There are some things you may have never considered about people with tattoos.
 2. People always seem to get wrong about people with tattoos.
 3. Tattoos and piercings among teenagers are more popular than ever.
 4. There were three main reasons why people got tattoos: peer pressure, media influence, and personal expression.
 5. People with tattoos are more likely to have mental health issues.
45. What is the best title for this passage?
1. Why People Get Tattoos
 2. Tattoos and Self-Esteem
 3. Negative Facts about Tattoos
 4. Do Tattoos Change Your Personality
 5. Famous People with Tattoos

Part Four

Structure and Writing (Items 46–60)

Items 46–50

Choose the underlined part that is grammatically wrong.

46. (1) Someone filmed a (2) distressed couple (3) watching their Bahamas cruise ship (4) to float away after they were 45 minutes (5) late for boarding.
47. The (1) illegal trade in bear bile, paws, and other parts (2) are thriving (3) in Laos – to the (4) detriment of the (5) area's native bear species.

48. (1) Soaring temperatures that show (2) no signs of easing have raised concerns about more deaths (3) from heat stroke, (4) which has already killed 34 people in (5) least than two months.
49. Purple is (1) prevalent in nature in (2) everything from eggplants (3) to amethysts, and humans have adopted (4) them as a symbol of (5) royalty.
50. (1) Before the advent of satellites (2) and seismic monitoring, volcanic eruptions in (3) distant places (4) will mostly go unnoticed unless they were absolutely (5) extraordinary.

Items 51-55

Choose the best answer.

Convenience is the best aspect of online shopping. This is the major reason ____51____ individuals feel that online shopping is a major benefit in their lives ____52____ it saves them time throughout the day. ____53____ having to go out and take extra time to shop for a product, individuals are able to save their time and spend it ____54____ things they actually want to be doing. With such a high variety of different types of stores, ____55____ just about every type of product available online.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 51. 1. who | 2. when |
| 3. why | 4. where |
| 5. which | |
| 52. 1. moreover | 2. because of |
| 3. consequently | 4. because |
| 5. otherwise | |
| 53. 1. Instead of | 2. In addition |
| 3. By means of | 4. In case of |
| 5. For fear of | |

- ### Items 56–60

Choose the best answer.

(A) _____. (B) The fastest way is by plane. (C) However, flying between these two cities can be a little expensive unless you can find a discounted airline ticket. (D) The second way is by train, which is very popular with many tourists. (E) In fact, Rome and Paris are visited each year by millions of students from all over. (F) The train fare is not so expensive and the service is very good, but the overnight trip takes about 14 hours. (G) Finally, many people take a bus. (H) The bus is the cheapest of the three options, but it takes up to 22 hours, _____. (I) If you research each of these three travel options, _____.

56. Which is the best topic sentence for this paragraph?
1. The average journey time between Rome and Paris is 14 hours
 2. There are three good options for traveling between Rome and Paris
 3. Trains can take you from Paris to Rome in about 11 hours
 4. Paris and Rome are far apart, but they are connected by train
 5. Trips from Rome to Paris are extremely popular in July, with the most tours doing this route

57. Which one best completes Sentence (H) to make a good paragraph?
1. which makes it the shortest trip
 2. which means it takes the most time
 3. which makes it the fastest option
 4. which means it is the best way to get to Rome and Paris
 5. which makes it the cheapest and fastest journey
58. Which sentence does **NOT** really belong in this paragraph?
1. C
 2. D
 3. E
 4. F
 5. G
59. Which one has the closest meaning to the highlighted part in Sentence (H)?
1. Compared to the other two options, the bus is the cheapest.
 2. The bus is one of the most expensive options.
 3. The bus is more expensive than the plane and the train.
 4. Of the three options, the bus is not the cheapest.
 5. The three options provide the exact same fare rates.
60. Which one best completes the concluding sentence?
1. getting from Paris to Rome isn't as easy as making the trip from Paris to Amsterdam
 2. you will look at ticket prices starting from \$44.31, with the shortest trip duration being 22 hours and 20 minutes
 3. you would like to drive from Paris to Rome over 4–5 days in summer time
 4. you can build your own trip based on our suggested itinerary: Paris and Rome by Air
 5. you will find the best way for you to travel between Rome and Paris



O-NET ชุดที่ 1

Part I

Language Use (Items 1–35)

1. Dialog Completion (Items 1–10)

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

Dialog 1

Situation: Sean is making an appointment with his professor, Mr. Hank.

