COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

GEORGE RAUTZENBERG B.A.(U.B.C.)

เจริญ อิศรางกูร ป.ม., G.S.I.(Roth.)

หอสมุดแห่งชาติ
๑๕ ก.ค. ๒๕๐๖
กรมศิลปากร

425
ว

2262
พ.ช. 1936

COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

สำหรับชั้น ม.ศ. 4–5

(เตรียมอุดมศึกษา)

หอสมุดแห่งชาติ
๑๔ ก.ค. ๒๕๔๑
กรมศิลปากร

ของ

George Rautzenberg B.A.
(University of British Columbia)
เจริญ อิศรางกูร ฯ ป.ม. (จุฬา ฯ), G.S.I. (Roth.)

พิมพ์จำหน่ายที่
ห้างหุ้นส่วนจำกัด อักษรเจริญทัศน์
195 สำราญราษฎร์ ถนนบำรุงเมือง พระนคร โทร.24028

15.–

พิมพครงท 1 พ.ศ. 2504

เลขห้อง 214
425
เลขหมู่ 07229
เลขทะเบียน

สงวนลิขสิทธิ์

พิมพ์ที่ ห้างหุ้นส่วนจำกัด อักษรเจริญทัศน์ (แผนกการพิมพ์)
๑๙๑ สำราญราษฎร์ ถนนบำรุงเมือง พระนคร โทร. ๒๔๐๒๘
นายสุทัศน์ เทวอักษร ผู้พิมพ์และผู้โฆษณา ๒๕๐๔

คำนำ

เรื่องที่ปรากฏในหนังสือเล่มนี้ ส่วนมากเป็นเรื่องที่ผู้เขียนได้แปลมาจากเรื่องขำ ๆ ในหนังสือภาษาเยอรมัน ทั้งนี้เพื่อให้นักเรียนได้รับความเพลิดเพลินในการอ่าน พร้อมกับการเพิ่มพูนศัพท์ภาษาอังกฤษไปในตัวด้วย นอกจากนี้ยังได้นำข้อสอบประโยคเตรียมอุดมศึกษามาลงไว้บ้าง เพื่อให้นักเรียนได้รู้แนวทางของข้อสอบที่เคยออกสอบมาแล้ว จึงหวังว่าหนังสือเล่มนี้จะเป็นประโยชน์แก่นักเรียนตามสมควร

ผู้เขียน

25 พ.ย. 2504

CONTENTS

1. Too Late... 1
2. A Grand Idea 7
3. The President's Story... 14
4. A Wonderful Novice 18
5. The Farmer and the Thief... 25
6. An Unusual Guest... 33
7. The Dream That Came True 40
8. Bloodhounds... 53
9. Punished Greediness 58
10. The History of Printing... 66
11. An Easy Solution... 71
12. The International Geophysical Year 75
13. Believe It or Not !... 80
14. The Man Who Invented the Sewing-machine 83
15. The Man Who Fell into His Own Trap... 89
16. A Disappointed Traveller... 98
17. The Worst Fire in American History... 105
18. Three Stories about Three American Presidents 110
19. His Name Was Walker-Smith 116
20. William Doolittle 120
21. Real Frugality 125
22. Poor Mr. Stiff !... 129
23. Balsa – Nature's Wonder Wood 132
24. A Misunderstanding 136
25. My Father Would Be Angry 142
26. Another Story about the Taj Mahal 149
27. Where Education Would Have Brought Him... 152
28. George Washington and the Corporal 160
29. The Discovery of America 163
30. To the Very Bottom 166
31. Spots... 171
32. The Absent-minded General... 174

33. The Life of the Salmon... 181
34. The Best Friend 184
35. Jimmy Brown Made a Mistake... 189
36. The Modern Knight 192
37. In a Café 199
38. The Educated Flea 204
39. Why Industrial Towns Were Built near Coal Mines... ...208
40. The Smuggler 211
41. A Visit from Another World 218
42. A Coincidence 228
43. Real Greediness 236
44. The Genuine Owner 239
45. A Narrow Escape 242

แก้คำผิด

หน้า	บรรทัด	คำผิด	แก้เป็น
73	15	imposter	impostor
93	18	baker s	baker's
113	16	each statement	each true statement
116	10	sir,	sir.
117	18	ylay	play
185	7	reeling	railing

1. TOO LATE

In London once lived a famous professor of medicine, well–versed in his art and feared by his students. Whenever it became known that he would be among the next board of examiners, great excitement took hold of all the students. For it was a well–known fact that this professor was a very tough examiner. He knew how to ask the most difficult questions and he rigorously failed every candidate who could not give the answers he wished to hear. But if a candidate had passed his examination, he would not need to worry about his future. For no doctor could have had a better recommendation than to have been examined by this feared but knowledgeable professor.

Once again, the professor was supervising an oral examination. A candidate was sitting in front of the board of examiners and stared somewhat nervously at the professor who asked him his short but intricate questions. First, the candidate had to describe a certain disease. When he had outlined the various characteristics of the ailment correctly, he was asked by the professor to name the right remedy. The candidate managed to take also this hurdle and gave the name of the medicine.

"Very good," remarked the professor, "and how much of it would you suggest to give to the patient ?"

"A table–spoonful," was the answer.

Then, while the candidate was sitting outside the examiners' room to await the result of the deliberations of the board, he suddenly remembered that he had made a fatal mistake : a table–spoonful would be far too much ! Terribly excited, he opened the door of the examiners' room and said : "Professor, I have made a mistake. A table–spoonful is too much for the patient. He must not take more than five drops of the medicine !"

"I'm sorry," came the short reply of the professor, "the patient has just died !"

I. Underline the statement that best completes each sentence.

1. The famous professor was.....
   - (*a*) *well–versed in his studies.*
   - (*b*) *liked by his students.*
   - (*c*) *beloved by his students.*
   - (*d*) *despised by his students.*

2. This professor.....
   - (*a*) *seldom failed a student.*
   - (*b*) *liked to fail a student.*
   - (*c*) *failed a student who could give the answers he wanted to hear.*
   - (*d*) *failed a student who could not give the answers he liked to hear.*

3. Once a student had passed the examination supervised by the professor .....
   - (*a*) *he could easily get a job.*
   - (*b*) *he could easily lose a job.*
   - (*c*) *he could never get a job.*
   - (*d*) *he never needed to worry about losing a job.*

4. To be examined by this professor was an excellent recommendation because .....
   - (*a*) *the professor failed many students.*
   - (*b*) *the professor was very thorough in his examinations.*
   - (*c*) *the students had to work hard for their examination.*
   - (*d*) *the professor passed only the students who were well–qualified and knew their subject.*

5. When the candidate was sitting in front of the board of examiners .....
   - (*a*) *the professor was nervous.*
   - (*b*) *the student was nervous.*

(*c*) *both the professor and the student were nervous.*
(*d*) *the patient was nervous.*

6. During the examination the student was asked to.....
   (*a*) *describe his disease.*
   (*b*) *describe the disease of the professor.*
   (*c*) *describe the disease of an imaginary patient.*
   (*d*) *describe the disease of a horse.*

7. The student had to.....
   (*a*) *describe the name of the disease.*
   (*b*) *describe the name of the patient.*
   (*c*) *describe the name of the medicine.*
   (*d*) *name the medicine.*

8. The student made a mistake in naming the wrong.....
   (*a*) *medicine.*
   (*b*) *disease.*
   (*c*) *patient.*
   (*d*) *quantity.*

9. ..... realized the fatal mistake while the board of examiners was talking about the work the student had done.
   (*a*) *The professor*
   (*b*) *The student*
   (*c*) *The board of examiners*
   (*d*) *The patient*

10. When the student realized that a table–spoonful was too much .....
   (*a*) *the patient had died.*
   (*b*) *the professor had died.*
   (*c*) *the student had died.*
   (*d*) *nobody had died.*

II. Write R for Right before each sentence that is true according to the story. Write W for Wrong if the sentence is not true.

W ..... 1. *The students did not care much about the professor and his activity in the board of examiners.*

..... 2. *Young doctors passed by the professor never needed any money.*

..... 3. *When the candidate was being examined, everybody in the room was shaking with fear.*

..... 4. *The professor generally asked easy questions.*

..... 5. *The professor asked the student to describe to him a certain disease.*

..... 6. *The student did not know the name of the disease.*

..... 7. *The quantity of the medicine did not interest the professor.*

..... 8. *It was the student who asked for the right quantity.*

..... 9. *The student never found the answer.*

.....10. *The professor was with the patient when he died.*

III. Draw a line under the meaning that best fits the word as it is used in the story.

1. well–versed

(*a*) *skilled*
(*b*) *well–known*
(*c*) *welcome*
(*d*) *well–to–do*

2. knowledgeable

(*a*) *well–known*
(*b*) *tough*
(*c*) *intelligent*
(*d*) *learned*

3. oral

(*a*) *in order to become a doctor*
(*b*) *by spoken questions and answers*
(*c*) *final*
(*d*) *very important*

4. intricate

(*a*) *quick*
(*b*) *complicated*
(*c*) *very long*
(*d*) *that require long answers*

5. ailment

(*a*) *patient*
(*b*) *an illness*
(*c*) *cure*
(*d*) *medicine*

6. deliberations

(*a*) *examinations*
(*b*) *recovery*
(*c*) *decision*
(*d*) *discussion*

7. fatal

(*a*) *little*
(*b*) *ending in death*
(*c*) *evident*
(*d*) *having no effect*

8. candidate.

(*a*) *one who examines students*
(*b*) *a piece of candy*
(*c*) *one who takes an examination*
(*d*) *one who likes candy*

9. managed.

(*a*) *was able*
(*b*) *manager*
(*c*) *was unable*
(*d*) *answered*

10. remembered.

(*a*) *not forgot*
(*b*) *kept in the memory*
(*c*) *called back to mind*
(*d*) *carried greetings from one person to another*

IV. Fill the space in each of the following sentences with the word from the story that correctly completes the meaning.

1. *When we become ill, we usually send for a.....*
2. *One who holds a chair in a university is called a .....*
3. *Their pale faces ..... bad health.*
4. *I made only one spelling ..... in my dictation.*
5. *Can you ..... the robber to me?*
6. *This problem is ..... difficult for me to solve.*
7. *Everyone ..... at him in wonder.*
8. *..... this medicine, and you will be better.*
9. *I shall stay here longer for ..... reasons.*
10. *I shall stay here longer for a ..... reason.*

2. A GRAND IDEA

Two summers ago I was motoring in the north of Canada. Taking a short cut over a dirt road, I ran into a miry place and the car bogged down and stuck fast. Providentially, as it would seem, a farm boy immediately came into sight, driving a team of big horses. I entered into negotiations with him and the upshot was that for two dollars he agreed to undertake the job of rescuing me from my predicament. The price seemed reasonable and we closed the bargain.

He hooked his horses to the axle of the stalled automobile and soon had the car upon high ground. I was struck by the brightness of the lad and the skill he had shown in extricating the heavy car from the mire. After I had paid him, I led him into conversation, taking occasion to compliment him on his brightness.

"Well," he said, "I have had considerable practice, Mister. This makes the third car I have pulled out of this mudhole today."

"Did each of them pay you two dollars?" I asked.

"Yes," he said, "that's my regular price for this job."

"Then you have earned six dollars today?"

"Yes, that's right," he said.

"Pretty fair wages for a young boy of your age, I should say," I commented.

Before answering me, the boy withdrew from my immediate vicinity and mounted one of his horses.

"Well," he said, "this has been an especially good day. I don't always earn this much and anyhow it isn't as easy for me to make this money as you think. All day I have got to

hang around waiting for one of you city–fellows to get bogged down and start calling for help. And this isn't the worst of it either. Except when it rains, I have to work here all night as well."

"What do you do here at night?" I asked.

He drew his team of horses off the road and started away through the woods. Then, over his shoulder, as he vanished, he replied: "At night–times I have to draw water and fill this mudhole here so that it will be ready for business next day."

I. Underline the statement that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. The car got stuck when the motorist.....
   (*a*) *saw a team of horses appearing round the bend.*
   (*b*) *was forced to make a tour over a bad road.*
   (*c*) *took a short cut over a good road.*
   (*d*) *took a short cut over a bad road.*

2. The farm boy with his team of horses came in sight just .....
   (*a*) *before the motor–car got stuck.*
   (*b*) *when the car reached the miry spot.*
   (*c*) *after the motor–car got stuck.*
   (*d*) *when the car approached the forest.*

3. The farm boy agreed to .....
   (*a*) *save the motorist but leave the car in the mire.*
   (*b*) *pull the car out of the mire for six dollars.*
   (*c*) *pull the car out of the mire for nothing.*
   (*d*) *help the motorist to get out of the unpleasant situation for just 2 dollars.*

4. The price seemed .....

(*a*) *too high.*
(*b*) *too low.*
(*c*) *too reasonable.*
(*d*) *just right.*

5. When the boy pulled the car out of the mire the motorist was .....

(*a*) *struck by the clever conversation of the young fellow.*
(*b*) *annoyed because the young fellow seemed to make a lot of money so easily.*
(*c*) *scared by the clever way in which the boy did his work.*
(*d*) *amazed at the clever way in which the boy did his work.*

6. After the motorist had paid him, the boy .....

(*a*) *left without a word of thanks.*
(*b*) *and the horses ran away.*
(*c*) *helped him to start the engine.*
(*d*) *told him the story of his business success.*

7. When complimented on the skill of his work, the boy replied that .....

(*a*) *he had never done that kind of work.*
(*b*) *he had done that quite often.*
(*c*) *he had had considerable practice.*
(*d*) *it was the fourth car he had pulled out of the mire that day,*

8. The motorist thought that six dollars a day was.....
   (*a*) *not enough for a young boy.*
   (*b*) *too much.*
   (*c*) *just enough to help the boy to stay alive.*
   (*d*) *a good wage for a boy of that age.*

9. The boy withdrew from the motorist and mounted the horse because .....
   (*a*) *he was afraid that he would not get his money.*
   (*b*) *he expected another car to turn up soon.*
   (*c*) *he expected the motorist to get angry if he revealed the story of his business success.*
   (*d*) *he liked riding horses.*

10. The boy .....
   (*a*) *complained that only 3 cars had got stuck in the mire that day.*
   (*b*) *said that it was an easy job.*
   (*c*) *thought that it had been a good day.*
   (*d*) *waited only a few hours every day for cars to get stuck.*

11. When it rained .....
   (*a*) *the boy could stay at home all night.*
   (*b*) *the boy had to be in the rain all night to watch for cars.*
   (*c*) *all cars came during the night.*
   (*d*) *the miry mudhole never filled with water.*

12. Except when it rained all night .....
   (*a*) *the boy slept in his house.*
   (*b*) *the motorist waited for someone to pull his car out of the mire.*
   (*c*) *the boy had to wait for this motorist.*
   (*d*) *the boy had to carry water to fill the mudhole.*

II. Write R for Right before each sentence that is true according to the story. Write W for Wrong if the sentence is not true.

..... *1. The motorist travelled in the south of Canada.*

..... *2. The motorist took a short cut because he wanted to get stuck in the mire.*

..... *3. The car was a bad car because it bogged down.*

..... *4. It seemed providential to the motorist that a farm boy with horses came into sight.*

..... *5. The boy hooked the horses to the bumper of the car.*

..... *6. The motorist was struck by the brightness of the boy.*

..... *7. The boy complimented himself on his brightness.*

..... *8. The boy had had much practice in pulling horses out of the mire.*

..... *9. The boy pulled three cars out of the mudhole every day.*

.....*10. The boy had to wait two hours every day.*

.....*11. The boy thought it wasn't easy to earn money.*

.....*12. When it rained the boy did not need to work at night.*

.....*13. The motorist knew what the boy was doing there all night.*

.....*14. Before the boy gave his final explanation he made sure that he was out of reach of the motorist.*

.....*15. The boy feared that the motorist would become aggressive if he knew the truth of his business success.*

III. Give one word from the story which has the same meaning as the following :–

1. *travelling by or in a motor–car*

.....

2. *a boy or young fellow*

.....

3. *discussing matters in order to come to an agreement*

.....

4. *a dangerous or unpleasant situation*

.....

5. *part of the body where an arm is joined to the trunk*

.....

6. *an agreement between two or more persons about doing something*

.....

7. *cleverness*

.....

8. *a talk*

.....

9. *pay an expression of admiration to*

.....

10. *saving from danger, distress, destruction, etc.*

.....

IV. Complete each sentence with one word from the story that correctly completes the meaning :–

1. *There are one hundred cents in a .....*
2. *I expect a fair day's ..... for a fair day's work.*
3. *This is not an ..... for laughter.*
4. *If you say to a person, "Your work is really excellent", you pay him a .....*
5. *He ..... his hand from the hot stove.*

6. *Children usually begin school at the ..... of six.*
7. *They say that everything comes to those who .....*
8. *Can I be of any ..... to you?*
9. *I don't want the red one and I don't want the blue one, ...*
10. *A soldier's ..... is to defend his country, not to govern it.*

V. ***In front of each word in Column A. write the letter of the group of words in Column B. which explains its use in the story.***

Column A.	Column B.
..... *miry*	(*a*) *the ability to do something well*
..... *providentially*	(*b*) *take steps to perform*
..... *upshot*	(*c*) *muddy*
..... *reasonable*	(*d*) *remain near*
..... *earned*	(*e*) *disappeared*
..... *hang around*	(*f*) *luckily*
..... *automobile*	(*g*) *make arrangements for*
..... *skill*	(*h*) *result*
..... *vanished*	(*i*) *not too high or too low*
..... *undertake*	(*j*) *got in return for work*
	(*k*) *came into sight*
	(*l*) *motor–car*

3. THE PRESIDENT'S STORY

When Franklin D. Roosevelt became President of the United States of America in 1932 the country was suffering from its worst economic depression. The period of the depression passed and there followed a period of various events in Europe – the revolution in Spain, the rise of fascism, the beginning of the Second World War. Roosevelt was faced with one crisis after another during the entire period of his presidency. Once, while discussing with friends some of the difficulties of being president at such a time, Roosevelt told this story :

There was a farmer who hired a young man from the city to work for him. The young man seemed to be as strong as a horse. The farmer put him to work carrying heavy logs from one part of the farm to another. The young man worked all day without showing any signs of being tired. The next day he had to clear an entire field of heavy stones. The following day the farmer gave him some equally difficult work. The young man never seemed to get tired. After about a week the farmer felt a little sorry for him and decided to give him something easy to do for a change. There was a pile of potatoes in the barn and the farmer told the young man to separate the potatoes into three different piles. He was supposed to put the good potatoes in one pile, the fairly good potatoes in the second pile, and the poor potatoes in the third pile. At the end of the day the farmer returned to the barn and found the young man stretched out on the floor exhausted.

"What's the matter with you ?" asked the farmer. "There is nothing hard about this work."

"I know," said the young man. "But it's making those decisions all day long that has killed me."

I. *Answer the following questions :–*

1. *From what was the country suffering in the year 1932?*

.....

.....

.....

2. *Was the period of the depression an easy one or a difficult one in which to be president?*

.....

.....

.....

3. *According to the story which Roosevelt once told, whom did a farmer once hire?*

.....

.....

.....

4. *What work did the young man have to do on the second day?*

.....

.....

.....

5. *Why did the farmer at last decide to give the young man something a little easier to do?*

.....

.....

.....

II. *In front of each word in Column 1, write the letter of the group of words in Column 2 which explains its use in the story :–*

COLUMN 1.		COLUMN 2.	
.....	1. *depression*	*a.*	*talk about together*
.....	2. *exhausted*	*b.*	*time when people have little work or money*

.....	3.	*crisis*	*c.*	*be troubled by*
.....	4.	*suffer from*	*d.*	*tired out ; worn out*
.....	5.	*discuss*	*e.*	*a time of great danger, difficulty and anxiety in politics, finance, etc.*

III. Write T in front of each correct statement, and write F in front of each false one :–

..... 1. *Franklin D. Roosevelt resigned from his presidency in 1932.*

..... 2. *The period of serious events in Europe was followed by the period of the depression in the United States.*

..... 3. *At the beginning of the Second World War, Roosevelt's face was injured while discussing with friends.*

..... 4. *The young man seemed to get tired on the third day, so the farmer decided to give him something easy to do for a change.*

..... 5. *The young man suggested that the potatoes should be separated into three piles.*

IV. Choose 5 of the following words or phrases and use each in a complete sentence. Keep the same meaning as in the passage. Do not copy or use the sentence which is in the passage.

all day	*entire*	*separate*	*after another*
clear	*face*	*as.....as*	*at such a time*

1. .....

.....

.....

2. .....
.....
.....

3. .....
.....
.....

4. .....
.....
.....

5. .....
.....
.....

V. *Fill in each blank with a word or phrase from the story you have read :–*

1. *He has ..... to become a business man.*
2. *It does not ..... what he said.*
3. *In the old days, everything was ..... to be made of the four elements.*
4. *Her father raised ..... when she said she wanted to marry a foreigner.*
5. *I usually have breakfast at 7.30, but during the holidays I have it at 8.30 .....*

---

4. A WONDERFUL NOVICE

Some time ago, on a race track in Texas, an eight–year–old horse was entered as a maiden. Now, a horse that has never won a race is called a maiden, no matter what its sex. Since in every race there may be some horses that have never raced before, they offer large scope for some people to risk their money by betting on them. These horses, however, seldom win, and experienced betters usually avoid placing a bet on them.

Few betters paid any attention to such an elderly novice, and the horse went off at terrible odds, having to race against some of the champions of the world. But to everyone's surprise this horse soon took the lead in the race and held it all the way, galloping easily at the finish to win by ten lengths.

Some people were understandably interested in the eight–year–old maiden with that much speed and decided to talk to the owner.

"That horse of yours," one of them began. "You have never raced it before?"

"That's right," was the answer.

"Has it been ill?" asked another.

"No, sir," replied the owner, a rancher from Colorado, "it's the soundest horse you have ever seen. It has got ankles like iron, and its legs are the longest imaginable."

"Well, then," asked one of the crowd that had gathered around the rancher and his horse, "why haven't you raced it before?"

"Well, Mister," answered the rancher with a grin, "to tell you the truth, we had been unable to catch it until it was seven!"

I. Underline the statement that best completes each sentence.

1. The horse that won the race was.....

   (*a*) *a maiden.*
   (*b*) *well–known to all the betters.*
   (*c*) *an old champion of the world.*
   (*d*) *a favourite horse.*

2. There are maidens .....

   (*a*) *in every race.*
   (*b*) *in all races.*
   (*c*) *in some races.*
   (*d*) *in no races.*

3, A maiden offers large scope for betters because .....
.....

   (*a*) *outsiders never win.*
   (*b*) *all outsiders win sometimes.*
   (*c*) *outsiders are always old.*
   (*d*) *few people bet on an outsider, and if the horse wins the race, more money is won.*

4. Experienced betters ....

   (*a*) *usually bet on outsiders.*
   (*b*) *never bet on outsiders.*
   (*c*) *usually avoid betting on outsiders.*
   (*d*) *are inexperienced in betting.*

5. When the race started .....

   (*a*) *everybody was looking at the novice.*
   (*b*) *nobody paid any attention to the novice.*
   (*c*) *everybody paid attention to the novice.*
   (*d*) *some people paid attention to the novice.*

6. The horse seemed at terrible odds because .....

(*a*) *it had to race against other novices.*

(*b*) *some of the other horses in the race were champions.*

(*c*) *nobody cared whether it would lose or win.*

(*d*) *the jockey was inexperienced.*

7. However, soon the horse surprised everyone by ....

(*a*) *throwing off its jockey.*

(*b*) *running very slowly.*

(*c*) *running first.*

(*d*) *running faster than all the other horses together.*

8. Those people who were interested in the eight-year-old horse .....

(*a*) *wanted to buy the horse.*

(*b*) *decided to murder the owner of the horse.*

(*c*) *made many jokes about the jockey of this winning horse.*

(*d*) *wanted to talk to the owner.*

9. They wanted to find out why the horse .....

(*a*) *was so ill.*

(*b*) *had never been in a race before.*

(*c*) *was looking so strong.*

(*d*) *had never won a race before.*

10. The owner said that the horse .....

(*a*) *had not been able to run until it was seven years old.*

(*b*) *had not been caught until it was seven years old.*

(*c*) *had been ill for a long time, but was now sound again.*

(*d*) *had iron ankles.*

II. Write R for Right if the sentence is true according to the story. Write W for Wrong if it is not true.

..... 1. *A male horse can be called a maiden.*

..... 2. *Nobody who is experienced risks his money on a novice.*

..... 3. *A champion is always a winner.*

..... 4. *The maiden galloped easily, winning by 100 lengths.*

..... 5. *All the other horses reached the finish after the maiden.*

..... 6. *The maiden held the lead all the way.*

..... 7. *All people wanted to talk to the owner, a rancher from California.*

..... 8. *The interested people asked the horse whether it had been ill.*

..... 9. *No horse gets caught until it is seven.*

.....10. *After the race the horse was still a maiden.*

III. Give one word from the story for each of the following definitions :–

1. *a contest of speed*

.....

2. *up to the time when*

.....

3. *the characteristics which distinguish the male from the female*

.....

4. *an agreement about paying money if a certain thing happens*

.....

5. *having knowledge or skill gained by doing things*

.....

6. *rather old*

.....

7. *a person who has done better than all others in games and sports*

.....

8. *that can be imagined*

.....

9. *one who owns, runs, or works on a farm in North America*

.....

10. *the part that joins the foot and the leg*

.....

IV. *Underline the definition that best suits the word underlined in the story* :–

1. **no matter**..... (*a*) *it is not a subject*
   (*b*) *it is not important*
   (*c*) *it is uninterested*

2. **win**..... (*a*) *move in a circular way*
   (*b*) *gain success in a competition*
   (*c*) *turn upside down*

3. **seldom**..... (*a*) *not often*
(*b*) *sometimes*
(*c*) *usually*

4. **avoid**..... (*a*) *prevent from*
(*b*) *keep away from*
(*c*) *keep track of*

5. **novice**..... (*a*) *owner*
(*b*) *traveller*
(*c*) *beginner*

6. **surprise**..... (*a*) *astonishment*
(*b*) *movement*
(*c*) *agreement*

7. **soundest**..... (*a*) *healthiest*
(*b*) *deepest*
(*c*) *cleverest*

8. **better**..... (*a*) *comparative degree of 'good'*
(*b*) *one who bets*
(*c*) *would rather*

9. **the lead**..... (*a*) *one who leads*
(*b*) *a soft, heavy, easily melted metal*
(*c*) *the first place or position*

10. **grin**..... (*a*) *smile*
(*b*) *signal*
(*c*) *frown*

V. *Complete each of the following sentences with one suitable word from the story :–*

1. *Only men with ..... in teaching languages understand how difficult it is.*
2. *He made a ..... that he would reach the top of the mountain before any of the others.*

3, *Children should try to ..... crossing the road except when the policeman stops the traffic.*

4. *The visit of the king caused great .....*

5. *The ..... of the race was exciting.*

6. *We travelled at full .....*

7. *It's difficult to ..... between the two.*

8. *He pushed his way through the .....*

9. *There is no ..... in his statement.*

10. *To ..... means to give an answer in speech or writing.*

5. THE FARMER AND THE THIEF

On a dark and rainy night when no one cared to stay outside and everyone preferred to stay close to the fireside, a horse was stolen from the stable of a poor farmer. Extensive search for the missing animal proved fruitless ; all attempts to recover the stolen property were in vain. Some time after he had suffered this loss, the farmer travelled to a nearby market town to buy himself a new horse. While he was looking over the horses that were offered for sale, he suddenly came across the very horse which had been stolen from his own stable only a few weeks before. At once he caught the horse by the bridle and called out aloud : "This is my horse ; it was stolen from my stable three weeks ago !"

The horse – dealer, who indeed had stolen the animal and who was now offering the horse for sale, became aware that he was in a tight spot. Somewhat uncertain he replied : "You must be mistaken. I have been in possession of this horse for more than a year."

Whereupon the farmer moved quickly and, covering the eyes of the horse in question with both his hands, he asked the horse–dealer, "Well, if you have owned the horse for such a long time, you will surely be able to tell me in which eye this horse is blind."

A large crowd was now gathering to watch the outcome of the dispute. The horsedealer or, better said, the horse–thief became confused and frightened. He had never looked at the horse close enough to notice this supposed blindness in one of

the eyes of the animal. But because of the great number of people who were crowding around the disputing partners, he was forced to give a satisfactory answer to the question put to him by the farmer. Without taking much time to think he said : "This horse is blind in the left eye."

"You are wrong," said the farmer. "The horse is blind in the right eye."

Quickly the dealer tried to cover up his mistake by saying, "I'm sorry. Of course I made a mistake. The horse is blind in the right eye."

Thus having cornered the thief, the farmer took his hands off the eyes of the horse and called out : "A horse-thief ! You are a horse-thief. People, look ! this horse isn't blind at all."

The thief tried to escape, but he was apprehended, and taken in by the police.

I. Underline the statement that best completes each sentence :-

1. The horse was stolen .....

(*a*) *on a sunny afternoon.*

(*b*) *from the stable of a well-to-do farmer.*

(*c*) *from the stable of a farmer who could not afford to buy another horse.*

(*d*) *from a poor farmer.*

2. Extensive search .....

(*a*) *brought back the horse to the farmer.*

(*b*) *revealed the hideout of the thief.*

(*c*) *led the police on to the tracks of the thief to the market town.*

(*d*) *brought to light nothing.*

3. The farmer went to the market town because .....

(*a*) *he wanted to look for his stolen horse.*
(*b*) *he wanted to buy a new horse.*
(*c*) *the police had advised him to look for the thief in the market town.*
(*d*) *he wanted to sell some goods.*

4. When the farmer recognized his horse on sale, he.....

.....

(*a*) *quietly informed the police.*
(*b*) *asked the horse–dealer where he had got the horse from.*
(*c*) *shouted that it was his stolen horse.*
(*d*) *started to fight against the horse–dealer.*

5. When the horse-dealer denied that he had stolen the horse .....

(*a*) *the farmer covered his eyes with his hands.*
(*b*) *the farmer said that the horse was blind.*
(*c*) *the police arrested the farmer.*
(*d*) *the farmer covered the eyes of the horse with his hands.*

6. **'To be in a tight spot'** means .....

(*a*) *to enjoy a situation.*
(*b*) *to fight someone.*
(*c*) *to find oneself in a difficult situation.*
(*d*) *to be drunk.*

7. The horse-dealer said that .....

(*a*) *he knew that the horse was blind in both eyes.*
(*b*) *he had owned the horse for more than a year.*
(*c*) *the horse was not his own property.*
(*d*) *he was an honest man.*

8. Because there was a large crowd gathering around, ...

.....

