

โรงเรียนอัสสัมชัญธนบุรี
ขอข่ายการซ่อมเสริม/สอบแก้ตัว

รายวิชา ภาษาอังกฤษฟังพูด 2

รหัสวิชา อ31209

ชั้น มัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 4

วิธีดำเนินการเรียนซ่อมเสริม / สอบแก้ตัว

☒ รายงาน ☐ แบบฝึก / ใบงาน ☐ ชิ้นงาน ☐ อื่นๆ.....

รายละเอียดของงาน

ให้นักเรียนทำรายงานข้อสอบซ่อม ตามไฟล์ที่แนบมา โดยเขียนด้วยลายมือของตัวเอง ลอกโจทย์คำถามทุกข้อ และเขียนตอบเฉพาะคำตอบที่ถูกต้อง ลงกระดาษรายงาน หรือกระดาษ A4 เสร็จแล้วให้ scan หรือถ่ายรูปรายงานข้อสอบซ่อมที่ทำเสร็จแล้วทุกหน้า เป็นไฟล์ jpeg หรือไฟล์ pdf ส่งที่ไลน์กลุ่ม “งานซ่อมภาษาอังกฤษ ม.4” เพื่อให้ครูผู้สอนตรวจ (Part 2 : Reading ลอกเฉพาะ โจทย์คำถาม และเขียนตอบเฉพาะคำตอบที่ถูกต้อง ไม่ต้องลอกเนื้อเรื่อง Reading)

เกณฑ์พิจารณาให้ผ่านการซ่อมเสริม

ทำรายงานข้อสอบซ่อมตามรายละเอียดของงาน เป็นระเบียบเรียบร้อย สวยงาม และถูกต้อง ตามเกณฑ์ที่ครูผู้สอนกำหนด

ช่องทางการติดต่อครูผู้สอน

ติดต่อสอบถามและส่งงานรายงานข้อสอบซ่อม ที่ไลน์กลุ่ม “งานซ่อมภาษาอังกฤษ ม.4”

หรือที่ครูผู้สอน ที่ห้องพักครู ม.4 อาคารเซนต์ปีเตอร์ ชั้น 3



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ครูผู้สอนภาษาอังกฤษ ม.4

ผลการพิจารณาของหัวหน้ากลุ่มสาระฯ

☒ อนุมัติ

ม.อลงกรณ์ แสงโชติ

หัวหน้ากลุ่มสาระฯ ภาษาต่างประเทศ

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Name Class No.

Re-Examination : English Speaking and Listening 2 (E31209)

Part 1 Conversation (item 1-12)

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following.

Valerie Why did you give money to that beggar ?

Vicky: _____ 1 _____ (to explain) I can't walk past, ignoring him.

Valerie: You are just encouraging him to be lazy. It is a bad habit.

Vicky: He looks old and sickly.

Valerie: _____ 2 _____ (to agree) But there are organizations to help people like him.

Vicky: And what are they doing to help him ?

Valerie : All right. _____ 3 _____ (to pacify)

1. a. Why shouldn't I? b. He's always there
c. I dislike beggars d. I feel sorry for him
2. a. All right b. Yes, he does
c. I believe you d. You may be right
3. a. Let's go b. Forget it
c. Do what you like d. Let's not argue about it

At a rental office

Victoria : I live in Apartment 13. My sink is clogged up again.

Wendy : I'll send someone over tomorrow.

Victoria : Well, I'd really appreciate it if _____.

Wendy : Fine. A plumber will be there in a few minutes.

4. a. that person is a plumber b. the bathtub could be replaced too
c. I got a discount for this month d. you could send someone to fix it today

Room renting

Sam : Hi, my name is Sam. I'm interested in the room you have for rent.

Pete : Oh yes. _____?

Sam : Yes, I think so. Can I ask a few questions first?

Pete : Sure. Go ahead.

5. a. Would you like to come and see it b. Do you think it's big enough
c. Have you rented a room before d. Did you give me the money

At a restaurant

Waiter : _____ (6) _____ ?

Maria : Yes, I will have salad, roast beef, and mashed potatoes.

Waiter : _____ (7) _____ ? Rare, medium, or well done?