Sean: Professor, ____1____

Hank: I am free tomorrow afternoon between two and four;
____2____

Sean: Two o'clock would be the best time.

Hank: Fine, do you know where my office is?

Sean: ____3____

Hank: Remember, it is in the E building on the third floor.

Sean: ____4____

Hank: Don't worry. It will work out fine once you get there. I'll see you then.

Sean: ____5____

Hank: Looking forward to meeting with you!

1. 1. do you have time?
2. could I make an appointment with you?
3. could I have a word with you?
4. can I talk with you?
5. you have to see me tomorrow.
2. 1. do you have something in mind
2. do you have something on your mind
3. do you have the time
4. do you have anything to tell me
5. do you have a particular time in mind?
3. 1. No, I'm not sure. 2. Are you sure?
3. No, you can't. 4. Of course.
5. Do, please.
4. 1. Let's see. 2. I see.
3. I want to see. 4. I'm glad to see.
5. Can't you see?
5. 1. I'm sure of it.
2. I've got a bad mark.
3. I'll see you then.
4. I'll talk to you later.
5. May I have your phone number?

Dialog 2

Situation: Terry Evans is renting an apartment.

John: John speaking.

Terry: John, my name is Terry Evans. I have good news for you.

John: ____6____ What is it?

Terry: Your rental application has been approved. The owner thinks you'll be an excellent tenant.

John: Oh, that's so good. ____7____

Terry: Now, before you move in, ____8____

John: Fees, what are you talking about?

Terry: You know – first and last month's rent, and the security deposit.

John: Oh, of course. When you said fees, I was thinking of parking fees or something.

Terry: That will come to \$3,500, \$2,500 plus \$1,000. ____9____

John: I'll do that immediately. Where do I send it?

Terry: Mail it to 3035 E Foothill Blvd, Pasadena, CA 91107.

John: One more question. ____10____

Terry: You can move in on the first. Stop by here and pick up your keys.

John: Great! What's your phone number?

Terry: My number is 626-555-3000.

2. Situational Dialogs (Items 11–15)

Directions: Read each situation and choose the BEST alternative.

11. **Situation:** Jimmy's girlfriend phoned to tell Jimmy that she couldn't go out with him tomorrow. He was disappointed and said: _____
1. That's too bad.
 2. Do you really think so?
 3. I don't care.
 4. Why do you say that?
 5. It mustn't happen again.
12. **Situation:** Hank asks Sandra if she needs any help. She doesn't, so she replies: _____
1. I certainly hope not.
 2. No, thank you.
 3. I'm thinking about it.
 4. Thanks, but I needn't.
 5. Is there anything I can help?
13. **Situation:** A salesperson in a department store comes to a new customer and says: _____
1. Why didn't you call me?
 2. Can you help me?
 3. What are you doing here?
 4. Do you need some help?
 5. Why don't you ask for help?

14. **Situation:** Your friend's mother offers you a piece of chocolate cake, but you dislike that kind of cake. So, you say: _____
1. Not another one.
 2. I hate that cake.
 3. Thanks, but I'm on a diet.
 4. Don't you have anything better?
 5. One is not enough.
15. **Situation:** Anthony is in your house. He breaks a glass. So, you say: _____
1. You're welcome.
 2. Don't mention it.
 3. How could you do such a thing!
 4. Don't worry about it.
 5. You have to buy me a new one.

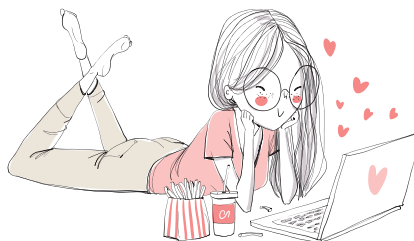
3. Sentence Completion (Items 16–25)

Directions: Read each sentence and choose the alternative that **BEST** completes it.

16. Not only _____ my birthday, but she also didn't even apologize for forgetting it.
1. she has forgotten
 2. did she forget
 3. forget she did
 4. she forgot
 5. she forgets

17. Our neighbors should get their recyclable trash _____ by the municipal trash collectors.
1. collect
 2. collects
 3. collected
 4. collecting
 5. to collect
18. The swimmer _____ name has been in the news for winning several gold medals in the Olympics is in town today.
1. the
 2. who his
 3. his
 4. whose
 5. that
19. I think Emmie and Nawat are dating. They _____ a lot of each other recently.
1. saw
 2. had seen
 3. will have seen
 4. were seeing
 5. have been seeing
20. The container is not labeled and I cannot find a single reference _____ on the Internet.
1. everywhere
 2. anywhere
 3. somewhere
 4. nowhere
 5. wherever
21. Nobody knows what to do when they become rich, _____ they just buy things mindlessly.
1. when
 2. because
 3. although
 4. so
 5. if

