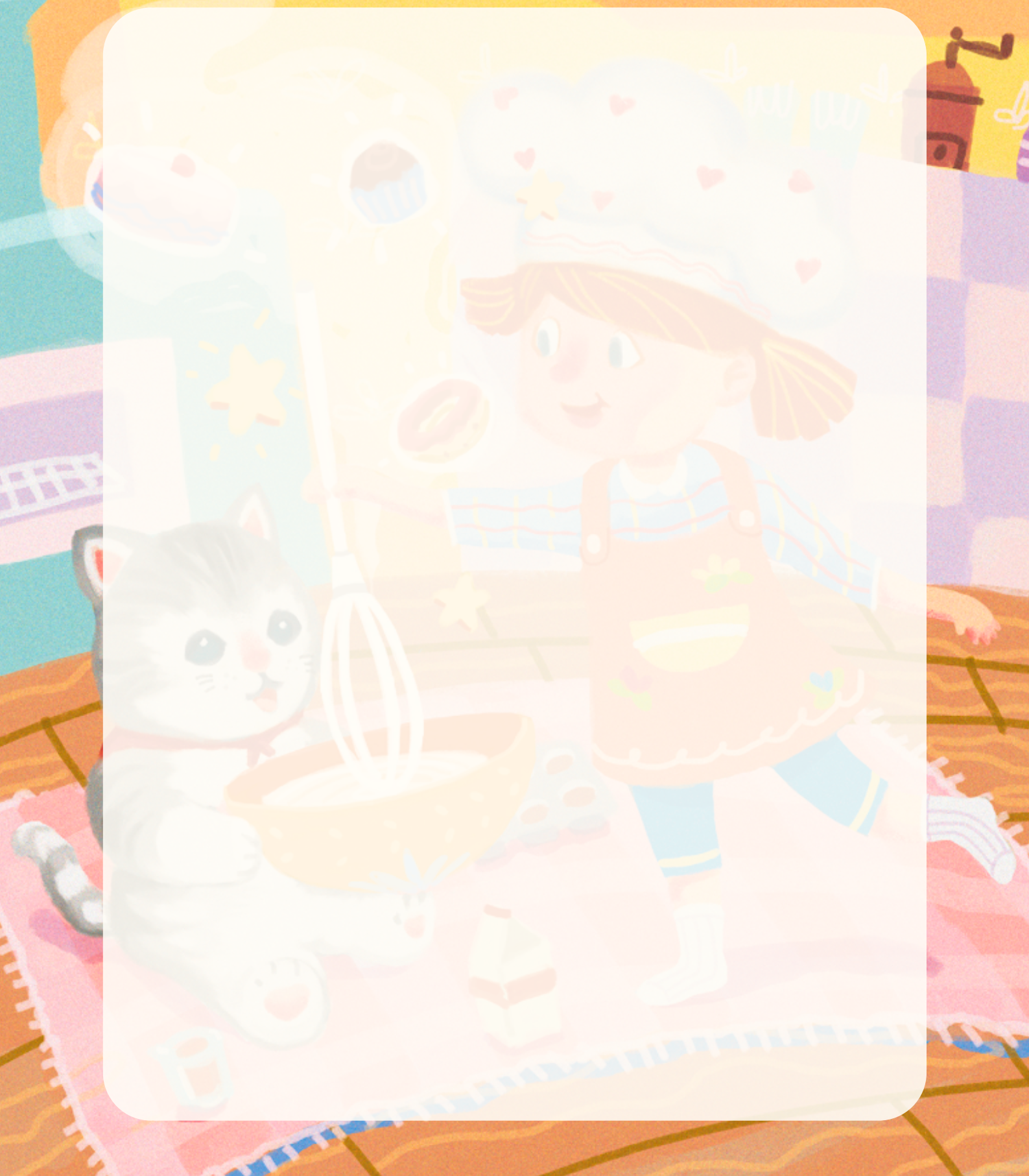


# BASIC GRAMMAR

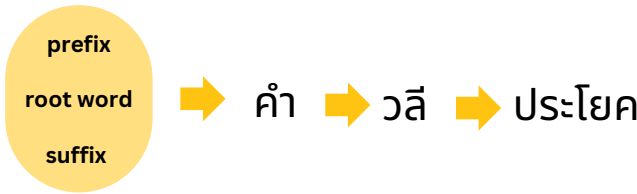




ถ้านั่งโต๊ะแมชชีนไปอนาคตได้  
อยากบอกอะไรกับตัวเองมากที่สุด?



# Overview



## ส่วนประกอบของประโยค

### ภาคประธาน

- **คำนาม(noun)**

The dog was barking.  
Annie is smiling.

- **สรรพนาม (pronoun)**

I hope you will get well soon.  
I wish I hadn't eaten so much.

- **นามวลี (noun phrase)**

The tall man is walking towards me.  
The box of which color is red belongs to Taylor.  
The girl singing on the stage is my sister.

#### อะไรที่มาขยายคำนามได้

##### ข้างหน้า noun

- determiners: **Those** houses are very expensive.
- quantifiers: I've lived in **a lot of** houses.
- numbers: My brother owns **two** houses.
- adjectives: I love **old** houses.
- participles:

The **broken** vase is lying on the floor.  
The **jumping** dog is wearing a red collar.

##### วางไว้ข้างหลัง noun

**Prepositional phrase:** the house **on the corner** is my mom's.

**To+ v.inf:** I've got no decent shoes **to wear**.

##### **Participial phrase:**

the man **standing over there** is my teacher.  
The vase **broken by Tyler** is lying on the floor.

##### **Relative clause:**

The girl **whose mom is a lawyer** is my best friend

- **อนุประโยคที่ทำหน้าที่เป็นคำนาม (noun clause)**

What you've said is true.  
Why she left the party is still unknown.

- **Infinitive, Infinitive phrase**

To love is to give.  
To stay up late at night makes you feel exhausted.

- **Gerund, Gerund phrase**

Boxing is a combat sport.  
Walking alone at night is quite dangerous for women.

### ภาคแสดง

ภาคแสดง (Predicate) คือส่วนที่แสดงให้ทราบว่าประธานทำอะไร โดยมีคำกริยา (Verb) เป็นสำคัญ และบางครั้งอาจจะมีกรรม (Object) หรือ ส่วนขยายอื่นๆ ก็ได้

### Verb แท้

#### Verb แท้

- ผันตาม Subject
- ผันตาม tense
- V.ช่วย

-ช่วยทำให้เป็นประโยคคำถาม/ปฏิเสธ  
-ช่วยบอก tense  
-ช่วยบอก voice

#### 1. **V.ช่วยที่ไม่มี ความหมายในตัวเอง**

##### **V.to do**

- Do you live here?
- She didn't want to talk to you

##### **V.to be**

- Is she sleeping?
- She isn't sleeping.

บอก tense: Be+V.ing เป็น continuous

- Dai is playing the saxophone.
- Shunji played the piano yesterday.

บอก Voice: Be+V.3 เป็น passive

- They were called back to the barracks.
- Princess Diana has been acclaimed for her kindness.

##### **V.to have**

#### **ช่วยบอก tense: V.to have + V.3**

Dai has received a lot of compliments.  
They have been working here for over 3 years.

# Overview

## ภาคแสดง

ภาคแสดง (Predicate) คือส่วนที่แสดงให้ทราบว่า  
ประธานทำอะไร โดยมีคำกริยา (Verb) เป็นสำคัญ  
และบางครั้งอาจจะมีกรรม (Object) หรือ ส่วนขยายอื่นๆ ก็ได้

## Verbแท้

### Verbแท้

- ผันตาม Subject
- ผันตาม tense
- V.ช่วย

-ช่วยทำให้เป็นประโยคคำถาม/ปฏิเสธ  
-ช่วยบอก tense  
-ช่วยบอก voice

### 1. V.ช่วยที่มีความหมายในตัวเอง (Modal verb)

will, would  
can, could  
may, might  
shall, should  
ought to  
must  
have to

## Verbไม่แท้

คำกริยาที่ไม่ได้ทำหน้าที่ verb  
แต่อาจทำหน้าที่เป็น Subject, Object, ส่วนเติมเต็มของประโยค หรือส่วนขยาย  
**ไม่ผันตาม Subject, Mood และ Tense**

- Infinitive
- Gerund
- Participle

### • Infinitive

Verb หน้าตาปกติที่ไม่เติม s/-es ไม่ผันเป็นช่อง 2 หรือ 3 และไม่เติม -ing

Infinitive with to --> ทำหน้าที่เป็น Noun, Adj. หรือ Adv.

I have too much work to do.  
To give is to get.  
Are you willing to be there?

Infinitive without to --> กริยารูป Infinitive ที่ไม่มี  
นำหน้า

เจอหลัง modal verbs ( can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must)

### • Gerund

V. ing --> Noun ขึ้นได้ทั้ง Subject, Object, Complement

Seeing Taylor live is on my bucket list.  
She succeeded by working hard.  
All of my friends love reading.  
Loving is giving.

### • Participle

Present participle (V. ing)

Past participle (V. -ed / V. 3)

--> Adj.

--> ขยาย Noun หรือ Pronoun ในประโยค

The broken heart can be fixed.  
Grueling study sessions are killing me.



# Overview

## ภาคแสดง

ภาคแสดง (Predicate) คือส่วนที่แสดงให้ทราบว่า  
ประธานทำอะไร โดยมีคำกริยา (Verb) เป็นสำคัญ  
และบางครั้งอาจจะมีกรรม (Object) หรือ ส่วนขยายอื่นๆ ก็ได้

### Complement

- Adjective
- Noun
- Noun phrase
- Pronoun
- Noun clause
- To+V.inf, Infinitive phrase
- Gerund, Gerund phrase

### Object

- Noun
- Noun phrase
- Pronoun
- Noun clause
- To+V.inf, Infinitive phrase
- Gerund, Gerund phrase

## เพิ่มเติม

### Adjective/Adverb

- Comparison
- Word order
- Conjunction

# Word formation

**หน่วยคำ (Word Parts)** คือคำหรือส่วนของคำที่เล็กที่สุดแต่มีความหมาย ในคำ ๆ หนึ่งอาจมีได้มากกว่าหนึ่งหน่วยคำ

หน่วยคำมี **3 ประเภท**ใหญ่ดังนี้

Prefixes คือ ส่วนของคำที่อยู่หน้าคำบ่งบอกความหมายของคำ

เช่น **de**hydrate, **dis**like, **un**happy

Suffixes คือ ส่วนของคำที่อยู่ท้ายคำบ่งบอกความหมายและหน้าที่ของคำ

happy (adj.), happily (adv.), happiness (n.)

Root คือ ส่วนที่เป็นความหมายหลักของคำ อาจอยู่ที่ตำแหน่งใดของคำก็ได้

distract, retract, contract, subtract



# Word formation

## suffix: noun form

- -or, er ւիւ investigator, employer, teacher, professor, inspector
- -ist ւիւ ւիւ reformist, therapist, pianist, physicist
- -ant ւիւ assistant, participant, repellant, inhabitant
- -ee ւիւ employee, payee, attendee, trainee, referee

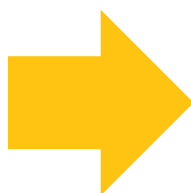


- -sion/ tion ւիւ expression, recession, progression, vision
- -ment ւիւ amendment, judgment, repairment, achievement
- -ing ւիւ talking, running, listening, writing
- -age ւիւ marriage, usage, advantage, courage, orphanage
- -ance ւիւ attendance, appearance, guidance, relevance
- -ence ւիւ presence, absence, adolescence, affluence

- -ness ւիւ madness, fondness, happiness, weakness, thickness
- -ity ւիւ humanity, profanity, infinity, infidelity
- -cy ւիւ consistency, expectancy, discrepancy
- -dom ւիւ freedom, fandom, stardom, boredom
- -hood ւիւ girlhood, motherhood, childhood, likelihood
- -ship ւիւ friendship, relationship, citizenship, membership

- -ics ւիւ economics, physics, mathematics
- -logy ւիւ biology, ergonomics, astrology
- -graphy ւիւ biography, autography, bibliography
- -ure ւիւ exposure, disclosure, pleasure

1. starve (v.)
2. Angry (adj.)
3. Attend (v.)
4. Emerge (v.)
5. Loyal (adj.)
6. Assemble (v.)
7. scarce (adj.)



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# Word formation

## suffix: verb form

- -ate เช่น investigate, emancipate, anticipate, participate
- -en เช่น เช่น lessen, strengthen, deepen, enlighten
- -ise,- ize, - yze เช่น realize, analyze, finalize, financialize
- -ify เช่น amplify, clarify, magnify, falsify
- -en เติมข้างหน้าคำ

enable \_\_\_\_\_  
enlarge \_\_\_\_\_  
enchant \_\_\_\_\_  
encourage \_\_\_\_\_  
encounter \_\_\_\_\_

1. strength (n.)
2. cage (n.)
3. glory (n.)
4. apology (n.)
5. memory (n.)
6. modification (n.)
7. scarce (adj.)



\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



# Word formation

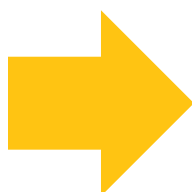
## suffix: Adjective form

- -ive ւիւ inactive, provocative, sedative, manipulative
- -sive ւիւ ւիւ submissive, illusive, expensive
- -less ւիւ fearless, shameless, careless, flawless
- -ful ւիւ fearful, awful, lawful, fruitful
- -free ւիւ carefree, sugar-free, fat-free

- -al ւիւ radical, biological, political, critical
- -ous ւիւ conspicuous, superfluous, arduous
- -ant ւիւ significant, important, abundant, distant
- -ic ւիւ heroic, economic, synthetic, prolific
- -ent ւիւ prudent, ardent, patient

- -some ւիւ wholesome, lonesome, awesome
- -ory ւիւ satisfactory, mandatory, obligatory
- -ary ւիւ temporary, contemporary, extraordinary
- -ish ւիւ selfish, foolish, childish, yellowish
- -able/-ible ւիւ visible, edible, considerable, capable

1. danger (n.)
2. beauty (n.)
3. illusion (n.)
4. create (v.)
5. memory (n.)
6. patience (n.)
7. romance (n.)



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# Word formation

## จุดหลอก!

-al ลงท้าย บางคำเป็นคำนาม

approval \_\_\_\_\_

disposal \_\_\_\_\_

survival \_\_\_\_\_

arrival \_\_\_\_\_

betrayal \_\_\_\_\_

denial \_\_\_\_\_

removal \_\_\_\_\_

withdrawal \_\_\_\_\_

suffix: Adverb form

- -ly



# Word formation

## Comprehensive test

1. cashpoint \_\_\_\_\_
2. acceptance \_\_\_\_\_
3. discount \_\_\_\_\_
4. decide \_\_\_\_\_
5. concise \_\_\_\_\_
6. removal \_\_\_\_\_
7. arrange \_\_\_\_\_
8. appear \_\_\_\_\_
9. benefit \_\_\_\_\_
10. profitable \_\_\_\_\_
11. mimic \_\_\_\_\_
12. impersonate \_\_\_\_\_
13. mysterious \_\_\_\_\_
14. lonesome \_\_\_\_\_
15. disposal \_\_\_\_\_
16. obviously \_\_\_\_\_
17. absolutely \_\_\_\_\_
18. indicate \_\_\_\_\_
19. friendly \_\_\_\_\_
20. timely \_\_\_\_\_

# Sentence structure

## Subject + verb

ในโครงสร้างนี้ verb ไม่ต้องการกรรม

- The bird is chirping.
- My brother is sleeping.
- Annie smiles.

## Subject + verb + object

ในโครงสร้างนี้ verb ต้องการกรรม

- She loves me.
- Lana touched the vase.
- Kenneth proposed me.

## Subject + verb + complement

ในโครงสร้างนี้ verb เป็น linking verb

- Doja is a mastermind.
- Tia becomes a pop star.
- She seems happy.