Maria : Well done, please.

Waiter : Sure. _____ (8) _____ ?

Maria : Do you have coffee or tea? If so, I'd like decaf.

Waiter : Yes, we have both.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 6. a. Do you want the menu? | b. Are you thirsty yet? |
| c. Are you ready to order now? | d. Do you want to eat at home? |
| 7. a. What size is your salad? | b. How would you like your beef? |
| c. What is it like to cook your beef? | d. How much do you want for salad? |
| 8. a. Anything to drink? | b. Would you care for desserts? |
| c. Do you want to pay now? | d. Is that what you want? |

At a university

Adriana : Hi! You look worried. _____ (9) _____ ?

Alex : The final exam. _____ (10) _____

Adriana : Well, don't worry. You still have three days.

Alex : Yeah, but I have to hand in three reports in the next two days too.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 9. a. What is your schedule | b. What's on your mind |
| c. How's life treating you | d. How is your performance at school |
| 10. a. I can't wait | b. I know it's going to be easy |
| c. It's in the morning | d. I'm not fully prepared for it |
| 11. Someone calls your office and asks to speak to your boss.
You say, "_____" | |
| a. Who are you? | b. What do you want? |
| c. Could I have your name, please? | d. Would you please call me again? |
| 12. You hear your friend use an English word that you don't know so you ask, "_____" | |
| a. Can that be written? | b. What does that mean? |
| c. How can you spell that? | d. Must you say that again? |

Part 2 Reading (13-21)

Read the following passage and then choose the best answer.

Passage 1

History of Horoscope

A long time back when there was no formal education to provide reliable information; people looked towards the stars in the sky to find the answers to some **perennial** questions about their survival. We still do the same today when we are confronted with certain problems, which **defy** all available solutions. Over the time, the people began to study the patterns and identify the stars, **constellations** and their position with the **phenomena** on earth. This effort at coordinating the stellar and the **terrestrial** occurrences provided them with answers to their problems.

Greeks, some thousands of years ago, were the pioneers in this field as **astrology** in Greek means the science of stars. Early astrologers knew about the twelve **lunar** cycles and constellations. They gave them names of certain animals or persons and linked them with the seasons. Aquarius, the water bearer was, for example, associated with water or the rainy season.

As the time passed, the science of stars, which was initially used to study the general and the broader questions of existence like natural **calamities**, wars and epidemics, was extended to include the problems of the kings and emperors and later on to the ordinary human beings. And with this was born the horoscope. A horoscope is a chart or a diagram of the zodiac signs that **depict** the aspects of the stars and planets at a given moment and forecast the future not only of the individual, but also of a geographical region or even of the whole world.

The Chaldeans, who **resided** in Babylon as early as 3000 BC, are considered to be the first people to use astrology. The people of China, Egypt, India and many other cultures and countries across the world followed the lead. Each culture developed its own traditions and conventions based upon their own unique geographical situations and natural phenomena to the development of the horoscope.

13. How did people in the past use horoscope?

- a. Find a place to relocate b. Kill enemy c. Know living quality d. Hobby

14. Greek defined _____ to refer to irrigation

- a. Cancer b. Libra c. Gemini d. Aquarius

15. Later on, astronomy was used to predict _____.

- a. Disaster and plague b. War and Peace
c. Soul mate d. Weather

16. How many zodiac signs are there?

- a. 9 b. 10 c. 11 d. 12

17. Which of the following represents the idea of applying horoscope in daily life?

- a. Mr. Jeems always buys lottery.
- b. Nid buys a crab amulet because she has exam tomorrow.
- c. My father buys 2 red dresses because she likes red.
- d. Bass rubs tress for good numbers.

Passage 2

Soccer



“The rules of soccer are very simple, basically it is this: if it moves, kick it. If it doesn't move, kick it until it does.” ~Phil Woosnam, 1974 Woosnam is a former soccer player and manager in Wales. He moved to the United States, where he was the coach of the American national team. He is now in the United States' National Soccer Hall of Fame. His quotation describes large variety of games that have been played for at least 3,000 years, finally resulting in the game of soccer.