22. _____ more than 50 years of effort, today's nuclear-fusion reactors still require more power to run than they can produce.
1. As for
 2. With
 3. Despite
 4. Apart from
 5. In addition to
23. This overview of the structure and function of polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies describes features that distinguish _____.
1. another one
 2. each other
 3. one from the other
 4. one another
 5. the other one
24. A recent study _____ by a university reported that kids now spend a lot of time in front of a computer or television every day.
1. conducted
 2. has conducted
 3. conducts
 4. was conducted
 5. conducting
25. Neither the pilot nor the passengers _____ to carry prohibited items on a plane.
1. permit
 2. permits
 3. permitted
 4. is permitted
 5. are permitted



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. Chose the BEST correction.

Charles Russell, a good-knowing artist, who works portrays the
 26 27
 life of the cowboy of the old West, entered the art world in a modest way.
 Russell was working as a cowhand on a ranch in Montana while the winter
 28
 of 1886–1887. That winter, they are a series of devastate snowstorms and
 29 30
 temperatures as cold as -40°F . In the spring, when thousands of dead
 cattle were discovering, the owners of the ranch send to the foreman a letter
 31 32
 in which they asked how much of their animals were alive. Russell sketched
 33
 the answer to the letter, a very thin young ox near collapse in a snowdrift.
 He captioned the piece “The Last of Five Thousand.” The foreman sent
 the drawing to the owners with no additional message. Thus, the sketch was
 34
 widely reproduced as a postcard and it made Russell fame.
 35

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 26. 1. good-knew | 2. well-knowing |
| 3. well-known | 4. well-knew |
| 5. better-known | |
| 27. 1. whom | 2. which |
| 3. where | 4. that |
| 5. whose | |
| 28. 1. during | 2. among |
| 3. between | 4. because of |
| 5. because | |

Part
II

Writing Ability (Items 36-45)

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

As with most essays, the three-paragraph essay has three parts: an introduction, a body, and a conclusion. Yet ____36____ – unlike its five-paragraph counterpart – ____37____ has only one paragraph. The three-paragraph essay, ____38____, might be ideal ____39____ are currently mastering the English language.

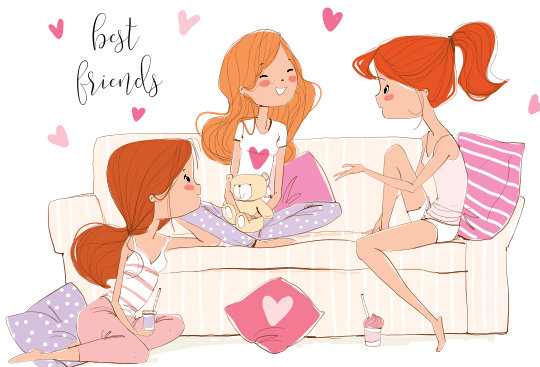
Another benefit to the three-paragraph essay could be that ____40____ your supporting points into just one, ____41____. If you had to choose only one point ____42____ you, ____43____?

____44____, such as brainstorming or writing an outline, students can move right into composing the essay. While this process is similar across the board for writing academic papers, the three-paragraph essay is unique ____45____ less space in the finished product.

36. 1. with this type of essay 2. with this of essay type
 3. to this with of essay types 4. about essay of this type
 5. this type of essay with
37. 1. one of each these sections 2. each one of these sections
 3. one each of these sections 4. these sections with each one
 5. one of each section

38. 1. for the time being 2. lastly
3. therefore 4. until
5. in contrast
39. 1. for young writers or these who
2. with younger writers and those who
3. for young writers or that whom
4. for young writers or those who
5. about younger writers or those whose
40. 1. it requiring you to condense
2. they require you condense
3. it requires you to condensing
4. it required you to be condensed
5. it requires you to condense
41. 1. that can be a good exercise
2. which can be good exercise
3. that was a good exercise
4. which can be a good exercise
5. who can be a good exercise
42. 1. convince a reader to agree on
2. with convincing the reader to agree
3. to convince a reader to agree with
4. to convincing a reader to agree on
5. by convincing the reader to agree by

43. 1. what it would be
2. what would it be
3. what will it be
4. what would it have been
5. what it will be
44. 1. After performing some light prewriting
2. After perform any light prewriting
3. Performing after any light prewriting
4. After performing and prewriting some light
5. After perform some light prewriting
45. 1. with the body will take up
2. in that the body will take up
3. in that the body take up
4. the body will take up in that
5. in that the body taking up



**Part
III****Reading Ability (Items 46–80)****1. Vocabulary (Items 46–50)**

Directions: Choose the BEST alternatives to complete the passage.