### Linking verb

appear, look, prove, seem, turn, feel, taste, smell, become, sound, remain  
, get, grow , อนุ verb to be (is/am/are/was/were/been), find

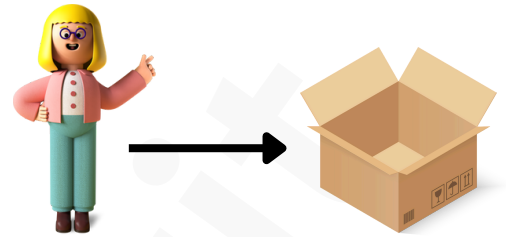


# Sentence structure

Subject + verb + object + object

ในโครงสร้างนี้ verb ต้องการกรรม

- Abel gave me a hug.
- She told me the truth.
- Tyler bought her mother some food..



Subject + verb + object + complement

ในโครงสร้างนี้ verb ต้องการกรรม

- The team makes her the captain.
- The students should keep the classroom clean.
- The parents named their child Sam.

# Sentence structure

อะไรเป็น Subject ได้ ?

ยีนพื้นคือ **Noun**

- **Water** makes up about 71% of the Earth's surface

## Noun Phrase

- **All the boys** are at the concert.
- **The big dog** is playing outside.
- **The girl with red hair** is my best friend.
- **The silly dog that keeps chasing his tail** belongs to my friend.

## Noun Clause

- **What you've done** is right.
- **Whoever took my belongings** will be investigated.
- **Whether you will join us** doesn't matter.
- **Where she lives** is still a mystery.

## Gerund, Gerund Phrase

- **Walking alone in a big city** is kind of scary.
- **Reading a good book** helps me relax after a long day.
- **Writing in a journal** can be therapeutic for processing emotions.

# Sentence structure

อะไรเป็น Subject ได้ ?

## To + Vinf/ Infinitive Phrase

- **To travel the world** is her lifelong dream.
- **To improve communication skills** is the goal of the workshop.
- **To give** is to get.

## Pronoun

- **He** enjoys playing the guitar in his free time.
- **We** will attend the meeting tomorrow to discuss the new proposal.
- **It** is important to complete the assignment before the deadline.

**Note:** Noun หรืออะไรที่ใช้แทน noun ได้ สามารถทำหน้าที่เป็น

- Obj. ของ Verb ต้องการกรรม หรือ ของ preposition
- Complement ของ Subject หรือ Object ในประโยค



# Sentence structure

## Comprehensive test 1

1. The cat with green eyes is running.
  - a. SV
  - b. SVO
  - c. SVC
  - d. SVOC
  
2. We showed them our new invention.
  - a. SV
  - b. SVOO
  - c. SVC
  - d. SVOC
  
3. The professor who has been teaching here for 30 years declared the experiment a success
  - a. SV
  - b. SVOO
  - c. SVC
  - d. SVOC
  
4. The movie made her cry.
  - a. SV
  - b. SVOO
  - c. SVC
  - d. SVOC
  
5. His marvelous speech left the audience speechless.
  - a. SV
  - b. SVOO
  - c. SVC
  - d. SVOC

# Sentence structure

## Comprehensive test 2

1. My sister is an excellent \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. painting
  - b. painter
  - c. paint
  - d. painted
  
2. The chef \_\_\_\_\_ seasoned the dish with the perfect quantity of spices.
  - a. caring
  - b. care
  - c. careful
  - d. carefully
  
3. The car moved \_\_\_\_\_ through the crowded city streets.
  - a. quickly
  - b. quick
  - c. hardly
  - d. hard
  
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the new technology has significantly improved our daily lives.
  - a. implement
  - b. implementation
  - c. implemented
  - d. implements
  
5. The team's success was a result of strong \_\_\_\_\_ and effective communication.
  - a. collaborated
  - b. collaborate
  - c. collaboration
  - d. collaborating

**Noun**



# Noun

## คำนาม

### ประเภทของคำนาม

คำที่ใช้เรียกแทน คน สัตว์ สิ่งของ สถานที่ ความรู้สึก อารมณ์ สภาวะ ซึ่งคำนามมีทั้งรูปธรรมที่สามารถจับต้องได้

สิ่งแรกที่ต้องพิจารณา

#### คำนามนับได้ (Countable noun)

คือ นามที่เวลานับก็นับตัวของมันเลย  
เช่น cat, student, pen, house

#### คำนามนับไม่ได้ (Uncountable noun)

เช่น water, rice, advice, furniture, information, politics

### คำนามแบ่งได้ 5 ประเภท

- **คำนามไม่จำเพาะเจาะจง (Common Noun)**

boy, girl, woman, cat, airport, stadium, grandparents

- **คำนามเฉพาะ (Proper Noun)**

Eddy, Porsche, Singapore, Bangkok

- **สมุหนาม (Collective noun)**

## นับได้

A band of musicians วงดนตรี

A bunch of flowers ช่อดอกไม้

A class of students กลุ่มนักเรียนในห้อง

A crowd of people กลุ่มคน

A fleet of ships ฝูงเรือ

A flock of birds ฝูงนก

A flock of sheep ฝูงแกะ

A pack of wolves ฝูงหมาป่า

A pride of lions ฝูงสิงโต

A range of mountains เทือกเขา

A school of fish ฝูงปลา

A troop of soldiers ทหารเหล่านึง

A troupe of performers คณะนักแสดง

## นับไม่ได้

A glass of water

A loaf of bread

A carton of milk

A bar of soap

A lump of sugar

A piece of furniture



# Noun

## คำนาม

- **วัตถุนาม (Material noun)**

Gold

Wood

Brick

Cloth

Coffee

Iron

Milk

Coal

Oil

Smoke

Water

Leather

ใช้เดี่ยว ๆ ไม่ผสมกับคำอื่น มีรูปเอกพจน์ (Singular) เสมอ ไม่ต้องมี article นำหน้า และใช้กับกริยาเอกพจน์

Gold is a symbol of status.

The desk is made of wood.

- **นามธรรม (Abstract Noun)**

Honesty

Adaptability

Hospitality

Ambiguity

Coalition

Desperation

Commencement

# Noun

## Comprehensive test 1

- **ວັດຖຸນາມ (Material noun)**

Gold

Wood

Brick

Cloth

Coffee

Iron

Milk

Coal

Oil

Smoke

Water

Leather

Bon.englishpetit

# Noun

## Determiners

ชนิดของ Determiners

- Indefinite articles: a, an บอกความไม่เฉพาะเจาะจง
- Definite articles: the บอกความเฉพาะเจาะจง
- Demonstratives: this, that, these, those บอกว่าอันไหน
- Possessive: adjective (my, his, their, etc.) or noun (Sally's, my mother's, etc) บอกว่าของใคร
- Quantity words: some, many much, a lot of, etc. บอกว่ามากน้อยแค่ไหน
- Numerals, one, two, five บอกว่าจำนวนเท่าไร

## Articles

1. The indefinite article (a/an)
2. The definite article (the)
3. Zero article คือ ไม่ใช่อะไรเลย

### The indefinite articles (a/an)

ใช้ a/an นำหน้า a singular countable noun ที่

- 1) ไม่เจาะจงว่าอันไหน

They have an umbrella

- 2) ถูกกล่าวถึงเป็นครั้งแรก

James bought a new computer.

The computer was set up in his bedroom.

# Noun

## Articles

- A ใช้กับคำที่ขึ้นต้นด้วยพยัญชนะ An ใช้กับคำที่ขึ้นต้นหรือออกเสียงด้วยสระ

\_\_\_\_\_ university  
\_\_\_\_\_ uniform  
\_\_\_\_\_ ewe  
\_\_\_\_\_ heir  
\_\_\_\_\_ unicorn  
\_\_\_\_\_ empire  
\_\_\_\_\_ eulogy



# Noun

## Articles

### • การใช้ the

#### 1. ใช้เมื่อนามนี้เป็นสิ่งที่มีความหมายเพียงหนึ่งเดียว

The sun  
The moon  
The universe

#### 2. ใช้นำหน้าชื่อแม่น้ำ (เพราะแม่น้ำ ชื่อนี้มีสายเดียว) นำหน้าชื่อมหาสมุทร นำหน้าชื่อภูเขา

- names of rivers, oceans and seas: the Nile, the Pacific
- points on the globe: the Equator, the North Pole
- geographical areas: the Middle East, the West
- deserts, forests, gulfs, and peninsulas: the Sahara, the Persian Gulf, the Black Forest

แต่ Mount Fuji กับ Mount Everest ไม่มี the นำหน้า

#### 3. ใช้เมื่อกล่าวถึงนามนับซ้ำอีกรอบ

I just bought a cat. The cat is adorable.

:: เมื่อ cat ถูกกล่าวถึงซ้ำในประโยคที่สอง เราจึงใช้ the นำหน้า

#### 3. ใช้นำหน้าชื่อเฉพาะ : สถานที่, ภาพวาด, สถาปัตยกรรม

The Statue of Liberty  
The Mona Lisa  
The Louvre  
The Vietnam Veterans Memorial

#### 4. ใช้นำหน้าการเปรียบเทียบระดับสูงสุด (Superlative degree)

She is **the most** beautiful woman I have ever talked to.  
**The best** day of my life.

#### 5. ใช้นำหน้าชื่อครอบครัว หรือนามสกุล เพื่อหมายถึงคนในตระกูลนั้นๆ ทุกคน

The Trumps  
The Browns  
The Smiths

#### 6. ใช้นำหน้าคำคุณศัพท์ (Adjective) เพื่อหมายถึงกลุ่มคนนั้นๆ

The rich  
The French

#### 7. นำหน้าประเทศที่มี S, ลงท้ายด้วย kingdom, states, republic

The Netherlands  
The Philippines  
The United States of America  
The United Kingdom

#### 8. นำหน้าลำดับขั้นสุด

The first...  
The second...

# Noun

## Articles

### การไม่ใช้ the



สอนฟิสิกส์ ยศนายพล  
นอนกรนจนเป็นคางทูม

ออกจากกรม มากิน Dinner  
เรียนจนเพื่อที่ Harvard

ใจจะขาดตอนวันจันทร์  
ฝันกลางวัน at noon

ชวนพี่อู่นเตะบอล

# Noun

## Articles

### ○ การไม่ใช้ the

#### 1. ชื่อเฉพาะต่าง ๆ เช่น ประเทศ, เมือง, รัฐ

Bangkok  
Japan  
Cornelia street  
Fifth avenue

#### 2. ชื่อทวีป

Asia  
Africa  
Eurasia

#### 3. ชื่อภาษา, วิชา

English  
French  
Physics  
Economics

#### 4. ชื่อมื้ออาหาร

Breakfast  
Lunch  
Dinner  
Supper

#### 5. ชื่อวัน เดือน ปี

Monday  
January  
1989

#### 6. ชื่อสถานที่จำเพาะ

JFK airport  
Harrods  
Emporium  
Harvard University

#### 7. โรคภัย

Mumps  
Measles  
Sore throat

Fever, Cold, Ache มี article

I have a cold.  
I have a fever.

#### 8. ยศ+คน

Queen Elizabeth

#### 9. กีฬา

Rugby  
Football  
Swimming

# Noun

## Comprehensive test

- we visited \_\_\_\_\_ Eiffel Tower during our trip to Paris.
- I need \_\_\_\_\_ egg for this recipe, but we're out.
- I need \_\_\_\_\_ milk for this recipe, but we're out.
- I just saw \_\_\_\_\_ most popular movie of the year.
- My daughter really wants \_\_\_\_\_ dog for Christmas.
- Somebody call \_\_\_\_\_ policeman!
- An MSDS (material safety data sheet) was used to record the data. \_\_\_\_\_ SPCC plan (Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures plan) will help us prepare for the worst.
- \_\_\_\_\_ dog that bit me ran away.
- I need \_\_\_\_\_ bottle of water
- \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish are known for their warm hospitality.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Physics is the natural science of matter, involving the study of matter.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Mount Everest is the highest of \_\_\_\_\_ Himalayan mountains.
- Elizabeth II was Queen of \_\_\_\_\_ United Kingdom
- Elizabeth was born in Mayfair, \_\_\_\_\_ London, during the reign of her paternal grandfather.
- Toothache occurs from inflammation of the central portion of the tooth called pulp.
- \_\_\_\_\_ minor headache is a nuisance that's relieved by an over-the-counter pain reliever
- You're delighted to be pregnant, but \_\_\_\_\_ morning sickness is making your condition less than fun.
- I go to school in \_\_\_\_\_ morning
- \_\_\_\_\_ Captain McRaven was leading a 1,000-foot freefall exercise in the summer of 2001

I arrived in \_\_\_\_\_ USA last Monday. We left \_\_\_\_\_ Rome, flew over \_\_\_\_\_ Alps and made a quick stop in \_\_\_\_\_ London. There we went shopping at \_\_\_\_\_ Harrods, visited the Tower and enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ sunny afternoon in Hyde Park. On the following day we left for New York. The time on board wasn't boring as there were two films to watch on the monitor. \_\_\_\_\_ people on the plane were all \_\_\_\_\_ Italian. Before we landed at \_\_\_\_\_ JFK airport, we saw the Statue of Liberty, \_\_\_\_\_ Ellis Island and the Empire State Building. The hotel I stayed in was on the corner of \_\_\_\_\_ 42nd Street and \_\_\_\_\_ 5th Avenue. I don't like hotels very much, but I didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ time to rent an apartment.

# Noun

## Quantifiers

Quantifiers คือคำบอกปริมาณ ใช้ในการให้ข้อมูลปริมาณของสิ่งใดๆ

ในการใช้ quantifiers นอกจากความหมายของตัว quantifiers เองแล้ว เราจะต้องนึกถึงคำนามที่ใช้กับ quantifiers ด้วยนะ

### + คำนามนับได้พหูพจน์

#### Many/ Several

I have many cats

There are many things to be done.

Several people vote against the proposal.

#### Few/ A few

I only have few friends.

A few students are in the library.

#### A (great) number of

A great number of books are published this year.

There are a number of voters who vote for their new governor.

#### A couple of

Can you lend me a couple of dollars?

It happened a couple of days ago.

- each + คำนามเอกพจน์ เช่น each hand, each pen
- each of + คำนามพหูพจน์ each of the books, each of the students

He gave each of them a bunch of flowers.

Each flower has its own smell.



# Noun

## + คำนามนับไม่ได้

### Much

There isn't much sugar in the kitchen.  
He doesn't have much time.

### Little /A little

We have little milk. We can't make a cake.  
We have a little milk. Let's make a cake.

### A great deal/amount/quantity of

It requires a great quantity of electricity.  
Therapy requires a great deal of trust.  
A good amount of effort is put into the project.

## + คำนามนับไม่ได้ / คำนามนับได้

100%	all
	most enough plenty plenty of more/most a lot of/ lots of any/ some
0%	none/no

# Noun

## Comprehensive test

Choose the correct quantifier (all, some, many, few, several, none, most) for each sentence.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of the students in the class passed the exam.
  - a) a great amount
  - b) a number
  - c) a lots
  - d) little
  
2. I have \_\_\_\_\_ books on my shelf that I haven't read yet.
  - a) Several
  - b) a couple
  - c) a number
  - d) Some of
  
3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ interesting places to visit in the city.
  - a) All
  - b) Many
  - c) only a little
  - d) few of
  
4. The police found \_\_\_\_\_ counterfeit money as well as guns at the gang's headquarters.
  - a) a good deal of
  - b) large numbers of
  - c) only a few
  - d) many
  
5. They had \_\_\_ money to spend on their house, but even with that limited amount, they managed to create a warm and friendly atmosphere.
  - a) a few
  - b) little
  - c) the whole
  - d) plenty of

# Noun

## Comprehensive test

6. It takes \_\_\_ of concentration and patience to make intricate lace handicrafts.
- a) enough
  - b) a good deal
  - c) a little
  - d) much more
7. \_\_\_ bird watchers arrived at the place where the rare bird had been sighted.
- a) a great amount of
  - b) many
  - c) not much
  - d) only a little
8. Public transport is getting more and more unbearable in this city because there are \_\_\_ people, but not \_\_\_ vehicles.
- a) many more / much
  - b) so much / many
  - c) several / a little
  - d) too many / enough
9. Arizona State in the US is very hot, but there is usually only \_\_\_ humidity, so it is not very pleasant.
- a) several
  - b) most
  - c) a little
  - d) much
10. Spanish, Italian, French are all derived from Latin, which is why there are \_\_\_ similarities between them.
- a) too much
  - b) much less
  - c) such a lot
  - d) so many

# Noun

## Comprehensive test

11. Don't worry, we've got \_\_\_\_\_ room left.

- a) a little more
- b) a few
- c) many
- d) too few

12. \_\_\_\_\_ a man will live on the other planets in the next century.