(*a*) *the farmer became frightened.*
(*b*) *the horse–dealer became courageous.*
(*c*) *the horse–dealer saw himself compelled to answer the question put to him by the farmer.*
(*d*) *the noise was so great that no one could understand anything.*

9. The horse was .....

(*a*) *blind in the left eye.*
(*b*) *blind in the right eye.*
(*c*) *blind in both eyes.*
(*d*) *not blind.*

10. In the end .....

(*a*) *the thief escaped.*
(*b*) *the crowd handed over the thief to the police.*
(*c*) *the farmer bought his horse back.*
(*d*) *the farmer did not get his horse.*

II. Draw a line under the meaning that best fits the word as it is used in the story :–

1. cared

(*a*) *feared*
(*b*) *wished*
(*c*) *was careful*
(*d*) *was careless*

2. in vain

(*a*) *without result*
(*b*) *in the veins*
(*c*) *continuing at full speed*
(*d*) *empty*

3. looking over

(*a*) *inspecting or examining*
(*b*) *searching for*
(*c*) *not looking at*
(*d*) *offering for sale*

4. offered

(*a*) *put up or shown*
(*b*) *brought*
(*c*) *stolen*
(*d*) *very fit*

5. somewhat

(*a*) *by some means*
(*b*) *in some degree*
(*c*) *whatever*
(*d*) *something*

6. owned

(*a*) *belonged to*
(*b*) *possessed*
(*c*) *bought*
(*d*) *kept*

7. apprehended

(*a*) *followed*
(*b*) *laughed at*
(*c*) *seized*
(*d*) *prevented*

8. gathering

(*a*) *collecting*
(*b*) *coming together*
(*c*) *picking up*
(*d*) *looking and hearing*

9. bridle

(*a*) *a bridal party*
(*b*) *part of a horse's harness*
(*c*) *a horse's head*
(*d*) *a horse's tail*

10. cornered

(*a*) *put in a difficult position*
(*b*) *the space enclosed by two walls or sides*
(*c*) *angle*
(*d*) *finished asking*

III. Give one word from the story for each of the following definitions :–

1. abounding in rain

.....

2. liked better

.....

3. near

.....

4. lost

.....

5. a building in which horses are kept

.....

6. quickly and unexpectedly

.....

7. quarrelling

.....

8. obliged

.....

9. misunderstanding

.....

10. get free

.....

IV. *If the following sentences are false, re–write them correctly. If they are true, write the word TRUE in your answer.*

1. *The horse was stolen on a rainy day.*

.....

2. *The farmer did not care what had happened to his horse.*

.....

3. *The farmer went to a nearby market town to buy his horse back.*

.....

4. *The farmer did not recognize his stolen horse when he came across it while the thief was offering it for sale.*

.....

.....

5. *The first time the thief answered that the horse was not blind.*

.....

6. *Many people crowded around the farmer and the thief because they wanted to help the farmer to catch the thief.*

.....

.....

7. *The farmer declared that the horse–dealer was the man who had stolen his horse.*

.....

.....

8. *The thief did not know that the horse was not blind because he himself was blind.*

.....

.....

9. *The farmer declared that the thief was not blind at all.*

.....

10. *The thief tried to get free, but in vain.*

.....

V. Complete each of the following sentences with one suitable word from the story :–

1. *He had an accident ..... he was coming here.*
2. *A person who buys and sells goods is called a.....*
3. *I will try my best to .....my lost wedding–ring.*
4. *He is.....a foolish man that he will never succeed.*
5. *The cover has come ..... my dictionary.*
6. *I came to live in Bangkok ten years .....*
7. *This walking–stick is my .....*
8. *..... your help, I would have died.*
9. *I don't know him well ..... to borrow money from him.*
10. *Narrow as the river is, he can't swim ..... it.*

ಶಾಲೆ
೧೬೧.೧೧.೨೦೦೬

6. AN UNUSUAL GUEST

Into a busy restaurant came an elderly gentleman. As soon as he had sat down at a table he began rapping the table top with impatient knuckles.

"Waiter, waiter, please pay some attention to me," he called out aloud ; and, at his bidding a waiter came hurrying to his side.

"Waiter," said the irritable man who conveyed the impression that he was a business man in a rush, "bring me right away a knife, a fork, a plate and a glass of water. And hurry !"

The waiter, somewhat puzzled, brought the articles called for, and then stood by to await the order. To his great surprise the patron waved him back and before his astonished eyes drew from one pocket half a loaf of bread and from another a pickled herring, and proceeded to eat this light but satisfying meal.

Foaming with indignation the waiter turned on his heel and dashed away to find the proprietor of the restaurant.

"Do you see that fellow there ?" he said, pointing towards the unusual patron who so impudently was misusing the restaurant. "Well, I have never in my life seen anyone with more insolence. Do you know what he has done, boss ? He asked for a knife, a fork and a plate, and then he really pulled out his own food and started eating. Aren't you going to give him a well–deserved rebuke ?"

"I certainly am," declared the owner and made straight for the offending guest.

"Say," he demanded with an indignant voice, "what kind of a place do you think this is ?"

The stranger looked up from his meal.

"Well," he said calmly, "as you ask me I suppose I have to tell you – the service is rotten ! Also, why is there no orchestra playing ?"

I. Underline the statement that best completes each sentence :–

1. The gentleman who entered the restaurant.....
   - (*a*) *walked slowly to a table and sat down.*
   - (*b*) *went straight to the owner of the restaurant.*
   - (*c*) *behaved as if he were a business man in a rush.*
   - (*d*) *sat down and waited for a waiter to serve him.*

2. On seeing the old gentleman, the waiter.....
   - (*a*) *came at once to serve him.*
   - (*b*) *ran to call the owner of the restaurant.*
   - (*c*) *came to ask for the order.*
   - (*d*) *was very much afraid.*

3. The old gentleman .....
   - (*a*) *was very irritable.*
   - (*b*) *did not take notice of the waiters.*
   - (*c*) *sat down to drink a glass of beer.*
   - (*d*) *conveyed the impression that he was a doctor in a rush.*

4. When the old gentleman ordered a knife, a fork, a plate and a glass of water, the waiter .....
   - (*a*) *refused to serve him.*
   - (*b*) *was astonished but brought the articles called for.*
   - (*c*) *threatened to call the owner of the restaurant,*
   - (*d*) *was very irritated,*

5. The old gentleman ordered .....

(*a*) *a light but satisfying meal.*
(*b*) *a big meal.*
(*c*) *no meal at all.*
(*d*) *a pickled herring and some bread.*

6. After the old gentleman had pulled his own food out of his pocket .....

(*a*) *the waiter called the proprietor.*
(*b*) *he asked the waiter to sit down and to share the meal with him.*
(*c*) *he gave it to the waiter.*
(*d*) *the waiter told him that he should not do that.*

7. The waiter said that .....

(*a*) *the old gentleman was misusing the restaurant.*
(*b*) *the boss should do something and throw the old gentleman out of the restaurant.*
(*c*) *the boss should kill the old gentleman.*
(*d*) *he wanted to kill the old gentleman.*

8. The owner of the restaurant said : .....

(*a*) *"I don't want to have anything to do with this."*
(*b*) *"Throw the man out!"*
(*c*) *"I will give him a well–deserved rebuke."*
(*d*) *"Don't mind him. He is a friend of mine."*

9. The owner asked the guest whether he .....

(*a*) *liked the restaurant.*
(*b*) *wanted some more food.*
(*c*) *knew what kind of a place that was.*
(*d*) *liked to have an orchestra playing.*

10. The old gentleman .....

(*a*) *was greatly upset by the question put to him by the owner of the restaurant.*
(*b*) *answered calmly that he did not like the place.*
(*c*) *answered that he thought the service was not bad.*
(*d*) *wanted better service and an orchestra.*

II. Write R for Right before each sentence that is true according to the story. Write W for Wrong if the sentence is not true.

..... 1. *The restaurant in which the action took place was busy.*
..... 2. *The gentleman appeared to be in a rush.*
..... 3. *The waiter rapped the table with his knuckles.*
..... 4. *The waiter came to the table when the gentleman called for him.*
..... 5. *Instead of ordering a meal, the old gentleman ate his own food.*
..... 6. *The waiter was indignant.*
..... 7. *The waiter brought a glass of water only.*
..... 8. *The old gentleman gave the waiter a big tip.*
..... 9. *The waiter refused the big tip.*
.....10. *The old gentleman brought his own food in his pockets.*
.....11. *To turn on one's heel means to turn around quickly.*
.....12. *The proprietor thought that the guest was impudent.*
.....13. *The waiter had never in his whole life come across such a guest.*
.....14. *The proprietor ordered the orchestra to play.*
.....15. *The guest did not worry about the proprietor.*

III. Underline the meaning that best fits the word as it is used in the story :–

1. elderly

(*a*) *rather old*
(*b*) *older*
(*c*) *not old*
(*d*) *elder*

2. indignation

(*a*) *surprise*
(*b*) *fear*
(*c*) *pity*
(*d*) *anger*

3 rapping

(*a*) *cleaning*
(*b*) *removing*
(*c*) *striking lightly and smartly*
(*d*) *pointing at*

4. rush

(*a*) *property*
(*b*) *hurry*
(*c*) *riches*
(*d*) *office*

5. puzzled

(*a*) *angry*
(*b*) *interested*
(*c*) *doubting*
(*d*) *afraid*

6. patron

(*a*) *patrol*
(*b*) *stranger*
(*c*) *rich man*
(*d*) *customer*

7. article

(*a*) *a piece of writing, complete in itself, in a newspaper, magazine, etc.*
(*b*) *thing*
(*c*) *a, an, or the*
(*d*) *food*

8. declared

(*a*) *said solemnly*
(*b*) *denied*
(*c*) *replied*
(*d*) *inquired*

9. calmly

(*a*) *without excitement*
(*b*) *angrily*
(*c*) *anxiously*
(*d*) *clearly*

10. proprietor

(*a*) *manager*
(*b*) *owner*
(*c*) *waiter*
(*d*) *visitor*

11. rotten

(*a*) *good*
(*b*) *bad*
(*c*) *excellent*
(*d*) *ugly*

12. offending

(*a*) *who made angry*
(*b*) *unusual*
(*c*) *elderly*
(*d*) *strange*

13. heel

(*a*) *the back part of the human foot below the ankle*
(*b*) *head*
(*c*) *hurry*
(*d*) *a formal speech*

14. proceeded

(*a*) *went on*
(*b*) *began*
(*c*) *stopped*
(*d*) *liked*

15. irritable

(*a*) *who was made angry*
(*b*) *who made angry*
(*c*) *business*
(*d*) *who had a kind heart*

IV. Complete each of the following sentences with one suitable word from the story :–

1. *The big waves ..... on the rocks.*
2. *To the ..... of everybody, his plan succeeded.*
3. *Pay ..... to what you're doing !*
4. *Half a ..... is better than no bread.*
5. *I have never seen these ..... of people.*
6. *He ..... his sword and rushed at the enemy.*
7. *The teacher usually ..... at the blackboard while explaining.*
8. *Wealthy as I am, I am ..... happy.*
9. *I'm going to retire from my .....next month.*
10. *If I were not ....., I would come with you.*

7. THE DREAM THAT CAME TRUE

For more than ten years a simple country–woman, named Mary, had served as a cook in the family of a wealthy merchant. She had been a most faithful servant and her employer had always been very satisfied with her work. After she had been working in this manner for such a long time, she was given a three months' holiday to be spent in her home town, which was a considerable distance away. By now, however, Mary almost belonged to the family and it was decided to have a surprise ready for her on her return to town.

One night, when all the members of the family were sitting down for dinner, the wife of the merchant suggested : "When Mary returns from her holiday, we will receive her with a special surprise. Therefore I propose: we renovate her room up in the attic while she is away. The furniture in that room is really not the best, some of it quite old and unsightly." This proposal was received with great enthusiasm and everyone went to work to change Mary's room from an old, unfriendly bed–chamber to a bright, new, beautifully decorated modern bed–sitting room. The walls were painted and new furniture brought in. Even the floor was covered with a fine rug, and the windows got new curtains although the old ones were not so bad at all.

After three months Mary came back from her holiday. When she entered her room, she remained petrified for a moment. Then excited, she dashed to the bed, pulled out all the blankets and sheets and called out in a voice full of anxiety : "Where is my old mattress ?"

In fact, the cook had kept all her money, some 2000 dollars, inside the mattress! The housewife tried to console the lamenting woman: "Perhaps the mattress is still in the second-hand store, where we sold all the old furniture. There is a good chance that the keeper of that store has not yet been able to sell the mattress."

Although it was already late at night, the whole family went to that store to see what could be done. They were lucky: the mattress was still there. When they had returned, they looked inside of it, and there they found the money still in its old place.

Next day, the merchant said to his cook: "Mary, you ought to be ashamed of keeping your money in such an old-fashioned way. In this modern age, one doesn't keep one's money inside a mattress, but one takes it to a safer place. What do we have banks for? Let's go to one at once and open an account for you!"

The merchant took his cook to a bank. There he recommended her to the manager of the bank who, on hearing the history of Mary's savings, laughed long and heartily. He launched on a comprehensive lecture on the virtues of modern saving methods, and then he presented Mary with a brand-new bank-book.

A few months later a depression hit the country, and many banks went bankrupt. One of them was the bank whose manager had laughed and lectured so extensively. Even the merchant had lost almost all his savings. What now could they tell the cook? Mary was called at once, and she was told the sad news. The housewife was crying and the embarrassed merchant could not find the right words to disclose the facts to the woman.

"Look, dear Mary," he started hesitantly, "I have had terribly bad luck. I would like to repay you the money which you have lost through my fault; but I am sorry to say, I can't just now. However, I promise you to pay you back the money in monthly installments of 50 dollars."

Mary had listened to all this without much concern. Then she said quietly: "Please, don't worry about me! After I had deposited my money in the bank, I was very much worried and disturbed. In the night thereafter I had a bad dream. A huge wolf tried to catch and pull me to pieces. Next morning I looked up the meaning of this dream in my book of '*Dreams and Their Explanations*'. There I read that I was in danger of losing all my money. As soon as I had some spare time, I went to the bank to cancel my account and I took all my money home again, although you had advised me to do otherwise. My 2000 dollars have long since been safely back in the mattress. That's why now I still have all my money!"

I. Underline the statement that best completes each sentence:–

1. The cook had been working in the family of a wealthy merchant for .....

   (*a*) *twenty years.*
   (*b*) *all her life.*
   (*c*) *ten years.*
   (*d*) *more than one hundred and twenty months.*

2. The woman was faithful to her.....

   (*a*) *daughter.*
   (*b*) *cooking.*
   (*c*) *employer.*
   (*d*) *country life.*

3. The cook was a .....

(*a*) *poor woman with low wages.*
(*b*) *poor woman with modest savings.*
(*c*) *wealthy woman with large savings.*
(*d*) *woman with a good salary and a large inheritance.*

4. The cook took a long holiday because.....

(*a*) *she was very homesick.*
(*b*) *she liked to travel.*
(*c*) *her mother had died.*
(*d*) *she wanted to visit her far–away home town.*

5. After a long time of steady employment, Mary .....
.....

(*a*) *was a member of the family.*
(*b*) *was treated like a member of the family.*
(*c*) *was the sister of her employer.*
(*d*) *was disliked by the members of the family.*

6. The family was grateful for such long and faithful service and wanted .....

(*a*) *to give Mary a special present for her home town.*
(*b*) *to surprise her with a present on her return.*
(*c*) *to give Mary a pension.*
(*d*) *to marry her off to another cook.*

7. Mary .....

(*a*) *was simple in mind, but good–hearted.*
(*b*) *was married and had six children.*
(*c*) *never laughed or joked.*
(*d*) *did not believe in dreams.*

8. Mary possessed a book in which she looked up .....

.....

(*a*) *the meanings of dreams.*
(*b*) *the recipes for her cooking.*
(*c*) *her daily prayers.*
(*d*) *her future.*

9. The family changed .....

(*a*) *the interior of Mary's room.*
(*b*) *Mary's bed only.*
(*c*) *the furniture of Mary's room.*
(*d*) *the clothes Mary had left behind.*

10. All the members of the family wanted to renovate Mary's room .....

(*a*) *except the merchant.*
(*b*) *except the wife of the merchant.*
(*c*) *except the daughter of the merchant.*
(*d*) *and nobody disagreed to this decision.*

11. The curtains of Mary's room were changed .....

.....

(*a*) *because they were old.*
(*b*) *because they looked too new.*
(*c*) *although they were still good.*
(*d*) *because they did not suit the colour of the walls of the room.*

12. Mary came back after .....

(*a*) *three months and she liked the room.*
(*b*) *two months and she liked the room.*
(*c*) *three months but she did not like the room.*
(*d*) *three months and she looked at once for her money.*

13. When Mary discovered that the mattress was gone, she .....

(*a*) *fainted.*
(*b*) *went mad.*
(*c*) *killed her employer.*
(*d*) *felt great sorrow.*

14. The mattress was .....

(*a*) *still in the basement of the merchant's house.*
(*b*) *burnt and the money lost.*
(*c*) *burnt, but the money saved.*
(*d*) *still in the second–hand dealer's shop.*

15. The merchant suggested that .....

(*a*) *he should take care of Mary's savings.*
(*b*) *a bank was a good place for Mary's savings.*
(*c*) *the mattress was not a bad place, but that a bank was better.*
(*d*) *Mary should spend all her money as soon as possible.*

16. When the manager of the bank heard the history of Mary's savings, he was .....

(*a*) *surprised.*
(*b*) *very funny.*
(*c*) *very jealous.*
(*d*) *very much amused.*

17. He lectured to Mary on the evils of .....

(*a*) *banking.*
(*b*) *savings.*
(*c*) *keeping money in a sock.*
(*d*) *none of* (*a*), (*b*) *and* (*c*).

18. A few months later .....

(*a*) *a revolution hit the country.*
(*b*) *a political crisis hit the country.*
(*c*) *a terrible storm hit the country.*
(*d*) *an economic depression hit the country.*

19. The merchant lost .....

(*a*) *no money except the savings he had kept in his mattress for Mary.*
(*b*) *all his money and had to dismiss Mary.*
(*c*) *most of his money and the cook lost nothing.*
(*d*) *his head and shot himself.*

20. The merchant and his wife thought that the situation was very .....

(*a*) *embarrassing but funny.*
(*b*) *extremely embarrassing.*
(*c*) *ridiculous.*
(*d*) *easy to remedy.*

21. The merchant tried to explain the loss of his money to Mary and promised.....

(*a*) *to give her back her money at once.*
(*b*) *to give her a pension.*
(*c*) *to repay her the money by installments.*
(*d*) *to become her servant.*

22. The merchant .....

(*a*) *enjoyed telling Mary the bad news.*
(*b*) *relished in telling Mary the bad news.*
(*c*) *hesitated in telling Mary the bad news.*
(*d*) *was lost in telling Mary the bad news.*

23. When Mary heard the terrible news, she .....

(*a*) *took a knife and killed the merchant.*
(*b*) *jumped into the river.*
(*c*) *started again to save money.*
(*d*) *remained calm.*

24. After Mary had deposited the money at the bank, she .....

(*a*) *slept more peacefully.*
(*b*) *was murdered by someone who thought that the money was still in the mattress.*
(*c*) *had wonderful dreams.*
(*d*) *had a nightmare.*

25. When Mary had the disturbing dream, she was in possession of ....

(*a*) *a bank–book.*
(*b*) *a dream–book.*
(*c*) *a note–book and a dream–book.*
(*d*) *a bank–book and a dream–book.*

26. In her dream, Mary was .....

(*a*) *run over by a bus.*
(*b*) *strangled by a jealous lover.*
(*c*) *hanged by the neck until dead.*
(*d*) *pursued by an animal.*

27. The dream-book stated that .....

(*a*) *the bank was the worst place for her money.*
(*b*) *the bank was a bad place for her money.*
(*c*) *the bank was not bad, but that there were better places.*
(*d*) *Mary was likely to lose her money.*

28. The savings of the servant .....

(*a*) *went back to the bank.*
(*b*) *went back into the mattress.*
(*c*) *went back to the merchant's bank.*
(*d*) *went back to the second–hand store.*

29. ..... was unlucky.

(*a*) *The servant*
(*b*) *The merchant*
(*c*) *The owner of the second–hand store*
(*d*) *Nobody*

30. The servant .....

(*a*) *did not know how to cook.*
(*b*) *slept in the kitchen because she was a cook.*
(*c*) *knew how to cook.*
(*d*) *was not thrifty.*

II. Write R for Right before each sentence that is true according to the story. Write W for Wrong if it is not true.

..... 1. *Mary was not a faithful servant.*
..... 2. *Mary came from the country.*
..... 3. *Mary's home town was near her employer's house.*
..... 4. *Mary's return was a surprise for the family.*
..... 5. *The family had put the money into the bank to surprise Mary.*
..... 6. *The second–hand dealer had not sold the mattress.*
..... 7. *The second–hand dealer knew about the money inside the mattress.*
..... 8. *Some members of the family went to the second–hand store.*
..... 9. *The money was still in the mattress.*

214
425
07229

..... 10. *The merchant suggested that he should put Mary's savings into the bank.*

..... 11. *The manager of the bank enjoyed the story of Mary's holiday.*

..... 12. *Mary listened to the advice given to her by the manager of the bank.*

..... 13. *The merchant was impressed by the lecture given by the manager of the bank.*

..... 14. *Mary received a bank–book.*

..... 15. *Mary received the news that all her money was lost.*

..... 16. *It was lost in the depression, but recovered by the merchant.*

..... 17. *The merchant was hit by the depression.*

..... 18. *The wife of the merchant told Mary the news.*

..... 19. *A big wolf devoured Mary.*

..... 20. *Mary relied on the dream–book.*

..... 21. *If Mary had left her money in the bank, she would have lost it all.*

..... 22. *The fact that the dream–book was right could be called a coincidence.*

..... 23. *The merchant paid Mary back the money in monthly installments of 50 dollars.*

..... 24. *Mary was not a spendthrift.*

..... 25. *Mary was an extravagant woman.*

III. Draw a line under the meaning that best fits the word as it is used in the story.

1. served

(*a*) *played*
(*b*) *worked*
(*c*) *employed*
(*d*) *cooked*

2. wealthy

(*a*) *healthy*
(*b*) *elderly*
(*c*) *hard–working*
(*d*) *rich*

3. modern

(*a*) *up–to–date*
(*b*) *ancient*
(*c*) *modest*
(*d*) *expensive*

4. bank

(*a*) *the land along the side of a river, canal, lake or other water–channel*
(*b*) *a row of seats or a long bench*
(*c*) *a place where money is kept and paid out, and where money may be borrowed*
(*d*) *a safe in which money is kept*

5. brand–new

(*a*) *quite new*
(*b*) *rather new*
(*c*) *with a new brand*
(*d*) *modern*

6. deposited

(*a*) *put to be kept safely*
(*b*) *paid part of the money that was owed, to show good faith*
(*c*) *covered with and left lying on*
(*d*) *invested*

7. renovate

(*a*) *paint*
(*b*) *make like new again*
(*c*) *build*
(*d*) *do not like*

8. petrified

(*a*) *satisfied*
(*b*) *paralyzed with amazement*
(*c*) *very sorry*
(*d*) *very glad*

9. luck

(*a*) *fortune*
(*b*) *riches*
(*c*) *poverty*
(*d*) *bankrupt*

10. disclose

(*a*) *make known*
(*b*) *shut*
(*c*) *conceal*
(*d*) *begin or start*

IV. Provide words from the story which have the following meanings. Only one word is needed in each answer.

1. *that in which one is interested or which is important to one*

   .....

2. *a small room just under the roof of a house*

   .....

3. *a period of time when one rests from one's usual work*

   .....

4. *offer or put forward for consideration or as a plan*

   .....

5. *a floor–mat of thick material*

   .....

6. *all those things needed in a house, especially those that can be moved, as tables, beds, chairs, desks, etc.*

   .....

7. *a large, flat, oblong case or bag of canvas or other strong material filled with feathers, hair, cotton, etc. to form a bed, or for use on a bed*

.....

8. *one of the twelve parts into which a year is divided*

.....

9. *displeasing to the sight*

.....

10. *fortunate*

.....

8. BLOODHOUNDS

A bloodhound is a large dog which is able to follow the smell or scent of a human being or an animal. Many people do not understand bloodhounds because they think the dogs are dangerous and cruel. But these dogs are gentle and harmless; they will not attack the person they have followed.

He did not get the name bloodhound because he likes the taste of blood. His name means 'blood hound', that is a dog of pure race which has not been mixed with any other. It has been known in England for many hundreds of years.

He is able to trail, that is to follow by smell, a living thing from an insect to a deer. The dog which trails only persons has been specially trained to do so. One of the men, Mr. Smith, who teaches these dogs gives them a number of lessons. For the first lesson, he rubs liver on the hands of several boys Then he tells them to stand in a line and hold their hands behind their backs. He puts a small jar of liver in the pocket of one of the boys, and lets the young dog smell something belonging to this boy. Then the dog must find the boy. If he goes up to the line of boys and picks out the wrong boy, Mr. Smith hits him gently on the nose. But if he picks out the right boy, he gets the jar of liver.

When a dog is being taught it should always be given something when the work is finished. It is a present or reward for something it has done well, and the dogs expect this reward. Once an escaping prisoner carried his own jar of liver. The police sent bloodhounds after him, and the dogs found him before the police arrived. The man gave the hounds the liver and quietly walked away.

It is surprising how dogs can pick up scents in the air. Once the police gave Mr. Smith a glove with which to find a murderer. First he let his dogs smell it, then he followed them. After a time the scent took them to a cottage several miles away. In the yard behind the cottage stood an old car; its engine was still hot. The dogs had followed the scent of the murderer even though he had travelled in a car! The blood-hounds scratched with their paws at the door of the cottage until a woman opened it. When the police asked if there was a man in the house, she said that he was not there. But the dogs stood on their back legs and whined, their noses pointing straight upwards. The police looked and found the murderer hiding under the roof.

I. Say which statement (a), (b), (c) or (d) best completes each of the following sentences in accordance with the meaning of the above passage :–

1. A bloodhound is called by that name because

..... (*a*) *it is fond of liver aud blood of any kind.*

..... (*b*) *it always follows trails of blood.*

..... (*c*) *it is a dog of pure blood that has been very carefully brought up.*

..... (*d*) *it always likes to bite people and taste their blood.*

2. A trained bloodhound will follow by smell

..... (*a*) *only insects.*

..... (*b*) *only human beings.*

..... (*c*) *only four–footed animals.*

..... (*d*) *anything.*

3. If a young dog does not find the right boy

..... (*a*) *it is punished very hard.*
..... (*b*) *it is not punished at all*
..... (*c*) *it is given the liver in the jar.*
..... (*d*) *it is punished a little.*

4. In trailing, the bloodhound depends mostly on his

..... (*a*) *sense of hearing.*
..... (*b*) *sense of sight and smell.*
..... (*c*) *sense of hearing and sight.*
..... (*d*) *sense of smell.*

5. The escaping prisoner gave the bloodhounds a reward because

..... (*a*) *he knew the dogs would not follow him any more.*
..... (*b*) *he was pleased that the dogs had found him.*
..... (*c*) *he liked bloodhounds.*
..... (*d*) *he wanted them to go with him.*

6. The story about the glove is used here to show that a bloodhound

..... (*a*) *can run a long distance.*
..... (*b*) *has a very good sense of smell.*
..... (*c*) *can run as fast as a car.*
..... (*d*) *can stand on its back legs.*

7. The funniest part of this passage is the part about the bloodhounds and

..... (*a*) *the boys standing in a line.*
..... (*b*) *the escaping prisoner.*
..... (*c*) *the murderer under the roof.*
..... (*d*) *the car.*

IV. *If the following sentences are false, re–write them correctly. If they are true, write the word TRUE in your answer.*

1. *The murderer had been hiding in the cottage for a long time.*

.....

.....

2. *The dogs found the murderer because they could follow scents on the ground.*

.....

.....

3. *People train bloodhounds because they are useful in finding persons.*

.....

.....

4. *Some people are afraid of bloodhounds because they are big dogs.*

.....

.....

5. *Mr. Smith rubbed liver on the boys' hands because bloodhounds like the smell of blood.*

.....

.....

6. *Bloodhounds can only smell people when the people walk on the ground.*

.....

III. *Provide words from the passage which have the following meanings. Only one word is needed in each answer.*

1. *Something given to repay one for what one has done.*

.....

2. *Persons who have the duty of keeping public order.*

.....

3. *Go against a person in order to hurt him.*

.....

4. *To think that something will happen.*

.....

5. *Not correct.*

.....

6. *Without making a noise.*

.....

7. *Make a long, low cry that shows one is not satisfied.*

.....

ข้อสอบประโยคเตรียมอุดมศึกษา

ปีการศึกษา 2501

9. PUNISHED GREEDINESS

Some time ago, so the story goes, a fisherman brought in his net and found therein a golden fish. To his profound amazement, the fish spoke up in a human voice, imploring him to let it go back into the ocean and promising him a large ransom. Touched by the entreating words of the fish, the honest fisherman let the golden fish go free unconditionally.

As he returned to his humble dwelling and told the story of the miraculous fish to his wife, she called him a fool for refusing a ransom. She suggested that at least he could have asked the fish to give them a new trough, their own being broken. So the fisherman went back to the sea–coast, summoned the golden fish and, on its appearance, asked for a new trough. The fish granted the wish instantly, and, on returning home, the fisherman found his wife sitting with a new trough at her feet.

But people can seldom get enough. The woman's greed was inflamed. She wanted a real house to live instead of their wretched, squalid hut. The fisherman went to the shore once more, called the golden fish and requested what his wife had demanded. And sure enough, on returning home his wife greeted him from the porch of a fine, new house. However, greed cannot be satisfied. The wife demanded a palace, then a rank of nobility, and finally the throne. With every new and exorbitant demand, the surface of the sea became more turbulent, as if to warn these people of the end that was imminent. The wife then knew of nothing else but to send her husband back to the sea with a monstrous proposition : that the golden fish become her servant.

This time the fish gave no reply to the demands of the fisherman, and disappeared in the black depths of the waters. Terrified, the fisherman came back home, full of evil presentiments. And he found what he had expected : the palace was gone ; and there stood the familiar, old hut, and the greedy woman was once more sitting by her broken trough.

I. Underline the statement that best completes each sentence :–

1. When the fisherman brought in his net, he .....

.....

(*a*) *discovered that he had a greedy wife.*
(*b*) *found out that his wife was not greedy.*
(*c*) *discovered that he had caught a golden fish.*
(*d*) *found a fish and a piece of gold.*

2. The fish .....

(*a*) *was amazed and spoke in a human voice.*
(*b*) *looked in amazement at the fisherman and spoke in a human voice.*
(*c*) *spoke in a human voice and the fisherman was amazed.*
(*d*) *was implored by the fisherman to let him go back to his wife in the ocean.*

3. The fish implored the fisherman .....,.....

(*a*) *to go into the ocean and promised him a large ransom.*
(*b*) *to accept a large ransom.*
(*c*) *to be touched by its entreating words.*
(*d*) *to set it free and promised to give him something in return.*

4. The fisherman .....

(*a*) *was hard–working and honest.*
(*b*) *was honest, but greedy.*
(*c*) *was honest, but had a greedy wife.*
(*d*) *had a greedy wife, but liked to catch golden fish.*

5. The fisherman listened to the entreating words of the fish and .....

(*a*) *took the fish home with a new trough.*
(*b*) *took the fish home to fry it for dinner.*
(*c*) *let it go back into the sea so that he might get a reward afterwards.*
(*d*) *let it go back into the sea without asking for any reward at all.*

6. After the fish had returned to the sea, ...

(*a*) *it was never seen again.*
(*b*) *it was called three times by the fisherman.*
(*c*) *the fisherman told his wife about it.*
(*d*) *the fisherman's wife thought it was well done.*

7. When the wife heard about the golden fish, she.....
.....

(*a*) *wanted to see it herself.*
(*b*) *was very pleased.*
(*c*) *was called a fool by her husband.*
(*d*) *was disappointed.*

8. The first time the fisherman demanded .....

(*a*) *a house.*
(*b*) *a palace.*
(*c*) *a trough.*
(*d*) *a servant.*

9. The greedy wife never got .....

(*a*) *a trough.*
(*b*) *a crown.*
(*c*) *a house.*
(*d*) *the fish as her servant.*

10. Each time the fisherman went back to the sea, the water was .....

(*a*) *darker.*
(*b*) *more beautiful.*
(*c*) *rougher.*
(*d*) *smoother.*

11. The house of the fisherman was .....

(*a*) *a nice little dwelling.*
(*b*) *an old, run–down fisherman's hut.*
(*c*) *a palace.*
(*d*) *a tent.*

12. The fish .....

(*a*) *was delighted to grant all the wishes of the greedy woman.*
(*b*) *got terribly angry when she demanded a rank of nobility.*
(*c*) *gave to the fisherman and his wife a throne.*
(*d*) *resisted her demands to be given a palace.*

13. The proposition that the fish should become the servant of the greedy wife was .....

(*a*) *preposterous.*
(*b*) *silly.*
(*c*) *laughable.*
(*d*) *monstrous.*

14. When the greedy wife demanded that the fish become her servant, ...

(*a*) *the sea became turbulent.*
(*b*) *the fish became turbulent.*
(*c*) *her husband went to the sea again to ask the fish who in turn gave no reply.*
(*d*) *her husband became turbulent.*

15. When the fish made no reply and disappeared in the black water .....

(*a*) *the fisherman was full of anxiety about the life of his wife.*
(*b*) *the wife was worrying about her husband.*
(*c*) *the fisherman expected that bad things had happened.*
(*d*) *the wife expected bad news.*

II. Write R for Right before each sentence that is true according to the story. Write W for Wrong if the sentence is not true.

