



เต็มเต็มความรู้

วิชาภาษาอังกฤษ

คุณครูสมศรี

ธรรมสารโสภณ



Sentence Structures

1.

S + V

: Nadech **loves** Somsri.

: Nadech **loves** and **wants** to marry me.

หมายเหตุ

S + V หลัก ได้แก่

1. กริยาทั่วไป
2. is, am, are
was, were
3. has, have, had
4. Modals
can, could
will, would
shall, should
may, might
must
ought + to
has / have / had + to

2.

S

V

: The girl **who** was walking rapidly tried to find her mom.

3.

S

V

: Tom, the champion of the chase game, is excellent.

4.

4.1

S

V

: The lady **complaining** about our service was so angry.

: The robot **activated** by a remote control started moving now.

4.2

Ving S + V

Ved S + V

: **Shouting** with happiness, Bob celebrated his first place.

: **Blamed** in front of friends, she cried.

4.3

คำเชื่อม ,

คำเชื่อม < ,

..... ,

If , When , After etc.

: **When** chasing dogs, they become joyful.

: **When** chased away from the group, Sue became embarrassed.

5.

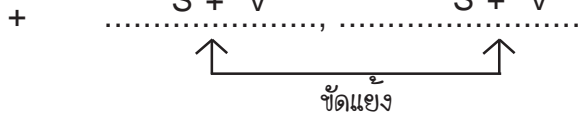
S + Prepositional Phrase + V

: The pictures **on the wall** were so old.

***(preposition : in, on, at, out, with, between, beside, upon, within, during etc.)

6.

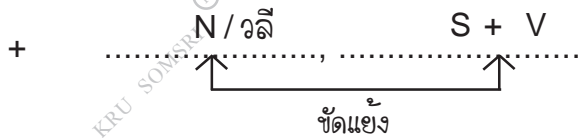
Although
Though
Even though
Even if



: **Although** he's bad, I still love him.

Despite
In spite of

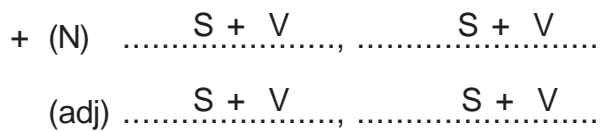
ทั้งๆ ที่



: **In spite of** his rude manner, I still forgive him.

No matter what
No matter how

ไม่ว่าจะ

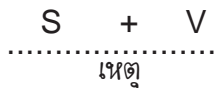


: **No matter what** you said, she still smiles.

: **No matter what** a bad man he is, I still love him.

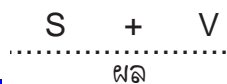
: **No matter how** bad he is, I still love him.

7.



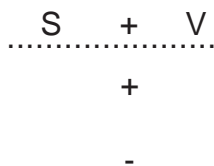
So,
Thus,
Hence,
Therefore,
Thereby,
Consequently,
Accordingly,

ดังนั้น



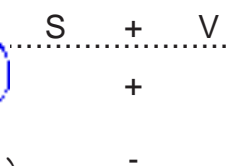
: He worked so hard. **Consequently**, he could get the first place.

8.



Besides,
Moreover,
Furthermore,
In addition,

ยิ่งไปกว่านั้น (เสริมความ)



: He is so selfish. **Besides**, he always takes advantage of friends.

9.

S + V



S + V

อย่างไรก็ตาม (ขัดแย้ง)

: She is so beautiful. **However**, nobody likes her.

10.

.....



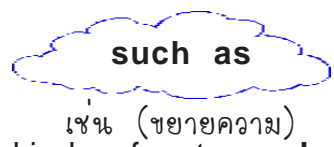
N / วลี

ยกตัวอย่างเช่น (ขยายความ)

: There are various kinds of activities I love so much.

For example, I love swimming and playing badminton with my friends.

.....



N / วลี

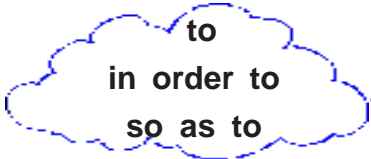
(ขยายความ)

เช่น (ขยายความ)

: I love many kinds of pets **such as** dogs, cats, and birds.

11.

S + V



+ V 1

เพื่อที่จะ (แสดงวัตถุประสงค์)

: I work so hard **in order to** have a new car.

S + V



S + V

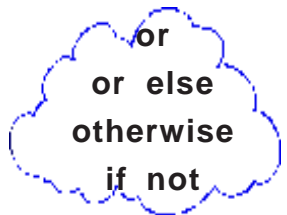
ขณะที่ (สอดคล้อง, ขัดแย้ง)

: I was singing **as** my friend was dancing.

: I was diligent **while** my sister was lazy.

12.

.....



+ V 1

มิฉะนั้นแล้ว (เงื่อนไข)

: Hurry up **or** you can't get there in time.

Reading Passage

Directions : Read the following passages carefully. Then choose the best answer to each of the questions.