- a) many
- b) many a
- c) a great number of
- d) a great deal of

**Verb**



Bon. engpetit

Bon. engpetit



# Verb แทน-Verb ไม่แทน

## Verb

### Verb แทน

#### ผันตาม subject

- She walks to school every day.
- We brush our teeth twice a day.
- I go to work every morning.

#### ผันตาม tense

- They came here yesterday.
- I have worked in this company for many years.
- My attendings are checking my reports.

#### ผันตาม voice

- The lyrics were written by Taylor
- Taylor was writing the lyrics.

#### ผันตาม mood

- **Indicative mood** = พูดบอกเล่าหรือคำถาม  
จะผัน Verb ตาม Subject  
Fearless is my favorite album.
- **Imperative mood** = การพูดแสดงคำสั่งจะมีการละ Subject  
ของประโยคคือ You  
Do not lean on the door  
Please keep quiet
- **Subjunctive mood** = พูดถึงสถานการณ์สมมติหรือเพื่อ  
แสดงความปรารถนา ข้อเสนอแนะ หรือคำสั่ง  
The doctor suggested that I sit properly.  
Taylor asked that the fans sing with her.

### Verb ไม่แทน

คำกริยาที่ไม่ได้ทำหน้าที่ verb  
แต่อาจทำหน้าที่เป็น Subject, Object, ส่วนเติมเต็มของประโยค หรือส่วนขยาย  
**ไม่ผันตาม Subject, Mood และ Tense**

- Infinitive
- Gerund
- Participle

- **Infinitive**  
Verb หน้าตาปกติที่ไม่เติม s/-es ไม่ผันเป็นช่อง 2 หรือ 3 และไม่เติม -ing

Infinitive with to --> ทำหน้าที่เป็น Noun, Adj. หรือ Adv.

I have too much work to do.  
To give is to get.  
Are you willing to be there?

Infinitive without to --> กริยารูป Infinitive ที่ไม่มี  
นำหน้า  
เจอหลัง modal verbs ( can, could, may, might, will, would,  
shall, should, must)

- **Gerund**

V. ing --> Noun ป็นได้ทั้ง Subject, Object, Complement

Seeing Taylor live is on my bucket list.  
She succeeded by working hard.  
All of my friends love reading.  
Loving is giving.

- **Participle**

Present participle (V. ing)  
Past participle (V. -ed / V. 3)  
--> Adj.  
--> ขยาย Noun หรือ Pronoun ในประโยค

The broken heart can be fixed.  
Grueling study sessions are killing me.

# Verb แท้

## Subject - Verb Agreement

- หากประธานมีคนเดียว (ประธานเอกพจน์) กริยาเติม s

She works for SpaceX.

Tyla is my sister.

- หากประธานมีหลายคน (ประธานพหูพจน์) ไม่ต้องเติม s

They wrk for SpaceX

The spanish are friendly.

some/ any/ no/ every + one/ body/ thing = เอกพจน์เสมอ

someone	somebody	something
anyone	anybody	anything
no one	nobody	nothing
everyone	everybody	everything

each + singular N.

either + singular N.

neither + singular N.

each of + Plural N.

either of + Plural N.

neither of + plural N.

Everybody is fine.

Everything was ready for the party.

Is anyone helping Claire with the washing up?

Nobody was interested in the talk.

Each of the buildings is surrounded by high metal fencing.

Each person who joins the gym gets a free bag.

Personally, I don't like either jacket.

You might wear neither of the dresses to the party.

I will eat either chicken or fish tonight.

# Verb 1

## Subject - Verb Agreement

- ประธาน 2 ตัว เชื่อมด้วย and ให้ถือเป็นผู้พหูพจน์ กริยาก็นับเป็นผู้พหูพจน์ด้วย

Sugar and Fish sauce are needed for the Thai recipe.  
Time and consistency are key to success.

ประธานที่มีค่านามมากกว่า 1 เชื่อมด้วย and ถ้าเป็นคนหรือสิ่งเดียวกัน จะใช้ article ที่ประธานตัวหน้าที่เดียวเท่านั้น

The manager and owner of this restaurant is my brother.

The black and white cat is my girlfriend's.

### ระวัง

The manager and the owner of this restaurant are my brothers.

The black and the white cat are my girlfriend's.

ประโยคหรือวลีที่ขยายประธาน ไม่มีผลต่อการใช้กริยาของประธาน

Andre, with all his friends, was in the room.

The girl holding several books is my friend.

Timothee whose mom is a dentist loves to play football.

# Verb ไท้

4. จำนวนเงิน ระยะเวลา ระยะทาง = เอกพจน์+ \_\_\_\_\_

50 kilometers is too far from here.

Five hundred baths is not enough for my lunch.

2 hours doesn't seem that long for me to drive back home.

5. \_\_\_\_\_A \_\_\_\_\_

with,  
together with,  
as well as,  
accompanied by,  
in addition to,  
besides,  
except,  
but,  
unlike,  
along with,  
excluding,  
including

\_\_\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_\_

Ticha including her friends is very pretty.

Daniel as well as his sisters has been studying so hard for exam.

John, together with his colleagues, is going to attend the conference.

The team, in addition to securing individual awards, won the championship.

She, unlike her siblings, prefers reading over watching TV.

6.

A or B  
either \_A\_ or \_B\_  
neither \_A\_ nor \_B\_  
not only \_A\_ but also \_B\_

Neither Pam nor her friends are leaving.

Either I or she is leaving.

Not only Sam but also his friends was grounded.

Tilda or Timmy has to be chosen.

# Verb แท้

คำนามบางคำที่อยู่ในรูปพหูพจน์ให้ถือเป็นเอกพจน์ กริยาต้องเป็นเอกพจน์

เช่น

mumps, economics, social studies, measles, calisthenics, statistics, civics, physics, gymnastics, phonics, news, scissors, aesthetics, politics, mathematics

- Mathematics is an easy subject for some people.
- The scissors is on the table.
- Measles is a dangerous disease for pregnant women.

คำต่อไปนี้ถ้าใช้แทนคำนามนับได้ ให้ถือเป็นพหูพจน์เสมอ

all

both

(a) few

many

several

some

- All were ready to leave the party by midnight.
- Many were invited to the party but only twelve showed up.
- I invited my friends to the party, and surprisingly, all attended.
- The twins completed the project together, and both were satisfied with the result.
- I bought a variety of fruits, and surprisingly, some are already ripe for eating.

# Verb แท้

วลีบอกปริมาณต่อไปนี้ถ้าตามด้วยนามเอกพจน์ กริยาต้องใช้เอกพจน์  
ถ้าตามด้วยนามพหูพจน์กริยาต้องใช้พหูพจน์

เช่น

a lot of	plenty of	most of	none of	เศษส่วน
some of	all of	lots of	percent of	

- Some of my furniture is missing.
- A lot of books were left on the table.
- Most of my friends live in Milan.
- Two-thirds of the boys are listening to Anti-hero .
- One-third of the cheese is turning moldy.



# Verb ၂၀၆

A number of + Plural noun + Verb ပုဒ်ပေ

- A number of shoes in our factory were exported to European countries.
- A number of tourist attractions are renovated.

The number of + Plural noun + Verb ခေပေ

- The number of employees in this company is 550.
- The number of seats in this theatre is 1200.

# Verb IIIñ

## Comprehensive test 1

1. Everyone (has/have) done his or her homework.
2. Each of the students (is/are) responsible for doing his or her work.
3. Either my father or my brothers (is/are) going to sell the car.
4. Neither my sisters nor my mother (is/are) going to sell the house.
5. The samples on the tray in the lab (need/needs) testing.
6. Mary and John usually (plays/play) together.
7. Both of the dogs (has/have) collars.
8. Neither the dogs nor the cat (is/are) very hungry.
9. Either the girls or the boy (walk/walks) in the evening.
10. Either the boy or the girls (walk/walks) in the evening.
11. At the end of the fall (comes/come) the hard tests.
12. The slaughter of animals for their fur (has/have) caused controversy.
13. The student, as well as his teacher, (was/were) going on the field trip.
14. The hard tests (comes/come) at the end of the fall.
15. Both of my roommates (has/have) decided to live in the dorms.

# Verb IIñ

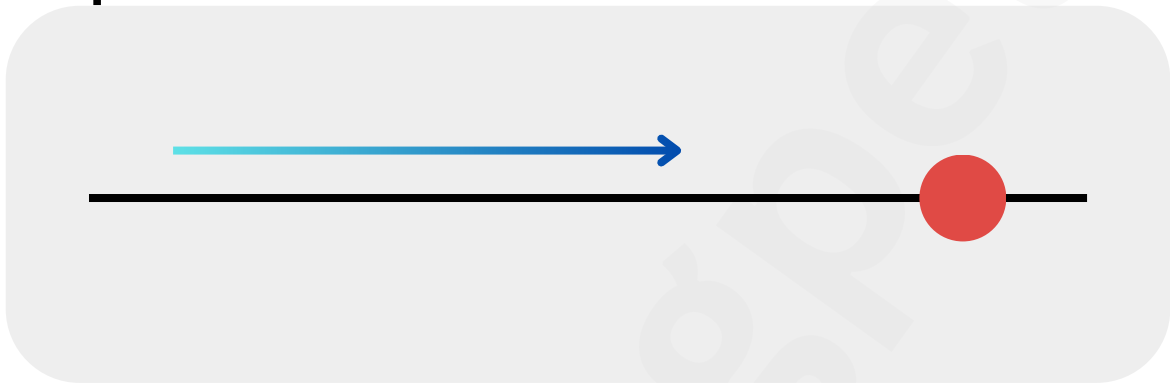
## Comprehensive test 2

1. Half of the money (is / are) going to be used to buy new equipment.
2. Social studies (is / are) my favorite subject.
3. Everyone in the crowd (was / were) enjoying the fireworks.
4. My cat (prefer / prefers) to sleep on the sofa.
5. The police (is / are) looking for the suspect.
6. The products you requested (is / are) no more available.
7. The advice you gave me (was / were) very helpful.
8. There (is / are) some cookies left in the box.
9. (Is / Are) there any juice left in the fridge?
10. The news (has / have) spread by word of mouth.
11. The one hundred dollars I had in my credit (was / were) not enough.
12. How (do / does) this machine work?
13. Only two waitresses (is / are) serving the customers right now.
14. (Has / Have) I answered your question?
15. My friends and I (am / are) planning to meet on Friday.
16. The work (has / have) to be finished on time.

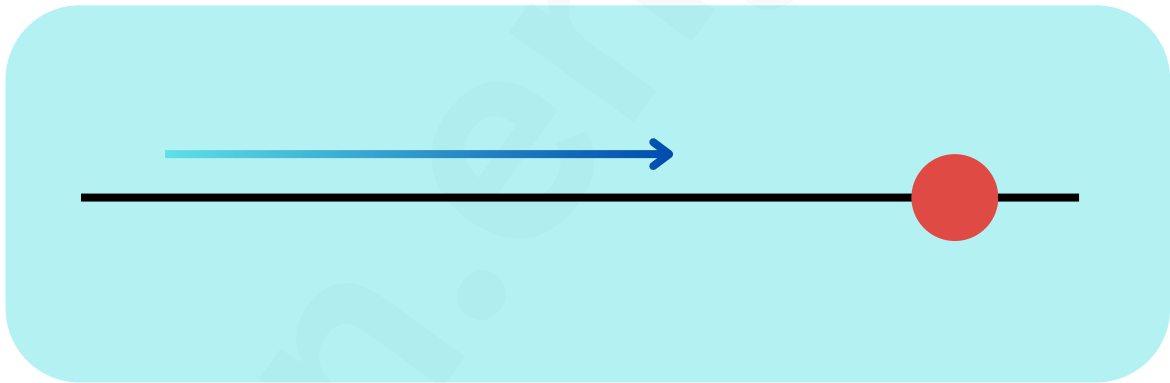
# Verb IIñ

## Tenses

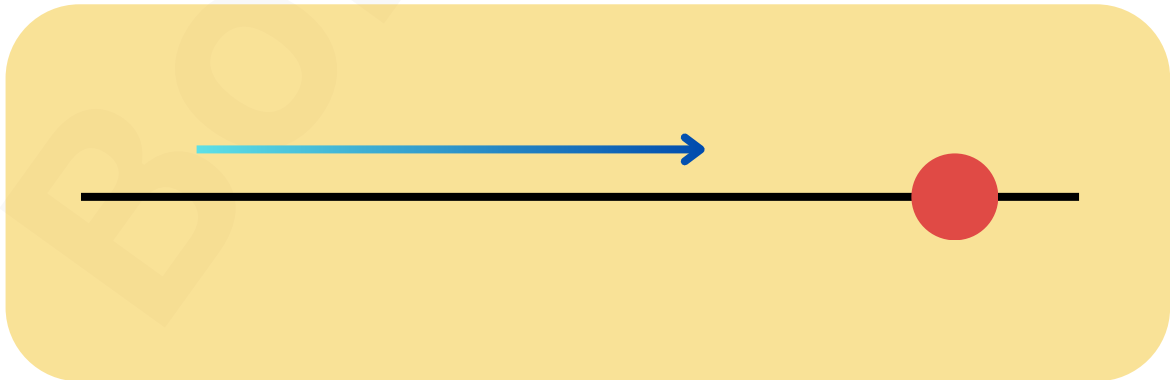
past



present



future



# Verb ๓

## Tenses

### 1. Tense ที่ควรรู

**Simple Present Tense** : Subject + V.1

ตัวอย่าง :

- I swim every day.
- He swims every day.
- The movie starts at 8.00 PM

**Present Continuous Tense** : Subject + (am, is, are) + V.ing

ตัวอย่าง :

- The children are studying now.
- Dinner is being prepared now.

Now

Right now

At the moment

Still

Currently

constantly

- My sister is constantly reading comic books.
- Timmy is working on a project at the moment.
- Kylie is still running errands.

# Verb อนุ

## Tenses

### Present Perfect Tense :

Subject + (has, have) + V.3

ตัวอย่าง :

- She has watched *Find Nemo* three times.
- We have known each other since we were kids.

since

for

ever since

so far

up to now

up to the present

never

ever

once

twice

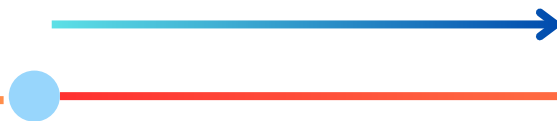
already

recently

just

yet

Past



Present

She has lived in New York for five years.

We have been best friends ever since we met in kindergarten.

Up to now, I have not received any contact on my job application.

He has been a member of the club up to the present.

# Verb IIñ

## Comprehensive test 1

### Simple Present / Present Continuous

1. Every Monday, Sally (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ her kids to football practice.
2. Usually, I (work) \_\_\_\_\_ as a secretary at ABT, but this summer I (study) \_\_\_\_\_ French at a language school in Paris. That is why I am in Paris.
3. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I hate living in Seattle because it (rain, always) \_\_\_\_\_
6. I'm sorry I can't hear what you (say) \_\_\_\_\_ because everybody (talk) \_\_\_\_\_ so loudly.
7. Justin (write, currently) \_\_\_\_\_ a book about his adventures in Tibet. I hope he can find a good publisher when he is finished.
8. Do you want to come over for dinner tonight?  
Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to a movie tonight with some friends.
9. The business cards (be, normally) \_\_\_\_\_ printed by a company in New York. Their prices (be) \_\_\_\_\_ inexpensive, yet the quality of their work is quite good.
10. This delicious chocolate (be) \_\_\_\_\_ made by a small chocolatier in Zurich, Switzerland.



# Verb ๓

## Tenses

**Past Simple Tense** : Subject + V.2

ตัวอย่าง :

- The kids cried last night.
- She bought her bag yesterday.