..... 1. *This story teaches a morale.*
..... 2. *The fisherman expected the golden fish to speak in a human voice.*
..... 3. *It was the second golden fish the fisherman had caught.*
..... 4. *The golden fish was set free conditionally.*
..... 5. *The fish had to pay a ransom before going back into the sea.*
..... 6. *The greedy wife did not believe the story the fisherman told about the golden fish.*
..... 7. *The wife wanted to see the golden fish herself.*

..... 8. *She suggested to her husband to go and ask the golden fish for a trough.*
..... 9. *The fisherman agreed to this idea.*
.....10. *Greed can seldom be satisfied.*
.....11. *The wife demanded more than the fish was willing to give.*
.....12. *The wife never got a rank of nobility.*
.....13. *The fish was the fisherman's servant.*
.....14. *This story does not mention any names.*
.....15. *The greedy woman ended up where she had started from.*

III. *Give one word from the story for each of the following meanings* :–

1. *money, etc., paid in return for a special advantage*
.....
2. *praying or begging earnestly*
.....
3. *low in position*
.....
4. *like a miracle*
.....
5. *great longing and desire*
.....
6. *much too high or great*
.....
7. *likely to come or happen soon*
.....
8. *causing horror and disgust*
.....
9. *a feeling that something is about to happen*
.....
10. *in a state of ruin or decay.*
.....

IV. Find the underlined word in the story which is closest in meaning to each of the following words :–

1. *in that place ; in it*

   .....

2. *a house*

   .....

3. *intense ; very great*

   .....

4. *at once ; immediately*

   .....

5. *begging earnestly for*

   .....

6. *demanded the presence of*

   .....

7. *disorderly ; violent*

   .....

8. *a statement*

   .....

9. *well known; often seen*

   .....

10. *causing unhappiness*

    .....

V. Complete each sentence below with one word from the story :–

1. *Our servant is quite ..... She wouldn't take anything that does not belong to her.*
2. *The savages ..... us with a shower of stones and arrows.*
3. *Her sad story ..... us deeply.*

4. *I saw it with my ..... eyes.*
5. *We ..... the enemy to surrender.*
6. *Visitors are ..... not to touch the exhibits.*
7. *His teacher ..... him against working too hard.*
8. *That which comes to the ..... of life is death.*
9. *Fire is a good ..... but a bad master.*
10. *A line has length but it has neither breadth nor .....*

---

10. THE HISTORY OF PRINTING

Printing is said to have been first used in China more than a thousand years ago. Printing is an art that has made writing much more useful than it could ever have been by itself.

The writer writes one page with his pen. The printer can multiply that page by hundreds, by thousands, and even by millions. Printing is, in fact, the art of multiplying the written word.

Printing, like writing, is a very simple thing. The printer uses the same letters of the alphabet as the writer. But instead of using written letters, he uses solid letters cut out of metal. These metal letters are called types. These types are like little sticks. In shape they are something like an ordinary match, but only half as long. At the end of each of these metal sticks is cut one of the letters of the alphabet. The printer sits in front of a shallow, open box which is divided into a number of small compartments, one compartment for each letter of the alphabet. In addition, there are other compartments for commas, full stops, blank types, and so on. What is the blank type for? You will notice, in a printed book, that each word or sentence is separated from the next one by an empty space. When the printer has set up one word or sentence in type, he puts in a blank type or space, to separate that word or sentence from the next one. This makes a printed book much easier to read.

In old days printing was all done by hand. But nowadays the work is done very much more rapidly by printing machines.

These machines are very wonderful things. So fast do they work that it is possible, with one of the best machines, to print as many as 300,000 copies of a newspaper in an hour.

But whether the printing is done by hand, or by machine, the method is very much the same. Words are set up in metal type, the type is inked over, and then the paper is pressed on the type.

You will see from all this the great advantage of printing. Books, when written by hand, could be produced only very slowly, and in small numbers. Thus they were very expensive and could be bought by very few. Now that books are printed, they can be produced very rapidly, and in very large numbers. They have become cheap. They can be bought and read by millions of people.

I. Choose the best answer according to the passage for each of the following.

1. What caused early books to be quite expensive?

..... (*a*) *The paper for the books had to be imported.*
..... (*b*) *There are too many letters in the old alphabet.*
..... (*c*) *They were read by very few people.*
..... (*d*) *They were written, not printed.*

2. What is printing?

..... (*a*) *Printing is the one way of producing books.*
..... (*b*) *Printing is the art of writing by hand.*
..... (*c*) *Printing is the reproduction of the written word.*
..... (*d*) *Printing is a very simple thing.*

3. Why is printing not much more difficult than writing?

..... (*a*) *Because there are more compartments for writing.*
..... (*b*) *Because it has spread all over the world.*
..... (*c*) *Because it is still done by hand.*
..... (*d*) *Because the same letters of the alphabet are used.*

4. Before the use of printing machines, how was printing done?

..... (*a*) *By using little sticks of wood.*
..... (*b*) *By the Chinese.*
..... (*c*) *By hand.*
..... (*d*) *By writing with a pen.*

5. What does type look like?

..... (*a*) *Type looks like a match.*
..... (*b*) *It looks like the written letters.*
..... (*c*) *Like little metal pins.*
..... (*d*) *Somewhat like the letters of the Englishe alphabet.*

II. *If the following sentences are false, re-write them correctly. If they are true, only write the word TRUE in your answer.*

1. *After the type is set into words, the ink is put on the paper, and then pressed on the type.*

.....

.....

.....

2. *It is thought that printing was begun in China.*

.....

.....

3. *Solid words are cut out of metal to make type.*

.....

.....

4. *Most printing machines can print more than 300,000 newspapers in an hour.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. *"From the next one" in the passage means "from the following word or sentence".*

.....

.....

.....

6. *In printing English, the printer needs exactly twenty-six compartments of type.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

7. *Blank type is used between words or sentences to make a printed book easier to read.*

.....

.....

.....

III. Find the word or words in the passage for which each of the following is the definition. It is not necessary to write more than 2 (two) words for any one definition.

1. *a way of doing something*

.....

2. *not deep*

.....

3. *quickly*

.....

4. *common*

....

5. *at present*

.....

6. *throughout*

.....

7. *without help ; alone*

.....

8. *not expensive*

.....

9. *because of this; therefore*

.....

10. *set apart; keep apart*

.....

หอสมุดแห่งชาติ
๑๔ ก.ค. ๒๕๕๖

11. AN EASY SOLUTION

There was a so-called financial wizard who advertised to give lessons by mail which would enable people to prosper in their speculations on the stock market.

A subscriber of the paper in which the advertisements appeared found himself in difficulties as a result of following the directions for investing money in the grain market as laid down by the expert. He wrote a letter to this effect :

"You told me, if I got into trouble I was to communicate with you and you would tell me how to act. Well, I have done just what you have said about buying stocks on the grain market and now I am bankrupt. How shall I act ? Please wire."

The answer came back promptly by wire : "Act as if you were bankrupt !"

I. Underline the statement that best completes each sentence :–

1. A financial wizard is a man who .....
   - (*a*) *can predict the rise and fall of the value of stocks.*
   - (*b*) *is a priest of a certain religious group in Tibet.*
   - (*c*) *distributes the mail every morning.*
   - (*d*) *advises the presidents of some countries.*

2. The financial wizard in this story advertised to give lessons by .....
   - (*a*) *radio.*
   - (*b*) *newspaper.*
   - (*c*) *mail.*
   - (*d*) *television.*

3. Speculations on the stock market are .....

(*a*) *usually very dangerous to people who know little about financial matters.*
(*b*) *sometimes a short journey on a bus.*
(*c*) *a birthday party for a good friend.*
(*d*) *business with the bank.*

4. A subscriber of the paper in which the financial wizard had advertised found himself in difficulties because he had .....

(*a*) *not bought the right paper.*
(*b*) *not followed the directions given.*
(*c*) *followed the directions given.*
(*d*) *not read the paper.*

5. When the subscriber found himself in difficulties, he, ...

(*a*) *went to see the wizard.*
(*b*) *went to kill the wizard.*
(*c*) *wrote a letter asking for advice.*
(*d*) *wrote a letter asking the wizard to give him the invested money back.*

6. The subscriber said in his letter that .....

(*a*) *he had followed the directions of the wizard.*
(*b*) *he had not followed the directions of the wizard.*
(*c*) *he had sold all his stocks on the grain market.*
(*d*) *he had told the wizard how to act.*

7. The answer which the wizard gave to the man who had lost all his money was .....

(*a*) *very helpful.*
(*b*) *that the subscriber should come and see him.*
(*c*) *a lesson on how to invest one's money.*
(*d*) *that he should act as though he had lost all his money.*

II. Write R for Right before each sentence that is true according to the story. Write W for Wrong if it is not true.

..... 1. *The financial wizard had advertised in a magazine.*

..... 2. *A subscriber of the newspaper had acted on the advice of the financial wizard.*

..... 3. *The directions given by the financial wizard were correct.*

..... 4. *The subscriber in this story made much money by relying on the financial wizard.*

..... 5. *The subscriber was very angry with the financial wizard.*

..... 6. *The subscriber wanted the help of the wizard after he had lost all his money.*

..... 7. *The wizard was in fact a cheat and imposter.*

..... 8. *The wizard lived on the credulity of his clients.*

III. Provide words from the passage which have the following meanings. Only one word is needed in each answer.

1. *having to do with finance*

.....

2. *made known to people by printed notices (in newspapers, magazines, papers, sent by post or stuck on walls, etc.)*

.....

.....

3. *letters sent by post*

.....

4. *one who buys a newspaper, magazine, etc. regularly*

.....

5. *acting in accordance with*

.....

6. *be successful*

.....

7. *buying and selling under circumstances where there is a likelihood of great gains or great losses*

.....

8. *without money; unable to pay debts*

.....

9. *immediately; without delay*

.....

10. *telegraph*

.....

IV. Fill the space in each of the following sentences with the word from the passage that correctly completes the meaning :–

1. *I will ..... you whatever you want.*
2. *Flying ..... us to go from Bangkok to Chiengmai in a few hours.*
3. *Full ..... as to how to use the medicine are printed on the label.*
4. *An ..... is a person who has special knowledge, skill or practice, as* **a chemical expert**.
5. *When we reached the top of the hill, the town .... below us.*
6. *He ought to be ashamed of .....*
7. *A ..... is one who does things that are marvellous or apparently impossible.*
8. *He was ..... guilty of murder.*
9. *This is ..... what I wanted.*
10. *Please tell me ..... to solve this puzzle.*

12. THE INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

The International Geophysical Year (or IGY) is without doubt the greatest effort to work together ever attempted by international science. More than sixty nations are taking part in it. The subjects they will study are so many and so wide that they can best be described as studies of earth, sun and space.

The surface conditions on the earth where people live differ a lot. We have, on the one hand, the icy North and South Poles and, on the other hand, a sunny tropical climate such as is found here in Thailand. We have high rocky mountains and flat fertile plains like the great river delta all around Bangkok. We have dry deserts where nothing grows, and wet jungles where so much grows that a man can hardly pass through them. We have great continents watered by rivers and small islands surrounded by the sea.

People differ, too, in their clothing, in the food they eat, in games, sports and other customs, and these differences come about because of the natural conditions in which they live. Our surroundings mould or shape us, so surely we must try to understand them.

The science of geophysics, like all sciences, tries to find laws to unite things that seem different and thus give us general idea of the whole.

There is a story of six blind scholars of Hindustan who were examining an elephant, one the trunk, the second a leg, another a side, another a tusk, another an ear, and the sixth

the tail. Separately they reported finding a snake, a tree, a wall, a spear, a fan and a rope. If they had shared their findings they would have had a picture of the whole elephant. This story has been used to describe the purpose of sharing information, which is necessary in the International Geophysical Year, to get a combined picture of the Earth.

I. Say which statement (a), (b), (c) or (d) best completes each of the following sentences in accordance with the meaning of the above passage :–

1. The scientists who are taking part in the International Geophysical Year are studying

..... (*a*) *the trunk, leg, side, tusk, ear and tail of an elephant.*

..... (*b*) *clothing, food, games, sports, and other customs.*

..... (*c*) *earth, sun and space.*

..... (*d*) *continents, islands and water.*

2. The aim of the International Geophysical Year is

..... (*a*) *to have people from nearly 60 nations combine their knowledge.*

..... (*b*) *to move people over the surface of the earth.*

..... (*c*) *to find the best places for everyone to live.*

..... (*d*) *to help scientists from many nations to get a complete idea of the earth.*

3. In paragraph two, the most important point for us to understand is

..... (*a*) *rocky mountains are not so fertile as flat plains.*

..... (*b*) *the differences between large continents and small islands are caused by the amount of water.*

..... (*c*) *nothing grows in some dry deserts, but too much grows in some rainy jungles.*

..... (*d*) *conditions in various places on the surface of the earth are very different.*

4. We should try to understand our surroundings because

..... (*a*) *they are the cause of the differences in peoples' clothing, food and customs.*

..... (*b*) *they are all around us.*

..... (*c*) *they provide us with food.*

..... (*d*) *they increase our shape.*

5. The six blind scholars of Hindustan

..... (*a*) *all knew what an elephant looked like.*

..... (*b*) *described each part of the elephant correctly.*

..... (*c*) *only gave a description of one part of the elephant, not the whole elephant.*

..... (*d*) *got a true picture of the appearance of an elephant.*

6. The story of the six blind scholars of Hindustan is used here to show that

..... (*a*) *each geophysicist should study only one thing about the Earth at a time.*

..... (*b*) *a geophysicist should not compare things unless he is sure that they are similar.*

..... (*c*) *the success of the International Geophysical Year depends on combining the findings of all geophysicists.*

..... (*d*) *scientists today have not much knowledge.*

IV. *If the following sentences are false, re–write them correctly. If they are true, write the word TRUE in your answer. Do not copy the sentence.*

1. *We may compare the six blind scholars to geophysicists, and the elephant to their knowledge.*

.....

.....

2. *An international effort is one that concerns a number of nations.*

.....

.....

.....

3. *Scientists try to show us that everything is different and cannot be united.*

.....

.....

4. *If we try to understand our surroundings we will understand why all people are the same.*

.....

.....

.....

5. *The story of the six blind scholars helps us to understand that each geophysicist has a correct picture of the whole Earth and does not need to share his knowledge with others.*

.....

.....

.....

IV. *Provide words from the story which have the following meanings. Only one word is needed in each answer.*

1. *A body of land having water all around.*

.....

2. *Very cold.*

.....

3. *Rich in things that make plants grow.*

.....

4. *Wild land full of bushes, trees and climbing plants growing close together.*

.....

5. *A triangle of earth and sand that collects at the mouth of some river.*

.....

6. *Join together.*

.....

7. *The things which exist around us.*

.....

8. *The opposite of a cold climate.*

.....

9. *Persons who have much knowledge.*

.....

10. *One of the six large masses of land on the Earth.*

.....

11. *Things discovered or found.*

.....

12. *Place spreading in all directions without limit.*

.....

---

13. BELIEVE IT OR NOT!

A king once announced that he would give a purse of gold to any one of his subjects who would tell him the most wonderful story; but it must be quite impossible for the story to be true, or the prize would not be given. From all parts of the kingdom people came to him with stories, but the king declared that it was quite possible for any of them to be true, and the prize was not awarded.

At last there came an old man, carrying a large jar. He said to the king: "May it please Your Majesty, your most excellent father borrowed from my father as much gold as this jar will hold, promising that Your Majesty would pay back the amount to me."

"That is quite impossible," said the king, greatly surprised, as he looked at the huge jar.

"If it is impossible," said the old man, "I have fairly won the purse of gold; but if my story is true, then Your Majesty ought to pay your father's debt."

The king declared that the old man had won the prize.

Choose the statement that best completes each of the following sentences :–

1. The king said that he would give a prize to anyone of his subjects who could tell the best story about something

   ..... (*a*) *surprising.*
   ..... (*b*) *that had happened only once.*

..... (*c*) *that never could happen or never could have happened.*

..... (*d*) *that might have happened, but was not true.*

2. The king's prize was

..... (*a*) *a small bag made of gold.*

..... (*b*) *a small bag full of gold.*

..... (*c*) *a large piece of gold in a piece of cloth.*

..... (*d*) *a large pocket–book.*

3. At first the king did not award the prize because

..... (*a*) *the people told him too many untrue stories.*

..... (*b*) *all the stories could have happened.*

..... (*c*) *none of the stories was really clever.*

..... (*d*) *he did not believe any of the stories.*

4. The king was greatly surprised when he heard the old man's story because

..... (*a*) *the story was unbelievable.*

..... (*b*) *the story was true.*

..... (*c*) *it was the first time that he had ever heard about his father's debt.*

..... (*d*) *he did not see how he could ever pay back such a large debt.*

5. The king gave the prize to the old man because

..... (*a*) *the king had to pay his father's debt.*

..... (*b*) *the old man's story was true.*

..... (*c*) *the old man's story was wonderful and impossible.*

..... (*d*) *the king would have had to pay more if he had not given the prize.*

6. In the last paragraph, **'fairly'** means

..... (*a*) *almost.*

..... (*b*) *in an honest way.*

..... (*c*) *by playing a clever trick.*

..... (*d*) *in a polite manner.*

ข้อสอบประโยคเตรียมอุดมศึกษา

ปีการศึกษา 2502

14. THE MAN WHO INVENTED THE SEWING–MACHINE

Elias Howe, a pale thin lad who had worked ever since he was six years old, finally left his father's farm to look for work in the city of Boston because he thought that his father would be able to live better with one person less to feed. Mr. Davis, the best mechanic in Boston, gave the boy a job. Elias did his work well and soon became the old man's chief assistant.

One day in 1841, when Howe was twenty–two he got the idea of building a machine that would do the time–wasting, tiring work of sewing. He had a wife and child and he had a well–paid job. But he decided to take a change and give up his job so that he could spend all of his time on his invention. Though he tried hard, months went by and still he had no machine. Soon there was no bread in the house. He could not ask his father for help because there had been a fire on the farm and his father was having more trouble than ever.

Unexpectedly, George Fisher, an old school–friend, not only invited the Howes to stay with him but even lent Elias to build a metal working model of the machine which he had already made in wood.

The new model was ready in April 1845. It could make three hundred stitches a minute. But no tailor wanted to buy one.

To advertise it, Fisher decided to arrange a competition between some seamstresses and a sewing–machine. Because valuable prizes were offered, the city's five fastest seamstresses entered the competition. Six pieces of work – all the same – were prepared, one for each of the five girls – and one for Howe with his machine. An independent committee was elected to

judge the work. After seven minutes Howe handed the committee his finished piece, but the girls sewed carefully and quickly for thirty–five minutes. After examining the pieces of work, the committee could come to only one conclusion : the machine had done the work faster and better than the human hand. Howe had invented the first usable sewing–machine. It looked as if his worries would soon be over.

But the competition had no immediate results because those who inquired lost all interest when they learned that the machine would cost three hundred dollars which was a lot of money in those days.

One day Fisher said, "I've spent five thousand dollars on you and your machine. I'm sorry, Elias, but I can't help you any more. I hope you'll understand."

Elias understood and decided to take his family and go back to his father. In order to live he got a job as an engine driver.

In 1846 his brother Amasa was sent to England as a salesman for a manufacture. He took the sewing–machine, hoping to sell it. Unfortunately he was unable to sell any goods for the manufacture and, as he soon ran out of money, had to sell the machine for whatever he could get. He sold the machine to Mr. Thomas and gave him the right to use the machine and make copies of it – all for two hundred and fifty dollars. The sewing–machine became a success in England and brought Mr. Thomas a fortune.

Howe who had invented the machine was too poor to do anything. Then his wife died after a life full of hunger, poverty, false hope and charity. He suffered a second blow when one morning he opened a newspaper and saw :

SEWING–MACHINE — THE GREAT NEW INVENTION !

He read quickly, looking for his name but it was not there. Another person was mentioned as the inventor.

His wife was dead. His invention had been taken by somebody else. But just when his luck was at its worst, help came. Mr. Bliss who been a member of the committee that had judged the sewing competition had watched Howe's life from a distance. He now came to help Howe to fight the case in the courts of law. It took years. At last in 1854 the High Court said : "There is no doubt at all that the help brought to all by the sewing–machine is due to the work of Elias Howe."

Thus ten years before he died, his luck changed. Howe the poor failure became Howe the millionaire. In 1863 alone two million dollars flowed into his pockets. Tailors, shoe–makers, house–wives — all wanted sewing–machines. The sewing–machine gave work to hundreds of thousands of women and became known as **"the girl's best friend"**.

I. Say which statement (a), (b), (c) or (d) best completes each of the following sentences in accordance with the meaning of the above passage.

1. Almost all his life, Howe suffered most from lack of

..... (*a*) *food.*
..... (*b*) *friends.*
..... (*c*) *work.*
..... (*d*) *ideas.*

2. Fisher's competition proved that

..... (*a*) *a sewing–machine could sew five times faster and better than the fastest seam-stress.*
..... (*b*) *a man could sew faster than a woman.*
..... (*c*) *a sewing–machine could sew just as well and five times as fast as a man.*
..... (*d*) *there is no need for sewing–machines.*

3. The people who judged the sewing competition were

..... (*a*) *friends of the seamstresses.*
..... (*b*) *Howe's friends.*
..... (*c*) *Fisher's friends.*
..... (*d*) *not friends of Howe, Fisher, or the seamstresses.*

4. At first the Americans would not buy Howe's sewing–machine because

..... (*a*) *they preferred to sew by hand.*
..... (*b*) *they were afraid it would cause unemployment.*
..... (*c*) *they thought it was too expensive.*
..... (*d*) *there was only one machine.*

5. Amasa sold the sewing–machine in England because

..... (*a*) *he felt sorry for his poor brother.*
..... (*b*) *he needed money in a hurry.*
..... (*c*) *he wanted to help Mr. Thomas.*
..... (*d*) *he knew the English would make better use of the machine than the Americans would.*

6. Elias and his wife had false hopes when

..... (*a*) *Amasa sold the sewing–machine in England.*
..... (*b*) *the machine won the competition.*
..... (*c*) *Elias got a job as an engine–driver.*
..... (*d*) *they went back to live with his father.*

7. Fisher's competition was

..... (*a*) *a complete failure.*
..... (*b*) *of no importance in Howe's life.*
..... (*c*) *the means of bringing success to Howe in England.*
..... (*d*) *the means of bringing wealth to Howe many years later.*

8. In the end the sewing–machine caused

..... (*a*) *increased employment.*
..... (*b*) *increased unemployment.*
..... (*c*) *increased employment for women, but decreased employment for men.*
..... (*d*) *no change in employment.*

9. The Howes received charity from

..... (*a*) *Mr. Davis.*
..... (*b*) *George Fisher.*
..... (*c*) *Amasa.*
..... (*d*) *tailors, shoe–makers and housewives.*

10. Howe probably would never have become a rich man if he had not received help from

..... (*a*) *Mr. Bliss.*
..... (*b*) *Mr. Thomas.*
..... (*c*) *Amasa.*
..... (*d*) *the committee.*

II. Choose the definitions which best suit the meaning of the words underlined in the story :–

1. **'To give up his job'** means

..... (*a*) *to give his job to another person.*
..... (*b*) *to leave his job.*
..... (*c*) *to work harder at his job.*
..... (*d*) *to dislike his job.*

2. **'Months went by'** means

..... (*a*) *a long time passed.*
..... (*b*) *he counted the months.*
..... (*c*) *after a short time.*
..... (*d*) *the months ended.*

3. **'To advertise'** means

..... (*a*) *to sell.*
..... (*b*) *to complete something.*
..... (*c*) *to make a model of something.*
..... (*d*) *to let people know about something.*

4. **'They lost all interest'** means

..... (*a*) *they lost all their money.*
..... (*b*) *they were no longer interested.*
..... (*c*) *they could not use the machine.*
..... (*d*) *they could not find anyone to make the machine.*

5. **'Charity'** is

..... (*a*) *the money given to poor people.*
..... (*b*) *the love of a mother for her children.*
..... (*c*) *poverty.*
..... (*d*) *working hard for a living.*

ข้อสอบประโยคเตรียมอุดมศึกษา
ปีการศึกษา 2500

15. THE MAN WHO FELL INTO HIS OWN TRAP

In the court of a small English market town a baker was filing a lawsuit against an old woman from a dairy farm. It seemed to be a case of fraudulent business methods. The old woman, however, made quite a good impression on the judge who was trying the case; for her face though wrinkled was open and honest.

"You are charged with the crime of fraud and unfair dealings in your business," started the judge. "You have listened to the indictment read out by the attorney-general and know that for a lengthy period of time you have daily been selling only one and three quarters of a pound instead of two pounds of butter. What have you to say in your defence?"

"But it couldn't be possible," replied the woman without being in the least embarrassed. "I have always taken great care in checking the weight of the butter."

"Do you have a scale in your house?" inquired the judge.

"Certainly, and a new one too," answered the accused not without pride.

"Do you have the right weights?"

Yes, she had had the right weights. But her youngest nephew had been playing with them and somehow had misled some of them or lost them in the garden. Anyhow, she had not been able to find them even after an extensive, careful search.

"And in spite of this you insist that you have always checked the weight of the butter correctly?"

"Yes, quite correctly, Your Honour."

"Well, you have to explain this a bit more exactly and in detail. How did you do the weighing without weights?"

Well, it all went this way, was the retort. For a good many years already had she been buying her bread from the baker who was accusing her now .....

"Keep to the point! We are now talking about butter, not about bread," put in the judge somewhat irritated and impatient.

"But you must understand, Your Honour," insisted the woman without being the least intimidated. And she continued her story.—Every day she would buy a two-pound-heavy loaf of bread from the same baker who would buy the butter. So she had simply taken the bread and put it on the scale. Therefore the weight of the butter should have been all right at all times, or else the bread could not have been heavy enough.

Saying this, the accused woman took a package out of her pocket. It contained a loaf of bread which she then handed over to the judge. Quickly a scale was brought into the courtroom and the weight of the bread checked on the spot. Now it was found that the bread lacked a quarter of a pound in weight. Everybody laughed loud because the baker had fallen into the very hole he had dug for the woman. The judge then dismissed the case and pronounced the woman not guilty of fraud.

I. Underline the statement that best completes each sentence.

1. The lawsuit was filed .....

   (*a*) *by the baker against the judge.*

   (*b*) *by the woman against the baker.*

   (*c*) *by the baker and the judge against the woman.*

   (*d*) *by the baker against the woman.*

2. Although it seemed to be a case of fraud, it appeared to the judge that .....

(*a*) *the woman had an honest and open face.*
(*b*) *the woman was honest.*
(*c*) *the baker was dishonest.*
(*d*) *the woman was not guilty.*

3. Fraudulent business methods are .....

(*a*) *cheating.*
(*b*) *stealing.*
(*c*) *lying.*
(*d*) *robbing.*

4. The judge said that for a long period of time the woman had sold butter .....

(*a*) *with weights.*
(*b*) *with a faulty scale.*
(*c*) *that did not have the right weight.*
(*d*) *that was too heavy in weight.*

5. The woman defended herself by insisting that.....
.....

(*a*) *her scale was right.*
(*b*) *her weights were lost.*
(*c*) *her scale was lost.*
(*d*) *the weight of her butter was always checked correctly.*

6. The judge wondered how the woman could check the exact weight .....

(*a*) *without scale.*
(*b*) *without weights.*
(*c*) *without bread.*
(*d*) *with bread.*

7. The loss of the weights was explained by .....

(*a*) *the woman.*
(*b*) *the woman's nephew.*
(*c*) *the baker.*
(*d*) *the court.*

8. The weights were .....

(*a*) *looked after.*
(*b*) *looked for.*
(*c*) *lost in the jungle.*
(*d*) *given to the judge.*

9. The judge .....

(*a*) *did not believe that the weight could be checked without weights.*
(*b*) *doubted that the nephew had lost the weights.*
(*c*) *laughed when the nephew lost the weights.*
(*d*) *went home after listening to the evidence.*

10. The judge wanted to know how the woman could weigh the butter correctly without .....

(*a*) *her nephew.*
(*b*) *her scale.*
(*c*) *weights.*
(*d*) *the baker's bread.*

11. When the woman started talking about the bread and the baker, the judge .....

(*a*) *explained that this was not up to the point.*
(*b*) *got very impatient and threatened the woman with his fist.*
(*c*) *got impatient and demanded that the woman should keep to the point.*
(*d*) *called for a break in the proceedings of the court.*

12. When the judge got impatient, the woman .....
    (*a*) *broke out in tears.*
    (*b*) *was not disturbed at all.*
    (*c*) *fainted.*
    (*d*) *was very scared.*

13. The woman .....
    (*a*) *insisted that the judge should hear her story.*
    (*b*) *demanded that the judge should hear her story.*
    (*c*) *proclaimed that the judge should hear her story.*
    (*d*) *called out that the judge should hear her story.*

14. As the weights were lost, the woman .....
    (*a*) *stopped selling butter.*
    (*b*) *sold the same weight in butter to the baker as he sent her in bread.*
    (*c*) *had to make quite a good impression on the judge who was trying the case.*
    (*d*) *had to buy a new scale.*

15. ..... had brought an example of the baker s bread to the courtroom.
    (*a*) *The baker*
    (*b*) *The woman*
    (*c*) *The judge.*
    (*d*) *The assistant of the judge*

16. When the woman showed the bread to the judge.....
    .....
    (*a*) *the judge believed her at once.*
    (*b*) *a scale was brought and the bread weighed.*
    (*c*) *the baker was found guilty.*
    (*d*) *everybody laughed loud.*

17. The bread was found to be .....
    (*a*) *too heavy.*
    (*b*) *too light.*
    (*c*) *all right in weight.*
    (*d*) *too hard.*

18. The baker fell into the very hole ..... had dug.
    (*a*) *the judge*
    (*b*) *the woman*
    (*c*) *he himself*
    (*d*) *his assistant*

19. The woman .....
    (*a*) *was set free.*
    (*b*) *was fined.*
    (*c*) *was imprisoned.*
    (*d*) *was laughed at.*

20. This story happened in .....
    (*a*) *the United States of America.*
    (*b*) *England.*
    (*c*) *Germany.*
    (*d*) *a dairy farm.*

II. Write R for Right before each sentence that is true according to the story. Write W for Wrong if the sentence is not true.