Jane says that all of her friends have a smart phone, but Jane's mom doesn't want to buy her one. Jane's mom doesn't want Jane to play video games either. What is more, the Internet scares her. Jane's mom says, "If Jane has a smart phone, how do we know whom she is talking to? Video games are bad for you. The Internet is dangerous and
5 uncontrolled. It's like having a gun in the house. We should just ban her from using the computer, and I'm not buying her a smart phone until she is eighteen. This is the only way we can be sure that Jane is safe."

Jane's dad disagrees with Jane's mom. Although he agrees that there are some dangers to it, he likes the Internet, and finds it to be
10 very useful, "The trouble is," he says, "We just can't stop Jane from using the Internet, as this would put her at a disadvantage. What is more, I like video games. I think that, when played in moderation, they are fun. Obviously, it is not good to play them without restraint or self-control. Finally, I think Jane needs a smart phone. We can't take
15 these things away."



1. In paragraph 1, Jane's mom says, "It's like having a gun in the house." She says this in order to

- a. support the idea that the Internet is dangerous
- b. agree that guns can be safe if they are used responsibly
- c. encourage Jane's dad to purchase a computer
- d. explain why the Internet is widespread in teens

คำถามวัตถุประสงค์ในการเขียน (Purpose)

1. What is the main purpose in writing this article?
What is the main purpose of the author of this passage?
 - 1.1. To report
 - 1.2. To define
 - 1.3. To criticize
 - 1.4. To examine
2. The passage is to
3. The author's main objective is to
4. The author's intent / intention is to
5. The purpose of the writer is to

ชี้ให้เห็น

แสดงให้เห็น

เสนอ / แนะนำ

อธิบาย

นำเสนอ

สนับสนุน, ส่งเสริม

ขัดแย้ง, โต้เถียง

เห็นด้วย / ยอมรับ

ไม่เห็นด้วย / ไม่ยอมรับ

เปรียบเทียบ(ความหมายเหมือน)

ตรวจสอบ / วิเคราะห์

บอกกล่าว, รายงาน

ให้นิยาม

วิจารณ์

หยิบยกประเด็น

สรุป

ทึกทัก / คาดเดา

identify, indicate, pinpoint, point out

show, display, exhibit, expose, manifest, demonstrate

propose, advise, suggest, recommend

explain, expound, explicate, illustrate, elucidate, exemplify, clarify

present, introduce, expose

support, promote, advocate, encourage

oppose, object, resist, withstand, argue, debate, dispute, controvert, contradict, contrast

approve, agree, accede, concede, acknowledge, accept, acquiesce

disapprove, refuse, reject, deny, decline

compare, match, correlate

examine, scrutinize, analyze

inform, report, state, give information

define the meaning

comment, criticize

raise the issue

conclude, infer

assume, presume

แสดงความเห็น	express one's view / viewpoint / point of view / attitude / opinion
โน้มน้าว	persuade, convince
สอนสั่ง	instruct, teach, educate
เล่าเรื่อง	narrate, recount, communicate
บรรยาย / พรรณา	describe, depict, portray
ซึ่งสงสัย	be suspicious, doubtful, dubious, skeptical
รับประกัน / ยืนยัน	guarantee, warrant, endorse, reassure, ensure, confirm, attest
พิสูจน์, สอบสวน	prove, investigate
ตัดสินใจ	decide, determine, resolve

คำถาม : น้ำเสียงของเรื่อง (Tone)

The tone of the { poem
story is
passage

1. ironic
2. serious
3. overstated
4. imaginative

The tone of the passage can best be described as

หวั่นไหว / วิตกกังวล	anxious, concerned, worried, perturbed, agitated
โกรธจัด	enraged, outraged, aggravated, inflamed, infuriated
เศร้า	tragic, miserable, mournful, melancholy, distressing
สนุก	comic, funny, joking, amusing, enjoyable, entertaining, laughable, humorous, cheerful
ที่มองโลกแง่ดี / สร้างสรรค์	optimistic, positive, constructive, hopeful, sanguine
ที่มองโลกแง่ร้าย	pessimistic, negative, destructive, hopeless
ที่เพ้อฝัน, เป็นไปไม่ได้	idealistic, impractical, impossible
ที่อยู่ใต้อาณัติจริง/ในทางปฏิบัติ	realistic, practical, pragmatic, functional
ที่มีเหตุผล	reasonable, rational, logical, sensible, justified
ที่ผิดหวัง	disappointing, disagreeable, grievous, unpleasant, despairing, gloomy
น่ากลัว	frightening, fearful, awful