**Past Continuous Tense** : Subject + (was, were) + V.ing

ตัวอย่าง :

- We were having brunch at 11 A.M. yesterday.

- As he was working, Anna was shopping in the shopping mall.
- While I was studying, the dog was barking.
- I was talking on the phone when my mom rang the bell.

เกิดอยู่-เกิดแทรก

เกิดอยู่-เกิดอยู่

S. + was/were + V.ing + คำเชื่อม + S. + V.2

คำเชื่อม + S. + was/were + V.ing, S. + V.2

S. + V.2 + คำเชื่อม + S. + was/were + V.ing

# Verb แทน

## Tenses

### Past Perfect Tense :

Subject + had + V.3

ตัวอย่าง:

- The student had studied all night just before he took the exam.

เกิดก่อน - เกิดหลัง

Past Perfect → เหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นในอดีตและจบลงแล้ว

Past Simple → เหตุการณ์ในอดีตที่เกิดขึ้นหลังจากนั้น

S. + had + V.3 + **before/by the time** + S. + V.2

**Before/By the time** + S. + v.2, S. + had + V.3

S. + V.2 + **after** + S. + had + V.3

Father went to the park **after** he had cleaned his car.

She had talked to her dentist **before** she got her braces.

### Past Perfect Continuous Tense :

Subject + had + been + V.ing

ตัวอย่าง:

- We had been keeping our old records until we changed apartments.

- The student had been studying all night just before he took the exam.

# Verb III

## Comprehensive test 2

### Simple Past / Past Continuous/ Past Perfect/ Past Perfect Continuous

- A: What (you, do) \_\_\_\_\_ when the accident occurred?  
B: I (try) \_\_\_\_\_ to change a light bulb that had burnt out.
- After I (find) \_\_\_\_\_ the wallet full of money, I (go, immediately) \_\_\_\_\_ to the police and (turn) \_\_\_\_\_ it in.
- The doctor (say) \_\_\_\_\_ that Tom (be) . \_\_\_\_\_ too sick to go to work and that he (need) . \_\_\_\_\_ to stay at home for a couple of days.
- Sebastian (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ at Susan's house a little before 9:00 pm, but she (be, not) \_\_\_\_\_ there. She (study, at the library) \_\_\_\_\_ for her final examination in French.
- Sandy is in the living room watching television. At this time yesterday, she (watch, also) \_\_\_\_\_ television. That's all she ever does!
- A: I (call) \_\_\_\_\_ you last night after dinner, but you (be, not) \_\_\_\_\_ there. Where were you?  
B: I (work) \_\_\_\_\_ out at the fitness center.
- When I (walk) \_\_\_\_\_ into the busy office, the secretary (talk) \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone with a customer, several clerks (work, busily) \_\_\_\_\_ at their desks, and two managers (discuss, quietly) \_\_\_\_\_ methods to improve customer service.
- I (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ a mystery movie on T.V. when the electricity went out. Now I am never going to find out how the movie ends.
- Sharon (be) \_\_\_\_\_ in the room when John (tell) \_\_\_\_\_ me what had happened, but she didn't hear anything because she (listen, not) \_\_\_\_\_.
- It's strange that you (call) \_\_\_\_\_ because I (think, just) \_\_\_\_\_ about you.
- The Titanic (cross) \_\_\_\_\_ the Atlantic when it (strike) \_\_\_\_\_ an iceberg.

# Verb IIIñ

## Comprehensive test 3

### Simple Past / Present Perfect

1.A: Did you like the movie "Star Wars"?

B: I don't know. I (see, never) \_\_\_\_\_ that movie.

2. Sam (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ in San Diego a week ago.

3. My best friend and I (know) \_\_\_\_\_ each other for over fifteen years. We still get together once a week.

4. Stinson is a fantastic writer. He (write) \_\_\_\_\_ ten very creative short stories in the last year. One day, he'll be as famous as Hemingway.

5. I (have, not) \_\_\_\_\_ this much fun since I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a kid.

6. Things (change) \_\_\_\_\_ a great deal at Coltech, Inc. When we first (start) \_\_\_\_\_ working here three years ago, the company (have, only) \_\_\_\_\_ six employees. Since then, we (expand) \_\_\_\_\_ to include more than 2000 full-time workers.

7. I (tell) \_\_\_\_\_ him to stay on the path while he was hiking, but he (wander) \_\_\_\_\_ off into the forest and (be) \_\_\_\_\_ bitten by a snake.

8. Listen Donna, I don't care if you (miss) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus this morning. You (be) \_\_\_\_\_ late to work too many times. You are fired!

9. Sam is from Colorado, which is hundreds of miles from the coast, so he (see, never) \_\_\_\_\_ the ocean. He should come with us to Miami.

10. How sad! George (dream) \_\_\_\_\_ of going to California before died, but he didn't make it. He (see, never) \_\_\_\_\_ the ocean.



# Verb ๓

## Tenses

**Future continuous tense:** S + will + be + v.ing

This time next month, I will be flying to London.  
Tomorrow, Andy will be competing in a marathon at 5 am.

**Future perfect tense:** S + will + have + v.3

By the time you pick me up, I will have cooked our dinner.  
James will have graduated in March.  
The meeting will have ended by the time we get there.  
They will have cooked lunch when we get there.

- by/ before + เหตุการณ์ในอนาคต
- at + เหตุการณ์ในอนาคต
- by the end of + เหตุการณ์ในอนาคต
- when + Present Simple Tense: เมื่อ
- before/ by the time + Present Simple Tense: ก่อนที่

# Verb IIñ

## Comprehensive test

1. I have noticed that since I \_\_\_\_ the university, my life \_\_\_\_ much more interesting.
  - a) was entering / had become
  - b) have entered / becomes
  - c) had entered / became
  - d) enter / is becoming
2. While I \_\_\_\_ for my aunt outside the shop, someone \_\_\_\_ my purse.
  - a) waited / had been grabbing
  - b) had waited / was grabbing
  - c) was waiting / grabbed
  - d) had to wait / had grabbed
3. By the time school opens again, I \_\_\_\_ in this restaurant for eight weeks.
  - a) would have worked
  - b) will have worked
  - c) would work
  - d) would have to work
4. I shall walk to the theatre unless it \_\_\_\_ heavily.
  - a) was raining
  - b) will rain
  - c) would rain
  - d) rains
5. The doctor asked her whether she \_\_\_\_ an operation before.
  - a) will have
  - b) had had
  - c) was having
  - d) has had

# Verb IIñ

## Comprehensive test

6. They \_\_\_\_ us only one letter since they \_\_\_\_ married.

- a) wrote / have been
- b) have written / were
- c) wrote / were
- d) had written / have been

7. After I \_\_\_\_ my suitcase, I remembered that I had forgotten to put in my toothbrush.

- a) was locked
- b) have locked
- c) had locked
- d) has locked

8. This is the twentieth patient the doctor \_\_\_\_ today.

- a) had been examined
- b) was examined
- c) has examined
- d) have examined

9. \_\_\_\_ you still unwilling to work along with us on the project?

- a) haven't
- b) are
- c) may
- d) is

10. She \_\_\_\_ permission to see the children once a week.

- a) has obtained
- b) will obtaining
- c) might obtained
- d) were obtaining



# Verb IIIñ

## Comprehensive test

11. Which of the prisoners \_\_\_\_ the old man?

- a) kills
- b) killing
- c) to kill
- d) had killed

12. I \_\_\_\_ raw meat of any kind! The idea \_\_\_\_ to me.

- a) don't eat / am repelling
- b) will not eat / is repelling
- c) can't eat / repelled
- d) might, eat / has repelled

13. She \_\_\_\_ for that sick animal for two months now.  
She \_\_\_\_ it very much.

- a) had been caring / loving
- b) has been caring / must love
- c) was caring / be loving
- d) cared / to love

14. The ruler of the land \_\_\_\_ the people to carry any type of arms.

- a) forbids
- b) forbidden
- c) forbidding
- d) to forbid

15. We \_\_\_\_ through the entire house but \_\_\_\_ to find the hidden treasures supposedly there.

- a) have searched / am able
- b) are searching / didn't
- c) have been searched / were not able
- d) searched / able

# Verb แท้

## Passive voice

Active Voice คืออะไร?

คือ ประโยคที่ Subject กระทำกริยาโดยตรง

My mother bought a ticket.

Annie baked a cake yesterday.

Passive Voice คืออะไร?

คือ ประโยคที่ Subject เป็นผู้ถูกกระทำโดยกริยา

The cat was adopted by Andy.

The award was given to Cillian Murphy.

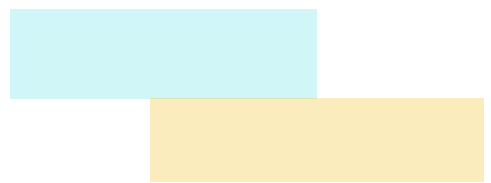
**รูปแบบของ Passive Voice**  
**V.to be + V.3 (Past Participle)**

# Verb **lleñ**

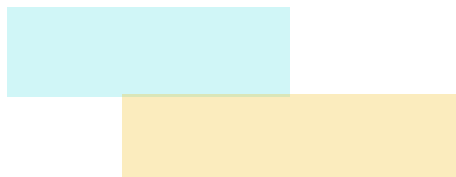
## Passive voice



I keep the book in the attic  
The book is kept in the attic.



I kept the book in the attic  
The book was kept in the attic.



I am keeping the book in the attic  
The book is being kept in the attic.



I was keeping the book in the attic  
The book was being kept in the attic.

# Verb **IIñ**

## Passive voice

I have kept the book in the attic.  
The book has been kept in the attic.

I had kept the book in the attic.  
The book had been kept in the attic.

I have been keeping the book in the attic.  
The book has been being kept in the attic.

I had been keeping the book in the attic.  
The book had been being kept in the attic.

# Verb **lleñ**

## Passive voice

I will keep the book in the attic.  
The book will be kept in the attic.

I will be keeping the book in the attic.  
The book will be being kept in the attic.

I will have kept the book in the attic.  
The book will have been kept in the attic.

I will have been keeping the book in the attic.  
The book will have been being kept in the attic.

# Verb IIñ

## Passive voice

V1Base Form	V2Past Simple	V3Past Participle
awake	awoke	awoken
be	was, were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bid	bid	bid
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built

# Verb IIñ

## Passive voice

burn	burned or burnt	burned or burnt
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed or dreamt	dreamed or dreamt
drive	drove	driven
drink	drank	drunk
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen

# Verb IIñ

## Passive voice

get	got	got (sometimes gotten)
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learned or learnt	learned or learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost



# Verb IIñ

## Passive voice

make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
show	showed	showed or shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
stink	stank	stunk
swim	swam	swum

# Verb IIñ

## Passive voice

get	got	got (sometimes gotten)
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learned or learnt	learned or learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost

# Verb IIñ

## Passive voice

make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
show	showed	showed or shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
stink	stank	stunk
swim	swam	swum

# Verb IIñ

## Passive voice

make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
show	showed	showed or shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
stink	stank	stunk
swim	swam	swum

# Verb IIñ

## Passive voice

take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

# Verb IIñ

## Comprehensive test

1. This problem\_\_\_\_\_ by your brother yesterday

- a) was solved
- b) will be solved
- c) has been solved
- d) is solved

2. The money\_\_\_\_\_ stolen by the thieves if you leave it there

- a) was
- b) will be
- c) has been
- d) is

3. Mr. Johnson\_\_\_\_\_ this book

- a) is translated
- b) translated by
- c) translated
- d) was translated

4. We will\_\_\_\_\_ by that teacher

- a) be taught
- b) have taught
- c) be taught
- d) been taught

# Verb IIñ

## Comprehensive test

5. This house was\_\_\_\_\_my grandfather.

- a) build for
- b) build by
- c) built for
- d) built by

6. My sister\_\_\_\_\_ out to the cinema by David

- a) has taken
- b) was taken
- c) is taken
- d) is going

7. The washing\_\_\_\_\_by my mother every day for the last twenty years

- a) is done
- b) was doing
- c) has been done
- d) will be done

8. The eclipse\_\_\_\_\_by everybody

- a) will see
- b) has seen
- c) will be seen
- d) is going to see

9. This work will\_\_\_\_\_these children

- a) be doing by
- b) be done by
- c) be made by
- d) is done by

# Verb IIñ

## Comprehensive test

10. Our house \_\_\_\_\_ by solar power.

- a) heats
- b) is heating
- c) is heated
- d) was heated

11. A huge amount of money \_\_\_\_\_ for that house.

- a) was paid
- b) pays
- c) paid
- d) were paid

12. Some of my books \_\_\_\_\_ by my friends.

- a) are borrowing
- b) were borrowed
- c) were borrow
- d) borrowed

13. A lot of effort \_\_\_\_\_ into this project.

- a) has been put
- b) have been putting
- c) puts
- d) putting



# Verb IIñ

## Comprehensive test 2

I → Me  
You → You  
She → Her  
He → Him  
We → Us  
They → Them  
It → It

Change the sentences to passive voice.

1. The Browns have built the large house.

---

2. A jellyfish stung her while she was swimming.

---

3. They gave her a nice present.

---

4. Jane is singing the new song.

---

5. The storm destroyed the house.

---

6. People spent a lot of Monday on the first shopping Saturday.

---

7. How do you write that word?

---

8. She watered the flowers every day.

---

9. The headmaster called his parents to the office.

---

10. Ben will direct the show.

---

# Verb IIñ



11. The dog has broken the window pane.

---

12. You must pay the bill first.

---

13. They were interviewing her for the job.

---

14. The professor told him not to talk in class.

---

15. You shouldn't speak to your neighbor.

---

16. Do not leave your bicycle in the hall.

---

17. Can you learn French easily?

---

18. Your impolite tone surprises me.

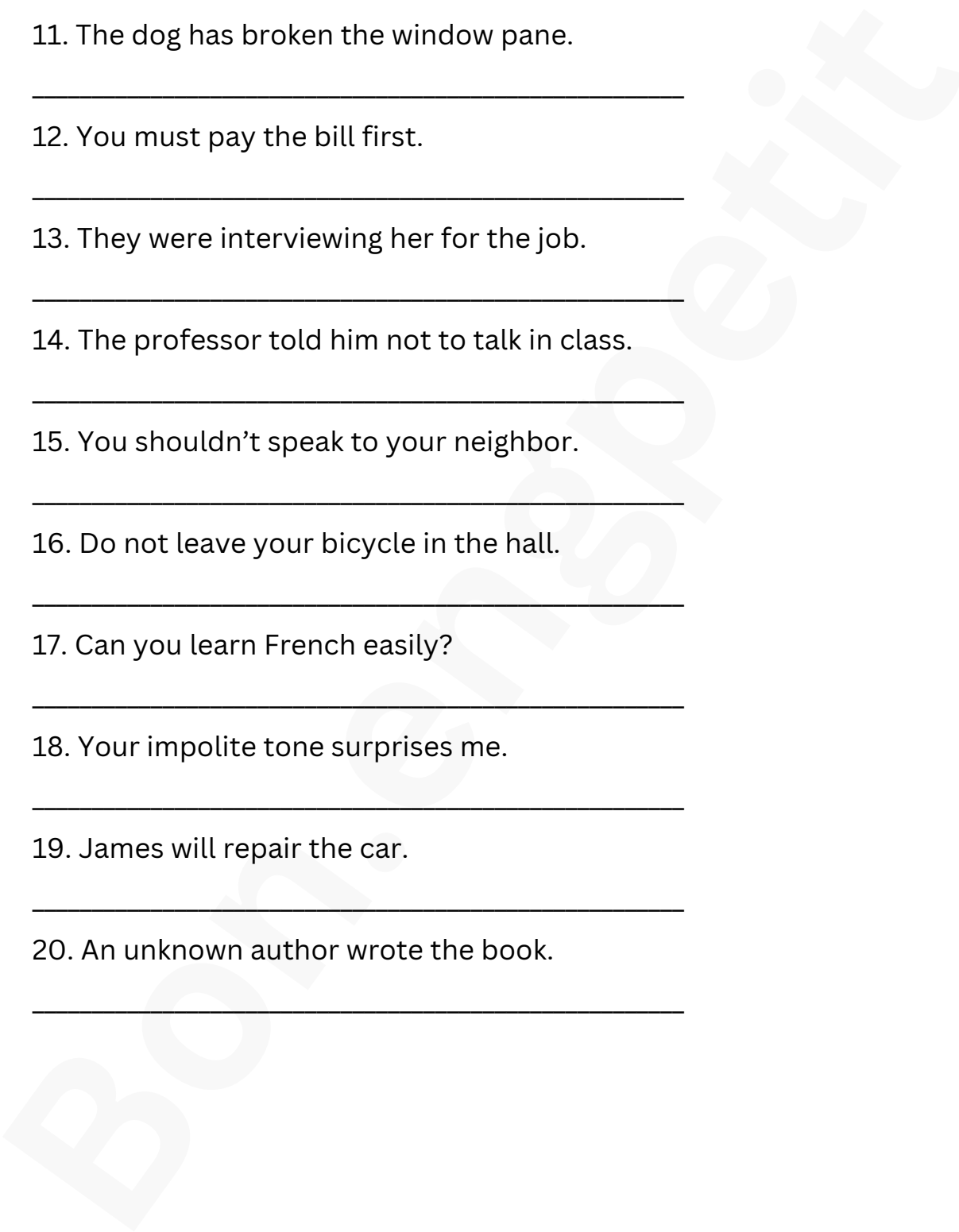
---

19. James will repair the car.

---

20. An unknown author wrote the book.

---



# Verb แท้

## Helping verb

Verb ช่วยมี 4 ประเภท ได้แก่

1. Verb to be
2. Verb to do
3. Verb to have
4. Modal Verb

## Verb to be

V. รูปไม่ผัน	V.1	V.2	V.3
be	is	was	been
	am		

- Continuous Tense (V. to be + V.ing)

I am running at the moment.