..... 1. *The woman came from a wheat farm.*
..... 2. *The old woman had a wrinkled face.*
..... 3. *The baker looked guilty.*
..... 4. *The woman was charged with fraud.*
..... 5. *The attorney–general declared that the woman looked honest.*
..... 6. *An attornny–general always makes indictments.*
..... 7. *The indictment was made against the baker.*
..... 8. *The woman had sold butter for a long time.*
..... 9. *The butter was short of weight even before the weights were lost.*
.....10. *The woman declared that she always checked the weights.*

.....11. *The woman had an old scale in her house.*
.....12. *The woman's nephew found some of the weights in the garden.*
.....13. *Because of her nephew the woman could not weigh her butter.*
.....14. *The judge asked the baker to explain how the woman had weighed the butter without weights.*
.....15. *At some time during the trial the judge became impatient.*
.....16. *The judge also became irritated.*
.....17. *The bread was used as a scale.*
.....18. *The butter was weighed in the courtroom.*
.....19. *The bread had not the right weight.*
.....20. *Everybody in the courtroom laughed loud, even the baker himself.*

III. Give a word or words from the story for each of the following meanings :–

1. *a case heard in a law court*
   .....
2. *the effect produced on the mind or feelings*
   .....
3. *to examine in a court of law*
   .....
4. ~~*a small fold or ridge in the surface of something*~~ become full of wrinkle
   .....
5. *a written accusation*
   .....
6. *the chief law officer in a country*
   .....
7. *a title of respect used to or of a judge*
   .....

8. *not leaving out anything*
.....
9. *unwilling to wait or delay*
.....
10. *having done wrong*
.....

IV. *In front of each word in Column A. write the letter of the group of words in Column B. which explains its use in the story :–*

COLUMN A.		COLUMN B.	
..... 1.	*fraudulent*	(*a*)	*one that produces milk and butter*
..... 2.	*open*	(*b*)	*frank*
..... 3.	*point*	(*c*)	*frightened*
..... 4.	*insist*	(*d*)	*dishonest or deceitful*
..... 5.	*or else*	(*e*)	*a public place where goods are bought and sold*
..... 6.	*intimidated*	(*f*)	*urge in an emphatic manner*
..... 7.	*dismiss*	(*g*)	*proper*
..... 8.	*market*	(*h*)	*examine a thing to find out whether it is accurate*
..... 9.	*right*	(*i*)	*subject*
.....10.	*check*	(*j*)	*not rough or violent*
		(*k*)	*stop thinking about*
		(*l*)	*otherwise*

V. *Complete the following sentences with one word from the passage :–*

1. *His speech made a strong.....on the audience.*
2. *He was ..... and found guilty.*
3. *Whenever a war ends, we should.....all thought of revenge and think only of restoring friendship.*

4. *Always do what is ..... and honourable.*
5. *It is wrong to ..... a person of crime unless you have proof that he is guilty.*
6. *Is there any man unwilling to fight in ..... of his country?*
7. *He was found guilty of committing a serious .....*
8. *The .....for the missing airmen was successful.*
9. *The book ..... a good deal of useful information.*
10. *You have been ..... of a serious blunder.*

แก้คำผิด

หน้า 95 บรรทัดที่ 8 (นับจากข้างล่าง)

4. a small fold or ridge in the surface of something

แก้เป็น

4. become full of wrinkles

16. A DISAPPOINTED TRAVELLER

A man from a big town had a bad attack of grippe and went south to recuperate on the seaside. He stopped a few days in a small town and when he got ready to leave he found that neither a bus nor a taxi was available. No other conveyance, public or private, to be had, this man started off on foot in order to catch his train at the station about a mile away. The sun was hot and the traveller laboured with his suit-case in his hand along the dusty road towards the station.

When he staggered up to the tiny station there was no one in sight except an old man sitting on the platform.

"Old fellow," inquired the traveller, "why on earth did they build this depot so far from town?"

The old man scratched his head.

"I don't know, sir," he said, "unless it is because they wanted to get it closer to the railroad."

I. Underline the statement that best completes each sentence:–

1. A man from a big city had .....
   - (*a*) *been very ill.*
   - (*b*) *had a motor-car accident.*
   - (*c*) *fallen from a high window.*
   - (*d*) *left his home because he could not stand the noise.*

2. To get back his health he spent some time .....
   - (*a*) *on the seaside in the north.*
   - (*b*) *in the mountains.*
   - (*c*) *on a lonely river.*
   - (*d*) *in the southern part of the country.*

3. When this man wanted to return to the city, he .....
.....

(*a*) *missed the train because he could not find a taxi to take him to the station.*

(*b*) *could find many cabs but was not able to make up his mind which one to take.*

(*c*) *met an old friend of his at the station.*

(*d*) *found that he could find no vehicle to take him to the station.*

4. Seeing that it was not possible to get a taxi to take him to the station, the man .....

(*a*) *went back to his hotel.*

(*b*) *got terribly drunk.*

(*c*) *walked all the way to the station.*

(*d*) *asked an old fellow to take him closer to the train.*

5. The station was .....

(*a*) *on the way through a dark forest.*

(*b*) *not so far, but the day was hot and the road dusty.*

(*c*) *just around the corner near the hotel.*

(*d*) *in another town about a mile away.*

6. The man .....

(*a*) *enjoyed the walk to the station.*

(*b*) *laboured hard with his heavy luggage.*

(*c*) *walked fast so as not to miss the train.*

(*d*) *asked an old fellow to help him to carry his luggage.*

7. At the station there .....

(*a*) *were many people waiting for the train.*

(*b*) *were two old men waiting for the mail.*

(*c*) *was only one old man.*

(*d*) *was nobody.*

8. The tired man.....

(*a*) *asked why the train was coming so late every day.*
(*b*) *wished he had been back in the city.*
(*c*) *recognized in the old man an old friend.*
(*d*) *inquired why the station was so far from the town.*

9. The old man at the station answered that .....

(*a*) *the railroad could not be built closer to the town.*
(*b*) *all railroad stations are far from towns.*
(*c*) *every station must be close to the railroad.*
(*d*) *the people who built the station wanted it very close to the railroad.*

10. **'The old man scratched his head'** means .....

(*a*) *the old man shook his head.*
(*b*) *the old man showed signs of being puzzled.*
(*c*) *the old man turned his head round and looked back.*
(*d*) *the old man took off his hat.*

II. Write R for Right before each sentence that is true according to the story. Write W for Wrong if the sentence is not true.

.....W..... 1. *A young man went to live in a small town near the sea.*
..... 2. *Someone went to recover from a bad case of influenza.*
..... 3. *The man stopped in a small town with plenty of cabs available at any day or night_time.*

..... 4. *At last the man found a boy to carry his luggage to the station.*

..... 5. *The road to the station was about a mile long and very dusty.*

..... 6. *The train arrived late.*

..... 7. *The man thought that there were no cabs because the drivers were on strike.*

..... 8. *Seeing the old man scratch his head, the traveller asked: "Why on earth did they build this depot so far from town?"*

..... 9. *The old man shook his head and said nothing.*

.....10. *It was the opinion of the old man at the station that the builders wanted to get the station very close to the railroad.*

III. Underline the meaning that best fits the word as it is used in the story :–

1. depot

(*a*) *post–office*
(*b*) *railway station*
(*c*) *platform*
(*d*) *place*

2. grippe

(*a*) *malaria*
(*b*) *heart attack*
(*c*) *influenza*
(*d*) *blood pressure*

3. recuperate

(*a*) *be away on holiday*
(*b*) *get well again after illness*
(*c*) *make like new again*
(*d*) *stay for a while*

4. dusty

(*a*) *dirty*
(*b*) *rough*
(*c*) *covered with dust*
(*d*) *like a desert*

5. inquired

(*a*) *tried to get information by asking*
(*b*) *answered*
(*c*) *required*
(*d*) *exclaimed surprisedly*

6. conveyance

(*a*) *vehicle*
(*b*) *way*
(*c*) *convenience*
(*d*) *driver*

7. staggered

(*a*) *reached in time*
(*b*) *walked unsteadily*
(*c*) *travelled alone*
(*d*) *left behind*

8. train

(*a*) *teach; instruct systematically*
(*b*) *a kind of weapon*
(*c*) *prepare and practise for a difficult undertaking especially for a sporting contest*
(*d*) *a number of railway coaches joined together and drawn along a railway line*

9. closer

(*a*) *shutter*
(*b*) *nearer*
(*c*) *one who closes*
(*d*) *a padlock*

10. available

(*a*) *useful*

(*b*) *useless*

(*c*) *capable of being obtained*

(*d*) *unoccupied*

IV. Give words from the story which have the following meanings :–

1. *very small*

.....

2. *if not*

.....

3. *nearly; almost*

.....

4. *moved slowly and with difficulty*

.....

5. *a light, usually leather, case for clothes, used when travelling*

.....

6. *in the direction of*

.....

7. *a level structure raised some distance above the surrounding area at a railway station*

.....

8. *1760 yards*

.....

9. *a car for hire, usually provided with a device which shows the amount to be paid*

.....

10. *land close to the sea, especially land occupied by a holiday town*

.....

V. Complete each of the following sentences with one word from the story :–

1. *The moon moves round the ..... in twenty–nine and a half days.*
2. *The defenders successfully repelled every .....*
3. *Are you ..... for the journey ?*
4. *No ..... river in Thailand is as important as the Chao Praya.*
5. *..... as the sun was, she had to go out.*
6. *..... you work harder, you will certainly fail in your final examination.*
7. *Lumpini is a ..... park.*
8. *I desire nothing except to win her .....*
9. *He is an excellent teacher ..... that he speaks too fast.*
10. *A ..... school is one carried on as a business, without government aid.*

17. THE WORST FIRE IN AMERICAN HISTORY

In 1871, Peshtigo was a town with a population of 1,500. The summer of that year had been a very dry one. Not since early June had the rain fallen, and the forests around the town were very dry. Then, in September, marsh fires started by themselves. Nobody worried at first because marsh fires happened frequently. Rain would surely come and put them out.

But no rain came. The fires spread from the marsh-lands to the woods. The ground of the forests was covered with piles of dry branches, and the fires, feeding on this fuel, began to gain speed. On October 8th a cloud of smoke hung over the town, and grey ash began to fall like rain.

Darkness came. In the south the sky was dangerously red. Soon, from the middle of the forest, a mysterious, low roar could be heard. Then a wave of extremely hot air went across the town. Sparks, small pieces of burning wood, began to fall, starting fires on the wooden roofs. Men ran from place to place trying to put the fires out. Then suddenly a terrible thing happened. The tops of all the trees in and around Peshtigo caught fire, and a great flame swept across the town. People rushed from their houses, terrified.

But the worst part came when a strong wind moving round and round in circles blew a great wave of flame across the forest into the town. Within a few seconds the whole town was on fire. The town's fire engine melted before the firemen could use it. People ran out of the town but died before they could get far enough from the heat. Many jumped into the river; some lived, some drowned. Some who escaped death by burning or drowning died because there was no air to breathe.

It was dawn before those who had jumped into the river could climb up its banks and look round them. The town was gone!

The fire killed 1,152 people in Peshtigo and the villages near it, and burned 1,280,000 acres of forest. It was a very big disaster, but for a long time people in other parts of the world knew little about it. The reason is that a bigger disaster happened at the same time. On the same day and at almost the same hour, two hundred miles away, a cow kicked over a lantern. This started the Great Fire which destroyed a large part of the city of Chicago. Homes, hotels, stores, factories, business buildings, schools, railroad stations, bridges, all were destroyed. For the world this was a bigger disaster than the one at Peshtigo, but because of the number of lives lost the Peshtigo fire is the worst fire in American history.

I. Say which statement (a), (b), (c) or (d) best completes each of the following sentences in accordance with the meaning of the above passage :–

1. In this story the Peshtigo fire is called the worst fire in American history because in it

..... (*a*) *the largest number of people died.*
..... (*b*) *the largest number of buildings were destroyed.*
..... (*c*) *the largest amount of forests were burnt up.*
..... (*d*) *a whole town was completely destroyed.*

2. The people of Peshtigo always

..... (*a*) *feared marsh fires.*
..... (*b*) *put marsh fires out as soon as they started.*
..... (*c*) *paid no attention to marsh fires.*
..... (*d*) *threw dry branches into the marsh fires.*

3. The marsh fires spread quickly because

..... (*a*) *there were plenty of dry branches on the ground in the forests.*
..... (*b*) *they burned with a roar.*
..... (*c*) *there was no smoke.*
..... (*d*) *the marshes were very wet.*

4. The mysterious roar which they heard was caused by

..... (*a*) *the frightened animals in the forests.*
..... (*b*) *the trees falling in the forests.*
..... (*c*) *the wind blowing the flames.*
..... (*d*) *the water in the marshes boiling with the heat.*

5. The wind moved round and round in circles because

..... (*a*) *the town was circular.*
..... (*b*) *of the great heat from the flames.*
..... (*c*) *there were many trees.*
..... (*d*) *it was raining.*

6. Many people could not escape because

..... (*a*) *the fire spread over the town suddenly.*
..... (*b*) *they could not run.*
..... (*c*) *there were too many branches on the ground.*
..... (*d*) *the heavy rain had made the ground muddy.*

7. Some people were not burned to death because

..... (*a*) *they ran out of the town.*
..... (*b*) *they used the fire engine.*
..... (*c*) *they stayed in their houses.*
..... (*d*) *they jumped into the river.*

II. *If the following sentences are false, re–write them correctly. If they are true, only write the word TRUE in your answer.*

1. *The Great Fire of Chicago was started by a small accident.*

.....

.....

2. *The reason why people took little notice of the Peshtigo fire was that everybody was more interested in the Great Fire of Chicago which started the day before the Peshtigo fire.*

.....

.....

.....

3. *Before the fire, 87 years ago, Peshtigo had a larger population than Chicago.*

.....

.....

4. *The Peshtigo fire was started by nature, not by man.*

.....

.....

5. *The Peshtigo fire spread until it reached Chicago which was burned down on the same day.*

.....

.....

III. *Give words from the passage which have the following meanings :–*

1. *without rain; not having enough water*

.....

2. *often; many times*

.....

3. *heaps of things; large quantities of things on the ground*

.....

4. *a thing that can be burned to make a fire; material for fires*

.....

5. *difficult to explain; impossible to understand*

.....

6. *became liquid because of being heated*

.....

7. *to die in water*

.....

8. *the first light of day; the beginning of the day*

.....

9. *something which causes great suffering; an event which causes great loss*

.....

ข้อสอบประโยคเตรียมอุดมศึกษา

ปีการศึกษา 2501

18. THREE STORIES ABOUT THREE AMERICAN PRESIDENTS

FIRST STORY : After his wife had died, Andrew Jackson, who was president of the United States of America from 1824 to 1832, lived alone and felt very lonely. He also began to worry greatly about his health. Several members of his family had died after a paralytic stroke, and Jackson was sure that he was going to die in the same way. He therefore lived in constant fear of having such a stroke.

One day, at the home of some friends, he was playing chess with a young girl. Suddenly Jackson's hands dropped to his sides and he seemed to become very weak. His face became very pale. Several friends rushed to his side.

"At last it has come," Jackson said weakly. "I have had a stroke. My whole right side is paralyzed."

"How do you know?" someone asked.

"Because," Jackson said, "in the past few minutes I have pinched my right leg several times, and there is absolutely no sensation in it."

"Oh! I beg your pardon, sir," said the young woman with whom he had been playing. "But that was my leg you were pinching."

QUESTIONS :

I. Say which statement (a), (b), (c) or (d) best completes each of the following sentences in accordance with the meaning of the above story. Draw a line under the statement you have chosen.

1. Jackson felt very lonely because
   - (*a*) *he began to worry greatly about his health.*
   - (*b*) *he had lost his wife.*
   - (*c*) *he was sure that he was going to die.*
2. One day, while playing chess with a young girl, Jackson said that he had had a paralytic stroke because
   - (*a*) *his face became very pale.*
   - (*b*) *his whole right side was paralyzed.*
   - (*c*) *he was mistaken.*
3. Jackson worried greatly about his health because
   - (*a*) *he always had a paralytic stroke.*
   - (*b*) *his hands dropped to his sides and he seemed to become very weak.*
   - (*c*) *several members of his family had died after a paralytic stroke.*

II. Provide words from the above story which have the following meanings. Only one word is needed in each answer.

1. *going on all the time*
   .....
2. *moved forward quickly*
   .....
3. *a bodily feeling*
   .....
4. *the head of the government in a republic*
   .....
5. *be anxious, uneasy, troubled*
   .....

III. Underline the best answer to each of the following questions :–

1. Of what did Jackson live in constant fear?

   (*a*) *He lived in constant fear of being murdered.*
   (*b*) *He lived in constant fear of having a paralytic stroke.*
   (*c*) *He lived in constant fear of feeling very lonely.*

2. What game was Jackson playing one day at the home of some friends ?

   (*a*) *He was playing with a young girl.*
   (*b*) *He was pinching his right leg.*
   (*c*) *He was playing chess.*

3. What did the young girl with whom he had been playing say ?

   (*a*) *She said that Jackson had to beg her pardon.*
   (*b*) *She said that Jackson had been pinching her leg.*
   (*c*) *She said that there was absolutely no sensation in Jackson's legs.*

SECOND STORY : During the period of the Civil War Abraham Lincoln's problems were very great. The North had no trained army. It had no good generals. During the first year of the war, the North changed the commander–in–chief of its army various times. One of these early generals was General George Mc Clellan. Mc Clellan was a good general but he was too careful to be a first-rate general. He always waited and waited, prepared and prepared before making an attack. Everybody, including Lincoln, lost patience with him. Lincoln wrote him a letter. He said :

"My dear McClellan:
If you don't want to use the army,
I should like to borrow it for a while.
Yours respectfully,
A. Lincoln."

Another time Lincoln and some friends were talking about the disease 'hydrophobia'. Someone asked Lincoln what would be the first thing he would do if he found out that he had hydrophobia. Lincoln said: "I would ask for a pencil and paper."

"In order to make your last will?" asked another.

"No," said Lincoln, "in order to make a list of several politicians I should like to bite."

QUESTIONS :

IV. Put √ in front of each statement, and put × in front of each false one :–

..... 1. *During the period of the Civil War, the North had no trains and good generals.*

..... 2. *General George McClellan never hesitated to make an attack.*

..... 3. *Lincoln said he would ask for paper and a pencil in order to make his last will.*

..... 4. *Lincoln found out that he had hydrophobia and would like to bite several politicians.*

V. Fill in each blank with only one appropriate word from the second story :–

1. *Some people neither ..... nor lend.*
2. *One word may be used in ..... ways.*

3. *Children should be ..... up to be good citizens.*
4. *He works very hard ..... succeed in his study.*
5. *It requires ..... to finish this sort of work.*

THIRD STORY : Once President Calvin Coolidge invited some friends from Vermont to have dinner with him. The friends were worried about their table manners. They decided to do everything exactly as Coolidge did it. Finally coffee was served and Coolidge poured it into his saucer. The guests did the same. Coolidge added cream and sugar. The guests did the same thing. Then Coolidge leaned over and gave his saucer to a cat.

QUESTIONS :

VI. Draw a line under the statement which best completes each of the following sentences in accordance with the above story :–

1. President Coolidge invited some friends from Vermont to
   (*a*) *worry about their table manners.*
   (*b*) *have dinner with him.*
   (*c*) *do everything exactly as he did it.*
2. Coolidge poured the coffee into his saucer in order to
   (*a*) *make the guests do the same.*
   (*b*) *lean over.*
   (*c*) *give it to his cat.*

VII. Draw a line under the definition which best suits the meaning of each underlined word in the story :–

1. **decided**
   (*a*) *desired*
   (*b*) *wanted*
   (*c*) *difficult to do*
   (*d*) *thought about and came to a conclusion*

2. **exactly**

(a) *truly*
(b) *wrongly*
(c) *just*
(d) *without hesitation*

3. **leaned over**

(a) *bent the body*
(b) *sat down*
(c) *laughed at*
(d) *felt pity*

ข้อสอบชั้นเตรียมอุดมศึกษาปีที่ 1
ร.ร. อำนวยศิลป์
ปีการศึกษา 2500

19. HIS NAME WAS WALKER-SMITH

A certain distinguished English actor, whom we are going to call Walker–Smith, played a persistent but terrible game of golf. During a visit to America he went to a well–known golf club near New York.

After an especially miserable showing one morning, he flung down his niblick in disgust.

"Caddy," he said, addressing the youth who stood alongside, "that was awful, wasn't it?"

"Pretty bad, sir,"

"I'll have to confess that I'm the worst golfer in the world," continued the actor.

"Oh, I wouldn't say that, sir," tried the caddy soothingly.

"Well, have you ever seen a worse player than I am?"

"No, sir, I have not," confessed the boy truthfully; "but some of the other boys were telling me yesterday about a gentleman who must be a worse player than you are. They said his name was Walker–Smith."

I. Underline the statement that best completes each sentence:–

1. Mr. Walker–Smith was .....
   - (*a*) *a good actor but a bad golf–player.*
   - (*b*) *a good actor who never played golf.*
   - (*c*) *a bad actor and a bad golf–player.*

2. Walker–Smith is .....
   - (*a*) *a real name.*
   - (*b*) *the name of a well–known brand of cough–drops.*
   - (*c*) *an assumed name in this story.*

3. Mr. Walker–Smith played golf .....
   (*a*) *only once in his life.*
   (*b*) *only in America.*
   (*c*) *often, but persistently bad.*
4. This story happened .....
   (*a*) *in England.*
   (*b*) *in New York.*
   (*c*) *near New York.*
5. Mr. Walker–Smith threw down his niblick in disgust... .....
   (*a*) *after the caddy had told him that he was a bad player.*
   (*b*) *because someone had told the caddy that he was a bad player.*
   (*c*) *after he had done particularly badly in the game.*
6. When Mr. Walker–Smith asked the caddy's opinion on his ylay ....
   (*a*) *the caddy laughed.*
   (*b*) *the boy said that someone he knew played worse.*
   (*c*) *the caddy admitted that it was bad play.*
7. The caddy .....
   (*a*) *had never seen a worse player before.*
   (*b*) *knew that Mr. Walker–Smith was the worst player.*
   (*c*) *knew that Mr. Walker–Smith was Mr. Walker–Smith.*
8. The caddy .....
   (*a*) *had heard that Mr. Walker–Smith was a famous actor.*
   (*b*) *had heard that someone by the name of Walker–Smith was a terrible golf–player.*
   (*c*) *disliked Mr. Walker–Smith.*

II. Write R for Right before each sentence that is true according to the story. Write W for Wrong if the sentence is not right.

..... *1. This story took place in the Southern United States.*

..... *2. The caddy was a friend of Mr. Walker–Smith.*

..... *3. Mr. Walker–Smith disliked golf.*

..... *4. Mr. Walker–Smith said he was the worst golf–player.*

..... *5. The caddy agreed to Mr. Walker–Smith's statement.*

..... *6. The caddy remembered having seen a worse player.*

..... *7. The caddy recognized Mr. Walker–Smith by the way he played golf.*

..... *8. The caddy was a truthful fellow.*

III. Find the word in the passage for which each of the following is the definition:–

1. a very strong feeling of dislike

.....

2. famous; well–known

.....

3. going on without change

.....

4. admit

.....

5. superlative of 'bad'

.....

6. a young man

.....

7. speaking to

.....

8. *rather*

.....

9. *the day before to-day*

.....

10. *near to the side*

.....

IV. Fill the blank in each of the following sentences with one word from the story:–

1. *He ..... to a weakness for whisky.*
2. *The sun gives us light ..... the day.*
3. *Walter is bad but his brother is .....*
4. *A ..... is a person who goes round the course with a golf–player and carries his clubs.*
5. *I had sooner die ..... beg.*
6. *I was born shortly ..... the First World War had ended.*
7. *If I were in your position, I ..... try again.*
8. *One ..... does not go forward stays behind.*
9. *I don't know what you are talking .....*
10. *Whatever ..... he plays, he plays it well.*

20. WILLIAM DOOLITTLE

One morning in October of the year 1652 a man was walking slowly along a street in Boston. From the way he kept stopping to stare around him he seemed to be a stranger looking for a certain house and not sure whether he was going the right way.

Massachusetts at that time was the largest English Colony in America. Yet, though Boston was the busiest seaport along the coast, it was still hardly more than a village and it was difficult to find one's way about the narrow little streets. The stranger stopped to ask his way of a shopkeeper who was standing in the street outside his shop.

"Master Doolittle's house?" cried the shopkeeper. "Why; that's not far. First to the right, past the Ship's Inn on the corner, then to the left, and Doolittle's is the third house beyond the church."

Like nearly all the Bostonians of that time over the age of twenty, William Doolittle had been born in England. As a boy he had worked for seven years for a furniture maker in the English town of Northamton. He became an expert workman, But until he came to the New World with his fellow Puritans, he had always had to work for someone else in return for a very small wage.

When Doolittle arrived in Boston in 1631, he was thirty years old. He had left his wife and children in England until he could afford to send for them. The first thing he did on arrival was to set up his own little carpenter shop, and before he had been in the colony three months, he had more orders than he could deal with. Unexpectedly, without much planning,

he had run into good fortune. The reason for his success was simple. The ships trading between England and America were very small, and furniture took up so much space that any of it brought from Europe was very expensive. Doolittle had been one of the first skilled carpenters to arrive, and since most of the settlers did not bring much furniture with them, it is not surprising that his services were in great demand. He could make a cupboard or a bed, using American wood, and sell it at a profit for much less than the cost of similar article made in England and brought over ship.

I. Say which statement (a), (b), (c) or (d) best completes each of the following sentences in accordance with the meaning of the above passage.

1. Three hundred years ago Boston was
   ..... (*a*) *a very busy and well planned seaport.*
   ..... (*b*) *a big and busy city.*
   ..... (*c*) *a small but busy port.*
   ..... (*d*) *the largest colony in England.*
2. Most of the older people in Boston had been born
   ..... (*a*) *in Massachusetts.*
   ..... (*b*) *in America.*
   ..... (*c*) *in Northamton.*
   ..... (*d*) *in England.*
3. The first people to go to America were
   ..... (*a*) *carpenters.*
   ..... (*b*) *Puritans.*
   ..... (*c*) *shopkeepers.*
   ..... (*d*) *villagers.*
4. Mr. Doolittle made a lot of money because
   ..... (*a*) *he was a Puritan.*
   ..... (*b*) *his furniture was cheaper than furniture sent from England.*

..... (*c*) *he was paid a big wage when he arrived in America.*

..... (*d*) *he was an American.*

II. If the following sentences are true, then only write the word TRUE in your answer. If they are false, rewrite them in order to make them true.

1. *In 1652 the English had made Massachusetts their biggest colony.*

.....

.....

2. *Mr. Doolittle learned to be a furniture maker as soon as he arrived in Boston.*

.....

.....

3. *When he had been in Boston a short time people began to order furniture from him.*

.....

.....

4. *Furniture brought from England cost a lot of money because the small ships could not carry many things.*

.....

.....

5. *Doolittle used wood sent from England to make his furniture.*

.....

.....

6. *Doolittle was successful soon after he had arrived in Boston.*

.....

.....

7. *He was thirty years old.*

.....

.....

8. *He left his wife behind because he was not sure whether he would earn money quickly or not in America.*

.....

.....

III. Give words from the passage which have the following meanings. Only one word is needed in each answer.

1. *land near the sea*

.....

2. *money paid to a workman*

.....

3. *up to the time when*

.....

4. *easy; not difficult*

.....

5. *costing a lot of money*

.....

6. *a person who works with wood*

.....

7. *of the same kind; resembling*

.....

8. *a person who does not belong to the place he is in*

.....

IV. Give the meaning of each of the following briefly in English :–

1. *He kept stopping.*

.....

.....

.....

2. *To stare around him.*

.....

.....

.....

3. *First to the right, then to the left.*

.....

.....

.....

4. *He had always had to work for someone else.*

.....

.....

5. *Until he could afford to send for them.*

.....

.....

.....

ข้อสอบประโยคเตรียมอุดมศึกษา

ปีการศึกษา 2501

21. REAL FRUGALITY

There was a complaint in a small village near London that the bus-fare to the city was much too high. The company charged ten shillings for a ticket valid for four rides. This, in the opinion of many villagers, was far too much.

A delegation was chosen to visit the office of the bus company and make representation in favour of a lower rate. After much discussion the company decided that thereafter a ticket valid for six rides might be had for the former price.

The villagers returned home rejoicing, but there was at least one of their fellow–villagers who did not share the view that a wise step had been taken. This was an elderly gentleman renowned for his frugality even in a village where people were commonly frugal.

"It's all rather foolish," he declared. Now we have got to walk to the city six times instead of four times to save ten shillings !"

I. Underline the statement that best completes each sentence :–

1. The villagers complained because.....
   - (*a*) *the fare was too high.*
   - (*b*) *the bus was too slow.*
   - (*c*) *the bus was always too crowded and they wanted more pleasant service.*
   - (*d*) *the village was too small.*

2. The delegation sent to the office of the bus company .....
   - (*a*) *succeeded in getting better bus service.*
   - (*b*) *was rejected by the bus company.*

(c) *discussed the matter with the officers of the company and came to an agreement.*
(d) *returned in a sombre mood.*

3. One of the villagers, however, ...
(a) *did not share the high spirits of the people.*
(b) *protested against the agreement made with the company.*
(c) *disliked the idea of having to go by bus from then onwards.*
(d) *thought that he had to walk to the city more often than before to save money.*

4. This elderly gentleman was .....
(a) *stingy and foolish.*
(b) *stupid and kind–hearted.*
(c) *a jolly old chap.*
(d) *an imbecile and irresponsible character.*

5. A frugal person is one who .....
(a) *spends a lot of money freely.*
(b) *wants to save money whenever he can.*
(c) *earns a lot and spends more than he earns.*
(d) *always works very hard.*

II. Write R for Right before each sentence that is true according to the story. Write W for Wrong if the sentence is not true.

..... 1. *The villagers did not want a high bus.*
..... 2. *The villagers complained that the service of the bus company was very bad.*
..... 3. *The bus company charged two and a half shillings for a ride.*
..... 4. *A delegation was chosen to bring a present to the office of the bus company.*

..... 5. *The bus company did not agree to the villagers' proposal.*

..... 6. *The elderly gentleman always went to the city by bus.*

..... 7. *After discussing the matter with the officers of the bus company, the villagers returned home in distress.*

..... 8. *The elderly gentleman usually went to the city on foot.*

..... 9. *The elderly gentleman said that the villagers had done good.*

.....10. *Most villagers were commonly frugal, but the elderly gentleman was not.*

III. Provide words from the story which have the following meanings. Only one word is needed in each answer.

1. *a cause of dissatisfaction*

   .....

2. *the money paid for a journey in a train, tram, bus, etc. or for a voyage in a ship*

   .....

3. *asked as a price*

   .....

4. *feeling great joy*

   .....

5. *famous; distinguished*

   .....

6. *belonging to the past*

   .....