A 60-year-old woman who neighbors said often ____46____ of hearing the phantom cries of a baby at night was ____47____ yesterday after the police ____48____ her young daughter's body in her Brooklyn apartment, wrapped in plastic and hidden in a footlocker. The woman was ____49____ with ____50____ the girl, who disappeared 20 years ago.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 46. 1. complained | 2. approved |
| 3. smelled | 4. consisted |
| 5. accused | |
| 47. 1. consented | 2. connected |
| 3. prepared | 4. declared |
| 5. arrested | |
| 48. 1. invented | 2. discovered |
| 3. formulated | 4. originated |
| 5. imported | |
| 49. 1. provided | 2. argued |
| 3. charged | 4. worried |
| 5. compared | |
| 50. 1. raising | 2. nurturing |
| 3. training | 4. murdering |
| 5. promising | |

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

Weights of Objects Across the Solar System (in pounds)

Planet	Object				
	Baseball Bat	Watermelon	Standard Poodle	Sofa	Hippopotamus
Earth	2.5	12	55	225	8,000
Mercury	0.9	4.5	20.7	85	3,024
Venus	2.2	10.8	49.8	204	7,256
Mars	0.9	4.5	20.7	84.8	3,016
Jupiter	5.9	28.3	130	531.9	18,912
Saturn	2.6	12.7	58.5	239.4	8,512
Uranus	2.2	10.6	48.8	200	7,112
Neptune	2.8	13.5	61.8	253.1	9,000
Pluto	0.1	0.8	3.6	15	536



51. A standard poodle weighs _____ on Mars and _____ on Pluto.
1. 55 lbs/61.8 lbs
 2. 20.7 lbs/49.8 lbs
 3. 3.6 lbs/20.7 lbs
 4. 130 lbs/200 lbs
 5. 20.7 lbs/3.6 lbs
52. The planet that things weigh the closest to what they weigh on Earth is _____.
1. Venus
 2. Uranus
 3. Saturn
 4. Neptune
 5. Mercury
53. The two planets that a baseball bat weighs exactly the same amount are _____.
1. Mercury and Mars
 2. Venus and Earth
 3. Neptune and Jupiter
 4. Pluto and Mercury
 5. Mars and Saturn
54. A hippopotamus on Uranus weighs _____ less than that on Jupiter.
1. 11,800 lbs
 2. 10,912 lbs
 3. 11,656 lbs
 4. 10,400 lbs
 5. 15,888 lbs
55. All of the following are true **EXCEPT** _____.
1. a sofa is the second-heaviest object on Jupiter
 2. a poodle is the third-lightest item on Pluto
 3. a sofa weighs about 531 pounds on Jupiter
 4. a hippopotamus weighs around 3,024 on Mercury
 5. a baseball bat weighs approximately 2.8 on Uranus

Extract 2

Leo, Dan and Bob were three jobless friends with no money and no luck. One day, they were walking along a country road when Dan saw a small, old-fashioned bottle on the ground. He picked it up and rubbed it with his hand. A magic genie appeared and said, "Thank you for releasing me from the bottle. You have three wishes." Leo, Dan and Bob decided to use one wish each. Leo said, "I wish I was a millionaire, living in luxury." The genie waved his hand, and Leo disappeared. Dan said, "I wish I were on a sunny beach, surrounded by beautiful women." The genie waved his hand, and Dan disappeared. Then it was Bob's turn. "Hmm. I can't think of what I want!" he said, shaking his head, and added, "I wish Leo and Dan were here to give me some ideas." The genie waved his hand and suddenly Leo and Dan both appeared. "Your three wishes are finished," said the genie, and vanished.