- Passive Voice (V. to be + V.3)

The cat was fed an hour ago.

# Verb แท้

## Helping verb

### Verb to do

V. รูปไม่ผัน	V.1	V.2	V.3
do	do	did	done
	does		

สร้างประโยคปฏิเสธ  
I don't live here.

สร้างประโยคคำถาม  
Does she enjoy studying medicine?

### Verb to have

V. รูปไม่ผัน	V.1	V.2	V.3
have	have	had	had
	has		

Perfect Tense (V. to have + V.3)  
Tom has just finished his work.

# Verb แท้

## Helping verb

Modal Verb

โครงสร้าง : S + Modal Verb + V. รูปไม่ผัน

Modal Verb มีทั้งหมด 9 ตัวตามด้านล่างนี้

can	will
could	would
should	shall
may	must
might	ought to
need to	have to

The neighbor must cut the grass today.

The dog could jump over that fence.

# Verb IIñ

## Comprehensive test

In each sentence, underline the helping verb with a single line and the main verb with two lines.

1. She was racing in a wheelchair race.
2. Sarah had joined the Wheelchair Athlete Club.
3. The racers were using special racing wheelchairs.
4. They are training several times a week.
5. They have lifted weights too.
6. Sarah has raced for several years.
7. She will race many more times.
8. She is practicing for next year's Olympics.
9. The Junior Olympics are held every summer.
10. The games were started in 1967.

# Verb IIñ

## Comprehensive test

Correctly re-write only the sentences which have errors

1. I'm starving! Who does want something to eat?

---

2. Has Spain ever had hurricane alerts?

---

3. Who does want to come to Australia with me?

---

4. Tom will apply for that position he was telling me about?

---

5. I want to send this postcard to Greg. To where shall I send it?

---

6. Where Greg has been for the past few days? I haven't seen him. \_\_\_\_\_

7. With who have you been playing tennis?

---

8. Shouldn't they have brought their raincoats?

---

9. Might they come with us?

---

10. I may ask your name?

---

# Verb ไม่แท้

## Verb ไม่แท้

Non-finite verb หรือ คำกริยาไม่แท้

ไม่ได้ทำหน้าที่เป็นกริยาของประโยค แต่อาจทำหน้าที่เป็น **Subject, Object, Complement** และ **ไม่ผันตาม Subject, Mood และ Tense**

## Participles



Participle คือ คำกริยาที่เป็นส่วนประกอบใน

- Continuous tenses (V.ing)
- Perfect tenses (V.3)
- ใช้เป็น Adjective เพื่อขยาย noun และ pronoun ได้

## Present participle

- ใช้ใน Continuous tenses อยู่หลัง Verb to be
  - Adjective
- 
- The dog is barking.
  - The woman is performing.
  - The running water sounded soothing.
  - The barking dog alerted the neighbor.



# Verb ไม้เอก

## Present Participial Phrase

adjective clause ซึ่งมี who เป็นประธาน สามารถลดรูปได้  
ลดรูปโดยตัด who และเปลี่ยนกริยาหลัง who เป็น present participle (V-ing)

The school students **who visited the national museum** were very excited.

The school students ~~who~~ **visited** the national museum were very excited.

The school students **visiting** the national museum were very excited.

The cat, **purring contentedly**, curled up on the windowsill.

The child, **laughing uncontrollably**, enjoyed the funny cartoon.

**Hoping to catch the early bus**, Sarah set her alarm for 5 a.m.

**Feeling exhausted after the long hike**, they decided to rest by the river.

He smiled nervously with a chocolate in his hands, **thinking that the end had come**.

Kenneth nervously watched the woman, **staring at her large gun**.

# Verb ໄປຫ້

## Past participle

Verb ສ່ວນ 3

- ໃຊ້ໃນ Continuous tenses ຢູ່ຄັ້ງ Verb to have
  - Passive voice ກາງຄັ້ງ Verb to be
  - Adjective
- 
- Doja has painted her room red.
  - Tracy had written the letter before she went out.
  - The baked cookies are to be shipped.
  - The freshly painted bench is placed in front of my house.

# Verb ไม้เอก

## Past Participial Phrase

adjective clause ซึ่งมี which และ who เป็นประธาน  
สามารถลดรูปได้ หากหลัง which และ who มีกริยาในรูป passive form (V.to be + V.3)  
ลดรูปโดยตัด which/who และ V.to be ออก เหลือแต่ V.3

The money **which was lost during the trip** was returned to its owner.



The money ~~which was~~ **lost** during the trip was returned to its owner.



The money **lost** during the trip was returned to its owner.

The concert, **attended by thousands of fans**, was a huge success.

**Exhausted from the long journey**, they decided to rest at the hotel.

Kenneth nervously watched the woman, **alarmed by her large gun**.

# Verb ไม่แท้

## Perfect participle

having + V.3

ทำหน้าที่เป็นหน้าที่เป็น Adjective

- การกระทำในประโยคหลัก**เกิดหลัง**การกระทำใน Perfect participle โดยมี Subject คนเดียวกัน

## Perfect participle : Active

### Having + V.3, Past simple Tense

She finished her work.

She went home.

= Having finished her work, she went home.

Tommy wrote his letter.

Tommy went out to the post office.

= Having written his letter, Tommy went out to the post office.

### S, Having + V.3, V.2

Jane, having studied medicine for 6 years, graduated last month.

Aaron, having dated Rebecca for over a decade, decided to pop the question yesterday.

# Verb ٧٧٧٧

Perfect participle : Passive

Having been + V.3, Past simple Tense

Amanda was bitten by a dog.  
Amanda immediately called for help.

= Having been bitten by a dog, Amanda immediately called for help.

- Having been killed in his own building, the neighbors were the very first witnesses.

S + having been V.3 + V.٧٧٧

- The class having been cleaned recently is mine.

S + V.٧٧٧, having been V.3

- She cried, having been told that she couldn't pass the test.

# Verb ԴՍԻՆ

## Comprehensive test 1

1. Removing his coat, Jack rushed to the river.  
The participial phrase in the above sentence is\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Removing his coat
- b) rushed to the river

2. Delores noticed her cousin walking along the shoreline.  
The participial phrase in the above sentence is\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) noticed her cousin
- b) walking along the shoreline

3. Children introduced to music early develop strong intellectual skills.  
The participial phrase in the above sentence is\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) introduced to music early
- b) develop strong intellectual skills

4. Having been a gymnast, Lynn knew the importance of exercise.  
The participial phrase in the above sentence is\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Having been a gymnast
- b) knew the importance of exercise

5. Smiling broadly, he ate another piece of chicken.  
The participial phrase in the above sentence is\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Smiling broadly
- b) ate another piece of chicken

# Verb Үйиң

6. The jacket was covered by dragons flying through the night sky.  
The participial phrase in the above sentence is\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) covered by dragons
- b) flying through the night sky

7. The moon, peeking from behind the clouds, was shining down on the lake.  
The participial phrase in the above sentence is\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) peeking from behind the clouds
- b) shining down on the lake

8. The skier took a side trail hoping to avoid the mass of trees ahead.  
The participial phrase in the above sentence is\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) took a side trail
- b) hoping to avoid the mass of trees ahead

9. Despite my screams, the car continued over the hill crashing into the overturned truck.  
The participial phrase in the above sentence is\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) continued over the hill
- b) crashing into the overturned truck

10. Worried about his family, the man called his wife from the airport.  
The participial phrase in the above sentence is\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Worried about his family
- b) called his wife from the airport

# Verb Үйиң

11. The wild dogs running down the street attacked the old lady.  
Which word is the participial phrase "running down the street" modifying?

- a) dogs
- b) street
- c) lady

12. The student hurried to her car parked in the back of the lot.  
Which word is the participial phrase "parked in the back of the lot" modifying?

- a) student
- b) car
- c) lot

13. After arriving home, the woman kicked off her shoes onto the floor and sat down.  
Which word is the participial phrase "after arriving home" modifying?

- a) home
- b) woman
- c) shoes

14. The leaf butterfly has perfect camouflage shaped and colored like a leaf.  
Which word is the participial phrase "shaped and colored like a leaf" modifying?

- a) butterfly
- b) camouflage
- c) leaf

15. One of the expedition, arriving late to the meeting, was fined 50 dollars.  
Which word is the participial phrase "arriving late to the meeting" modifying?

- a) one
- b) expedition
- c) dollars



# Verb Үйиң

## Comprehensive test 2

1. The \_\_\_\_ dog wagged its tail happily.
  - a) run
  - b) running
  - c) ran
  - d) runs
2. The children, \_\_\_\_ by the exciting movie, sat quietly in their seats.
  - a) captivates
  - b) captivated
  - c) captivating
  - d) captivate
3. \_\_\_\_ on the sofa, Maria read her favorite book.
  - a) seated
  - b) sits
  - d) sitting
  - d) sit
4. The storm, \_\_\_\_ through the city, left a trail of destruction.
  - a) swept
  - b) sweeping
  - c) sweeps
  - d) sweep
5. The cake, \_\_\_\_ by the chef, was absolutely delicious.
  - a) baked
  - b) bakes
  - c) baking
  - d) bake
6. \_\_\_\_ in the sun for too long, Sarah got a sunburn.
  - a) exposed
  - b) exposes
  - c) exposing
  - d) expose

# Verb Үйиң

7. The song, \_\_\_\_\_ by a famous singer, became an instant hit.

- a) sings
- b) singing
- c) sang
- d) sung

8. \_\_\_\_\_ by the breathtaking view, they decided to stay a little longer.

- a) mesmerizing
- b) mesmerize
- c) mesmerized
- d) mesmerizes

9. The car, \_\_\_\_\_ in the garage, hasn't been used for years.

- a) parked
- b) parks
- c) parking
- d) park

10. \_\_\_\_\_ from the tree, the apples were ripe and juicy.

- a) fallen
- b) falls
- c) falling
- d) fall

# Verb ไม้เอก

## Gerund

- Subject
- Object
- Complement

- Eating vegetables is good for your health.
- Running helps reduce stress.
- Lily loves cooking.
- Lola helps her sister with math questions by using a calculator.
- The best way to achieve your goals is being consistent.

คำกริยา Verb	ความหมาย
admit	ยอมรับ
advise	แนะนำ
allow	อนุญาต
anticipate	คาดหว้ง, คาดคะเน
appreciate	ซาบซึ้ง, ชื่นชอบ
avoid	หลีกเลี่ยง
begin	เริ่มต้น
cease	จบ, หยุด
complete	ทำทั้งหมด, เสร็จ

# Verb ไม่แท้

## Gerund

confess	สารภาพ
consider	พิจารณา
continue	ดำเนินต่อไป
defend	แก้ตัว, แก้ต่าง
defer	เลื่อนออกไป
delay	ทำให้ช้า
deny	ปฏิเสธ
despise	เหยียดหยาม, ดูถูก
detest	รังเกียจ
discuss	สนทนาแลกเปลี่ยน, อภิปราย
dislike	ไม่ชอบ
dread	กลัวมาก
encourage	ปลุกใจ, ส่งเสริม, สนับสนุน
enjoy	สนุก
escape	หลบหนี
excuse	แก้ตัว, อ้าง
fancy	นึก, จินตนาการ
feel	รู้สึก
finish	เสร็จ
forget	ลืมไป (เหตุการณ์ที่ทำไปแล้ว)
forgive	ยกโทษ
hate	เกลียด

# Verb ไม่แท้

## Gerund

imagine	จินตนาการ
involve	เกี่ยวข้อง
keep	ทำบางอย่างต่อไป
like	ชอบ
love	รัก
mention	อ้างถึง, พูดถึง, กล่าวถึง
mind	รังเกียจ
miss	พลาด
need	จำเป็น, ต้องการ
neglect	ไม่สนใจ, พลาด
permit	อนุญาต
postpone	เลื่อน
practice	ฝึกฝน
prefer	ชอบมากกว่า
prevent	ขัดขวาง
propose	เสนอ

# Verb ไม่แท้

## Gerund

quit	หยุด, ล้มเลิก
recall	ทำให้หวนคิดถึง, ระลึก
recognize	จำได้
recollect	ย้อนระลึก
recommend	แนะนำ
regret	เสียใจ
remember	จำได้
report	รายงาน
require	ต้องการ, เรียกร้อง
resent	ขุ่นเคือง
resist	ต้านทาน
risk	เสี่ยง
start	เริ่มต้น
stop	หยุด
suggest	แนะนำ
tolerate	ยอมให้เกิดขึ้น
try	พยายาม
understand	เข้าใจ
urge	กระตุ้น, ผลักดัน

# Verb Үйиң

## Gerund

It's **no use crying** over spilt milk.  
It would be **worth giving** it a try.  
There's **no point in arguing**.

I **had problems starting** the car this morning.  
We all **had a good time dancing** last night.

She is **having a hard/difficult time adapting** to her new circumstances.  
Mike was so tired that he **had difficulty staying** awake.  
The children **have a lot of fun playing** together.

accustomed to  
afraid of  
dedicated to  
exposed to  
look forward to  
interested in  
known for  
proud of  
tired of  
upset with  
worried about

# Verb Үйиң

## Gerund

1. He enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ books in her free time.
  - a) reading
  - b) reads
  - c) read
  - d) having read
2. The children were excited about \_\_\_\_\_ to the amusement park.
  - a) go
  - b) goes
  - c) going
  - d) to go
3. I apologize for \_\_\_\_\_ late to the meeting.
  - a) be
  - b) am
  - c) being
  - d) to be
4. We are considering \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to the mountains.
  - a) takes
  - b) taking
  - c) took
  - d) to take
5. He admitted \_\_\_\_\_ the cookies from the jar.
  - a) steal
  - b) stealing
  - c) stole
  - d) to steal



# Verb Үйиң

## Gerund

6. I am tired of \_\_\_\_\_ to the same song every day.
- a) listening
  - b) listens
  - c) listen
  - d) to listen
7. They were caught \_\_\_\_\_ on the exam.
- a) cheat
  - b) cheated
  - c) cheating
  - d) to cheat
8. My favorite hobby is \_\_\_\_\_ delicious meals.
- a) cooking
  - b) cooks
  - c) cook
  - d) to cook
9. The manager avoided \_\_\_\_\_ the difficult issue during the meeting.
- a) addressing
  - b) address
  - c) to address
  - d) addressed
10. The athlete is dedicated to \_\_\_\_\_ her performance every day.
- a) improve
  - b) improving
  - c) improves
  - d) to improve

# Verb Үйиң

## Gerund

11. The musician spent hours \_\_\_\_\_ different scales on the guitar.

- a) practice
- b) practicing
- c) to practice
- d) practiced

12. I am used \_\_\_\_\_ her in a bad mood.

- a) to seeing
- b) to see
- c) seeing
- d) see

13. I can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ my own house.

- a) buying
- b) to buy
- c) buying
- d) to buy

# Verb Үйиң

## Gerund

Use the words in brackets to respond to the following situations.