Soccer seems to have originated in Asia. The Japanese played a game to soccer in about 1000 B.C.E., and it is documented that the Japanese played first real soccer game in the year 611 A.D. The Chinese played against Japan feather or hair-filled soccer ball as early as 50 B.C.E. The Greeks played a game called episkyros. It was similar to soccer. The Romans played a ball game called Harpastum. Somehow soccer made its way to England by the 1300s. King Edward of England did not like the game; in fact, he passed laws banning it. King Henry IV and King Henry VII passed laws against soccer as well. Queen Elizabeth of England had people put in jail for a week for playing soccer, followed by religious penance, or payment for sin. The game was thought to take time away from military drills and archery. At that time, it was very important for young men to practice archery, and soccer competed with archery.



However, laws, penance, and official censure did not stop the game of soccer. The game was very popular in the British Isles. It was played many different ways — sometimes it was played by kicking the ball, but often it was played by kicking members of the opposing team. Sometimes an entire village played against another village. The game was played through streets, fields, and streams. Over time, players agreed on general rules for the game. They also agreed on the size and weight of the soccer ball.

Then another problem developed. During the 1600s, the Puritans in England took a particular dislike to soccer. This religious group thought that soccer was a “frivolous,” or time–wasting, entertainment. They also said that soccer disturbed the peace on Sunday, the Lord’s Day. So, there was a new ban on Sunday soccer.



Despite the ban, soccer eventually became an accepted sport. It even became part of the school curriculum. In 1863, a meeting of eleven English soccer clubs and schools decided on the official rules of the game. This meeting was the beginning of “The Football Association”. Soon other countries formed football associations. By 1912, there were 21 countries affiliated with the Federation International de Football Association (FIFA). Today FIFA has 208 member associations. 🏈

Before the 1970s, soccer was considered to be mostly a men’s game. However, FIFA established the Women’s World Cup in 1991. The first Women’s World Cup tournament was played in the People’s Republic of China in 1991. Twelve teams played for the championship. US women’s college teams have also begun to receive varsity status, mostly because of the influence of Title IX, a new law which provides more money for schools that include women’s sports.

FIFA estimates that about forty million (40,000,000) women are currently playing football throughout the world. The FIFA “Big Count,” a 2006 soccer census, estimates two hundred sixty five million (265,000,000) male and female soccer players worldwide and five million referees, for a total of two hundred seventy million (270,000,000) people – four percent of the world’s population – actively engaged in soccer.

18. With what did the ancient Chinese fill their soccer balls?
 - a. hair
 - b. grass
 - c. paper
 - d. clothes
19. Why was soccer outlawed in England?
 - a. The players made noise on Sunday.
 - b. The game replaced archery.
 - c. The game was considered to be frivolous.
 - d. The players are quiet.
20. What marked the beginning of The Football Association?
 - a. The Title IX law
 - b. A village soccer game
 - c. A meeting of soccer clubs
 - d. The 2006 census of players
21. How many soccer associations belong to FIFA?
 - a. 192
 - b. 203
 - c. 205
 - d. 208

Part 3 Vocabulary (item 22-30)

Choose the best answer.

22. suitable
 a. appropriate
 b. huge
 c. solid
 d. accessible
23. complex
 a. rude
 b. complicated
 c. dozy
 d. desire
24. details
 a. compromise
 b. information
 c. essential
 d. vital
25. You must have been deceived. This is not _____ sapphire ring.
 a. an exact
 b. a precise
 c. a genuine
 d. an accurate
26. We were stuck in _____ on the motorway for three hours.
 a. mob
 b. trafficking
 c. traffic jam
 d. a traffic jam
27. He was brought into the hospital and, **apparently** at his own request, a second opinion was sought and granted.
 a. visible
 b. extremely
 c. seemingly
 d. deceptively
28. Modern nursing practices not only **hasten** the recovery of the sick, but also promote better health through preventive medicine.
 a. permit
 b. accelerate
 c. determine
 d. accompany
29. The doctor gave him some medicine to **abate** his pain.
 a. increase
 b. reduce
 c. augment
 d. review
30. to abandon
 a. to leave
 b. to go
 c. to stay
 d. to get something
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