7. *resolved; determined*

   .....

8. *said strongly or solemnly*

   .....

9. *avoid spending of*

.....

10. *superlative of 'little'*

.....

IV. Fill the space in each of the following sentences with one word from the story :–

1. *This stone is .....heavy for me to move.*
2. *How much did you pay .....this car?*
3. *He is such a .....man that he will never understand your words.*
4. *I have .....to become a business man.*
5. *Yesterday she was late, and so .....I.*
6. *In my ....., he has never done a good act in his life.*
7. *Having done his duties, he .....to his native land.*
8. *The small ant has as .....intelligence as the big elephant.*
9. *What is the .....for printed matter?*
10. *The square root of thirty-six is .....*

22. POOR MR. STIFF!

The bell tinkled, and old Mr. Stiff came slowly from his little back room into the shop. One does not move quickly at eighty, even when three customers are crowding at the counter. There, in a row, stood Jack Short, aged nine, his younger brother, Henry, and their little sister, Alice.

When you have kept the only sweet-shop in Hatcham for forty years, you know all the village children better than some of their parents do.

Mr. Stiff beamed over his spectacles. "And what do you want this morning, Jack?" he asked.

"A pennyworth of dried fruits, please," said Jack.

"Ah! they're on the top shelf," said Mr. Stiff; "I'll get my steps."

It took the old man some time to get his steps, climb slowly up and down, weigh out the dried fruits, replace the jar on the top shelf, descend, and put his steps away again. At last he was ready to serve Henry. Henry, too, wanted a pennyworth of dried fruits. Mr. Stiff sighed, brought his steps back, and at length handed Henry his paper bag. But the old man was determined not to be caught again. He turned to Alice before taking his steps away.

"I suppose you don't want a pennyworth of dried fruits?" he asked her.

"No, sir," said Alice.

Mr. Stiff replaced the steps at the back of the shop, and returned to the counter. He was tired, but he still had a smile for little Alice. "And what can I get for you then, my dear?" he asked.

"A halfpennyworth of dried fruits, please," said Alice.

I. Answer the following questions. Answers should not be more than 2 (two) words.

1. *How many sweet-shops were there in Hatcham?*

.....

2. *What was Alice's surname?*

.....

3. *What time of day was it?*

.....

4. *What told Mr. Stiff that someone had come into the shop?*

.....

5. *How long had Mr. Stiff kept his shop?*

.....

II. Choose the answer you think is correct :–

If we were to add one more sentence to the story, it would be :

..... (*a*) *Mr. Stiff smiled broadly and walked quickly to get the steps again.*

..... (*b*) *Mr. Stiff asked, "Alice, my dear, what do you wish to buy?"*

..... (*c*) *Mr. Stiff was too tired to speak; he could only sigh and talk to himself as he moved slowly towards the back of the shop for the steps.*

..... (*d*) *Mr. Stiff reached under the counter, got the jar of dried fruits, weighed out a halfpenny-worth, put them in a bag and gave the bag to Alice.*

III. For each of the following, find the one sentence in the passage which has the same meaning :–

1. *Finally, he finished with Jack and turned to Henry.*

.....

.....

.....

2. *Mr. Stiff knew the boys and girls very well.*

.....

.....

.....

3. *He made up his mind that he would keep the steps ready until after asking Alice what she wanted.*

.....

.....

.....

4. *Do you want a pennyworth of dried fruits, too ?*

.....

.....

.....

5. *After some time he gave the dried fruits to Henry.*

.....

.....

ข้อสอบประโยคเตรียมอุดมศึกษา

ปีการศึกษา 2502

23. BALSA — NATURE'S WONDER WOOD

In a large town the owners of a factory for making silk cloth had to face a difficult problem. The factory was on the third floor of a tall building. When the heavy machines were running they made the building shake. Other people who worked in the building became angry. Wood and rubber mats were placed under the machines. But the mats did not stop the shaking.

Then someone thought of balsa wood. It was one possible thing that had not been used. A few pieces were tried and they did wonders. Large pieces of balsa were then placed under all the machines. The shaking stopped!

Balsa, the softest and lightest wood in the world, is only half as heavy as cork. Balsa trees grow in many hot countries, from the West Indies, through Central America to the northern parts of South America. Most of the world's supply of balsa is grown in Ecuador, where the rich soil and hot climate with heavy rainfall form ideal conditions. The trees have a rather smooth bark and large, broad leaves. Balsa is one of the fastest growing of all trees. It often grows over eighty feet high in seven years. The trunk may easily measure a yard across.

As the trees grow older the wood becomes hard and heavy. For this reason trees not more than five or six years old are used. Such balsa wood is easy to work, provided that very sharp and thin-edged tools are used. The best way to join pieces of balsa is gluing them together.

Balsa wood used to be scarce, but now there is a greater supply and it is used more widely. Balsa wood is not only

light, it has wonderful properties of keeping out heat and sound. Because it is so light it is used in building model aeroplanes. It makes sound-proof rooms in film and broadcasting studios. It is used for the same purpose in lining gramophone and telephone booths.

Vans that carry ice-cream may have bodies made of balsa. Here, the wonder wood keeps out the heat. It is used in railway storage wagons, aircraft cabins and for refrigerators of all types. Have you seen the small floats that hold the fishing nets at sea? These floats are often made of balsa. When floating in water, this wood can carry almost ten times its own weight.

I. Say which statement (a), (b), (c) or (d) best completes each of the following sentences in accordance with the meaning of the above story.

1. Balsa wood was used in the factory
   ..... (*a*) *to make silk.*
   ..... (*b*) *because the machines were heavy.*
   ..... (*c*) *because the building shook.*
   ..... (*d*) *because it was cheap.*

2. Balsa is useful because
   ..... (*a*) *it burns easily.*
   ..... (*b*) *its colour is light.*
   ..... (*c*) *it has big leaves.*
   ..... (*d*) *it is not heavy.*

3. Young trees are used because
   ..... (*a*) *the leaves are smaller.*
   ..... (*b*) *the trees break easily.*
   ..... (*c*) *the wood of old trees is not so soft and light.*
   ..... (*d*) *there are too many trees.*

4. In addition to being light, balsa wood

..... (*a*) *allows heat and sound to go through it.*

..... (*b*) *prevents heat and sound from going through it.*

..... (*c*) *is hot and noisy.*

..... (*d*) *can be used for making films.*

II. Find sentences in the passage which have the same meanings as the following.

1. *The results of using some pieces of balsa wood were excellent.*

.....

.....

2. *Good earth and very warm weather with plenty of rain are good for balsa.*

.....

.....

3. *The outside part of the trees is not rough.*

.....

.....

4. *Formerly there was very little balsa wood but we have more now.*

.....

.....

5. *Balsa trees become big more quickly than most other trees.*

.....

.....

6. *It is not difficult to cut young balsa wood.*

.....

.....

7. *We use it for all kinds of boxes which keep things cold.*

.....

.....

8. *It may be three feet from one side of the tree to the other.*

....

.....

III. Choose the definition which best suits the meaning of the words underlined in the story :–

1. **'gluing them together'** means

..... (*a*) *tying them together*
..... (*b*) *sticking them together*
..... (*c*) *joining them together*
..... (*d*) *rubbing them together*

2. **'lining telephone booths'** means

..... (*a*) *drawing lines in telephone books*
..... (*b*) *putting inside telephone boxes*
..... (*c*) *putting outside telephone boxes*
..... (*d*) *making telephone bigger*

3. **'keeping out heat and sound'** means

..... (*a*) *increasing the temperature and noise*
..... (*b*) *preventing heat and sound from going out*
..... (*c*) *not allowing heat and sound to come in*
..... (*d*) *keeping the inside hot and noisy*

ข้อสอบประโยคเตรียมอุดมศึกษา
ปีการศึกษา 2501

24. A MISUNDERSTANDING

A man in a small town was moving from one street to another. Seeing that the moving crew did not care very much about the way they were treating the precious, antique furniture, he decided to take care himself of a tall, old grandfather's clock which was very dear to him.

Taking the clock up in his arms, he started for the new house a few hundred yards away. But the clock was heavy and almost as tall as the owner, and therefore he had to put it down every few feet to catch his breath. Thereafter he would grab the heavy burden again to stagger a few feet further.

After about half an hour's strenuous exertion in this manner, he was nearing his new dwelling when an intoxicated person, who had been watching his labour for some time, took advantage of one of the stops to strike up a conversation.

"Mister," he said thickly, "could I ask you a question?"

"What is it?" demanded the pestered owner of the clock.

"Why, on earth, don't you carry a watch?"

I. Underline the statement that best completes each sentence:–

1. A man in a small town was moving .....

   (*a*) *from one small town to another.*

   (*b*) *from one street to another town.*

   (*c*) *between two streets in a small town.*

   (*d*) *out of a house to spend the summer in the country.*

2. The owner of the furniture noticed that the moving crew .....

(*a*) *took great care of his furniture.*
(*b*) *moved the furniture with great care.*
(*c*) *took no care at all of the furniture.*
(*d*) *moved the furniture with little care.*

3. The man decided to take care of the tall, old clock himself after .....

(*a*) *he had noticed that the moving crew was about to break it.*
(*b*) *it had become obvious that the crew did not take much care of his furniture.*
(*c*) *the clock had struck ten.*
(*d*) *the moving crew had told him that they would not take care of this clock.*

4. In order to take the clock to his new apartment, the owner .....

(*a*) *put it on a wheelbarrow and pushed it there.*
(*b*) *loaded the clock on a truck.*
(*c*) *put the clock on his shoulder.*
(*d*) *took the clock into his arms.*

5. The clock was heavy and tall, and therefore.....

(*a*) *the owner could not carry it lightly.*
(*b*) *it was impossible to carry it at all.*
(*c*) *only a great number of men could take it to the new apartment.*
(*d*) *it was very valuable.*

6. The clock was as tall as .....

(*a*) *the owner.*
(*b*) *the moving crew.*
(*c*) *all antique clocks.*
(*d*) *the tallest man on earth.*

7. Since the clock was so heavy and difficult to carry, the owner .....

(*a*) *ordered the moving crew to take it to the new apartment.*
(*b*) *could take it there only by carrying it a little distance at a time.*
(*c*) *asked the intoxicated person to help him to carry it.*
(*d*) *needed many hours to take the clock to the new apartment.*

8. To take the clock to the new apartment was .....

(*a*) *an impossible job.*
(*b*) *a strenuous exertion.*
(*c*) *like a little walk on a sunny afternoon.*
(*d*) *all the owner liked to do in his life.*

9. The intoxicated person had been .....

(*a*) *watching the owner for many hours.*
(*b*) *bothering the owner for a short time.*
(*c*) *watching the owner for some time and then began to bother him.*
(*d*) *drinking whiskey while the owner was trying to move the clock.*

10. The intoxicated asked a question when .....

(*a*) *the owner had arrived with his clock at the new apartment.*
(*b*) *the owner had to stop for a moment to rest.*
(*c*) *the moving crew arrived at the new apartment.*
(*d*) *he wanted to help the owner to carry the clock.*

11. The owner was .....
    (*a*) *pleased to be questioned by the intoxicated person.*
    (*b*) *interrupted in his efforts and had to put the clock down to answer the question.*
    (*c*) *somewhat annoyed at the intoxicated person for pestering him with unnecessary questions.*
    (*d*) *helpless and could not answer the question.*

12. The owner was asked why he .....
    (*a*) *did not carry a watch.*
    (*b*) *did not carry a smaller clock.*
    (*c*) *was working so hard and why he did not let the moving crew do the work.*
    (*d*) *was not as drunk as he should have been.*

II. Write R for Right before each sentence that is true in accordance with the story. Write W for Wrong if the sentence is not true.

..... 1. *To move the heavy clock, the owner had to take it to the new apartment in slow stages.*
..... 2. *The owner was out of breath very often.*
..... 3. *It was a sensible precaution of the owner to carry the clock himself.*
..... 4. *If the owner had let the moving crew take the clock, it would certainly have been damaged.*
..... 5. *The owner was close to his new dwelling when the intoxicated person stopped to ask him a question.*
..... 6. *The moving crew was pestered by the intoxicated person.*
..... 7. *It took about thirty minutes to carry the clock to the new dwelling.*

..... 8. *Many people were watching the owner and laughed at him.*

..... 9. *The owner of the clock did not say a word to the intoxicated person.*

.....10. *The reader of this story ought to be amused.*

III. Provide words from the above story which have the following meanings. Only one word is needed in each answer.

1. *a group of persons working together*
   .....
2. *lovable; loved*
   .....
3. *requiring great strength and energy*
   .....
4. *from that place*
   .....
5. *having great weight*
   .....
6. *looking at (to see what was done)*
   .....
7. *in a hoarse voice*
   .....
8. *annoyed*
   .....
9. *a small timepiece, worked by a spring, small enough to be carried in the pocket or worn on the wrist*
   .....
10. *a load especially one that is very heavy*
    .....

IV. Fill the space in each of the following sentences with one word from the story :–

1. *Yesterday my father bought me a hat, but it was too* ..... *for me.*
2. ..... *the teacher coming, the boys stopped talking.*

3. *Diamonds, rubies, emeralds, etc. are ..... stones.*
4. *..... I borrow your book?*
5. *Very ..... cities are as beautiful as Paris.*
6. *I saw him in ..... with a friend.*
7. *If you do it in this ....., you will never succeed.*
8. *It's very late now; ..... let's go to bed.*
9. *It is not safe to go any .....*
10. *The gatekeeper stopped him and ..... his business.*

25. MY FATHER WOULD BE ANGRY

A gentleman from the city had rented a cottage in the country for his holidays. Returning one day from a walk, he noticed that close to his front gate an accident had happened on the road. A load of hay had been overturned. It was piled up in a large heap at the edge of the highway. Apparently the heavy hay had slipped off the cart on which it was being moved. The horses, which had been drawing the cart, were nibbling the grass in the ditch. A fourteen-year-old boy, dripping with perspiration and plainly very tired from his exertions, was forking the hay back on to the cart with a great effort.

"What happened?" asked the gentleman — a somewhat unnecessary question in view of the evidence.

"The wheel of the cart went over the edge of the road," replied the boy, "and the hay simply slipped off."

"Well, you look very tired," said the sympathetic man from the city. "This seems to be a rather big job for a boy of your age. How would you like to come to my cottage to rest and to refresh yourself with a cool drink?"

"I really don't dare to do that," was the boy's answer. "I don't think my father would like it, if I wouldn't put this hay back on to the cart at once."

"Oh, that's all right. Nothing will happen to the hay or to the horses while you are away. Just come with me. I am sure your father won't mind me giving you some refreshment after all the hard work you have done."

Very reluctantly, so it seemed, the boy followed the gentleman, looking back several times to where the hay lay. Even during the light meal in the house of the hospitable

stranger he was very restless. He remarked again and again that his father would not like very much the idea of his being away for such a long time. However, each time the host reassured him that there was really nothing to worry about.

Finally, at the end of half an hour, the boy pushed back his chair and stood up.

"I suppose I must go back now. My father wants to have that hay back on the cart. I expect that he will be angry with me for not having done the job already."

"But your father doesn't need to know anything about this accident," said the gentleman.

"He knows about it already," explained the young fellow.

"Well, where is your father?" asked the other. "I didn't see him when I first met you."

"He is under the hay," was the simple answer.

I. Say which statement (a), (b), (c) or (d) best completes each of the following sentences in accordance with the meaning of the above passage :–

1. The gentleman from the city was in the country because he .....
   ..... (*a*) *liked the hay.*
   ..... (*b*) *loved to spend his holidays there.*
   ..... (*c*) *expected the load of hay to overturn.*
   ..... (*d*) *had been told by the doctor to leave the city.*

2. The accident, in which the load of hay had been overturned, took place .....
   ..... (*a*) *near the village.*
   ..... (*b*) *close to a large town.*
   ..... (*c*) *on a riverside.*
   ..... (*d*) *near the cottage of the gentleman.*

3. The load had been overturned because .....

..... (*a*) *the gentleman from the city had pushed it.*

..... (*b*) *one wheel of the cart had gone over the edge of the road.*

..... (*c*) *the horses had run away.*

..... (*d*) *a big truck had run against the cart.*

4. The fourteen-year-old boy .....

..... (*a*) *sat on top of the overturned hay and laughed.*

..... (*b*) *sat in the ditch and cried.*

..... (*c*) *worked hard to get the hay back on to the cart.*

..... (*d*) *worked hard to uncover his father who was lying buried under the heap of hay.*

5. When the gentleman arrived at the spot, he .....

.....

..... (*a*) *helped the boy to uncover the buried father.*

..... (*b*) *persuaded the boy to come with him and take some refreshment.*

..... (*c*) *thought that the boy did not like the horses.*

..... (*d*) *was convinced that the boy had murdered his father.*

6. The boy did not want to go with the stranger because he .....

..... (*a*) *was afraid of him.*

..... (*b*) *wanted to bury his father first.*

..... (*c*) *was afraid of his father.*

..... (*d*) *thought that his father would be angry with him for not uncovering him as quickly as possible.*

7. Sitting in the house of the stranger, the boy was .....

..... (*a*) *very quiet.*
..... (*b*) *constantly worrying about his father.*
..... (*c*) *crying.*
..... (*d*) *sometimes crying, sometimes laughing.*

8. The gentleman .....

..... (*a*) *did not know about the father under the hay.*
..... (*b*) *was very upset that the boy did not want to stay longer in his house.*
..... (*c*) *knew that the father was under the hay, but thought that he was dead.*
..... (*d*) *did not like the father.*

9. It was the opinion of the gentleman that .....

..... (*a*) *the father would be very angry.*
..... (*b*) *the boy was very clever.*
..... (*c*) *the boy worked too hard for his age.*
..... (*d*) *a war was breaking out in a few days.*

10. When the gentleman asked the boy about the father, the boy said that his father .....

..... (*a*) *was dead under the hay.*
..... (*b*) *knew nothing about the accident.*
..... (*c*) *was a good man.*
..... (*d*) *was under the hay.*

II. Put √ before each sentence that is true according to the story, and put × before each false one :–

..... 1. *A gentleman from the country had rented a cottage in the city.*
..... 2. *Returning from a walk, the gentleman noticed a motor-car accident in front of his cottage.*

..... 3. *The horses had overturned the cart.*
..... 4. *One of the horses was dead.*
..... 5. *The boy was sweating.*
..... 6. *The gentleman helped the boy to catch the horses which had run away.*
..... 7. *The boy was invited to a party.*
..... 8. *The boy did not want to leave the hay because he feared that the horses would eat it all.*
..... 9. *The boy was not so clever.*
.....10. *The boy stayed only thirty minutes at the cottage of the gentleman.*

III. *Say to which of the words underlined in the story each of the following definitions belongs :–*

1. *went after*
.....
2. *it was obvious that*
.....
3. *near*
.....
4. *occupied and paid rent for*
.....
5. *taken place; come to pass*
.....
6. *something that happens unexpectedly and by chance, usually something unfortunate*
.....
7. *a round frame or disc which turns on an axis*
.....
8. *quick to understand and share the feelings, especially the difficulties and sufferings, of another*
.....
9. *that which refreshes, especially food and drink*
.....

10. *unwillingly*

.....

11. *not essential*

.....

12. *a few; some; more than two but not many*

.....

13. *giving, or liking to give, welcome and entertainment to friends, guests or strangers*

.....

14. *gave confidence to again*

.....

15. *at last*

.....

16. *think or believe (that an event will happen)*

.....

17. *moved by pressing*

.....

18. *coming back*

.....

19. *grass cut and dried for use as food for cattle and horses*

.....

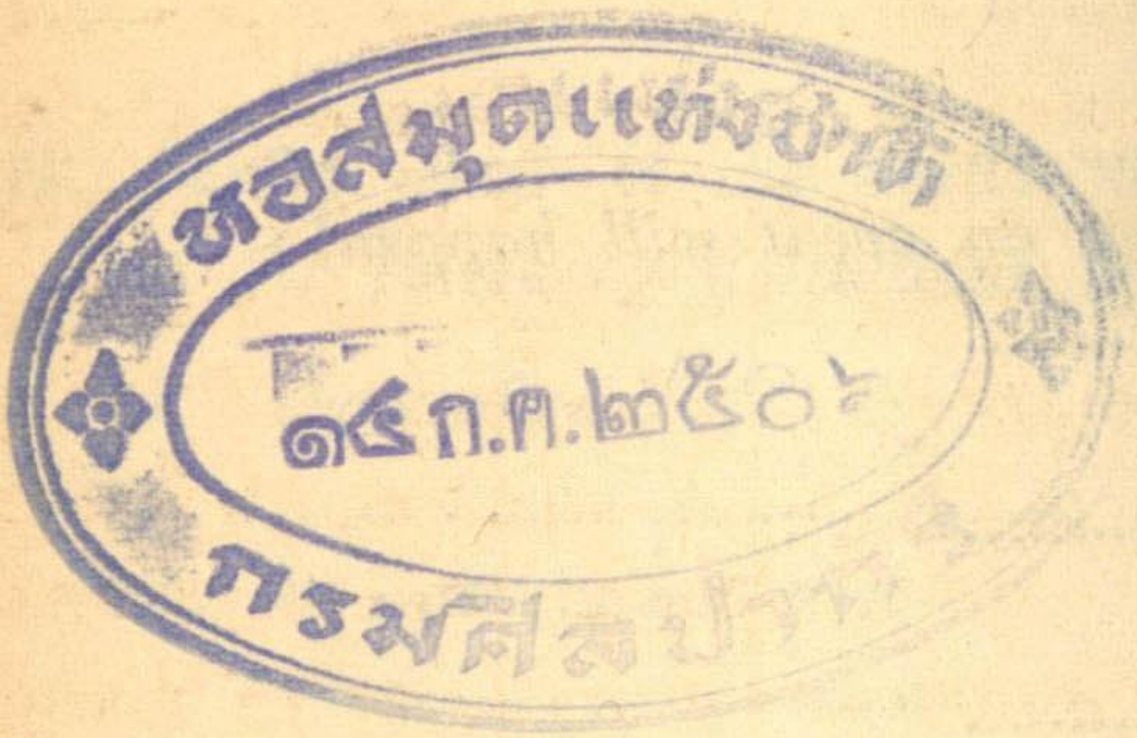
20. *a long, narrow hollow or channel dug in the ground, usually to carry off water*

.....

IV. Fill the space in each of the following sentences with one word from the story :–

1. *Do you ..... my smoking?*
2. *This is the house ..... Jack was born.*
3. *I am very ..... of boiled eggs.*
4. *Twenty people were killed in the railway .....*
5. *I graduated from the university when I was only twenty-one years of .....*
6. *I have no ..... of trouble.*

7. *Please ..... to me what this means.*
8. *I desire ..... except to win her hand.*
9. *Last year he worked harder than he does .....*
10. *I am ..... up this word in the dictionary.*
11. *He is ..... a stupid man that he will never succeed.*
12. *Make ..... while the sun shines.*
13. *The accident was too dreadful for us to talk .....*
14. *This is the place where I ..... met my lover.*
15. *The ..... to success is never paved with roses.*


หอสมุดแห่งชาติ
๑๕ ก.ค. ๒๕๐๕
กรมศิลปากร

26. ANOTHER STORY ABOUT THE TAJ MAHAL

Looking through some books on the Taj Mahal of India, I came across an amusing story regarding the architect, Ustad Isa. Having made the foundations of the mausoleum, he asked the Emperor for three months' leave to attend some personal business. He was granted his request and forthwith disappeared. Three months went by and Ustad Isa's leave was up, but there was no sign of him. Time dragged on. Four months grew into six. There was much agitation at court. Eventually a year had gone by and there was a suggestion of hiring another architect. Just as they found a substitute, Ustad Isa turned up. Not unnaturally the Emperor showed his displeasure.

"But, Your Majesty," answered the architect, "it was for the good of the building that I disappeared. I wanted to make sure that the foundation was sound and so let it lie for a year. Had I asked outright, you would have refused my request."

Situated as it is, right on the bank of the river of Jumna, the water striking against its wall during the monsoon, it is indeed remarkable that the foundations have not slipped even an inch.

Choose the best answer, according to the passage, for each of the following.

1. Ustad Isa asked for leave from the Emperor, because he said .....

..... (*a*) *he had been hired to do some work for another person.*

..... (*b*) *the Emperor was displeased with him.*

..... (*c*) *he had to manage some affair of his own.*

..... (*d*) *the Emperor turned him down.*

2. Which of the following is true?

..... (*a*) *The Emperor did not allow Ustad Isa to take his leave.*

..... (*b*) *The Emperor allowed Ustad Isa to take three months' leave.*

..... (*c*) *The Emperor allowed Ustad Isa to take his leave as long as he liked.*

..... (*d*) *The Emperor ordered Ustad Isa to leave.*

3. Ustad Isa took his leave and .....

..... (*a*) *did not return until three months later.*

..... (*b*) *returned before twelve months.*

..... (*c*) *returned after twelve months.*

..... (*d*) *did not return at all.*

4. Ustad Isa's absence disturbed .....

..... (*a*) *the Indian people.*

..... (*b*) *the Emperor and the courtiers.*

..... (*c*) *the Emperor, the courtiers, and the Indian people.*

..... (*d*) *none of them.*

5. There was a suggestion for hiring another architect because .....

..... (*a*) *Ustad Isa asked to resign.*

..... (*b*) *Ustad Isa had been away for too long.*

..... (*c*) *Ustad Isa was disliked by the court.*

..... (*d*) *Ustad Isa had not done his work well.*

6. Ustad Isa said to the Emperor .....

..... (*a*) *his absence was good for the Taj Mahal.*

..... (*b*) *he was displeased with the Emperor.*

..... (*c*) *his absence was good for the Emperor.*

..... (*d*) *he had to build another foundation.*

7. Ustad Isa told the Emperor that he had asked for leave because .....

..... (*a*) *the foundations of the building were not as remarkable as he wanted them to be.*

..... (*b*) *he wanted another architect to take over the construction of the foundations of the building.*

..... (*c*) *the foundations of the building were not sound enough to be on the bank of the river.*

..... (*d*) *he wanted to be certain the foundations of the building were strong.*

8. As time goes by, the foundations of the Tah Mahal.....

.....

..... (*a*) *have been washed away by the river.*

..... (*b*) *have been replaced during the monsoon.*

..... (*c*) *have been ruined during the monsoon.*

..... (*d*) *have been found to be really strong.*

ข้อสอบประโยคเตรียมอุดมศึกษา

ปีการศึกษา 2503

27. WHERE EDUCATION WOULD HAVE BROUGHT HIM

Some twenty-five years ago a penniless and destitute Russian immigrant landed in Montreal in a desperate attempt to start a new life in a new and, so he hoped, better country. He found lodgings in a cheap quarter of the city, and having little money to spare, he soon went about looking for a job.

Anything would have done for this immigrant. With perseverance and much energy he had set out for a new country, and being of likable disposition, he speedily made acquaintances who sought to aid him in finding a good job. However, days passed without success until one morning one of his new-found friends recommended him to a local school where the position of a janitor seemed vacant. But when the headmaster interviewed the man, he found out that the applicant was entirely illiterate. Reluctantly he denied employment to the otherwise quite suitable immigrant, since a janitor in that particular school had to keep certain records.

The immigrant was not prone to lamenting over an unfortunate situation for a long time. He quickly recovered from his disappointment and soon got a job somewhere else. He made some money and presently became a salesman in the real estate business.

Within twenty years he owned one of the largest independent firms that were buying and selling land and other property. People rated him as a millionaire. At one time an occasion arose, when he needed a large sum of money to invest in what seemed to be a profitable deal. Finding himself at the moment short of cash, he went to one of the big Montreal banking houses.

This was the first time in his entire business career that he was forced to borrow money on a large scale. He broached the subject of his visit to the manager of the bank, and asked for a loan of one hundred thousand dollars.

For the banker, who knew of the immigrant's success, this was a simple undertaking. "I'll be glad to help you out of this difficulty," he said. "Just sit down here at this desk and make out a receipt for the amount you wish to borrow."

The business man smiled somewhat embarrassed.

"If you please would be so kind as to make out the note for me," he said, "I will then sign it."

"What's the idea?" inquired the bank-manager, quite puzzled by this unusual request.

"Well, you see," the other confessed, "I will have to tell you something: I myself cannot write or read. I have taught myself how to sign my own name on paper, but that is all. Reading and writing I leave to my secretaries. I do the business."

The banker stared at him in pure amazement.

"Well, well, well," he then said admiringly. "I have never heard of anybody who, handicapped as you are, has made himself such a fortune within a few years. I really wonder what would have become of you if you had been able to read and write!"

"A janitor," replied the business man.

I. Underline the statement that best completes each sentence:–

1. On arriving in Montreal, the Russian immigrant.....
.....

(*a*) *was penniless and friendless.*
(*b*) *had little money, but many friends.*
(*c*) *had one friend who recommended him for a job.*
(*d*) *had a job but could not keep it because he could not read or write.*

2. However, the immigrant had .....
   (*a*) *much energy and money.*
   (*b*) *little money but much energy.*
   (*c*) *little money and little energy.*
   (*d*) *much energy and perseverance, but little money.*

3. The immigrant went out looking for a job because .....
   .....
   (*a*) *he had not much money and wanted to work.*
   (*b*) *he had some money, but wanted to save it.*
   (*c*) *he wanted to start a new life.*
   (*d*) *he had little money, and wanted to work to start a new life in a new country.*

4. The immigrant .....
   (*a*) *was tall and strong.*
   (*b*) *made friends easily.*
   (*c*) *could read but not write.*
   (*d*) *got lost in the new city.*

5- The headmaster interviewed the immigrant because .....
   .....
   (*a*) *someone had recommended him.*
   (*b*) *no one had recommended him.*
   (*c*) *he had heard that the new-comer was illiterate.*
   (*d*) *he needed a janitor who could read and write.*

6. The headmaster refused to employ the immigrant reluctantly because .....
   (*a*) *he liked the immigrant.*
   (*b*) *he disliked the immigrant.*
   (*c*) *the immigrant seemed to be the right person for the job.*
   (*d*) *except for his illiteracy, the immigrant seemed to be the right person for the job.*

7. When the job was refused to the immigrant, he .....

.....