1. Have you seen the film? (look forward | to see)  
No, I haven't. But I am \_\_\_\_\_ it tonight.
2. How did you get rid of the dogs? (leave off | bark) Fortunately, they  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why didn't Jack do his homework? (put off | do)  
He \_\_\_\_\_ his homework till he fell asleep.
4. Have you ever played darts? (take to | play)  
Of course, I have. I \_\_\_\_\_ them a couple of years ago.
5. Let's go to the zoo on Sunday. (be against | keep)  
I'm sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_ wild animals in cages.
6. Are you going to take the driving test again? (give up | get)  
Yes, I am. I would never \_\_\_\_\_ my driving license.
7. Why were you so angry with Matt? (keep on | shout)  
I wanted to talk to him, but he just \_\_\_\_\_ at me.
8. Are you going on holiday next week? What are you going to do with your cats?  
(see about | feed) Our neighbour promised that she would \_\_\_\_\_ them.
9. Did your daughter enjoy her birthday party? (end up | cry)  
Not at all. Her best friend didn't come and she \_\_\_\_\_
10. I am told that Sarah split up with her boyfriend last week. (go on | pretend)  
Yes, she did. She couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ that everything was fine with all his affairs.

# Verb ไม้เอก

## Infinitive

Verb ที่อยู่ในรูปแบบนี้ ไม่ผันตาม subject, tense

- Infinitive with to
- Infinitive without to

- Infinitive with to

- **Noun**

-Subject

To tell the truth is sometimes difficult.

-Object

I want to take a rest.

-Complement

The purpose of this valve is to control the flow.

- **Adjective**

This is a pill to help you sleep.

I need a pen to write a letter. (adjective infinitive phrase)

- **Adverb**

I got up early to catch the sunrise.

I'm happy to be here.

To unlock the screen, you have to fill the password.

# Verb Үйиң

## Infinitive

- Infinitive with to

agree wait pretend learn desire expect fail forget order	decide appear want promise manage mean need offer try	hope demand arrange wish refuse regret seem tend	prepare intend deserve ask attempt care claim hire
--	---	---	---

advise teach permit invite expect	convince allow tell remind require	hire challenge ask want require	order instruct encourage cause warn
---	--	---	---

anxious boring dangerous	difficult easy good	hard pleased prepared	ready strange usual
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# Verb Үйиң

## Comprehensive test 1

1. I arranged \_\_\_ the American businessmen for my country.
  - a) meeting
  - b) to meeting
  - c) to meet
  - d) to be met
2. I decided \_\_\_ to the theatre myself as the others didn't want to come with me.
  - a) to go
  - b) going
  - c) being gone
  - d) to going
3. After \_\_\_ the questions, the teacher asked if there was anything that we could not understand.
  - a) to explaining
  - b) to explain
  - c) explaining
  - d) being explained
4. As a result of \_\_\_ him for two hours, he persuaded me \_\_\_ for the job.
  - a) listening / applying
  - b) to listen / to apply
  - c) to listen / applying
  - d) listening / to apply

# Verb 700ñ

## Comprehensive test 1

5. I forgot \_\_\_ ticket into the ticket box when I sat down on a seat in the bus.

- a) putting
- b) to put
- c) to putting
- d) being put

6. He hasn't decided yet whether \_\_\_ the English course or the Spanish course.

- a) choosing
- b) to choosing
- c) to being chosen
- d) to choose

7. I am used to \_\_\_ for him for 15 minutes as he is always late.

- a) wait
- b) to wait
- c) waiting
- d) being waited

# Adjective

## Comprehensive test

8. I am used to \_\_\_ for him for 15 minutes as he is always late.

- a) wait
- b) to wait
- c) waiting
- d) being waited

9. He advised me \_\_\_ for that job because he knows that I need \_\_\_ it for its high salary and career.

- a) to apply / applying
- b) applying / applying
- c) applying / to apply
- d) to apply / to apply

10. He told me how \_\_\_ the questions correctly in the oral exam.

- a) answer
- b) answering
- c) to be answered
- d) to answer

11. I am really tired of \_\_\_ such silly questions and \_\_\_ them.

- a) being asked / answer
- b) be asked / answer
- c) being asked / answered
- d) being asked / answering



# Adjective

## Comprehensive test

12. You are supposed \_\_\_\_ for your thesis now, but you're enjoying yourself like an August beast.
- a) to be studying
  - b) to study
  - c) studying
  - d) to have studied
13. I hope \_\_\_\_\_ from you soon.
- a) hear
  - b) heard
  - c) to hear
  - d) hearing
14. Mr. Wong failed \_\_\_\_\_ his goal in life.
- a) having achieved
  - b) to achieve
  - c) achieve
  - d) achieving
15. We are prepared \_\_\_\_\_ it regardless of the consequences.
- a) being done
  - b) did
  - c) do
  - d) to do
16. They are determined \_\_\_\_\_ it at any cost.
- a) to do
  - b) do
  - c) did
  - d) doing

# Adjective

## Comprehensive test

17. Please remind him \_\_\_\_\_ here punctually tonight.

- a) being
- b) to be
- c) be
- d) been

18. Thomas persuaded his daughter \_\_\_\_\_ for a job.

- a) looking
- b) to look
- c) look
- d) looked

19. Did you advise him \_\_\_\_\_ to the police?

No, I didn't.

- a) to go
- b) going
- c) went
- d) gone

20. I warned him several times \_\_\_\_\_ me.

- a) to stop to annoy
- b) stopped annoying
- c) to stop annoying
- d) stopped to annoy

# Verb ไม้เอก

## Infinitive

- Infinitive without to

ตามหลัง modal verbs เช่น  
can, could, may, might, will, shall, would, should, must

- She can sleep in my room tonight.
- Will you need to rent a house?

## การใช้ Have, Make, Let, Get

HAVE		มอบหมายให้
MAKE	+ Someone + DO (something)	บังคับให้ทำ
LET		อนุญาต, ปล่อยให้ทำ
GET	+ Someone + TO DO (something)	ขอให้ใคร/อ้อนวอน ให้ใครทำอะไรให้

- I got my sister to do the dishes.
- Anna got the mechanic to check her car.
- She made me do this.
- Selena makes Taylor watch a Horror movie with her.
- My parents let their grandchildren stay up late.
- Jordan lets his girlfriend go out on Friday night.
- Kody will help me move into my penthouse.
- Ron helped me move the furniture.

# Verb ไม้แท้

## Infinitive

HAVE	+ Something + DONE (V.3)	เน้นที่ผล ไม่เน้นว่าใครทำ
GET		

- Mandy had her phone fixed.
- I had my hair cut.
- You can get the suit tailored for free.
- Anna got her car washed yesterday.

CAUSE	+ Something/Someone + TO DO (something)	เป็นเหตุให้
HELP	+ Something + (TO) DO (something)	ช่วยทำ
ALLOW/PERMIT	+ Something+ TO DO (something)	อนุญาต, ยินยอมให้ ทำ
ADVISE		แนะนำให้ทำ
ASSIST		ช่วยทำ
AUTHORIZE		ให้อำนาจ
ENTITLE		ให้สิทธิ์, แต่งตั้งให้ทำ
EXPECT		คาดหวังให้ทำ
REQUEST		ขอร้องให้ทำ
REQUIRE		กำหนดให้ทำ
URGE		กระตุ้นให้ทำ
WANT		ต้องการให้ทำ

# Verb ไม่แท้

## Infinitive

### REMEMBER และ FORGET

remember / forget + V-ing: จำ / ลืมบางสิ่งบางอย่างที่เกิดขึ้นแล้ว (ในอดีต)  
remember / forget + to V: จำ / ลืมสิ่งที่ยังไม่เกิด หรือ กำลังจะเกิดขึ้น (ในอนาคต)

I remember reading the book last month.  
I remember to turn off the light before leaving home.

### STOP

stop + V-ing: หยุดสิ่งที่กำลังทำอยู่  
stop + to V: หยุดเพื่อทำไปสู่อื่น

She stopped smoking because the doctor had told her to do so.  
He stopped to smoke as he was nervous.

### TRY

try + V-ing: ลองทำอะไรบางอย่าง  
try + to V: พยายามทำอะไรบางอย่าง

I tried to open the door.  
I tried opening the door.

### REGRET

regret + V-ing: เสียใจกับสิ่งที่ทำไปแล้ว  
regret + to V: เสียใจที่กำลังจะทำบางอย่าง (ประกาศข่าวร้าย)

I regret dating him.  
We regret to inform you that the flight has been delayed.

### NEED

need + V-ing = need + to be + V.3 : จำเป็นต้องถูกทำ  
need + to V: ต้องทำ

The room needs to be cleaned.  
The room needs cleaning.  
I need to clean the room.

### MEAN

mean + V-ing: มีความหมายว่า เกี่ยวข้องกับ  
mean + to V: มีเจตนา มีแผนที่จะทำอะไร

Leaving school would mean finding a job.  
I didn't mean to keep you waiting.

# Verb Үйиң

## Comprehensive test 2

1. She needs to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) have her car repairs
  - b) have her car repaired
  - c) let her car repaired
  - d) help her car repair
  
2. I really must get \_\_\_\_\_ the central heating
  - a) somebody to fix
  - b) somebody fix
  - c) somebody fixing
  - d) somebody fixes
  
3. They ought to have somebody \_\_\_\_\_ the broken windows
  - a) to replace
  - b) replaced
  - c) replacing
  - d) replace
  
4. I got my phone \_\_\_\_\_ after I dropped it
  - a) repaired
  - b) repairing
  - c) to be repaired
  - d) repairs
  
5. It took ages to get \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) somebody do it
  - b) somebody to do it
  - c) anyone doing it
  - d) anyone can do it
  
6. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ John to do it when he arrives
  - a) get
  - b) have
  - c) let
  - d) make

# Verb Үйиң

## Comprehensive test 1

7. He \_\_\_\_\_ tickets sent to his home address yesterday

- a) has had
- b) had
- c) made
- d) let

8. Please, make him \_\_\_\_ all his homework before watching TV.

- a) doing
- b) to do
- c) do
- d) be done

9. Why can't you just let me \_\_\_\_\_ everything on my own?

- a) do
- b) doing
- c) to do
- d) to be doing

10. I'm getting my hair \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

- a) cutted
- b) cut
- c) cuts
- d) cutting

## Special verb

### 1. เมื่ออยู่ในรูป Verb แท้

- ทำหน้าที่เป็นกริยา (Verb)
- มีความหมายว่า “ทำให้”
- Verb ผันตาม Subject (ประธาน) :

ประธานพหูพจน์ / I คำกริยาเป็นพหูพจน์ โดยไม่ต้องเติม s/es  
Ex. Her appearance shocks me.

### 2. เมื่ออยู่ในรูป V.to be + V.ing

- ทำหน้าที่เป็น Adj.
- มีความหมายว่า น่า...

Ex. Her appearance is very shocking.

### 3. เมื่ออยู่ในรูป V.to be + V.3

- ทำหน้าที่เป็น Adj.
- มีความหมายว่า รู้สึก....

Ex. I was shocked at her appearance.



## Special verb

Special Verb	ความหมาย
Annoy	ทำให้รำคาญ
Disturb	ทำให้รบกวน
Irritate	ทำให้รำคาญ
Bore	ทำให้เบื่อหน่าย
Exhaust	ทำให้หมดแรง
Frustrate	ทำให้ท้อแท้
Tire	ทำให้เหนื่อย
Horrify	ทำให้หวาดกลัว
Scare	ทำให้กลัว
Terrify	ทำให้หวาดกลัว
Thrill	ทำให้หวาดเสียว
Convince	ทำให้แน่ใจ, โหม่งน้ำ

## Special verb

Frighten	ทำให้ตกใจ
Shock	ทำให้ตกใจ
Confuse	ทำให้สับสน
Perplex	ทำให้งุนงง
Puzzle	ทำให้งง
Disappoint	ทำให้ผิดหวัง
Embarrass	ทำให้อับอาย
Worry	ทำให้วิตกกังวล
Amaze	ทำให้ประหลาดใจ
Astonish	ทำให้ประหลาดใจ

## Special verb

### Comprehensive test 1

1. The vice president was \_\_\_\_\_ with the applicant's enthusiasm for the biochemical research project.
  - a) delighted
  - b) delighting
  - c) delightful
  - d) delight
2. The book is a \_\_\_\_\_ adventure story.
  - a) thriller
  - b) thrilled
  - c) thrill
  - d) thrilling
3. She's at that age where she's starting to get \_\_\_\_\_ in boys.
  - a) interested
  - b) interesting
  - c) interest
  - d) interests
4. What \_\_\_\_\_ me was that he didn't seem to mind.
  - a) was astonishing
  - b) astonished
  - c) astonishment
  - d) did astonish
5. The students looked \_\_\_\_\_, so the teacher tried to explain once again.
  - a) perplex
  - b) perplexing
  - c) perplexed
  - d) to perplex

## Special verb

6. You're \_\_\_\_\_ him! Tell him slowly and one thing at a time.
- a) confusing
  - b) confused
  - c) confusion
  - d) to confuse
7. The directions were \_\_\_\_\_, and I got lost.
- a) confusion
  - b) to be confused
  - c) confused
  - d) confusing
8. She was sitting behind her desk with a \_\_\_\_\_ look on her face.
- a) worries
  - b) worry
  - c) worried
  - d) worrying
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ about you because you've been so quiet lately.
- a) worry
  - b) worrying
  - c) am to worried
  - d) worries
10. The response to our project has been somewhat \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) disappoint
  - b) disappointment
  - c) disappointed
  - d) disappointing

## Special verb

11. His parents were bitterly \_\_\_\_\_ in/with him.  
a) disappoint  
b) disappointing  
c) disappointed  
d) disappointment
12. He had a \_\_\_\_\_ look on his face.  
a) puzzle  
b) puzzles  
c) puzzling  
d) puzzled
13. The pace of twelve-hour days, seven days a week proved \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) exhaust  
b) exhausted  
c) exhausting  
d) exhaustion
14. What an \_\_\_\_\_ coincidence!  
a) amazing  
b) amazed  
c) amaze  
d) amazement
15. I was absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ when I heard he'd been promoted.  
a) amazement  
b) amaze  
c) amazing  
d) amazed

**Adjective**



# Adjective

คำที่ใช้เพื่อแสดงลักษณะ บุคลิกภาพ สี สถานะ ระดับ ขอบเขต ของบุคคลหรือสิ่งของ  
Adjective ใช้เพื่อขยายคำนาม คำสรรพนาม

แบ่งออกเป็น 2 ประเภท

## คำคุณศัพท์บอกลักษณะ

เป็นคำคุณศัพท์ที่ใช้เพื่ออธิบายสี ขนาด คุณภาพ บุคลิกภาพ ลักษณะ วัสดุ  
ของบุคคลหรือสิ่งของ

Colors (สี): blue, green, red

Size (ขนาด): big, small, petite

Shape (รูปร่าง): round, square, triangle

Age (อายุ): new, old, archaic

Quality (คุณภาพ): nice, good, bad

Characteristic (สถานะ): interesting, boring, humorous

Material (วัสดุ): wooden, woolen, golden

Purpose (วัตถุประสงค์): dinning, swimming, drawing

Origin (แหล่งที่มา): Thai, American, British

- วางไว้หน้า noun
- วางไว้หลัง Linking verb
- วางไว้หลัง Object เป็น Object complement