Anna-Maria Perez, Brazil

56. What Leo, Dan and Bob found on the ground was _____.

1. a magic genie
2. a small, old-fashioned bottle
3. money and luck
4. an old English-style tea kettle
5. a group of beautiful young women

57. Leo's wish was _____.

1. he wished to be in a beautiful place
2. he wished to be a wealthy man
3. he wanted to stay with his friends
4. he desired to be a famous person
5. he really craved for a happy life

58. Bob wanted to have his friends back in order to _____.
1. give them money and luck
 2. take him to where they had just visited
 3. protect them from the wicked genie
 4. throw a special party for his best friends
 5. help him with an idea about what to ask from the genie
59. When Leo and Dan saw Bob again, they might _____.
1. feel happy to see Bob again
 2. need Bob to disappear with them
 3. get an excellent job opportunity
 4. miss Bob so much
 5. get mad at Bob
60. It can be inferred from the extract that _____.
1. the magic genie was first locked in an old tea kettle
 2. the magic genie gave a large sum of money to Leo, Dan and Bob
 3. Leo, Dan and Bob were all unemployed with no money left
 4. Dan wanted to be a millionaire who lived a luxury life
 5. Leo, Dan and Bob were best friends since they were kids

Extract 3

Weekly Horoscope – 15 to 21 October 2018

Taurus (April 20 – May 21)

Early in the week is likely to be a time of many discussions with your partner. While you are doing a lot of thinking about relationships at this time and may be re-evaluating things, any talks are likely to go

well. Midweek, conversations with friends are likely to inspiring and up-
(5) lifting. Late in the week, there may some **friction** in the workplace. The
end of the week could see you **engrossed** in a new subject of interest.

61. At the beginning of the week, a Taurus _____.
1. should pay no attention to what others say or do
 2. will find himself/herself arguing with his/her partner
 3. may have a chance to go on a short trip with his/her friends
 4. will find the right person and build a satisfying relationship
 5. will have a chance to meet new people and make new friends
62. In the middle of the week, a Taurus _____.
1. and his/her friends will be invited to join a trip
 2. and his/her friends will have an argument
 3. and his/her friends will have some talks that are motivating
 4. and his/her friends shouldn't look for a new business partner
 5. and his/her friends may come across an opportunity to make money
63. Towards the end of the week, a Taurus _____.
1. may have nothing in common with his/her co-workers
 2. will build relationships in the workplace
 3. has to avoid a conversation with a new colleague
 4. will have dinner with his/her colleagues after work
 5. will come into conflict with a colleague
64. The word **friction** (line 5) means _____.
1. anxiety
 2. hatred
 3. satisfaction
 4. conflict
 5. dishonesty

65. The word **engrossed** (line 6) means _____.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. involved | 2. skilled |
| 3. talented | 4. disappointed |
| 5. connected | |

Extract 4

Sometimes mothers **threaten** their children, for example when they cannot clean or cook because their children are running around. One mother took this too far.

An eighteen-year-old mother from Ohio taped her two-year-old (5) son to the wall with his mouth taped shut, so she would be able to do some housework. She even put footage of this on social media. At one point of the video, you can hear the boy trying to cry.

The police received a tip-off about the footage and arrested the mother. **The police took her son into custody** for his own safety.

66. The best headline for this news article would be _____.

1. Mothers Get Annoyed
2. Footage Is Used on Social Media
3. A Mother Does Housework
4. Police Receive a Video
5. Boy Is Taped to a Wall

67. The word **threaten** (line 1) is nearest in meaning to _____.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. defend | 2. overlook |
| 3. frighten | 4. shelter |
| 5. excite | |

รวม **"MOCK EXAM ข้อสอบจำลองภาษาอังกฤษ"** ทั้งหมด 9 ชุด จำนวน 660 ข้อ สำหรับผู้เตรียมตัวสอบเข้ามหาวิทยาลัยทั้งสามสนามสอบ ได้แก่ GAT, O-NET และ 9 วิชาสามัญ ตรงตามสาระและมาตรฐานการเรียนรู้ที่ทาง สทศ. กำหนด มีเนื้อหาที่ตรงและใกล้เคียงกับ ข้อสอบจริง ครอบคลุมเนื้อหาทุกส่วนที่ออกสอบ พร้อมเฉลยอย่างละเอียด ช่วยให้สามารถเตรียม ตัวสอบได้ด้วยตนเอง เพิ่มความรู้และความเข้าใจในเนื้อหา ช่วยให้รู้จุดแข็ง มองเห็นจุดอ่อนของตนเอง เรียนรู้จากข้อผิดพลาดที่พบจากการทำข้อสอบ แล้วนำไปแก้ไข ทบทวน หรือหาความรู้ให้มากขึ้น ทำให้เกิดความมั่นใจมีความพร้อม และนำไปสู่ความสำเร็จในการสอบ สมตามเป้าหมายและ เจตนารมณ์ที่ผู้สอบตั้งใจ

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