(*a*) *was terribly disappointed.*
(*b*) *protested in a loud voice.*
(*c*) *took it very much to heart.*
(*d*) *did not worry much but went out to look for another job.*

8. The immigrant soon made some money by .....

(*a*) *selling horses.*
(*b*) *smuggling forbidden goods.*
(*c*) *dealing in real estate.*
(*d*) *working as a janitor in another school.*

9. Within twenty years, the immigrant .....

(*a*) *was poor again.*
(*b*) *had made some money.*
(*c*) *had bought and sold much land.*
(*d*) *was a millionaire.*

10. However, in spite of his millions, he .....

(*a*) *could not sleep at night.*
(*b*) *wanted nore money to pay his debts.*
(*c*) *needed a loan to buy some land which promised to be a good deal.*
(*d*) *became a bank-manager.*

11. This was the .....

(*a*) *first time in his life that he went to a bank to borrow money.*
(*b*) *second time in his life that he went to a bank to borrow money.*
(*c*) *third time in his life that he went to a bank to borrow money.*
(*d*) *fourth time in his life that he went to a bank to borrow money.*

12. The bank-manager .....

(*a*) *had heard of the success of the immigrant before.*

(*b*) *knew the immigrant because of other business contacts with him.*

(*c*) *knew that the immigrant was illiterate.*

(*d*) *did not know at all who the man was who came to ask for a loan.*

13. The bank-manager .....

(*a*) *was glad to lend the money out of his own pocket.*

(*b*) *asked the caller to sign a receipt.*

(*c*) *asked the caller to make out a receipt and sign it.*

(*d*) *was suspicious because he did not know why the other wanted so much money.*

14. The now successful immigrant .....

(*a*) *asked the bank–manager to make out the note and sign it.*

(*b*) *asked the secretary of the bank–manager to make out the note and sign it.*

(*c*) *asked the bank–manager to give him some paper to make out the receipt.*

(*d*) *asked the bank–manager to make out the note so that he would only have to sign it.*

15. When the successful immigrant declared he was illiterate, the bank-manager .....

(*a*) *laughed.*

(*b*) *stared at him in amazement.*

(*c*) *called the police.*

(*d*) *refused to lend him the money he wanted.*

16. The manager said that if the immigrant had been able to read and write .....

(*a*) *he would be a janitor now.*
(*b*) *he would never have become a business man.*
(*c*) *he would never have become a millionaire.*
(*d*) *he would have made even more money.*

17. The successful immigrant replied .....

(*a*) *he would have become a janitor.*
(*b*) *he would never be a janitor.*
(*c*) *he would make out the receipt himself.*
(*d*) *he would not have come to borrow the money from the bank.*

II. Write √ in front of each sentence that is true according to the story, and write × in front of each false one :–

..... 1. *The poor immigrant arrived in Montreal without friends.*
..... 2. *He could not find lodgings.*
..... 3. *The immigrant never made a friend.*
..... 4. *He got the job as a janitor because he could sign his name.*
..... 5. *The business of the immigrant was dependent.*
..... 6. *The bank–manager needed a loan.*
..... 7. *With the loan, the immigrant would surely make more money.*
..... 8. *The immigrant went to a small bank.*
..... 9. *The banker agreed to lend him the money.*
..... 10. *We assume that the immigrant received the money in spite of his illiteracy.*

17. *feeling great sorrow*

.....

18. *easy to do*

.....

19. *a written statement that something (especially money) has been received*

.....

20. *having not enough*

.....

IV. Give one word from the story which is opposite in meaning to each of the following :–

1. *expensive*

.....

2. *slowly*

.....

3. *willingly*

.....

4. *depending on or controlled by other persons or companies*

.....

5. *failure*

.....

6. *last*

.....

7. *a very poor man*

.....

8. *end*

.....

9. *be unable to*

.....

10. *not completely*

.....

III. Say to which of the words underlined in the story each of the following definitions belongs :–

1. *a very rich person*

   .....

2. *the act of asking for something*

   .....

3. *unable to read or write*

   .....

4. *help*

   .....

5. *a sum of money lent to another*

   .....

6. *looked steadily, with wide-open eyes*

   .....

7. *constant effort to achieve something*

   .....

8. *use money in such a way as to get a profit or income from it*

   .....

9. *in less than*

   .....

10. *not held by anyone*

    .....

11. *inclined*

    .....

12. *in the past*

    .....

13. *unwillingly*

    .....

14. *not having what is necessary for life*

    .....

15. *tried*

    .....

16. *began to talk about*

    .....

28. GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE CORPORAL

During the American War of Independence a corporal and a party of soldiers were told to raise a heavy beam for some work that was under construction. The soldiers were too few for the job, but the corporal, full of pride, did nothing but stand by and give orders.

Presently a gentleman rode up to the party.

"Hullo!" he said to the corporal. "Why don't you lend a hand to get the beam up?"

"Don't you see I am a corporal?" was the haughty answer.

"Are you?" said the officer, who then alighted from his horse and joined the men. He worked till the sweat streamed down his face.

When the beam had been put in its place, he turned to the corporal and made him a low bow.

"Good day, Mr. Corporal. Next time you have too few men for this kind of work, send for me, the commander-in-chief; I shall be happy to help you again."

It was George Washington himself.

Choose the best answer according to the passage for each of the following :–

1. Which of the following refers to the same person?

..... (*a*) *the corporal and the gentleman*
..... (*b*) *George Washington and the gentleman*
..... (*c*) *George Washington and the corporal*
..... (*d*) *the corporal and the officer*

2. When the story began

..... (*a*) *there was a party among the soldiers.*
..... (*b*) *a group of soldiers were to get money for the work in some construction.*
..... (*c*) *a group of soldiers were to do the work in some construction.*
..... (*d*) *the corporal was giving a party.*

3. What kind of person was the corporal ?

..... (*a*) *He was too proud of his rank to be helpful.*
..... (*b*) *He liked his soldiers but did not like them to work.*
..... (*c*) *He was a helpful man.*
..... (*d*) *He was a polite man.*

4. Why did the soldiers have trouble in doing the work ?

..... (*a*) *They were on a strike.*
..... (*b*) *They were more in number than needed.*
..... (*c*) *They were too few in number.*
..... (*d*) *They were too tired of fighting.*

5. The gentleman rode up to the corporal and

..... (*a*) *asked the corporal to get out of his way.*
..... (*b*) *ordered the corporal to work.*
..... (*c*) *watched the corporal and the soldiers at work.*
..... (*d*) *asked the corporal why he did not help at work.*

6. Which of the following is true ? The officer

..... (*a*) *joined the soldiers in a strike.*
..... (*b*) *helped the soldiers willingly.*
..... (*c*) *fell down from his horse and hurt his face.*
..... (*d*) *was angry and punished the corporal.*

7. Before going away the officer said

..... (*a*) *he would not help with that kind of work any more.*

..... (*b*) *he was thankful to the corporal for letting him work.*

..... (*c*) *he was the commander-in-chief.*

..... (*d*) *the work was bad and had to be done again.*

---

29. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

On September 6th all were ready, and the little fleet steered boldly out into the unknown '*Western Ocean*'. Fair winds sped them on the way over sparkling blue seas, and everyone felt sure of success. Day after day the ships sailed on to the west, until the sailors began to wonder whether they would have enough food to take them back home. The fair winds that blew them ever farther and farther from Spain would be against them when they returned, and they might never see their homes again. At last they told their leader that it would be wise to go back before they got too far away.

Columbus laughed at their fears. At first he talked with them, but soon he had to tell them any man who disobeyed would be put in chains below deck. Sea and sky, sky and sea, sea and sky but nothing else was seen for many days. On Tuesday, September 22nd, they fancied they saw land far off, but it was only a low cloud above the sky-line.

September passed, and it was the second week in October when they saw sea-birds which must have come from land. Then the men of the *PINTA* fished up from the sea some plants grown on land. The crew of the *NINA* saw a branch of berries floating. They rejoiced for they were certain they were approaching some strange land.

Choose the best answer, according to the passage, for each of the following :–

1. When the fleet first set sail, the sailors thought

..... (*a*) *it would be wise to be close to the Spanish shore.*

..... (*b*) *they would not have enough food to eat.*
..... (*c*) *they would never see their homes again.*
..... (*d*) *their plan would certainly be successful.*

2. The sailors were afraid they might not be able to come back to Spain again, because

..... (*a*) *Spain would be against them.*
..... (*b*) *they would be put in chains below deck.*
..... (*c*) *the winds would be against them when they sailed back.*
..... (*d*) *they would be attacked by another fleet.*

3. The sailors began to wonder if food would last until they got back home, because

..... (*a*) *part of the food was eaten by sea-birds.*
..... (*b*) *they were getting farther and farther away from home.*
..... (*c*) *Spain would not send them any more food.*
..... (*d*) *Columbus locked part of the food below deck for himself.*

4. The men left Spain with the idea that they would

..... (*a*) *come back to Spain again.*
..... (*b*) *meet the people they knew across the 'Western Ocean'.*
..... (*c*) *settle down in some strange land.*
..... (*d*) *never be able to go across the 'Western Ocean'.*

5. When the men told Columbus they should return home, Columbus

..... (*a*) *did not talk with them.*
..... (*b*) *easily convinced them that they should go onward.*
..... (*c*) *had trouble in talking with them and had to threaten them.*
..... (*d*) *told them the land was not far away.*

6. The men were certain they were approaching some strange land, because

..... (*a*) *they saw land in the distance.*
..... (*b*) *there was a low cloud above the sky-line.*
..... (*c*) *they had seen nothing else for many days.*
..... (*d*) *they saw signs that land was near.*

7. *PINTA* and *NINA* were the names of

..... (*a*) *the plants.*
..... (*b*) *the crew.*
..... (*c*) *the ships.*
..... (*d*) *the sea-birds.*

8. Before Columbus and his men were sure they were approaching land, it took them about

..... (*a*) *two weeks.*
..... (*b*) *five weeks.*
..... (*c*) *eight weeks.*
..... (*d*) *ten weeks.*

ข้อสอบประโยคเตรียมอุดมศึกษา

ปีการศึกษา 2503

30. TO THE VERY BOTTOM

This is the story of a woman who had a tooth that had to come out. She agreed with the dentist that it should be pulled out, but each time he brought the forceps into view, she clenched her jaws and refused to open them until he put down the shining instrument to agree with her.

Finally the dentist had an inspiration. He bade his woman assistant to get a long hatpin from her hat and station herself just behind where the obdurate patient sat.

"Now, then," he counselled her, "when I get the forceps right close to her mouth, I'll give you a signal, and you jab the hatpin clear up through the seat of the chair. Naturally she will open her mouth to say 'Ouch!' and then I'll get that tooth. It's very loose— it will come out in a jiffy."

The trick worked very well. As the dentist held up the ousted tooth he said soothingly :

"Now, then, that wasn't so bad after all, was it?"

"No," said the relieved sufferer. "Only one sharp darting pain. But, doctor, I had no idea that the roots of the tooth went down so deep."

I. Underline the statement that best completes each sentence:–

1. The woman who had to have her tooth out.....

   (*a*) *was afraid of the dentist.*

   (*b*) *disagreed with the assistant of the dentist.*

   (*c*) *disliked the sight of the forceps very much.*

2. She could not open her mouth because .....

(*a*) *her tooth ached too much.*
(*b*) *her jaws were locked together.*
(*c*) *when she was afraid the muscles of her jaws worked automatically so as to close her mouth.*

3. The dentist opened her mouth.....

(*a*) *by force.*
(*b*) *with a forceps.*
(*c*) *with a trick.*

4. This story happened in a country where people.....

(*a*) *wear no hats.*
(*b*) *like to go to dentists.*
(*c*) *especially ladies wear hats.*

5. The dentist asked his assistant to .....

(*a*) *get a needle from her hat and threaten the patient.*
(*b*) *push the needle into the chest of the patient.*
(*c*) *push the needle through the seat of the chair.*

6. When the nurse jabbed the needle into the bottom of the patient, she .....

(*a*) *was hit on the head by the patient.*
(*b*) *effected the desired result.*
(*c*) *found that the needle was not long enough.*

7. The patient's tooth .....

(*a*) *was difficult to get at.*
(*b*) *was rather loose already.*
(*c*) *fell out of her mouth as soon as the dentist touched it.*

8. When the tooth was pulled the patient .....

(*a*) *fainted.*
(*b*) *screamed terribly.*
(*c*) *gave out a short yell of pain.*

9. When asked by the dentist whether it had been painful, the patient said .....

(*a*) *that the tooth had no roots at all.*
(*b*) *it had been very painful.*
(*c*) *she thought that the roots of that tooth extended very far down.*

10. The dentist .....

(*a*) *succeeded in taking the woman's tooth out.*
(*b*) *failed in taking the woman's tooth out.*
(*c*) *had no idea that the roots of the tooth went down so deep.*

II. Put √ in front of each sentence that is true according to the story, and put × in front of each false one :–

..... 1. *The lady and the dentist had agreed not to pull out the tooth.*
..... 2. *The tooth was taken out by means of a trick.*
..... 3. *The nurse suggested the use of the needle.*
..... 4. *The forceps frightened the patient.*
..... 5. *The forceps was shining.*
..... 6. *The patient never knew about the needle.*
..... 7. *The dentist quarrelled with the patient.*
..... 8. *The dentist gave a signal to the nurse when he got his forceps close to the patient's mouth.*
..... 9. *The patient felt a sharp, darting pain in her head.*
.....10. *After the tooth was out, the patient died.*

III. Provide words from the story which have the following meanings. Only one word is needed in each answer.

1. *small pincers or tongs used by dentists (when pulling out teeth)*

.....

2. *at last*

.....

3. *pressed firmly together*

.....

4. *helper*

.....

5. *place in a particular spot*

.....

6. *advised*

.....

7. *of course; as might be expected*

.....

8. *in a soothing manner*

.....

9. *which had been taken out*

.....

10. *who had been freed from pain*

.....

IV. *Provide words from the story which are opposite in meaning to the following. Only one word is needed in each answer.*

1. *had different opinions*

.....

2. *in front of*

.....

3. *not stubborn*

.....

4. *shallow*

.....

5. *firmly fixed*

.....

6. *in a dissatisfactory way*

.....

7. *long while*

.....

8. *not quite*

.....

9. *up*

.....

10. *pushed*

.....

31. SPOTS

Spots grumbled to himself, for he was in a bad temper. He was hungry, and a hungry leopard finds it almost impossible to sleep.

The fact was that Spots was old. Now, old age, to a wild animal and especially to a beast of prey like Spots, is a terrible thing. It always means starvation and, very often, a shameful death. It brings with it weakness and, in Nature, weakness can expect no mercy. Only the strong can hope to survive. Little by little, age had laid a heavy hand on Spots. He had ceased to be able to attack the deer that had been such easy prey when he was young. They moved too quickly for him now. Even the cattle, grazing near the villages, were a difficult problem because of their great horns.

Thus, driven by Fate, Spots had reached the lowest depths. In order that he might live, he found himself compelled to hunt the weakest animal of all. In other words, Spots had become a man-eater.

Now, it was quite an easy matter for Spots to kill women, children and even men but to keep alive he realized in some mysterious way that he must not do it twice near the same village.

Choose the best answer, according to the passage, for each of the following.

1. Spots was hungry because

   (*a*) *he was in a bad temper.*
   (*b*) *he had a difficult time getting food.*
   (*c*) *he was too old to go and look for food.*
   (*d*) *he couldn't sleep.*

2. **'The weakest animal of all'** means

(*a*) *deer*
(*b*) *man*
(*c*) *cattle*
(*d*) *some little animals such as mice and cats.*

3. In order that he might stay alive, Spots knew that

(*a*) *cattle were dangerous because of their horns.*
(*b*) *he should not kill women and children more than once.*
(*c*) *he should kill in a different village each time.*
(*d*) *he had reached the lowest depths.*

4. **'He found himself compelled to hunt'** means

(*a*) *he chose to hunt.*
(*b*) *he had no choice but to hunt.*
(*c*) *he made himself hunt.*
(*d*) *he liked to hunt.*

5. Old age was a terrible thing to Spots because

(*a*) *he was the weakest animal of all.*
(*b*) *the cattle were difficult problems when he wanted to go to the village.*
(*c*) *he depended upon speed and strength to kill.*
(*d*) *he was able to kill a few deer now that he was old.*

6. **'Little by little, age had laid a heavy hand on Spots'** means

(*a*) *within a short time Spots had grown old.*
(*b*) *slowly, but steadily, Spots had become very old.*
(*c*) *Spots had become only a little old.*
(*d*) *Spots was old, but not so very old, although he was heavier and thus couldn't move as quickly as before.*

7. If **'only the strong can hope to survive'**, then the only thing the weak can expect is

(*a*) *life.*

(*b*) *mercy.*

(*c*) *death.*

(*d*) *Fate.*

ข้อสอบประโยคเตรียมอุดมศึกษา

ปีการศึกษา 2503

32. THE ABSENT-MINDED GENERAL

The plane had just taken off from the airport. Slowly the heavy, four-engined machine gained height, drew one more circle over the airfield, and then made straight for its destination, the coast some six hundred miles away. Piloting the plane was General Thomson, an enthusiastic sportsman and flyer. Now he was on his way to a coastal town, where the commander of the local seadrome had invited him to inspect the facilities. At the same time he would have an opportunity to get to know a certain revolutionary type of aircraft.

After several hours in the air, the General suddenly noticed some bright spot on the horizon, and presently the town for which he had been heading came into view just before him. Only a few minutes later he was circling over the airport on which he was supposed to land. Having taken the necessary precautions for the landing, he soon put down the plane safely on the concrete landing strip. There a car was already waiting for him to take him to the seadrome without delay.

It took only a short time to reach the seadrome where the General was received with due honours by the commander. Afterwards the two officers and some other guests went on a tour of inspection, and the commander took great pains to explain the installations of the seadrome in detail.

At last they reached the new type of airplane which the General had been very anxious to see. This amphibious plane was lovely to look at and the visitor felt a sudden desire to fly in it himself. As the plane was just made ready for starting, the General asked whether he could try it out. The commander agreed to this proposal and the members of the party soon boarded the plane. Thomson himself took the pilot's seat and

started the engines. Everything went well and according to plan. First the silvery bird moved over the water and then, when it had gained enough speed, it took off into the air like a swallow, fast and beautiful. After several circles over the town, the General prepared to land again. But suddenly the commander, who was sitting beside the General, realized that his visitor had apparently forgotten that he was flying a seaplane and therefore intended to put the amphibious machine down on land. Quickly he bent over to the General and suggested politely: "Would it not be better if you would set down the plane on water?"

"But most certainly!" replied the somewhat absent-minded General. "I had completely forgotten that I was flying a seaplane."

Then he took the plane up into the air once more and made for the seadrome. Without fault he touched down onto the water. After he had throttled and stopped the engines, he shook the hand of the commander and said: "Many thanks! You have warned me just in time to prevent a terrible crash."

Then he opened the cabin door and stepped out of the plane – right into the water!

I. Underline the statement that best completes each sentence:–

1. The plane took off from the airport and .....
   - (*a*) *gained height very quickly.*
   - (*b*) *drew one more circle over the airfield.*
   - (*c*) *circled several times and landed again.*
   - (*d*) *made straight for its destination.*

2. General Thomson .....
   - (*a*) *sat beside the pilot.*
   - (*b*) *had invited the commander of the local seadrome.*

(*c*) *took the opportunity and flew a revolutionary new type of aircraft to the coast.*
(*d*) *followed the invitation to visit a seadrome and piloted the aeroplane himself.*

3. Before arriving at the airport of his destination, the General .....

(*a*) *failed to take the necessary precautions for the landing.*
(*b*) *noticed some dark clouds on the horizon.*
(*c*) *thought he was flying a seaplane.*
(*d*) *took precautions to make a safe landing.*

4. To get from the airport to the seadrome, the General .....

(*a*) *took a taxi.*
(*b*) *walked.*
(*c*) *went in a car especially provided for him.*
(*d*) *went in a hired car.*

5. At the seadrome, the General .....

(*a*) *at once took off in the new type of seaplane.*
(*b*) *was received by the local commander.*
(*c*) *went first to inspect the facilities on his own.*
(*d*) *was asked to try out a new kind of motor-boat.*

6. The General wanted to fly the new plane because .....

(*a*) *it was just made ready for starting.*
(*b*) *the host advised him to fly the plane.*
(*c*) *he was a sportsman and interested in trying out any new kind of plane.*
(*d*) *he had never before been in a seaplane.*

7. The flight in the new type of aircraft .....
   (*a*) *took a long time.*
   (*b*) *took a short time.*
   (*c*) *ended in a crash landing.*
   (*d*) *did never take place.*

8. The General was about to land with the seaplane on a concrete landing strip when .....
   (*a*) *a dark cloud appeared on the horizon.*
   (*b*) *the commander screamed with fear.*
   (*c*) *the General noticed his mistake.*
   (*d*) *the commander noticed the danger and pointed it out to the General.*

9. Having noticed his mistake, the General .....
   (*a*) *tried to land the seaplane on the concrete landing strip nevertheless.*
   (*b*) *said that he was absent-minded.*
   (*c*) *took the plane up into the air again.*
   (*d*) *took his parachute and jumped out of the plane.*

10. In this story the weather .....
   (*a*) *was cloudy.*
   (*b*) *was stormy.*
   (*c*) *is not mentioned.*
   (*d*) *had begun to turn stormy.*

II. Write R for Right before each sentence that is true according to the story. Write W for Wrong if the sentence is not true.

..... 1. *The plane could not start because of bad weather.*

..... 2. *The plane had just taken off when it crashed into the sea.*

..... 3. *The General was an accomplished pilot.*
..... 4. *It took two days to reach the destination.*
..... 5. *A car was waiting for the General at the airport.*
..... 6. *The commander was waiting at the airport.*
..... 7. *The General was received by the commander only.*
..... 8. *A band was playing when the General arrived.*
..... 9. *The General was well received.*
.....10. *Some guests had been invited to inspect the facilities with the General.*
.....11. *The General did not like the look of the new plane.*
.....12. *It was his wish to try out the new plane.*
.....13. *The other members of the party did not want to join the General in his flight.*
.....14. *Everybody knew that the General intended to land the seaplane on the airport.*
.....15. *The commander warned the General just in time to prevent a terrible crash.*
.....16. *Nobody was hurt in the end.*
.....17. *The General also intended to take a bath right from the seaplane.*
.....18. *The fact that the General stepped into the water showed that he was a great joker.*
.....19. *The General stepped into the water because he did not realize he was in a seaplane.*
.....20. *This is a very serious story which ends in a great tragedy.*

III. Give one word from the story for each of the following meanings :–

1. *a large field where flying machines start and land*
   .....
2. *a military officer of high rank*
   .....

3. *the place to which a thing or a person is going or being sent or which a person wants to reach*

.....

4. *often forgetting things; lost in thought*

.....

5. *able to live both on land and in water*

.....

6. *got into*

.....

7. *small swift-flying bird with a forked tail which goes to a warm country in the summer*

.....

8. *good chance*

.....

9. *given notice of possible danger*

.....

10. *a person who is qualified to navigate an aeroplane*

.....

II. *In front of each word or group of words in Column A., write the letter of the word or group of words in Column B. which explains its use in the story :–*

COLUMN A.		COLUMN B.	
..... 1.	*taken off*	(*a*)	*suitable; proper*
..... 2.	*inspect*	(*b*)	*moved towards*
..... 3.	*precaution*	(*c*)	*started*
..... 4.	*due*	(*d*)	*swiftness*
..... 5.	*proposal*	(*e*)	*examine carefully and closely*
..... 6.	*fault*	(*f*)	*in any way or manner*
..... 7.	*crash*	(*g*)	*imperfection*
..... 8.	*made for*	(*h*)	*the fall of an aeroplane*
..... 9.	*anxious*	(*i*)	*strongly wishing to do something*
..... 10.	*speed*	(*j*)	*care taken before doing something*
		(*k*)	*that which was proposed*
		(*l*)	*absent-minded*

IV. *Fill the space in each of the following sentences with only one word from the story so as to make good sense :–*

1. *He works hard because he is ..... to succeed.*
2. *We are still ..... for fine weather.*
3. *I ..... them not to go skating on such thin ice.*
4. *We got lost, so we ..... for the light we saw in the distance.*
5. *Abraham Lincoln was a fine ..... of American patriotism.*
6. *I'm glad to have this ..... of speaking to you.*
7. *It takes about a month for the moon to ..... the earth.*
8. *He walked so ..... that he missed the train.*
9. *Sleep is ..... to health.*
10. *She asked me ..... I understood her words.*

33. THE LIFE OF THE SALMON

The life of the salmon begins in an egg which lies buried in the gravel bed of some stream. After the little fish emerges from the egg he stays there in the dark for many days, living off the egg sac which is still attached to him. He may, if he is lucky, live eight or nine years, but this is the only time in his life when he is perfectly safe.

When the sac is finished he pushes his way up out of the gravel, and his troubles begin. Still only a fraction of an inch long, he is prey to a lot of hungry, predatory neighbours – trout, perch, eels and ducks. Within a few days many of his hundreds of brothers and sisters have been gobbled up. He in turn gobbles creatures smaller than himself. After spending about two years near his native gravel bed he is only a few inches long and weighs a few ounces.

Then one day the impulse seizes him and another salmon of his age, and together they start downstream towards the sea. They seem reluctant to go. As the current carries them along their heads are pointed upstream, as if they were fighting against their instinct that drives them down. Dangers multiply. The salmon is swept down swift rapids where the white water boils over the rocks. At last the current slackens, the river broadens into quiet reaches where the water gradually becomes salty. As he tastes salt water the little fish no longer hesitates. He turns, heads out to sea, and vanishes. Nobody knows where he goes from there.

Choose the best answer according to the passage for each of the following :–

1. The passage tells mainly about
   - (*a*) *a part of the life of the salmon.*
   - (*b*) *the gravel bed where the salmon is born.*
   - (*c*) *the trout, perch, eels, ducks – the neighbours of the salmon.*
   - (*d*) *the rapid current in the stream.*

2. The salmon is perfectly safe when
   - (*a*) *he stays in the gravel bed.*
   - (*b*) *he is two years old.*
   - (*c*) *he is eight or nine years old.*
   - (*d*) *he swims out to sea.*

3. The salmon leaves the gravel bed after
   - (*a*) *the egg has been broken.*
   - (*b*) *having troubles with other fish.*
   - (*c*) *eating all of the egg sac.*
   - (*d*) *the egg sac has been broken.*

4. The salmon begins to face dangers when
   - (*a*) *he emerges from the egg.*
   - (*b*) *he leaves the gravel bed.*
   - (*c*) *he starts downstream towards the sea.*
   - (*d*) *he is swept by the current.*

5. After the salmon come out of the gravel bed
   - (*a*) *they eat the egg sacs which are still attached to them.*
   - (*b*) *many of them are swept downstream.*
   - (*c*) *many of them are eaten by other fish.*
   - (*d*) *they eat the gravel.*

6. During the two years the salmon remain near the gravel bed
   - (*a*) *they grow rather rapidly.*
   - (*b*) *they hunt for prey bigger than they are.*
   - (*c*) *they learn to swim with their heads pointed upstream.*
   - (*d*) *they grow rather slowly.*

7. The salmon seem reluctant to go downstream to sea as shown by the fact that

(*a*) *they do not like the salt water of the sea.*
(*b*) *their heads are pointed upstream.*
(*c*) *they seem to like the gravel bed where they are born.*
(*d*) *the current is too strong for them.*

8. The salmon start downstream towards the sea, because

(*a*) *they are driven by an impulse at a certain age.*
(*b*) *they are fighting against their instinct.*
(*c*) *they are swept by the current.*
(*d*) *they are disturbed by other fish.*

9. At the end of their trip downstream the salmon

(*a*) *hesitate to go farther.*
(*b*) *die in the salt water.*
(*c*) *rush off to sea and disappear.*
(*d*) *are caught by men.*

ข้อสอบประโยคเตรียมอุดมศึกษา

ปีการศึกษา 2503

34. THE BEST FRIEND

Some years ago there lived in a country an elderly man whose best friend was a little dog. In fact, nobody ever saw the old gentleman without this dog, his constant companion.

Once this gentleman went on a journey across the sea. Not wanting to miss his companion even for a short while, he took his dog along on board ship. The day was fine, the sun was shining in the blue sky, and the sea moved calmly. While the gentleman was watching the never-ending play of wind and waves, the little dog, full of curiosity at its new surroundings, was exploring the deck where some sailors were doing some work. Suddenly, one of the sailors, who did not quite watch what he was doing, accidentally pushed the dog overboard into the sea. Terrified, the old man ran up to the captain, imploring him to stop the ship and save his dog. But the captain shook his head and said: "I am very sorry, sir, but I can't order the ship to be stopped merely for a little dog. I am allowed to stop the ship only if a passenger has fallen overboard."

The old gentleman, who cared so much for his little dog, wasted no time in thinking; but at once jumped overboard after the dog. Now, of course, both were swimming in the water. The old man was calling for help, and his little dog was barking. And the captain had no choice but to stop the engine and to save both his stubborn passenger and his little four-legged friend.

I. Underline the statement that best completes each sentence :–

1. The old man took his dog on the journey because.....
   - (*a*) *he did not want to be separated from his dog.*
   - (*b*) *he had nobody who would take care of the dog while he was away on his journey.*
   - (*c*) *he never intended to return to his home.*
   - (*d*) *he was forced to take the dog with him.*

2. During the journey on the ship .....
   (*a*) *the sea was rather quiet.*
   (*b*) *a strong wind was blowing.*
   (*c*) *a storm was brewing on the horizon.*
   (*d*) *the sky was cloudy and it was raining.*

3. The dog was .....
   (*a*) *pushed over the reeling by the captain.*
   (*b*) *pushed into the water accidentally.*
   (*c*) *pushed into the water by the old gentleman because he wanted to teach it to swim.*
   (*d*) *grabbed and thrown overboard by a sailor.*

4. The captain .....
   (*a*) *was a kind and helpful person.*
   (*b*) *liked animals and therefore stopped the ship at once.*
   (*c*) *refused to stop the ship.*
   (*d*) *asked the old gentleman to jump after his dog.*

5. The old gentleman jumped overboard in order to ....
   (*a*) *save his dog by forcing the captain to stop the ship.*
   (*b*) *drown himself.*
   (*c*) *enjoy a swim with his dog.*
   (*d*) *run away from the captain.*

6. The captain .....
   (*a*) *liked the idea of having to stop the ship.*
   (*b*) *continued the journey without interruption.*
   (*c*) *saw himself forced to stop the ship.*
   (*d*) *shook his head and said that he would order the ship to be stopped if the old gentleman paid fifty dollars.*

7. The old gentleman .....

(*a*) *hesitated to jump into the sea.*
(*b*) *did not hesitate to jump into the sea.*
(*c*) *could not swim.*
(*d*) *would have been able to save his dog by himself if the captain had not saved it.*

II. Draw a line under the meaning that best fits the word as it is used in the story :–

1. elderly .....
(*a*) *rather old*
(*b*) *rather young*
(*c*) *not old*
(*d*) *very rich*

2. without.....
(*a*) *not within*
(*b*) *not having*
(*c*) *outside*
(*d*) *not inside*

3. companion .....
(*a*) *company*
(*b*) *pet*
(*c*) *one who goes with another*
(*d*) *dog*

4. constant .....
(*a*) *unceasing*
(*b*) *faithful*
(*c*) *little*
(*d*) *four-legged*

5. miss .....
(*a*) *a title for a girl or unmarried woman (of any age) who has no other title*
(*b*) *fail to hit*
(*c*) *be too late for*
(*d*) *be separated from*

6. wasted.....
(*a*) *waited*
(*b*) *wanted*
(*c*) *spent uselessly*
(*d*) *had*

7. merely ..... (*a*) *only*
(*b*) *nearly*
(*c*) *suddenly*
(*d*) *uselessly*

8. stubborn ..... (*a*) *elderly*
(*b*) *kind-hearted*
(*c*) *firm in purpose*
(*d*) *brave*

9. accidentally..... (*a*) *by chance*
(*b*) *without accident*
(*c*) *intentionally*
(*d*) *immediately*

10. curiosity ..... (*a*) *a strong or eager desire to get knowledge*
(*b*) *surprise*
(*c*) *fear*
(*d*) *joy*

III. Put √ before each true statement according to the story, and put × before each false one :–

..... 1. *The old man was always seen walking alone.*

..... 2. *The old man took his dog along on board ship because it did not want to miss him even for a short while.*

..... 3. *When the dog fell into the sea, the old man was not frightened at all.*

..... 4. *Seeing the dog fall into the sea, a sailor ran to the old man and told him what had happened.*

..... 5. *When the old man asked the captain to stop the ship and save the dog, the captain only shook his head and said nothing.*

..... 6. *The dog was frightened when it saw the old man jump into the sea.*

..... 7. *The old man forced the captain to stop the ship by means of a trick.*

..... 8. *The little dog was unable to swim.*

..... 9. *The dog fell into the sea while watching the never-ending play of wind and waves.*

.....10. *This story took place long ago.*

IV. Fill the space in each of the following sentences with only one word from the story so as to make good sense :–

1. *I last saw your sister ten days .....*
2. *.....her help, I would have been arrested.*
3. *Narrow as the river was, he could not swim .....*
4. *Please wait a .....*
5. *The doctor came too late to .....her life.*
6. *The .....kept me awake all night.*
7. *I will do it, even if I am not .....*
8. *I desire nothing .....to win her hand.*
9. *A child .....has lost one or both of its parents by death is called an orphan.*
10. *Don't do it without ..... carefully.*

35. JIMMY BROWN MADE A MISTAKE

"You are wanted on the telephone, sir," said the caretaker of a large school to the headmaster.