# Adjective

## คำคุณศัพท์บอกความจำกัด

Quantitative (ปริมาณไม่เจาะจง): a few, few, a little, little, much, many

Cardinal (จำนวนนับ): one, two, three

Ordinal (ลำดับที่): first, second, third

Distance (ระยะทาง): near, far

Possessive (ความเป็นเจ้าของ): my, our, your, their, his, her, its

Demonstrative (ชี้เฉพาะ): this, that, these, those, other, another, the other

Distributive (แบ่งแยก): each, every, both, either, neither



# Adjective

## Compound Adjective

### Adjective+ Noun

- short-term ระยะสั้น
- long-term ระยะยาว
- full-time เต็มเวลา

### Adjective+ Noun + ed

- short-sleeved แขนสั้น
- short-sighted สายตาสั้น
- old-fashioned เชย

### Adjective + Past participle

- ready-made สำเร็จรูป
- long-forgotten ซึ่งถูกลืมมานาน
- Short-lived ซึ่งมีอายุสั้น

### Adjective + Present participle

- eye-opening ซึ่งเปิดหูเปิดตา
- easy-going สบายๆ ง่าย ๆ
- long-lasting คงทน

### Adverb + Past participle

- well-known มีชื่อเสียง
- well-paid ที่มีรายได้ดี
- densely-populated ซึ่งมีประชากรหนาแน่น
- sun-baked ร้อน แห้งผาก จากแสงอาทิตย์

### Noun + Past participle

- home-made ทำที่บ้าน
- sun-dried

# Adjective

## Compound Adjective

### Noun + Present participle

- heart-breaking สะเทือนหัวใจ
- mouth-watering น้ำลายสอ
- time-consuming ที่ต้องใช้เวลา
- time-saving ซึ่งประหยัดเวลา

### Noun+ Noun

- part-time ช่วงเวลา
- bullet-proof กันกระสุน
- water-proof กันน้ำ

### Noun+ Adjective

- world-famous มีชื่อเสียงระดับโลก
- duty-free ปลอดภาษี
- sugar-free ไม่มีน้ำตาล

### Number + Noun

- five-star ห้าดาว
- second-hand มือสอง
- three-hour สามชั่วโมง
- 10-page สิบหน้า

# Adjective

## Compound Adjective

**free - distance - up - built - made - going - up - off  
- conditioned - class - badly - sighted - headed**

1. I made a long- \_\_\_\_\_ call to England and it cost me a fortune.
2. I bought this CD duty- \_\_\_\_\_ as I was coming back to England.
3. They seem to be very well- \_\_\_\_\_ - at least they have a great big house and two expensive cars.
4. On the train I travelled second- \_\_\_\_\_ because it's cheaper.
5. You can see this vase is hand- \_\_\_\_\_ and wasn't produced in a factory.
6. He's a relaxed guy - so easy- \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I live in a built- \_\_\_\_\_ area of the city which is very noisy and full of traffic.
8. The office is air- \_\_\_\_\_ so it's very cool even in the summer.
9. He's so proud - I've rarely met anyone so big- \_\_\_\_\_. He has a really high opinion of himself.
10. I want to get my eyes tested. I've become really short- \_\_\_\_\_ lately.
11. There isn't much grass in the \_\_\_\_\_-up areas of the city.

# Adjective

## Compound Adjective

1. a walk that takes ten minutes \_\_\_\_\_
2. a building that has twelve stories \_\_\_\_\_
3. a boy who is five years old \_\_\_\_\_
4. a report that is thirty pages long \_\_\_\_\_
5. students in high spirits \_\_\_\_\_
6. children who behave well \_\_\_\_\_
7. a monster with green eyes \_\_\_\_\_
8. a man who has short hair \_\_\_\_\_
9. a lady with a kind heart \_\_\_\_\_
10. an app that saves time \_\_\_\_\_
11. a dessert that makes your mouth water \_\_\_\_\_
12. a woman who has a strong will \_\_\_\_\_
13. traffic that moves slowly \_\_\_\_\_
14. a man who looks good \_\_\_\_\_
15. medicine that lasts a long time \_\_\_\_\_
16. a person who has an open mind \_\_\_\_\_
17. a room that has bright lights \_\_\_\_\_
18. a person who thinks fast \_\_\_\_\_
19. a museum that is famous throughout the world \_\_\_\_\_
20. cookies that are free from fat \_\_\_\_\_

# Adjective

## Adjective Order

Adv + Adj + Noun

เช่น The extremely expensive house was sold in a week.

### ลำดับที่ 1 Pointing word ได้แก่คำ 3 ประเภท คือ

**Articles** เช่น a, an, the

**Demonstrative Adjectives** เช่น this, that, these, those

**Possessive Adjectives** เช่น my, your, her, his

### ลำดับที่ 2 Quantity ได้แก่คำ 3 ประเภท คือ

**Ordinal number** เช่น first, second, third

**Cardinal number** เช่น two, three, four

**Indefinite adjectives** เช่น some, many, few, a lot of

#### 3. opinion

unusual, lovely, beautiful

#### 4. size

big, small, tall

#### 5. physical quality

thin, rough, untidy

#### 6. shape

round, square, rectangular

#### 7. age

young, old, youthful

#### 8. colour

blue, red, pink

#### 9. origin

Dutch, Japanese, Turkish

#### 10. material

metal, wood, plastic

#### 11. type

general-purpose, four-sided, U-shaped

#### 12. purpose

cleaning, hammering, cooking

# Adjective

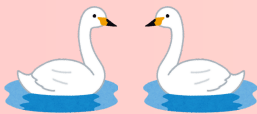
## Adjective Order

### TRICK

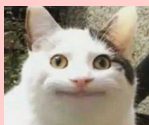
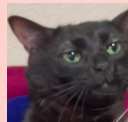
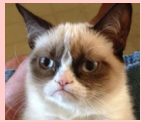
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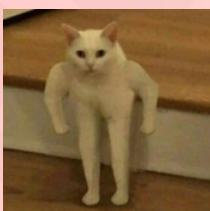
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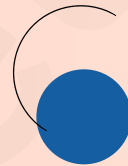
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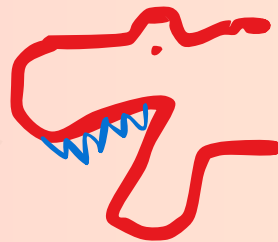
5.



6.



7.



8.



9. สัญชาติ

10. วัสดุ

# Adjective

## Comprehensive test

1. Andrea had a \_\_\_\_\_ in her hair yesterday.

- a) nice yellow bow
- b) yellow nice bow
- c) bow nice yellow

2. She lost a \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a) small white cat
- b) cat small white
- c) white small cat

3. I bought \_\_\_\_\_ oranges.

- a) great some big
- b) big great some
- c) some great big

4. We met \_\_\_\_\_ people at the conference.

- a) very smart two
- b) two very smart
- c) very two smart

5. The clown was wearing a \_\_\_\_\_ hat.

- a) big green-yellow
- b) big green and yellow
- c) yellow and green big

# Adjective

## Comprehensive test

6. The cookies that you \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a) smell delicious baked  
b) baked smell delicious  
c) delicious smell baked
7. Is it \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
a) cold getting outside  
b) getting cold outside  
c) getting outside cold
8. The course you are \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a) taking sounds interesting  
b) sounds interesting taking  
c) interesting sounds taking
9. My uncle wore a \_\_\_\_\_ to the wedding.  
a) silk blue tie  
b) tie blue silk  
c) blue silk tie
10. Have you met that \_\_\_\_\_ next door?  
a) cute boy new  
b) cute new boy  
c) new boy cute



# Adjective

## Comprehensive test

11. We found \_\_\_\_\_ on mental distress in the 2 years immediately following a climate disaster.

- a) the strongest effects
- b) the effects strongest
- c) strongly the effects
- d) strongly affect

12. Gaynor began \_\_\_\_\_ in the mid-1960s but only achieved international success after going solo and switching to disco in the 1970s.

- a) singing professional
- b) professionally singing
- c) professional singing
- d) as professionally singer

13. \_\_\_\_\_ came of age during a time of huge economic growth. But now, a sense of gloom is hanging around them as the country's economy plateaus.

- a) China of youth
- b) China's youth
- c) Youth China
- d) Youthful China

# Adjective

## Comprehensive test

14. The anti-smoking campaign has \_\_\_\_\_ on young people.

- a) a positive affect
- b) positively affect
- c) positively effect
- d) a positive effect

15. Neuralink is one of \_\_\_\_\_ of companies and university departments attempting to refine and ultimately commercialize this technology.

- a) a number of growing
- b) a growing number
- c) a grown number
- d) number growing

# Adjective

## Comparison of Adjective and Adverb

การเปรียบเทียบคำคุณศัพท์และคำกริยาวิเศษณ์มี 3 ลักษณะ คือ

ขั้นธรรมดา หรือ ขั้นเท่า

as \_\_\_\_\_ as

ใช้แสดงการเปรียบเทียบลักษณะที่เหมือนกันในประโยคบอกเล่า

He is as handsome as you (are).  
She is as pretty as her sister (is).  
I can speak as fast as you (can).

such a + adjective + noun + as

It wasn't such a bad result as I had expected.

not so \_\_\_\_\_ as, \_\_\_\_\_ not as \_\_\_\_\_ as

ใช้แสดงเปรียบเทียบลักษณะที่ไม่เหมือนกัน ไม่เท่ากัน  
จะใช้ในประโยค ปฏิเสธ

You are not as handsome as John.  
This bag is not so beautiful as that one.  
She can't swim as fast as Linda.  
Anna doesn't play guitar as well as you.

the same \_\_\_\_\_ as

ใช้ในการเปรียบเทียบคุณสมบัติ หรือลักษณะที่เท่ากัน เหมือนกัน

Your bag is the same size as mine.  
Logan is not the same age as Linda.  
Running is as enjoyable as mountain climbing.

# Adjective

## Comparison of Adjective and Adverb

ชั้นรรรรมตา หรือ ชั้นเท่า

the same as (\_\_\_\_) , alike (\_\_\_\_)

ใช้ในการเปรียบเทียบคุณสมบัติ หรือลักษณะที่เท่ากัน เหมือนกัน

My purse is the same as yours.

My purse and yours are alike.

The children are all alike.

Your purse is not the same as hers.

like, similar to

ใช้ในการเปรียบเทียบคุณสมบัติ หรือลักษณะที่เท่ากัน เหมือนกัน เช่น

Anna is like her sister.

They are similar to their siblings.

Linda swims like a fish.

# Adjective

## Comparison of Adjective and Adverb

### การเปรียบเทียบชั้นกว่า

เป็นการเปรียบเทียบที่แสดงถึง ความมากกว่ากันหรือน้อยกว่ากัน **ของสิ่งสองสิ่ง** มีหลักการในการเปรียบเทียบและเปลี่ยนแปลง adjective, adverb ดังนี้

- เติม - er แล้วใช้ than ตามหลัง

He is taller than I am.

Her bag is bigger than our bag.

This bag is smaller than that one.

We are prettier than they are.

- ใช้ more\_\_than กับ adj. หรือ adv. ที่ออกเสียงตั้งแต่ 2 พยางค์ ขึ้นไป

Tina is more beautiful than Annie.

Their laptop is more expensive than ours.

You speak more quickly than she does.

- Less\_\_\_\_\_than

พูดถึงบางสิ่งหรือบางอย่างที่อยู่ในระดับที่ต่ำกว่า

She is less beautiful than Lola.

Tom is less wise than his sister.

My uncle has less gray hair than my grandfather.

# Adjective

## Comparison of Adjective and Adverb

### การเปรียบเทียบขั้นกว่า

#### Progressive Comparison

Her visits to the country to see her son became rarer and rarer  
(= increasingly rare)

As the illness progressed the patients grew more and more detached from reality.

Marching into the sunset, the figures became smaller and smaller and smaller

#### Combined Comparison

อธิบายในเชิงที่ว่า สิ่งหนึ่ง ทำให้เกิดสิ่งหนึ่ง (ขั้นกว่า, ขั้นกว่า)

The longer you leave it, the worse it'll get.

The more sophisticated the product, the more substantial the potential profit.

#### Contrastive Comparison

เราจะใช้ more ไม่ใช่ -er เมื่อเทียบคุณลักษณะของ 2 สิ่ง

X I 'm sadder than disappointed.

✓ I'm more sad than disappointed.

Her eyes are more green than grey.

หรือใช้ not so much ...as or rather than:

I'm not so much disappointed as sad.

Her eyes are green rather than grey.

# Adjective

## Comparison of Adjective and Adverb

### การเปรียบเทียบขั้นสุด

แสดงความสุด ตั้งแต่ของสามสิ่งขึ้นไป

- เติม -est แล้วใช้ the นำหน้า

She is the smartest student in the class.

This is the tallest skyscraper in the world.

I am the prettiest of all.

- ใช้ the most หน้า adj. และ adv. ที่ออกเสียงตั้งแต่ 3 พยางค์ขึ้นไป รวมไปถึง adv. ที่ลงท้ายด้วย "ly" และ v.3/v.ed ที่ทำหน้าที่ adj.

She is the most beautiful girl I have ever seen.

Andy is the most diligent student in this class.

It's the most challenging job she's ever had.

- the least \_\_\_\_\_

He's the least attractive person I know.

Doing laundry is my least favorite activity.

# Adjective

## Comparison of Adjective and Adverb

1. เติม -er ในขั้นกว่าและ -est ในขั้นสุด ใน adj./ adv. ที่เป็นคำพยางค์เดียว และ 2 พยางค์

soon	_____	_____
late	_____	_____
big	_____	_____
hot	_____	_____
tight	_____	_____
simple	_____	_____
pretty	_____	_____
happy	_____	_____

คำที่ลงท้ายด้วย ing, ed, ful. less และ adv. ที่ลงท้ายด้วย ly ทำให้เป็นขั้นกว่าและขั้นสูงสุดให้เติม more และ most ลงไปข้างหน้า

thankful	_____	_____
exciting	_____	_____
excited	_____	_____
fearless	_____	_____

ยกเว้น Adverb บางคำจะมีรูปพิเศษในการเปรียบเทียบ

-ขั้นเท่า-	-ขั้นกว่า-	-ขั้นสุด-
good / well	_____	_____
far	_____	_____
ill	_____	_____
bad/ badly	_____	_____
old	_____	_____
little	_____	_____
much/many.	_____	_____



# Adjective

## Comprehensive test 1

Complete each sentence with the correct **comparative form** of the adjective in parentheses. Add **than** when necessary.

1. Do you think money is \_\_\_\_\_ (important) good health?
2. This coat is \_\_\_\_\_ (nice) that one.
3. My old laptop was a lot \_\_\_\_\_ (big) my new one.
4. Gas is so expensive! I want a \_\_\_\_\_ (efficient) car.
5. Many people think modern life is \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) it was 50 years ago.
6. Communication is a lot \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) it was 50 years ago.
7. The pollution in my city is much \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) it used to be.
8. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ (hot) temperatures. That's why I love summer.
9. My new school is a little \_\_\_\_\_ (far) my old one.
10. New cars are much \_\_\_\_\_ (quiet) old cars.

Circle the correct word(s) to complete each sentence.

1. My computer is more efficient than your / than yours.
2. The white coat is warmer then / than the gray one.
3. Ellen buys nicer clothes than I do / than I am.
4. Cars are expensive, but houses are more expensive / more expensive than.
5. Does your new stereo play music more loudly than your old one was / did?
6. Harry's motorcycle is newer than my / mine.
7. Cho's package arrived more quickly than Kelly's did / than Kelly's was.
8. Dave is 27 years old. His sister is older than he is / than he does.

# Adjective

## Comprehensive test 2

Tick (✓) the correct sentences, then find and correct the mistakes.

Example:

- Which of these three houses is the most expensive? ==> .....most expensive .....

1. You've got to admit she's by far kinder than you.
2. Our cat Whiskers has been much more lively since we added vitamin supplements to her diet.
3. We felt the female character was realer than the male.
4. I'm most proudest of this one. I won it against a stiff competition.
5. The divorce has made him the most unhappy man in the street, don't you think?
6. That special diet has worked miracles. He's more less fat than he used to be
7. The oldest piece in the museum is this Egyptian amulet from the Third Dynasty.
8. Hasn't their eldest son just landed some sort of job in Seattle?
9. Our new social security scheme is considerably more generous than the previous Government's.
10. Things are about as worse as they can get.
11. Students these days seem to get smarter and smartest
12. I'm angrier than upset.