ที่เพ้อฝัน / จินตนาการ อคติ	fanciful, imaginative biased, prejudiced, bigoted, opinionated, narrow-minded, subjective
ที่เย้ยหยัน/ประชดประชัน ที่หน้าหัวเราะ / ไร้สาระ ที่พูดเกินจริง ที่ยุติธรรม	ironic, sarcastic satirical, sardonic, cynical absurd, ridiculous, ludicrous, senseless boastful, bragging, exaggerating fair, impartial, objective, non-partisan, unprejudiced, unbiased, dispassionate
ที่ใช้อารมณ์ความรู้สึก ที่สงสาร ที่คิดถึงบ้าน ที่เป็นทางการ ที่ไม่เป็นทางการ ที่ใส่ใจ ที่เพิกเฉย / ไม่ใส่ใจ ที่เป็นไปได้ ที่โน้มน้าวใจ ที่เป็นข้อเท็จจริง น่าตกใจ น่าขยะแขยง ที่โต้แย้ง	sentimental, emotional sympathetic, compassionate, considerate nostalgic, homesick, lonesome formal, official, strict, systematic informal, casual, simple, unofficial attentive, aware, conscientious, heedful, mindful, regardful ignorant, negligent, neglectful, indiffererent possible, plausible, feasible persuasive, convincing, seductive factual alarming, horrifying, startling disgusting, abhorrent, offensive, repellent, repulsive argumentative, contrary, controversial, disputable

(ลักษณะการเขียน)

ที่เล่าเรื่อง	Style narrative
ที่บรรยาย/พรรณนา	descriptive
ที่ให้ข้อมูล	informative
ที่สั่งสอน	instructive
ที่เป็นการอธิบาย / ~ ชี้แจง	expository
ที่เป็นการทดลอง	experimental
ที่โน้มน้าว	persuasive
ที่โต้แย้ง	argumentative

การทำ Error Identification / Sentence Completion

1. อ่านให้จับประโยค

2. วิเคราะห์ประโยคตามโครงสร้าง

3. S V V V and V

ดู,,

ใน Present Simple S เอกพจน์ + V
S พหูพจน์ + V

Tense // Tense

Present // (Simp, Cont, Perf, Perf Cont)

Present //

Past //

Present // กัดอเมื้อ

.....

.....

.....

Tense	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	S + V (s / es)	is, am, are V ing	has, have V 3	has, have been V ing
Past	S + V ed / 2	was, were V ing	had V 3	had been V ing
Future	S + will V 1	will be V ing	will have V 3	will have been V ing



4.

Passive =

Tense	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present		is am + being V 3 are		has, have been + being V 3
Past		was + being V 3 were		had been + being V 3
Future		will be + being V 3		will have been + being V 3

Structure and Writing / Error Identification

Directions

: Read the following statements and choose the underlined part that is grammatically wrong.



1. When I reach to the library on the third floor, I found that it was closed.
A B C D

.....
.....
.....



2. He told me that if he had time he would go to visit Canada as well as United States.
A B C D

.....
.....
.....

1. **If present, will**

: If she **comes**, I **will** go with her.

= **..... S +, will**

:, I **will go** with her.

2. **If past, would**

: If she **came** here today, I **would go** with her.

= **S** + ,

: here today, I **would go** with her.

3. **If past perfect, would have done**

: If she **had come** here yesterday, I **would have gone** with her.

= **S** , **would have done**

: here yesterday, I **would have gone** with her.

4. **If past perfect,**

: If she **had worked** hard last semester, she
..... A now.



3. The baby was crying because her mother had gone out and left she.
A **B** **C** **D**

.....
.....
.....



4. I believe you know whom was responsible for the accident that occurred
yesterday morning.

A

B

C

D

.....

.....

.....



5. He would have lent me a pen if he was knowing that I had left mine
at home.

A

B

C

D

.....

.....

.....



6. While he was on holiday last year, he wrote a long poetry about the sea.

A

B

C

D

.....

.....

.....



7. His teacher has told him that in order to avoid losing marks unnecessarily
A B C
he must have to check his work carefully.
D

.....
.....
.....



8. Some believe that a country should be ruled by men who are too clever
A B C
than ordinary people.
D

.....
.....
.....



9. If he had come here tomorrow tell him that we hope the money will be
A B C
ready next week.
D

.....
.....
.....



10. When I had had my hair cut, I went home and got readily to go to a party.

A

B

C

D

.....
.....
.....

Adjective

: Somsri is beautiful.

..... + adj

: Somsri is a beautiful girl.

adj +

: Somsri becomes more careful in her life.

..... Verbs + adj

Linking Verb

get, go, grow
(แสดงการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพ)

look, seem, sound
ดู ดูเหมือน ฟังดู ดูเหมือน

taste, turn, feel,
มีรส เปลี่ยนสภาพ รู้สึก มีกลิ่น

keep, remain,
ยังคง ... ยังคง ... ยังคง ...

11. One of my friends might to have called me while I was out playing football.
A B C D

.....
.....
.....

12. The students who join that school next year will be expected of buying
A B
their own exercise books.
C D

.....
.....
.....

13. He was not able to give much hours to his work.
A B C D

.....
.....
.....

I don't have many friends.
I don't have much money.



17. The letter that I have just received from my father is too long to read it before I have lunch.

A

B

C

D

.....
.....
.....



18. Every people that I have met wants to have an interesting job when he leaves school.

A

B

C

D

.....
.....
.....

-ing, -ed Emotion

กริยาต่อไปนี้แปลว่า "ทำให้"

V	+	ing	=	น่า
V	+	ed	=	รู้สึก

หนังสือเล่มนี้ทำให้ฉันสนใจ =

ฉันสนใจหนังสือเล่มนี้ =

หนังสือเล่มนี้น่าสนใจ =