The headmaster went to the telephone, and placed the head-piece to his ear. "Hullo!" he called.

A voice from the other end asked, "Is that the headmaster ?"

"It is," replied the gentleman.

"I want to tell you that Jimmy Brown will not be able to come to school today. He has a very bad cold and will have to remain in bed for the day," said the voicc at the other end of the wire.

"Oh, that's quite all right," said the headmaster. "Thank you very much for calling." But the voice at the other end sounded rather childish for an adult, so he continued, "Quite all right ! But, who's speaking ?"

And the same rather thin voice answered : "My father, sir,"

Choose the best answer, according to the passage, for each of the following :–

1. The telephone conversation was between
   - (*a*) *the caretaker and the headmaster.*
   - (*b*) *a man and a boy.*
   - (*c*) *Jimmy Brown's father and the headmaster.*
   - (*d*) *Jimmy Brown and his father.*

2. If we were to add one more line to the conversation, it would be : *The headmaster said,*

(*a*) *"Thank you for calling, Mr. Brown. I hope Jimmy Brown can come to school tomorrow."*

(*b*) *"Jimmy Brown, you come to school immediately or I will tell your father."*

(*c*) *"How do you do, Mr. Brown? I'll tell Jimmy's teacher. Good-bye !"*

(*d*) *"Please tell Jimmy that I hope to see him in school tomorrow. Good-bye, sir."*

3. The first person to answer the telephone was

(*a*) *Jimmy Brown's father.*

(*b*) *the headmaster.*

(*c*) *a gentleman.*

(*d*) *the caretaker.*

4. **'The voice at the other end'** was

(*a*) *the headmaster.*

(*b*) *Jimmy Brown.*

(*c*) *Mr. Brown.*

(*d*) *the caretaker.*

5. The phone call was made because

(*a*) *Jimmy Brown was sick in bed.*

(*b*) *a little boy didn't want to go to school.*

(*c*) *Mr. Brown's son was ill and Mr. Brown wanted to tell the headmaster of his school.*

(*d*) *the headmaster wanted to speak to Mr. Brown.*

6. After the voice had explained that Jimmy would not be able to come to school, the headmaster.

(*a*) *asked Mr. Brown to call on him at school.*

(*b*) *became quite angry.*

(*c*) *said that he did not mind if Jimmy did not come to school.*

(*d*) *said that Jimmy could come to school.*

7. The reason that the headmaster did not say '*Good-bye*' and hang up after saying '*Thank you very much for calling*' was

(*a*) *he wanted to continue to speak to Mr. Brown.*

(*b*) *he thought that the child's voice at the other end was rather like an adult's.*

(*c*) *he became suspicious because the voice was like a child's.*

(*d*) *he wanted to make sure that Mr. Brown understood him.*

8. We can see that the mistake that Jimmy Brown made was

(*a*) *he got a very bad cold.*

(*b*) *he should have said 'your father' instead of 'my father'.*

(*c*) *to let his father call the headmaster for him — he should have called the headmaster himself.*

(*d*) *he should have said 'his father' instead of 'my father'.*

ข้อสอบประโยคเตรียมอุดมศึกษา

ปีการศึกษา 2503

36. THE MODERN KNIGHT

It was a stormy, bitterly cold night in February when I stood huddled in a doorway waiting for a bus. Heavy snow was falling, covering sidewalks and streets, and wrecking all transportation schedules. Buses, trams, and trains were either late or not arriving at all. How glad I was that my husband was waiting for me at the end of the line of the bus for which I was now waiting myself. I had neither heavy boots nor a coat warm enough for these low temperatures, and I was looking forward to the warmth of our home which I hoped to reach soon.

As I watched the slow advance of the bus coming towards the bus stop, it seemed strange that morning it had almost felt like spring. In the morning the sun shone warmly and there was no indication that by nightfall it would be snowing badly. I had visited my sister in the far outskirts of the town and had called up my husband to wait for me who would be coming into town by bus.

I boarded the bus and said: "This bus goes to St. George's Avenue, doesn't it?" From the outside I had not been able to see the sign, because ice had obscured it.

The driver shook his head. "No buses go there any more. The line was re-routed recently."

"But my husband is waiting for me at St. George's Avenue!"

"Sorry, maybe you can get a cab."

"No, I haven't much money with me." In my hurry to catch the bus I had forgotten to bring my purse along, and now I had only some loose change in my pocket.

People were now crowding in and I moved to a seat and sat down, frantically trying to think of something I could do. I was no nearer a solution when I heard the driver's words : "End of the line ! Everyone out !"

I looked out of the window. It was still more than a mile from the place where my husband was waiting for me, and this was a very desolate area with scarcely any houses to break the sweep of the wind that was blowing in icy gusts over the country. I was following the other passengers to the door when the driver touched my arm.

"Wait a bit. I am going to the bus depot. This is my last run today ; and even a lift for a couple of blocks may help you in a night like this."

Some minutes later we arrived at the depot and the bus slowed down. Then suddenly and without warning the driver accelerated the speed again.

"Isn't that the depot ?" I asked.

The driver turned his head. "Well, really, it is. I must have missed the entrance. Now I have to go on to St. George's Avenue. There is nowhere else to turn the bus around."

I glanced at the driver's face in the rear mirror. He winked his eye and grinned. This was no mistake.

At St. George's Avenue he stopped the bus and I got off. There was my husband. The driver turned the bus around and waved as he passsd us. Suddenly he did not seem to me to be a young man in uniform – a simple bus driver – but a knight in shining armour, charging off perhaps to help some other lady in distress.

I. Underline the statement that best completes each sentence :–

1. The night in which this story happened was .....

   (*a*) *a very quiet night.*
   (*b*) *very rainy.*

(*c*) *a very cold night with heavy snow.*
(*d*) *a very quiet night with bitterly cold wind.*

2. Buses, trams, and trains were either late or not arriving at all because .....
   (*a*) *the drivers were on strike.*
   (*b*) *a war had broken out.*
   (*c*) *snow had made the movement of traffic almost impossible.*
   (*d*) *heavy rain had flooded the streets.*
3. The lady who was waiting for the bus was .....
   (*a*) *well-prepared for the cold weather.*
   (*b*) *wearing heavy boots and a warm overcoat.*
   (*c*) *aware of the fact that the bus was not going to where her husband was waiting.*
   (*d*) *looking forward to the warmth of her home.*
4. In the morning of that day .....
   (*a*) *it had looked like spring.*
   (*b*) *it had been raining heavily.*
   (*c*) *the weather had been very hot.*
   (*d*) *there had been no weather at all.*
5. The driver of the bus in which the lady was travelling .....
   (*a*) *was a bad man.*
   (*b*) *did not know how to drive a bus.*
   (*c*) *was well acquainted with the lady.*
   (*d*) *had a good heart.*
6. The lady was in trouble because .....
   (*a*) *she never had any money.*
   (*b*) *her husband never gave her any money.*
   (*c*) *she had forgotten her purse.*
   (*d*) *somebody had stolen her purse.*

7. Although the bus was not travelling to where the lady was going, she took the bus because.....

(*a*) *she could not think of anything better to do.*

(*b*) *she hoped that the driver would take her to the place where her husband was waiting.*

(*c*) *she liked the idea of getting into a warm place.*

(*d*) *she liked riding in a bus.*

8. At the end of the line.....

(*a*) *the bus driver threw the lady out of the bus.*

(*b*) *the bus turned over.*

(*c*) *the bus driver told the lady that he was going a little further to the depot and that he would not mind if she came along.*

(*d*) *the lady left the bus and continued her journey on foot.*

9. On arriving at the depot .....

(*a*) *the bus driver stopped his bus and told the lady to get off.*

(*b*) *the bus driver slowed down his bus, decided to take the lady to her husband, accelerated the bus and continued along the street.*

(*c*) *the bus driver found that the depot had closed, and so he decided to take the lady to her husband.*

(*d*) *the husband was waiting for the lady.*

10. When the bus ran past the depot without stopping, the lady.....

(*a*) *got very scared because she thought the driver was going to kidnap her.*

(*b*) *was very glad.*

(*c*) *at first did not know what the driver was going to do, but soon she realized that he was taking her to where her husband was waiting for her.*

(*d*) *thought that the brakes had failed.*

II. Put √ in front of each true statement according to the story, and put × in front of each false one :–

..... 1. *Some buses were running, while others had been forced to stand still because of heavy snow.*

..... 2. *First the lady went by train, and later she took a bus.*

..... 3. *The lady noticed on the sign on the bus that it was not going to where her husband was waiting for her.*

..... 4. *The bus was full of people.*

..... 5. *The bus was so crowded that the lady had to stand all the way.*

..... 6. *The depot was very far from the end of the bus line.*

..... 7. *The reason the driver gave to the lady for not stopping in front of the depot was that he had missed the entrance and gone too far to back up the bus.*

..... 8. *The lady realized the friendly intention of the driver.*

..... 9. *The husband of the lady was waiting for her at St. Peter's Avenue.*

.....10. *To the lady the driver seemed to be a robber.*

.....11. *The bus driver was a knight.*

.....12. *This story demonstrates that there are still some good-hearted people in this world.*

.....13. *The husband was very angry when he saw the driver wave his hand to his wife.*

.....14. *The bus driver did not wear a uniform.*

.....15. *This story took place in Thailand.*

III. Provide words from the story which have the following meanings. Only one word is needed in each answer.

1. *a special dress worn by members of a particular profession, school, society. etc.*

   .....

2. *in the direction of*

   .....

3. *be in time for and be able to use*

   .....

4. *curled up*

   .....

5. *sign or suggestion*

   .....

6. *hidden from view*

   .....

7. *without trees or any living things*

   .....

8. *a time-table; a list of the times at which certain things will be done*

   .....

9. *the degree of heat or cold*

   .....

10. *short time*

    .....

IV. Fill the space in each of the following sentences with only one word from the story so as to make good sense:–

1. *There are only twenty-eight or twenty-nine days in.....*

   .....

2. *I will not stay here ..... longer.*
3. *Your brother looks very handsome in .....*
4. *It is .....that he has now written.*

5. *He who does not go ..... stays behind.*
6. *An aunt is the ..... of one's father or mother.*
7. *The doctor ordered him to spend the winter in South Africa or some other ..... climate.*
8. *I made only one spelling ..... in my dictation.*
9. *This is the place ..... I first met my lover.*
10. *Everything must come to an .....*

37. IN A CAFÉ

A gentleman put down his newspaper he had been reading and, somewhat embittered, remarked to a fellow sitting next to him: "You can pick up a newspaper any time you like, and there will be nothing in it but accounts of theft, blackmail, and murder. All this is really getting out of hand. Every second person you come across seems to be a rogue. I think you can put much of the blame on the police. These days, policemen are good for little or nothing. All day they are idling in the streets, seeing nothing, hearing nothing, doing nothing. Under such conditions criminals are surely having an easy time."

"You are not doing justice to the police," replied the other person who had been listening patiently to this talk. "I am sure our police is just as efficient and alert as any."

"Oh, stop talking about our police," exclaimed the first gentleman. "I bet you twenty dollars that I can take with impunity a handful of sweets out of that candy-store across the road. No one will stop me, least of all that policeman idling there right in front of the store."

"But this could end very unhappily for you. However, I accept the bet and wager twenty dollars: you are going to get caught!"

The first gentleman got up, walked over to the store, brazenly took some of the sweets from the counter, and returned laughing to the table.

"Well, what did I tell you?" he said. "Now, give me the money."

Yet, instead of handing over the money, the other rose and pronounced in a serious manner: "This time you have been

dealing with the wrong person. I am a policeman myself and I will arrest you for theft!"

"Well, sir," came the retort, "I think you have been thoroughly deluded, because I am the owner of that very candy-store."

I. Underline the statement that best completes each sentence:–

1. The first gentleman .....
   - (*a*) *liked reading newspapers.*
   - (*b*) *complained about the inefficiency of the police.*
   - (*c*) *was a policeman himself.*
   - (*d*) *was the owner of the café.*

2. The second gentleman .....
   - (*a*) *asked the other to go and get some candy.*
   - (*b*) *said that he could take with impunity a handful of sweets out of the candy-store across the road.*
   - (*c*) *knew that the first gentleman was a policeman.*
   - (*d*) *was a policeman.*

3. The first gentleman bet 20 dollars that .....
   - (*a*) *he could cross the road without getting run over by a bus.*
   - (*b*) *he could clean out the whole store and take everything.*
   - (*c*) *he could take a handful of candy without getting caught.*
   - (*d*) *the policeman in front of the candy-store would arrest him.*

4. The first gentleman .....
   - (*a*) *got caught when taking the candy.*
   - (*b*) *got arrested by the second gentleman.*
   - (*c*) *took the candy and ran away.*
   - (*d*) *took the candy and got back.*

5. The second gentleman .....

(*a*) *stated that he was a policeman himself and attempted to arrest the other.*
(*b*) *paid the 20 dollars without question.*
(*c*) *liked the first gentleman for his courage.*
(*d*) *declared that it was great fun.*

6. The first gentleman .....

(*a*) *was the owner of the café.*
(*b*) *was the owner of the candy-store.*
(*c*) *was the owner of the café and the candy-store.*
(*d*) *liked the idea of going to jail.*

7. The two gentlemen were talking .....

(*a*) *in a candy-store.*
(*b*) *in a café.*
(*c*) *in front of a candy-store.*
(*d*) *in front of a café.*

8. The newspaper belonged to .....

(*a*) *the owner of the café.*
(*b*) *the first gentleman.*
(*c*) *the second gentleman.*
(*d*) *the policeman.*

9. The first gentleman was .....

(*a*) *a merchant.*
(*b*) *an officer.*
(*c*) *a rogue.*
(*d*) *the writer of this story.*

10. **'with impunity'** means .....

(*a*) *without getting caught and punished.*
(*b*) *with a trick.*
(*c*) *without fear.*
(*d*) *without paying any money.*

II. Put √ in front of each statement that is true according to the story, and put × in front of each false one :–

..... 1. *The first gentleman said that there was nothing in the newspaper but an advertisement.*

..... 2. *The first gentleman said that he came across a rogue every second.*

..... 3. *The first gentleman was a thief.*

..... 4. *The first gentleman was accused of murder.*

..... 5. *The first gentleman spoke highly of the police.*

..... 6. *The second gentleman was not a policeman.*

..... 7. *At first the second gentleman did not know that the first gentleman was the owner of the candy-store.*

..... 8. *The first gentleman confessed that he was guilty of theft.*

..... 9. *The first gentleman declared that he was a policeman himself.*

.....10. *The second gentleman declared that he was the owner of the candy-store.*

III. Provide words from the story which have the following meanings. Only one word is needed in each answer.

1. *filled with bitter feelings*

.....

2. *persons who commit a crime or crimes*

.....

3. *being not active; being idle*

.....

4. *impudently*

.....

5. *having confidence; having good reason for belief*

.....

6. *completely; absolutely*

.....

7. *rascal; dishonest person; swindler*

.....

8. *discontinue*

.....

9. *a long table between the customers and those who are attending to them*

.....

10. *capable; performing duties well*

.....

IV. Fill the space in each of the following sentences with only one word from the story so as to make good sense :–

1. *She lives in the house ..... to mine.*
2. *I have ..... left except this small amount of money.*
3. *..... do you come here for?*
4. *Why are you ..... at me?*
5. *I have been here since the sun .....*
6. *Please write only on every ..... line.*
7. *You're doing it in the ..... way.*
8. *Please ..... up that handkerchief for me.*
9. *He is too honest to ..... a bribe.*
10. *The boys heard the teacher's voice but they weren't ..... to what was being said.*

38. THE EDUCATED FLEA

At a theatrical hotel a vaudeville performer was stopping. He was the owner of a troupe of performing fleas. One evening, at dinner, he was telling his fellow lodgers how he went about training his tiny pets. To demonstrate, he cleared a space on the table, took one of his fleas, an especially intelligent and gifted insect, out of a small box, and proceeded to put the lively little chap through his paces.

"Hop East!" he commanded, and the flea hopped.

"Hop West!" The flea obeyed.

"Forward !" The flea marched.

"Face about!" And the flea whirled into the air to execute the command. But one of the lady boarders, in the intensity of her interest, was bending close and the flea landed in her hair and was instantly lost from view.

Confusion followed. After much searching the lady produced the truant and the performance was resumed.

"Hop East!" the man commanded, but the flea refused to move.

"Hop West, then!" The flea remained on the spot.

Surprised, the man leaned over and scrutinized the performer closely. Then, sitting up with a start and fixing his eyes on the lady, he said in a stern and accusing voice:

"Madam, there has been a mistake – this is not my flea!"

I. Draw a line under the statement that best completes each sentence according to the story :–

1. The performance took place .....

   (*a*) *in a theatre.*

   (*b*) *in the dining room of a hotel where travelling entertainers would stop.*

(*c*) *on the table of a room specially prepared for such performance.*

(*d*) *in a room to which the spectators had gained access by buying a ticket.*

2. The vaudeville performer was.....

(*a*) *a roving entertainer.*

(*b*) *a professional money-lender.*

(*c*) *an organizer of theatrical shows in a city.*

(*d*) *a village musician.*

3. The owner of the performing flea.....

(*a*) *was successfully demonstrating the skill of his tiny pet, when it suddenly vanished.*

(*b*) *could not demonstrate the intelligence of his tiny pet, because the animal did not want to move at all.*

(*c*) *recovered his pet soon after it had vanished in the hair of the lady.*

(*d*) *accused the lady of stealing his trained flea.*

4. As soon as the flea was taken out of the box.....
.....

(*a*) *it vanished from view.*

(*b*) *it jumped into the hair of the lady.*

(*c*) *it first executed all the commands of the owner and only vanished into the hair of the lady when she came too close and bent her head so that the animal had a chance to escape.*

(*d*) *the ladies present fainted of fright to get bitten.*

5. When the search for the missing flea had apparently been successful.....

(*a*) *the flea resumed the show and followed all the commands of the owner.*

(*b*) *the flea did not move at all.*

(c) *the owner realized that the flea was ill.*
(d) *the owner was bitten by the flea.*

6. **'To put someone through one's paces'** means .....
.....

(a) *to let someone perform in a trained program.*
(b) *to beat someone up.*
(c) *to take in someone.*
(d) *to ask someone to walk a long way.*

7. **'To scrutinize'** means .....

(a) *to look at something without interest.*
(b) *to examine with great thoroughness.*
(c) *to pick up.*
(d) *to be angry with.*

II. Provide words from the story which have the following meanings. Only one word is needed in each answer.

1. *one who owns*
.....
2. *a small, wingless, jumping insect that lives on the blood of man and some animals*
.....
3. *show clearly*
.....
4. *disorder*
.....
5. *one who is absent from his work without a good reason*
.....
6. *very small*
.....
7. *sudden movement*
.....
8. *at once; in an instant*
.....

9. *having great natural ability*

.....

10. *stayed in the same place or condition*

.....

11. *carry out ; do (what one has been ordered to do)*

.....

12. *all of the fine threads growing on a person's head*

.....

III. Fill the space in each of the following sentences with only one word from the story so as to make good sense :–

1. *Once President Calvin Coolidge invited some friends from Vermont to have.....with him.*
2. *He spoke in such a low.....that he could not be heard in a large hall.*
3. *I asked him to lend me some money, but he..... to do so.*
4. *The small ant is as.....as the big elephant.*
5. *I like the country,.....in spring.*
6. *I take no.....in politics.*
7. *She is as.....as a kitten.*
8. *The.....in the house showed that the burglar had left in a hurry.*
9. *His house is quite.....*
10. *Do you know who is the.....of this beautiful house ?*

39. WHY INDUSTRIAL TOWNS WERE BUILT NEAR COAL MINES

Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, craftsmen made goods by hand either in their homes or in family workshops. They did have small machines to help them but they worked them with hand or foot. These machines were made of wood, very often by the local carpenter, while the blacksmith forged on his anvil the few small iron parts needed. But when men began to use steam-engines to drive the machines, it was found that wooden parts were not strong enough, and that the blacksmith could not forge by hand the big aud heavy metal parts required. So blast furnaces had to be set up to provide the great quantities of iron now used and engineering shops to make the parts and put them together. Factories with many workers soon began to replace the old family workshops.

Most industrial towns grew near coal mines, because coal was the source of power needed to drive the factory machines. These new towns were built for one purpose – to manufacture goods: so their most important buildings were their factories, foundries and workshops. There were jobs for many people in this kind of town. A single factory in it might employ hundreds of workers. Street after street of houses were built to provide homes *for them.*

Choose the best answer, according to the passage, for each of the following:–

1. **'Craftsmen made goods by hand'** means

   (*a*) *the best things were made by hand by skilled workers.*

   (*b*) *the craftsmen were successful.*

   (*c*) *the craftsmen made good things.*

   (*d*) *skilled workers made various articles without the aid of machines.*

2. Blast furnaces were set up to
   (*a*) *drive the machines.*
   (*b*) *make iron for metal parts.*
   (*c*) *make metal parts and assemble them.*
   (*d*) *repair the machines.*

3. **'The beginning of the nineteenth century'** would be about
   (*a*) *1780.*
   (*b*) *1810.*
   (*c*) *1880.*
   (*d*) *1910.*

4. Coal was most important for the manufacture of goods because
   (*a*) *it was used to supply the power for the machines.*
   (*b*) *it was easy to find.*
   (*c*) *the industrial towns were always built near coal mines.*
   (*d*) *the factory machines were powerful and were the source of power needed to drive the machines.*

5. The small machines which were used in family workshops were
   (*a*) *made of iron.*
   (*b*) *often made by the blacksmith.*
   (*c*) *driven by steam-engines.*
   (*d*) *operated without any sort of engines.*

6. **'For them'** means *for the*
   (*a*) *factories.*
   (*b*) *jobs.*
   (*c*) *streets.*
   (*d*) *people.*

7. Industrial towns were a new kind of town because

(*a*) *everything in them was operated by machines.*
(*b*) *a single factory was owned by one family.*
(*c*) *everything in them centred around the factories.*
(*d*) *they were built without a purpose.*

8. In the industrial towns, foundries replaced blacksmiths, factories replaced family workshops, and workers replaced

(*a*) *small machines.*
(*b*) *craftsmen.*
(*c*) *steam-engines.*
(*d*) *factories.*

9. Factories began to replace family workshops because

(*a*) *there were no more blacksmiths.*
(*b*) *more goods were needed and steam-driven machines were used to produce them.*
(*c*) *the things produced in the family workshops were not made of iron.*
(*d*) *more people needed work and a single factory had many more workers than the family workshops.*

ข้อสอบประโยคเตรียมอุดมศึกษา

ปีการศึกษา 2503

40. THE SMUGGLER

The train was approaching the frontier. The passengers in one of the compartments were engaged in an animated discussion about customs regulations and the possibility of avoiding the payment of customs duty.

"I have two pounds of coffee in my bag. I hope that I can take it across the border without having to pay the duty on it," said a young lady. "I was told that the customs officers check all the baggage very thoroughly."

Aside from this young lady, there were some gentlemen sharing the compartment with her. Among them sat a friendly, though somewhat corpulent, fellow. It was he who advised the young lady to hide the coffee in a hat-box which she was carrying with her luggage. He suggested that the customs officers would certainly not look for smuggled coffee in there.

"I travel quite often abroad," he continued, "and I know the habits of the officers very well. They are not so clever as they are always said to be. You can believe me, most of the time they do not even enter the compartment, but remain standing at the door to check the passports only. Don't you have a passport?"

"Oh, yes!" replied the lady. "I got my passport from the police only a few days ago. But what am I going to do if the officer does come in to check all the luggage?"

"They never go through every piece of luggage," the stout gentleman calmed her down. "In any case don't take your hat-box down, but leave it in the luggage rack."

The lady thanked him for his advice and did as he had told her.

A little while later the train stopped at the frontier station. The travellers watched many officials walk up and down the platform. Then a loud-speaker announced: "Passport control! Customs control! Please remain seated in the train!"

Soon an official came into the compartment to look at the passports and to stamp them with the official seal. Behind him, however, came a second official who, after greeting politely, asked: "Does anyone have anything to declare?"

As nobody answered, the official looked suspiciously about in the compartment, and then he demanded in a stern tone of voice: "There is a strong smell of coffee in this compartment! May I have a closer look at your luggage?"

As soon as he had said this, the corpulent gentleman pointed at the hat-box and somewhat anxiously called out: "Why don't you look into that box? The lady has hidden something inside it!"

Hearing this, the young lady turned all red in her face and became very embarrassed. Within seconds, however, the official had found the coffee. "You will have to pay the duty on this coffee," said he to the young lady. "It is a dutiable merchandise and you can't take it with you without paying."

The lady was naturally disgusted with the shameless behaviour of her fellow traveller. She looked at him very disappointedly and said: "That's how you get to know what people really are like. First you told me to hide the coffee and now you betray me to the customs officer."

Yet the stout gentleman just let her talk and he himself remained silent.

After some time the unfortunate woman came back from her forced visit to the customs office. Feeling pity for

her, one of the passengers solicitously helped her to put the hat-box back into the luggage rack. Then the train started to move, and a few minutes later it crossed the frontier.

Now the stout gentleman began to smile and turned to the lady. "I beg your pardon a million times, Miss," said he. "I never intended to betray you, but I simply had no choice."

"Leave me in peace," was the sharp reply of the lady who had had such an unfortunate experience with this person who was now apparently trying to make up to her. "I do not wish to make conversation with you."

Yet the gentleman seemed determined to speak to the lady. He continued: "But you must listen to me. As soon as the customs officer noticed the smell of coffee in this compartment, I was forced to betray you, because I myself carry some fifty pounds of coffee in my suit-case. But I will make amends for the trouble I have caused you by giving you this packet of coffee here."

And he presented the lady with five pounds of his own smuggled coffee!

I. Put √ in front of each statement that is true according to the story, and put × in front of each false one :–

..... *1. Smuggling is an honourable profession.*

..... *2. Nobody noticed that the train had approached the frontier.*

..... *3. Nobody worried about coffee.*

..... *4. There were fifty pounds of coffee in the young lady's hat-box.*

..... *5. The train stopped for the passport and customs control after it had crossed the frontier.*

..... *6. The customs officer did not notice the smell of coffee.*

..... 7. *The young lady paid the duty in the train.*
..... 8. *The young lady refused to talk to the stout gentleman who had betrayed her.*
..... 9. *The stout gentleman had good reason to point at the hat-box.*
.....10. *The young lady received five pounds of coffee from the stout gentleman.*

II. Underline the statement that best completes each sentence according to the story :–

1. This story is about .....
   (*a*) *smuggling on a large scale.*
   (*b*) *smuggling on a small scale.*
   (*c*) *the adventure of a stout gentleman in a train.*
   (*d*) *a clever customs officer.*

2. To smuggle a few pounds of coffee .....
   (*a*) *was a dangerous thing to do.*
   (*b*) *required much courage.*
   (*c*) *would be punishable with death.*
   (*d*) *was a matter of luck.*

3. The young lady .....
   (*a*) *was excited.*
   (*b*) *was scared to death.*
   (*c*) *loved the customs officer.*
   (*d*) *loved the stout gentleman.*

4. The stout gentleman often travelled in foreign countries, and therefore .....
   (*a*) *knew all the customs officers by name.*
   (*b*) *knew the behaviour of the customs officers.*
   (*c*) *he never smuggled coffee.*
   (*d*) *told many stories of his adventures with customs officers.*

5. The stout gentleman suggested to the lady to hide the coffee in .....

(*a*) *the luggage rack.*
(*b*) *his suit-case.*
(*c*) *her hat-box.*
(*d*) *the washroom.*

6. When the train stopped at the station.....

(*a*) *nobody was on the platform.*
(*b*) *the passengers were requested to stay in the train.*
(*c*) *the customs officers found all the coffee.*
(*d*) *the loud-speaker asked every passenger to step on to the platform.*

7. The customs officer .....

(*a*) *noticed the smell of coffee at once.*
(*b*) *first asked whether anyone had anything to declare.*
(*c*) *first greeted the passengers politely.*
(*d*) *said that the stout gentleman had to pay the duty on his coffee.*

8. The young lady was requested to.....

(*a*) *follow the officer to the customs house.*
(*b*) *pay the duty on the spot.*
(*c*) *apologize.*
(*d*) *say a few kind words to the stout gentleman.*

9. The stout gentleman's betrayal .....

(*a*) *calmed the young lady down.*
(*b*) *made all the other passengers furious.*
(*c*) *disappointed the young lady.*
(*d*) *disappointed the customs officer.*

10. The young lady came back to the compartment .....

.....

(*a*) *after the train had passed the frontier.*
(*b*) *after she had paid the duty on her coffee.*
(*c*) *after the stout gentleman had given her five pounds of coffee.*
(*d*) *after the train had reached her destination.*

III. Say to which of the words underlined in the story each of the following definitions belongs :–

1. *a part of a thing that is separated from the rest, especially a division in a railway carriage*

.....

2. *the boxes, bags, suit-cases, trunks, etc. of a traveller*

.....

3. *fat*

.....

4. *the extreme limit of a country, where its land touches that of another country*

.....

5. *come into*

.....

6. *a payment made to the government when goods are brought into or sent out of a country*

.....

7. *examine a thing to find out whether it is accurate*

.....

8. *continue to be*

.....

9. *period of time*

.....

10. *eagerly; anxiously*

.....

11. afterwards

.....

12. had in mind as an object or purpose

.....

13. on which a duty must be paid

.....

14. to a foreign country

.....

15. a similar design printed on paper by means of a stamp

.....

หอสมุดแห่งชาติ
๑๕ ก.ค. ๒๕๐๖

41. A VISIT FROM ANOTHER WORLD

Salvador Villaneuva is a taxicab driver about forty years old. He lives in Mexico City where everybody who knows him thinks he is a good, honest man. He neither smokes nor drinks alcohol, but works hard to earn a living for his wife and seven children.

One day in 1953 two tourists hired him to drive them to Texas. After he had travelled about sixty miles, the car broke down. The travellers were so angry that they left without paying. Villaneuva tried to get help so that he would not have to stay alone in such a lonely place, but without success. By then, since it was beginning to rain, he decided to spend the night in the car and try to get help in the morning. At about six p.m. he suddenly felt that someone was watching him. Turning his head he saw a couple of pleasant-looking men no more than four and a half feet tall.

Now, since in Mexico many of the country people are not more than four and a half feet tall, their size did not surprise him. But their clothes did. They were dressed in one-piece grey suits that covered them completely from their neck to their toes. Each wore a wide gleaming belt full of rows of holes. Round their necks they wore metal collars and on the back of their necks a small shining black box.

Under their arms they carried helmets similar to those worn by pilots of jet planes or American football players, so he thought they were probably aviators who had landed near by. They smiled at him and one of them said, "Are you having trouble?"

"Yes," answered Villaneuva, "my car has broken down."

The man who had addressed him smiled sympathetically. He seemed very friendly and asked Villaneuva many questions about himself. Villaneuva noticed that he spoke in a very strange way. But his companion did not speak at all. Occasionally he smiled or in other ways showed that he understood. Villaneuva wondered what was wrong with him and finally said, "Doesn't your friend speak Mexican?"

"No, but he is able to understand you," replied the other.

All of a sudden it began to rain very hard again. Villaneuva invited them to take a shelter in his car. When they were invited, they continued the conversation.

"Are you aviators?" Villaneuva asked.

"Yes, we are."

"Is your plane near here?"

"Not very far."

"May I ask where you have come from?"

"We have come from very far." And they smiled.

Still Villaneuva did not feel that there was anything wrong. During the night, his strange new friend showed by his conversation that he knew far too much for an ordinary man, not only about this world, but about others, too. He spoke of places and cities people that made Villaneuva a little afraid.

Villaneuva asked him what part of the earth he came from. And he answered, "We do not come from this planet. We come from another planet far away, but we know much about your world."

Of course Villaneuva did not believe him right away. In fact, he thought these two men were playing a joke on him. Besides, the second man's smile annoyed him. Several times he thought they were making fun of him.

Poor Villaneuva! By the time dawn broke he did not know what to think. After sunrise his companions said they had to leave. They invited him to go to see their machine.

Villaneuva accepted their kind invitation and followed them through the bushes across a very wet piece of land. Onwards they walked, his two visitors leading the way. The ground became much wetter. Frequently he sank into muddy water almost up to his knees. But he was surprised to observe that the men in front of him did not sink at all. On the contrary, when their feet, which were inside the grey suit, touched the muddy places, the mud sprang away from them as if pushed by some invisible force. They remained clean, but Villaneuva's boots were covered with mud.

Villanueva wondered how they could walk over the muddy pools without getting dirty and what strange force made their belts shine brightly each time this happened. At last they stepped out of the bushes into a wide field. There the simple Mexican saw a great shining machine unlike anything he had ever seen. It was shaped like two huge soup plates joined together at the outer edge. The top was a small dome with round windows in it. The entire machine, about forty feet in diameter, stood on three giant metal landing balls. As they approached, a faint sound started to come from within the machine and a lower part of it opened outwards to form a short flight of stairs up which the two men walked into the machine. At the top of the steps they turned and one said, "Would you like to come inside with me?" Villaneuva could only shake his head. His wife, his seven children, his home, his job – all the things he knew and loved – suddenly seemed important to him. He turned and ran as fast as he could. When he reached the road he was out of breath.

When finally he looked back to see what was happening among the bushes, he saw something glowing white slowly rise. Then gaining speed, it moved backwards and forwards like a pendulum. After it reached an altitude of several hundred feet it glowed more brightly and, making a faint swishing sound, shot straight up into the air with unbelievable speed. In a few seconds it had disappeared.

Villaneuva told no one. It was the next night before he got back home. His wife noticed at once the worried look on his face and asked him what was wrong. First he made sure that none of the children were listening and then he told her what had happened. He was sure that she would think him mad. But to his surprise, she said, "You are my husband. I know you and I don't think that you would deceive me. But others – others will certainly never believe you. Promise me that you will tell no one."

This is why Villaneuva never told anybody his story until one day a Mexcican newspaper printed some stories about strange '*flying saucers*' that different people had seen in different places. Villaneuva decided to tell his story to a newspaper man.

Since then many people have talked to him about his unusual visitors, and they have come away convinced that he was telling the truth.

I. Say which statement (a), (b), (c) or (d) best completes each of the following sentences in accordance with the meaning of the above passage :–

1. Villaneuva earned a living

..... (*a*) *by driving to Texas.*
..... (*b*) *by driving a taxi.*
..... (*c*) *by not smoking and drinking.*
..... (*d*) *by selling stories to a newspaper.*

2. The visitors showed they were sorry for Villaneuva

..... (*a*) *by helping him to repair the car.*
..... (*b*) *by the way they smiled.*
..... (*c*) *by taking him home in their machine.*
..... (*d*) *by sending for help.*

3. Villaneuva told the visitors to get in his car because

(*a*) *he wanted to take him for a little ride.*

(*b*) *he wanted them to sit down and talk for a long time.*

(*c*) *he wanted to show the difference between his car and their machine.*

(*d*) *he wanted them to keep dry.*

4. Villaneuva spent the night in the car because

(*a*) *two pleasant-looking strangers took shelter in his car.*

(*b*) *he did not want to drive home in the rain.*

(*c*) *he had drunk alcohol for the first time in forty years and did not know what he was doing.*

(*d*) *his car would not move.*

5. By sunrise Villaneuva did not know what to think because

(*a*) *the second man's smile annoyed him.*

(*b*) *one man could talk Mexican and yet he knew all about places far away that Villaneuva had never visited.*

(*c*) *the machine that the two men travelled in was different from any machine that Villaneuva had ever seen.*

(*d*) *the two men had made fun of him all night long.*

6. Villaneuva shook his head because

(*a*) *he could not hear what the man in grey asked him.*

(*b*) *he wanted to let the two men know that he would not go with them.*

(*c*) *he wanted to show that he accepted the visitor's invitation.*

(*d*) *he wanted to run away.*

7. When the two visitors walked in the dirty water
   (*a*) *their boots remained very clean.*
   (*b*) *their flying machine made a noise.*
   (*c*) *their belts became very bright.*
   (*d*) *their clothes got all muddy.*
8. Villaneuva ran back to the road because
   (*a*) *he was afraid someone would steal his car.*
   (*b*) *he was afraid the two men would take him away from this earth.*
   (*c*) *he was in a hurry to go home.*
   (*d*) *he suddenly remembered something important that he had to do at once.*
9. Villaneuva's wife would not let him tell his story to others because
   (*a*) *she did not want other people to know that* to *her husband had gone mad.*
   (*b*) *she did not want him to become famous.*
   (*c*) *she wanted to protect him.*
   (*d*) *she knew that her husband had never seen two visitors from another world.*
10. Since 1953, many people have talked with Villaneuva and they all believed that
   (*a*) *he saw the two visitors in a dream.*
   (*b*) *he was awake and lonely and thought he saw two men.*
   (*c*) *he is really mad.*
   (*d*) *he saw and talked to two visitors from another world.*

II. If the following sentences are false, re-write them correctly. If they are true, write TRUE in your answer.

1. From the point of view of a Mexican, the men in grey were unusually short.

.....

.....

2. *The men in grey left late at night after spending the whole day with the tourists.*

.....

.....

3. *Villaneuva was unable to accept the invitation of the visitors.*

.....

.....

4. *The flying machine of the two visitors was unlike the planes that we usually see in Bangkok.*

.....

.....

5. *When they walked to see the machine, one man in grey walked in front of Villaneuva and the other behind him.*

.....

.....

6. *The entrance to the machine was not in the dome on top of it.*

.....

.....

7. *The newspaper man was the first person to whom Villaneuva told the story of the two visitors from another planet.*

.....

.....

8. *When the two men stepped in the mud it sprang from them because they walked quickly.*

.....

.....

9. *Villaneuva's wife knew very well that her husband did not often tell the truth.*

.....

.....

10. *When the machine stopped moving like a pendulum, it moved very, very fast.*

.....

.....

III. Choose the definition which best suits the meaning of the words underlined:–

1. Villaneuva was <u>a simple Mexican</u>.

..... (*a*) *only a Mexican, not a Spaniard.*
..... (*b*) *a rather dishonest man from Mexico City.*
..... (*c*) *a not very highly educated man from Mexico.*
..... (*d*) *a man from Mexico, who always dreamt of luxuries.*

2. He <u>repaired</u> the car.

..... (*a*) *put the car back in the garage.*
..... (*b*) *put the car in good condition again so that he could drive it away.*
..... (*c*) *went back to the car again.*
..... (*d*) *did two things to the car.*

3. Two <u>tourists</u> hired him.

..... (*a*) *thieves.*
..... (*b*) *persons who always try to get something for nothing.*
..... (*c*) *persons who always disagree about the price.*
..... (*d*) *persons travelling for pleasure.*

4. The second man's smile <u>annoyed</u> Villaueuva.

..... (*a*) *attacked.*
..... (*b*) *made Villaneuva feel doubtful.*
..... (*c*) *made Villaneuva feel angry.*
..... (*d*) *made Villaneuva like laughing.*

5. Their strange plane reached an altitude of several hundred feet.

..... (*a*) *went up to.*

..... (*b*) *went to the side.*

..... (*c*) *went from side to side for.*

..... (*d*) *went backwards and forwards for.*

IV. Put the following into sentences which show that you understand their meaning. If it is a verb, use any tense you like. Do not copy sentences from the story :–

1. **hire**

.....

.....

2. **unlike**

.....

.....

3. **land**

.....

.....

4. **make fun of**

.....

.....

5. **sympathetically**

.....

.....

6. **unbelievable**

.....

.....

7. **speed**

.....

.....

8. deceive

.....

.....

9. unusual

.....

.....

10. aviator

.....

.....

ข้อสอบประโยคเตรียมอุดมศึกษา

ปีการศึกษา 2499

42. A COINCIDENCE

This story happened in a city many years ago when it was still fashionable to go to the horse-races two or three times a week.

It was towards two o'clock in the morning when Mr. Bronson, the well-known editor-in-chief of *The Morning Post*, left his office at the newspaper to go home. He had hardly walked a few steps in the dark and lonely street when a badly-dressed, tall man stepped into his path and said: "Excuse me, Mr. Bronson, but I have already been waiting here for you since midnight. Please tell me which horse is going to win the Grand Prize of France next week-end!"

At first Mr. Bronson was somewhat taken aback and thought that this was at least a very peculiar type of hold-up. "I'm not omniscient," he replied in an unfriendly manner and walked on.

But the stranger would not leave him alone.

"Mr. Bronson, you must know it, I have no doubt about that. And you are known to be a friend of the poor and willing to help us whenever you can. Therefore, please, do tell me which will be the winning horse."

"Damned," thought Mr. Bronson, "if I knew, I would most likely bet on it myself."

Just then a taxi passed. Having stopped it, Mr. Bronson breathed easier now that he would be rid of this unpleasant person. But in the meantime he also remembered the sports editor mentioning to him that this time it would probably be '*Golden Arrow*' which would make the race in France. Recalling this name, he suddenly stopped just before getting into the taxi, turned to that man and said in a low voice, as if very confi-

dentially : "*Golden Arrow* has the best chance of winning." Then he drove off not without hearing the thankful expressions of that uncanny figure in the dark.

Two weeks later an extremely well-dressed gentleman with a broad, beaming smile on his face appeared in Mr. Bronson's office.

"Perhaps you will remember me," he said. "Two weeks ago I asked you which horse would win in the Grand Prize of France, and you advised me to bet on '*Golden Arrow*'. Well, this horse really won, and I have come to thank you very much indeed. You have made me and my family very happy."

What an unusual fellow, thought Mr. Bronson and, his curiosity being aroused, he asked how much the man had bet on that particular horse. "One pound ? Or perhaps even two?"

"But, Mr. Bronson," cried the man, "more than that. My wife had just then inherited the sum of £100 from a distant relative and I told her : 'I will go and ask Mr. Bronson which is the horse most likely to win the Grand Prize. Mr. Bronson has a kind heart and regards for the poor. He will certainly give me the right sort of tip'. So we took the £100 and put them on '*Golden Arrow*'. We have won fifteen times that sum — £1500! That is a fortune! Enough to buy property and set up business!"

Mr. Bronson listened to all this in amazement. For a moment he was dumbfounded, but then he jumped from his chair and called out : "Man ! Have you gone completely mad ? The horse has won, yes ! But it was just a coincidence ! What, if the horse had lost !"

"But Mr. Bronson," said the other in a reproachful tone of voice, "it just had to win ; you yourself did say so !"

After the man had gone, Mr. Bronson took a deep breath. He decided then and there never again to give a tip on horses to anyone at any time in the future.

I. Choose the statement that best completes each sentence according to the story you have read :–

1. At two o'clock in the morning Mr. Bronson .....
   (*a*) *was asleep at his office.*
   (*b*) *left his office to go home.*
   (*c*) *left home to go to his office.*
   (*d*) *arrived at his office.*

2. Mr. Bronson was known .....
   (*a*) *to be kind-hearted but poor.*
   (*b*) *to have regards for horse-races.*
   (*c*) *to have regards for the needs of the poor.*
   (*d*) *to be very interested in horse-races.*

3. When Mr. Bronson saw that strange fellow in front of him he .....
   (*a*) *was very amused.*
   (*b*) *thought he was a suspicious person.*
   (*c*) *recognized a friend who was down on his luck.*
   (*d*) *was very frightened.*

4. Mr. Bronson .....
   (*a*) *went often to the horse-races.*
   (*b*) *knew all the names of the horses that were likely to win.*
   (*c*) *casually remembered a name he had heard before in his office.*
   (*d*) *did bet very often himself but never won.*

5. The stranger in the street .....
   (*a*) *had boundless confidence in the judgment of Mr. Bronson.*
   (*b*) *knew a lot about horses himself.*
   (*c*) *was an old friend of Mr. Bronson.*
   (*d*) *said he wanted to bet £100 on the horse which Mr. Bronson would name to him.*

6. If Mr. Bronson had known the name of the winning horse when he was accosted in the street, he would .....

(a) *not have told the stranger.*
(b) *have told the stranger.*
(c) *have published it in his paper.*
(d) *have placed a bet on the horse himself.*

7. 'Golden Arrow' was the name of a horse .....

(a) *which Mr. Bronson had seen before.*
(b) *which Mr. Bronson had bet on himself.*
(c) *which had always won in previous races.*
(d) *which he had heard in the office of the sports editor.*

8. The man to whom Mr. Bronson had revealed the name *'Golden Arrow'* .....

(a) *was very thankful to Mr. Bronson.*
(b) *intended to go on a long holiday with his family.*
(c) *spent most of the money on drink.*
(d) *did not express a word of thanks.*

9. When the lucky winner of £1500 appeared in Mr. Bronson's office, ...

(a) *Mr. Bronson recognized him at once.*
(b) *he had to remind Mr. Bronson of the nightly encounter in the street in front of the office.*
(c) *Mr. Bronson did not want to see him because he was very busy.*
(d) *Mr. Bronson laughed and said: "Well done!"*

10. The staanger had received the initial £100 from.....
.....

(a) *his wife.*
(b) *the income tax department.*

(*c*) *a friend.*
(*d*) *a relative of his wife.*

11. The stranger said to his wife : .....

(*a*) *"Mr. Bronson is a rogue and cannot be trusted."*
(*b*) *"I will go and give Mr. Bronson £100 so that he can place the bet for me."*
(*c*) *"Mr. Bronson is well-known as a man who knows horses and always gives the right tips."*
(*d*) *"I will ask Mr. Bronson on which horse I should bet."*

12. When the man had left his office, Mr. Bronson decided .....

(*a*) *never to bet again.*
(*b*) *never again to give a tip to anyone.*
(*c*) *to start betting himself since it appeared to be such an easy way of making money.*
(*d*) *never again to look at a horse.*

II. Write R for Right before each sentence that is true according to the story. Write W for Wrong if the statement is not true.

..... 1. *When Mr. Bronson came out of his office, it was raining very heavily.*
..... 2. *Mr. Bronson was a sports editor.*
..... 3. *'A man stepped into his path' means that someone tried to stop him.*
..... 4. *The man had been waiting since early in the evening.*
..... 5. *The man called a taxi for Mr. Bronson.*
..... 6. *The sports editor had mentioned the name of a horse which had a good chance to win.*
..... 7. *Two months later the lucky winner of £1500 came to thank Mr. Bronson.*

..... 8. *Shortly after the race, the wife of that man inherited £100 from a distant relative.*

..... 9. *Mr. Bronson said the fact that the horse had won was a coincidence.*

..... 10. *When all was over, Mr. Bronson took a deep breath.*

III. Draw a line under the meaning that best fits the word as it is used in the story:–

1. dumbfounded..... (*a*) *struck dumb with amazement*
(*b*) *made afraid*
(*c*) *compelled to speak*
(*d*) *staying in the same place*

2. taken aback..... (*a*) *frightened*
(*b*) *gone back*
(*c*) *surprised*
(*d*) *interested*

3. omniscient..... (*a*) *a fortune-teller*
(*b*) *having infinite knowledge*
(*c*) *efficient*
(*d*) *able to tell beforehand*

4. unpleasant..... (*a*) *displeased*
(*b*) *dishonest*
(*c*) *giving displeasure*
(*d*) *ugly*

5. meantime..... (*a*) *meal-time*
(*b*) *the time between*
(*c*) *time long ago*
(*d*) *short period of time*

6. mentioning..... (*a*) *speaking of*
(*b*) *writing on*
(*c*) *sending a message by telephone*
(*d*) *sending a message by telegraph*

7. be rid of ..... (*a*) *get caught by*
(*b*) *get free from*
(*c*) *be thankful to*
(*d*) *be fond of*

8. confidentially ..... (*a*) *privately*
(*b*) *ill*
(*c*) *hurriedly*
(*d*) *weakly*

9. recalling ..... (*a*) *calling again*
(*b*) *being called*
(*c*) *being fond of*
(*d*) *calling back to mind*

10. willing ..... (*a*) *ready or glad*
(*b*) *avoiding*
(*c*) *trying*
(*d*) *in future*

11. uncanny ..... (*a*) *unable*
(*b*) *mysterious*
(*c*) *disappearing*
(*d*) *poor*

12. coincidence ..... (*a*) *co-operation*
(*b*) *companion*
(*c*) *events or circumstances which happen or exist together by accident, but which seem to have some connexion or relation*
(*d*) *unbelievable story*

13. reproachful ..... (*a*) *approaching*
(*b*) *containing blame*
(*c*) *stern*
(*d*) *surprising*

14. inherited ..... (*a*) *received by the will of a dead person*

(*b*) *borrowed*

(*c*) *lent*

(*d*) *received a letter together with*

15. tip ..... (*a*) *a small gift of money (e.g. to a waiter, porter or servant)*

(*b*) *the point or end of anything, as* **'the tip of the nose'**

(*c*) *a small piece put on the end of something, as* **'a cigarette with a cork tip'**

(*d*) *a piece of secret information, especially about horse-racing, the stock-market, etc.*

43. REAL GREEDINESS

Two gentlemen, tight-fisted money-lenders by vocation, went to a mountain resort for a holiday. Shortly after their arrival they took a tramp among the hills.

"I wish," said one, "that I owned that tallest mountain yonder and that it were all solid gold."

"That's a lovely thought," said the other approvingly. "Say, John, if that mountain were solid gold and you owned it all by yourself, would you give me some of it?"

"I certainly would not!" was the reply. "Wish yourself a mountain."

I. Underline the statement that best completes each sentence according to the story :–

1. The two gentlemen were .....

   (*a*) *generous.*
   (*b*) *kind-hearted.*
   (*c*) *greedy and stingy.*
   (*d*) *bankers.*

2. One of the two gentlemen .....

   (*a*) *wanted to share a golden mountain with his friend.*
   (*b*) *wished that all mountains were made of gold.*
   (*c*) *insisted that one of the mountains they saw was made of gold.*
   (*d*) *wished that he had owned a golden mountain.*

3. The other gentleman .....

   (*a*) *thought it was a grand idea to own a golden mountain.*

(*b*) *wanted to sell the golden mountain at once.*

(*c*) *asked his friend to give half of the golden mountain to the poor.*

(*d*) *wanted no share of the gold.*

4. **'Tight-fisted'** means.....

(*a*) *to close one's fist.*

(*b*) *to be generous.*

(*c*) *miserly.*

(*d*) *to indulge in fighting.*

5. The two gentlemen went to the mountains in order to .....

(*a*) *rest.*

(*b*) *search for gold.*

(*c*) *lend their money to people there.*

(*d*) *visit their native town.*

6. A **'vocation'** is .....

(*a*) *a holiday.*

(*b*) *a place in the mountains.*

(*c*) *an occupation.*

(*d*) *a word.*

II. Underline the meaning that best fits the word as it is used in the story –:

1. resort	(*a*)	*a place visited frequently or by large numbers, as* **a seaside resort**
	(*b*)	*top*
	(*c*)	*a town near the mountains*
	(*d*)	*a restaurant*
2. tramp	(*a*)	*a long walk*
	(*b*)	*a long rest*
	(*c*)	*a camp*
	(*d*)	*travelling by train*
3. yonder	(*a*)	*everywhere*
	(*b*)	*over there*
	(*c*)	*in the jungle*
	(*d*)	*very high*

4. solid ..... (*a*) *not liquid*
(*b*) *not hollow*
(*c*) *firmly built*
(*d*) *made of the same material throughout*

5. approvingly ..... (*a*) *in appreciation*
(*b*) *seriously*
(*c*) *quickly*
(*d*) *slowly*

III. Fill the space in each of the following sentences with only one word from the story so as to make good sense :–

1. *I shall make ..... during next week.*
2. *I ..... I were young again.*
3. *Can you tell me the exact time of his .....?*
4. *You kill ..... if you drink too much.*
5. *What a ..... girl she is!*
6. *Paris is ..... the largest cities in the world.*
7. *..... you mind shutting the window?*
8. *I was born ..... after the First World War had ended.*
9. *I had no ..... to my letter.*
10. *If he does not come, I shall go there ..... myself.*

44. THE GENUINE OWNER

I was once driving through a lonely part of the desert on my way home to Montana when I saw a small house where one could buy something to eat. I went in and called for the owner but no one answered. I looked in the kitchen but there was nobody there either. But on the table there were bacon and eggs so I decided to cook my own breakfast. While I was doing this two men came in and sat down at the table. They thought I was the cook and asked me to prepare bacon and eggs for them also. A few minutes after I had served them, there was the sound of a horse's hoofs outside and soon a tall man came in.

"What would you like, Mister?" I asked him. "Oh, just bacon and eggs," he replied.

While I cooked these the other two men finished eating and one of them threw a dollar on the table, then they went out. I put the money in the drawer and said to the third man who was now eating: "Your breakfast will be fifty cents."

He looked up from his food and replied, "I don't think I ought to pay."

"Why ?" I asked him. "Isn't the food good ?"

"Very good," he replied. "But I still think I should not pay. You see when I left this house twenty minutes ago, I was the owner."

I. If the following sentences are false, re-write them correctly. If they are true, write the word TRUE in your answer. Do not copy the sentence.

1. No one answered because the owner was asleep.

.....

.....

2. *The story-teller decided to act as though he were the cook.*

.....

.....

3. *The two men did not know who the real owner was.*

.....

.....

4. *Each man paid a dollar for his food.*

.....

.....

5. *At first the owner pretended he was a client who wanted food.*

.....

.....

II. *Choose the definition which best suits the meaning of the words underlined in the story.*

1. **'lonely'** means

   (*a*) *beautiful.*
   (*b*) *without people or houses.*
   (*c*) *dry.*
   (*d*) *without any roads.*

2. **'on my way home'** means

   (*a*) *in the middle of the path to my house.*
   (*b*) *when I was going home.*
   (*c*) *near my house.*
   (*d*) *at home.*

3. **'owner'** means

   (*a*) *his own.*
   (*b*) *a horseman.*
   (*c*) *the person to whom a thing belongs.*
   (*d*) *a person who cooks food.*

4. **'just'** means

(*a*) *only.*
(*b*) *good.*
(*c*) *plenty.*
(*d*) *nice.*

5. **'I should not pay'** means

(*a*) *I can't pay.*
(*b*) *I want to pay.*
(*c*) *I won't pay.*
(*d*) *I ought not to pay.*

6. **'You see'** means

(*a*) *You look.*
(*b*) *You watch.*
(*c*) *You should understand.*
(*d*) *You notice.*

ข้อสอบประโยคเตรียมอุดมศึกษา

ปีการศึกษา 2500

45. A NARROW ESCAPE

A young film-star once related the following exciting story:

"I had always been extremely scared to fly in an aeroplane. It was a decided fact for me: I would never travel by air.

Well, as things usually go, one day it just couldn't be avoided. I was very short of time. Without flying I would never have been able to keep an important appointment for a screen test; and therefore I just had to take a plane, however much I dreaded the very thought of it.

You can't imagine how scared and shaken I was when I first stepped aboard the huge aluminium bird. However, my apprehension seemed to be quite unreasonable. We got off the ground without difficulties, and once in the air, we passed the time with reading, chatting or dozing on what appeared to be a very quiet flight. Only once did I have to use the paper-bag held ready for those who are prone to air-sickness.

The time passed quickly. I thought we had only just started when suddenly we were asked to fasten our seat-belts. We were going to land!

Good gracious, I thought, an emergency landing! With shaking hands I managed to close my safety belt. Only now did I notice, that for some time we had been circling over an air-field.

Even the other passengers became nervous and restless. 'What has happened?' they asked. 'Is there something wrong with the engines?' 'Are we going to crash?' Excited passengers questioned the harrassed stewardess. But even she didn't know anything quite for certain and she attempted to calm us down with empty assurances. At last she went to talk with the pilot.

When she returned, she explained: 'We are going to circle for a while yet in order to use up our supply of gasoline which might be dangerous on an emergency landing. The landing gear has beeome blocked and the pilot is attempting to land the plane on its belly. But you needn't be frightened; you can reIy on our pilots.'

My heart was beating like mad. Pictures of accounts of other airplane crashes flashed through my mind. My anxiety had been justified. I was paralysed with fear. A belly landing? That could never turn out well.

I looked out of the window. Below I saw police-cars, ambulances, and fire-engines waiting on both sides of the landing strip. I could not control myself any longer. Desperately I clutched the paper-bag.....

The engines of the plane were throttled. Everyone in the passenger cabin was deadly pale. In a second we would crash and be dashed to pieces. Scared to death I dug my finger-nails into the soft upholstery of the seat. I closed my eyes. – Now.....

But nothing happened. Softly we touched the ground and came to a gentle halt. At first we looked at each other in disbelief. Then a deep sigh of relief filled the cabin.

Later we were told that a moment before coming down, the pilot had managed to get out the landing gear so that we could land without difficulty."

I. Underline the statement that best completes each of the following sentences according to the story:–

1. The young film-star.....

(*a*) *always enjoyed flying.*
(*b*) *was very scared of aeroplanes.*
(*c*) *wanted to fly some time in the future.*
(*d*) *was forced to fly very often because of her engagement.*

2. When the film-star flew for the first time, she.....
.....

(*a*) *was looking forward to a calm journey.*
(*b*) *trusted the words of the stewardess and of the pilots.*
(*c*) *trembled during the whole journey.*
(*d*) *was scared at first but later calmed down.*

3. During the flight.....

(*a*) *the engines were so noisy that one could not understand a word the stewardess said.*
(*b*) *all the passengers were air-sick.*
(*c*) *the film-star was air-sick once.*
(*d*) *everybody enjoyed a quiet flight.*

4. Suddenly.....

(*a*) *the plane began to shake violently.*
(*b*) *the plane went into a head-on dive.*
(*c*) *the plane ran out of gasoline.*
(*d*) *the passengers were requested to fasten their seat-belts.*

5. When the plane began to circle over the air-field.....
.....

(*a*) *the stewardess fainted.*
(*b*) *the passengers did not worry very much.*
(*c*) *the passengers questioned the stewardess.*
(*d*) *the stewardess went to ask the pilots what was happening.*

6. The plane was circling over the air-field because.....
.....

(*a*) *the pilots wanted to find a good place to set down the plane.*
(*b*) *the pilots wanted to get rid of the gasoline which could have been dangerous in a possible crash.*

(*c*) *the plane was not ollowed to land.*
(*d*) *the pilots were trying to repair the broken landing gear.*

7. Learning of the coming belly landing, the film-star .....

(*a*) *looked forward to the excitement.*
(*b*) *fainted at once.*
(*c*) *thought how right she had been when she disliked the idea of flying.*
(*d*) *started screaming in an hysteric fit.*

8. At last .....

(*a*) *the aeroplance crashed and at least one person was wounded.*
(*b*) *the plane landed on its belly.*
(*c*) *the landing gear worked and the plane made a smooth landing.*
(*d*) *the pilot went mad with fright and the plane crashed on the landing strip.*

II. Put √ before each statement that is true according to the story, and put × before each false one :–

..... 1. *The fitm-star took the plane because she wanted to try flying.*
..... 2. *The film-star could have avoided the plane by going by train or car.*
..... 3. *The plane seemed to the film-star like a huge aluminium bird.*
..... 4. *The plane managed to get off the ground with difficulties.*
..... 5. *All the passengers were sleeping during the the whole flight.*
..... 6. *Nobody was air-sick.*
..... 7. *The flight seemed to pass very slowly.*

..... 8. *The plane had been using gasoline during the whole journey.*

..... 9. *The plane was suddenly circling over a lake.*

.....10. *The passengers became excited when they heard of the emergency landing.*

.....11. *The stewardess was plagued with questions.*

.....12. *The pilot came to calm the passengers down.*

.....13. *The film-star had experienced other crashes before and was now thinking about them.*

.....14. *Only one ambulance was waiting for the plane.*

.....15. *The film-star expected to be dashed to pieces.*

.....16. *The film-star grasped the arm of the passenger sitting next to her and then she fainted.*

.....17. *The crash came as it had been expected.*

.....18. *Everyone laughed when nothing happened.*

.....19. *The pilot had done his best to repair the landing gear.*

.....20. *This story has a happy ending.*

III. Draw a line under the meaning that best fits the word as it is used in the story :–

1. related..... (*a*) *showed the connection between*
(*b*) *told*
(*c*) *belonged to the same family*
(*d*) *was connected with*

2. extremely..... (*a*) *specially*
(*b*) *very much*
(*c*) *not so much*
(*d*) *ordinarily*

3. huge..... (*a*) *very large*
(*b*) *high*
(*c*) *strange*
(*d*) *real*

4. chatting ..... (*a*) *singing*
(*b*) *writing letters*
(*c*) *talking in an easy way, especially about things not very important*
(*d*) *sleeping*

5. paralysed ..... (*a*) *afraid*
(*b*) *caused to be incapable of action*
(*c*) *shaken violently*
(*d*) *satisfied*

6. deadly ..... (*a*) *caused by death*
(*b*) *like a dead person*
(*c*) *a little*
(*d*) *not at all*

7. managed ..... (*a*) *succeeded*
(*b*) *failed*
(*c*) *tried hard*
(*d*) *repaired*

8. ambulance ..... (*a*) *amphibian*
(*b*) *a closed motor-van for carrying people who are ill, or hurt in accidents*
(*c*) *aeroplane*
(*d*) *doctor*

9. clutched ..... (*a*) *took tight hold of with the hand*
(*b*) *tore*
(*c*) *threw away*
(*d*) *took out*

10. desperately ..... (*a*) *hopelessly*
(*b*) *angrily*
(*c*) *bravely*
(*d*) *sadly*

หอสมุดแห่งชาติ
๑๕ ก.ค. ๒๕๐๖
กรมศิลปากร

หนังสือของผู้เขียนคนเดียวกัน

English Expression with Exercises

สำหรับชั้นเตรียมอุดมศึกษา

(ม.ศ. 4—5)

เฉลยข้อสอบภาษาอังกฤษ

คัดเลือกเข้ามหาวิทยาลัย