# Adjective

## Possessive adjective

Subject ProN.	Object ProN.	Possessive		Reflexive ProN.
		Adj.	ProN.	
I	me	my	mine	myself
We	us	our*	ours*	ourselves
You	you	your*	yours*	yourself yourselves
They	them	their*	theirs	themselves
He	him	his	his	himself
She	her	her*	hers*	herself
It	it	its	Its	itself
One**	one	ones	Ones	oneself

- มี N. ไม่มี s / มี s ไม่มี N. ตาม
- Possessive Adj ใช้หน้า N.
- คลัง preposition + Pronoun ที่เป็นรูป Obj.

## Possessive adjective

Possessive adjectives + Nouns

- He loves his cat.
- A cat is in my room.
- He accidentally broke his arm, so he had to go to the hospital

## Possessive pronoun

- My bag is smaller than yours.
- Her kid is the same age as ours.
- Your hair is black but mine is blonde.

# Adjective

## Reflexive Pronouns

เป็นคำสรรพนามที่หมายถึงตัวของคนๆ นั้น หรือสิ่งๆ นั้น ได้แก่

The grandmother still lives in the house by herself.

My son likes to dress himself without my help.

My dog is licking itself.

ใช้ reflexive pronouns เมื่อ

1. subject และ object เน้นว่าเป็นบุคคลเดียวกันหรือสิ่งเดียวกัน

I bought myself flowers.

The cat is licking itself.

2. เน้นย้ำใจความสำคัญว่าทำเอง

You have to do it yourself.

Our children walk to school by themselves.

# Adjective

## Comprehensive test 1

1. When the little boy grabbed the lizard, \_\_\_\_\_ tail broke off in \_\_\_\_\_ hand.

- a) it's / his
- b) it / him
- c) its / his
- d) it / one's

2. A baby learns the meaning of words as \_\_\_\_\_ are spoken by others and later uses \_\_\_\_\_ in sentences.

- a) their / they
- b) they / them
- c) they / themselves
- d) it / them

3. Some of these clothes are \_\_\_\_\_, and the rest of \_\_\_\_\_ belong to Zack.

- a) yours / it
- b) my / them
- c) hers / their
- d) me / they

4. As for \_\_\_\_\_, I prefer to let people make up \_\_\_\_\_ minds.

- a) myself/ each other's
- b) I / his own
- c) mine / one another's
- d) me / their own

# Adjective

5. The solicitor wrote a letter to Ann and \_\_\_\_\_ in which he asked us if we could settle the matter between\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) I / us
- b) me / us
- c) myself / ours
- d) mine / our

6. They decided to buy the house because \_\_\_\_\_ location would allow\_\_\_\_\_ to get to work very easily.

- a) theirs / them
- b) it / themselves
- c) its / them
- d) they / us

7. Our dog is of a very good breed as \_\_\_\_\_ is the offspring of two very champion dogs and inherited\_\_\_\_\_ features.

- a) this / its
- b) he / them
- c) she / theirs
- d) it / their

8. Every morning I wash my face and clean my teeth by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) myself
- b) mine
- c) my own
- d) me

# Adjective

9. This is a secret between \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ should keep it until you die. And \_\_\_\_\_ will, too. Let \_\_\_\_\_ know about \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) ourselves / we / I / someone / them
- b) us / you / you / no one / it
- c) us / you / I / nobody / it
- d) us / we / you / anyone / it

10. Neither of you can survive in this jungle if you don't help \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) one
- b) each other
- c) someone else
- d) one another

11. He is older than \_\_\_\_\_ so I have to respect and give priority to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) myself / himself
- b) mine / his
- c) me / his
- d) I am/ him
- e) myself / him

12. She said that \_\_\_ umbrella had been broken so she wanted to borrow \_\_\_ and promised to return it to \_\_\_ on Sunday.

- a) his / hers / him
- b) my / hers / me
- c) hers / mine / me
- d) her / mine / me

# Adjective



13. \_\_\_\_\_ they talk of appears to be their close friend.

- a) Whichever
- b) Whatever
- c) Whoever
- d) That

14. Freedom is a reality, only when men may voice \_\_\_\_\_ opinions because \_\_\_\_\_ must examine \_\_\_\_\_ opinions.

- a) his / he / his
- b) our / we / our
- c) their / they / their
- d) their / they / theirs

15. A good statesman always learns more from \_\_\_\_ opponents than from \_\_\_\_ fervent supporters.

- a) their / them
- b) his / him
- c) their / his
- d) their / their



# Adjective

## Comprehensive test 2

Fill the correct reflexive pronouns in the blanks.

1. If she borrows your / yours coat, then you should be able to borrow her/ hers.
2. Each pot and pan in her kitchen has it / its own place on the shelf.
3. Mary and Mike invited their / theirs parents to see their / theirs new apartment.
4. When my roommate paid her / hers half of the rent, I paid my / mine.
5. All students need to bring their / theirs own pencils and answer sheets to the exam.
6. All of her / hers secretaries are working late tonight to finish her / hers report.
7. The horse trotting around the track won it's / its race a few minutes ago.
8. Before the report is finalised, the information in their / theirs notes and our / ours must be proved.
9. She worked all day cooking food and making decorations for her / hers son's birthday party.
10. The weather in the mountains this weekend will be extremely cold, so please take your / yours heavy jackets.

# Adjective

## Comprehensive test 3

Fill the correct reflexive pronouns in the blanks.

1. This accident was my fault. I feel very disappointed with \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Be careful with that sharp knife! You are going to hurt \_\_\_\_\_ if you are not careful.
3. When I walked into the room, the only person I saw and heard was Joe. He must have been talking to \_\_\_\_\_ when I walked in.
4. My wife and I have our own business. We don't have a boss. We work for \_\_\_\_\_.
5. No one taught Mr. and Mrs. Smith how to run a business. They taught \_\_\_\_\_ everything they needed to know about running a small business.
6. Mr Baker has been working very hard and he is going to reward \_\_\_\_\_ by taking a vacation next week.
7. I climbed to the top of the diving tower and walked to the end of the diving board. I wished \_\_\_\_\_ some luck and dived into the pool.
8. Rebecca has the flu. She must rest at home and take care of \_\_\_\_\_.
9. When we have problems in our lives, we shouldn't get discouraged and feel sad. If we believe in \_\_\_\_\_, we can always be happy.
10. When I got that job, everybody congratulated me, including \_\_\_\_\_.

# Adjective

การใช้กลุ่ม Other

## ANOTHER

### Another + ເອກພວມຸ່

I'm going to have another piece of cake.

### Another + ດັວເອວ + ພຸ່ພວມຸ່

In another three months, it'll be summer again.

### Another (assswun)

they kept moving from one place to another

## Other

### OTHER + ພຸ່ພວມຸ່ / + ເອກພວມຸ່

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ သံတော်ကြီးແບບປုလဲကား

- There seem to be no other survivors.
- Dublin is very expensive compared to other major cities in Europe.
- You should provide other information as well.

## Others

### OTHERS (ໃບ້ເປັນ Pronoun )

ປုດ້ດວນັບကတကာ

You shouldn't expect others to do your work for you.

## The other

### THE OTHER + ເອກພວມຸ່ (ບໍ່ປຸ່) / ພຸ່ພວມຸ່

• I work on the other side of town.

• I enjoyed the first book but I didn't read the other books in the series.

• This apple is cheap, but the other apple is expensive.

### The other (assswun)

This one is too heavy. I'll take the other

## The others

### THE OTHERS ໃບ້ແຕ່ພາບພຸ່ພວມຸ່ບໍ່ປຸ່ (ເຈກະເຈ)

• Only one student in this room is absent. The others are present.

# Adjective

## Comprehensive test 1

1. One sales representative from your company told us that we could purchase a copy machine at a discount, but \_\_\_\_\_ said that we can't.
  - a) any
  - b) other
  - c) either
  - d) the other
2. The student went to get their prizes one after \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) one
  - b) other
  - c) the others
  - d) another
3. After finishing one book, Sarah decided to read \_\_\_\_\_ one from her shelf.
  - a) another
  - b) others
  - c) other
  - d) neither
4. Tom has two cats; one is black, and \_\_\_\_\_ is white.
  - a) the other
  - b) that
  - c) each other
  - d) whatever
5. Some students chose to study history, while \_\_\_\_\_ preferred literature.
  - a) the other
  - b) other
  - c) another
  - d) the others

# Adjective



6. I've already had one cookie; would you like \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) the others
- b) another
- c) other
- d) the other

7. Among all the apples, only two were ripe; \_\_\_\_\_ were still green.

- a) others
- b) the other
- c) another
- d) the others

8. In the group project, some members contributed more than \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) the others
- b) other
- c) the other
- d) another

9. After trying one flavor of ice cream, Mark decided to sample \_\_\_\_\_ flavors.

- a) others
- b) the others
- c) another
- d) other

10. John wanted to play one video game, but \_\_\_\_\_ seemed more appealing to him.

- a) another
- b) the other
- c) the others
- d) others

# Adjective



11. I have one pen, but I need \_\_\_\_\_ one to complete the task.

- a) other
- b) another
- c) the others
- d) others

12. She already finished one book and is now starting \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) other
- b) another
- c) the other
- d) others

13. There are two books on the table. Can you pass me \_\_\_\_\_ one?

- a) other
- b) another
- c) the other
- d) others

14. I've read one book by this author; now I want to read \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) the others
- b) another
- c) other
- d) others

15. She has visited Paris, London, and Rome. Now, she wants to explore \_\_\_\_\_ cities in Europe.

- a) other
- b) another
- c) the others
- d) others

# Adjective

16. Some music calms people; \_\_\_\_\_ music has the opposite effect.

- a) other
- b) the others
- c) any other
- d) any

17. I'm not surprised he's feeling ill - he was eating one ice cream after \_\_\_\_\_!

- a) other
- b) another
- c) the others
- d) the other

18. I went to the window and saw one cat being chased by \_\_\_\_\_ cat

- a) another
- b) the others
- c) any other
- d) none other than

19. A boy needs \_\_\_\_\_ the love of his mother.

- a) others than
- b) other than
- c) none other than
- d) another one

20. The product has many \_\_\_\_\_ time-saving features.

- a) the other
- b) others
- c) another
- d) other

# Adjective

## Comprehensive test 2

another/ other/ others/ the other/ the others

You've met Linda, but I have \_\_\_\_\_ sister whom you haven't met.

I do not know any \_\_\_\_\_ way to do it.

Mandy and Charlotte stayed there. \_\_\_\_\_ girls went home.

He was always somewhat indifferent to the feelings of \_\_\_\_\_.

This drug can be safely used in combination with \_\_\_\_\_ medicines.

This one's too big. Do you have it in \_\_\_\_\_ sizes?

She's going to be \_\_\_\_\_ Madonna.

Didn't I see you in the post office the \_\_\_\_\_ day?

Ten people belong to the group, and five \_\_\_\_\_ are planning to join.

There must be some \_\_\_\_\_ explanation.



**Phrases**

**Clauses**

**Sentences**



# Phrases

Phrase คือ วลี ซึ่งเป็นกลุ่มคำตั้งแต่สองคำขึ้นไปมาอยู่รวมกัน ไม่มีประธานหรือกริยา

Noun Phrase

Gerund Phrase

Verb Phrase

Adjective Phrase

Prepositional Phrase

Adverb Phrase

Infinitive Phrase

Participial Phrase

## Noun phrase

คำหลักใน noun phrase คือ คำนาม ซึ่งมีคำอื่นๆมาขยาย ทำหน้าที่เป็น Subject, Object, Complement

- Articles: a, an, the
- Quantifiers: some, few, a few, a lot, a little
- Demonstrative adjective: this, that, these, those
- Possessives adjective: our, his, her, their, its
- Descriptive adjective: Grateful, joyful, terrified, fearful, relaxed

Prepositional phrase: The cat **on the roof**

infinitive phrase: The only way **to find peace**

Participial phrase: The cat **sleeping on the couch**

Relative clause: Students **who get grade A in all subjects**

# Phrases

## Verb phrase

ประกอบด้วย main verb ( กริยาแท้ ) และ helping verb ( กริยาช่วย ) ใน verb phrase หนึ่ง ๆ อาจมีกริยาช่วยมากกว่า 1 คำ

- Anna **will be working** here next week.
- Tom **should have brought** an umbrella.
- Lisa **has been watching** GOT for 2 hours.
- Cher **was playing** the piano in the living room at 2 am last night.

## Adjective phrase

กลุ่มคำที่มี Adjective เป็นคำหลัก ทำหน้าที่ขยายคำนาม noun หรือคำสรรพนาม pronoun

1. Adverb + adjective
2. Adjective + adjective complement

- That was an **extremely good** movie.
- The protagonist is **somewhat funny**.
- Cher is **very attractive**.
- They are **happy with the car's performance**.
- We are **happy to see you again**.

# Phrases

## Adverbial phrase

เป็นกลุ่มคำที่มี adverb เป็นคำหลัก และอาจมีคำขยายอื่นๆ ทำหน้าที่เหมือน adverb คือขยาย verb, adjective, adverb, ประโยค ได้

- **Earlier this morning**, I went out to get some coffee.
- I understand the lesson **pretty well**.

## Prepositional phrase

เป็นวลีบุพบท ประกอบด้วย preposition และ กรรมของ preposition ทำหน้าที่ขยาย noun, verb, adjective, adverb ได้

- The dog wagged its tail **with excitement**. ทำหน้าที่เป็น Adverb prepositional phrases
- **During the storm**, the trees swayed violently. ทำหน้าที่เป็น Adverb prepositional phrases
- The bar **on 5th Avenue** has the best beer. ทำหน้าที่เป็น Adjective prepositional phrases
- **After the meeting** is when we'll decide. ทำหน้าที่เป็น Noun

# Phrases

## Preposition

Preposition of Place (คำบุพบทบ่งบอกตำแหน่ง หรือ สถานที่)  
เป็นคำบุพบทที่บ่งบอกถึงตำแหน่งของ คน สัตว์ สิ่งของ ว่าอยู่ที่ใดบ้าง คำบุพบทที่พบบ่อย คือ in, on, at, over เป็นต้น

### In (ใน)

: เมือง ประเทศ และพื้นที่ที่มีขอบเขต

Mark is in a relationship.  
Tom was in Milan last weekend.  
The puppy is in a good hand.

### On (บน)

: ซ็อกถนน หรือสื่อว่าอยู่บนพื้นผิวของสิ่งต่าง ๆ เช่น

The theater is on Fifth Avenue.  
Everything I need is on the ground.  
I believe that the writing is on the wall now and must be recognized.

### At (ที่)

: เาะจงสถานที่ เช่น

I work at the theater.  
You can meet me at the park.  
Taylor said "Meet me at midnight"

### Over (เหนือ)

: เคลื่อนที่และต้องเคลื่อนที่จากจุดหนึ่งไปยังอีกจุดหนึ่ง, ปกคลุม

An airplane flies over the ocean.  
She put the green-red tablecloth over the table for this Christmas.

# Phrases

## Preposition

คำบุพบทที่บอกเวลา (preposition of time)

### In

1. ฤดู/เดือน/ปี

In the summer, in January, in 1989

2. เวลาเฉพาะในวัน เดือน หรือปี

In the morning, in the evening, in the 2nd week of June, in spring, in summer,...

3. ศตวรรษ หรือช่วงเวลาใดเวลาหนึ่งในอดีต อนาคต ฯลฯ

In the 21st century, in the early days, in the stone age, in the past, in the future,...

### On

1. วันในสัปดาห์

on Monday

2. วัน

on the 4th of July, on December 13,...

3. วันที่ระบุ

on Christmas Day, on Mother's Day, on Thanksgiving

### At

1. ระบุเวลาชัดเจน

at 9 o'clock, at 5 PM

2. เวลาที่สั้นและแม่นยำ

at midnight, at dusk, at dawn, at breakfast, at the moment

# Phrases

## Preposition

คำบุพบทที่บอกทิศทาง/การเคลื่อนไหวคำบุพบทเหล่านี้บอกทิศทาง การเคลื่อนไหว ไปที่ไหน หรือวางสิ่งของไว้ที่ใดที่หนึ่ง

to

: ไป, มา (จากที่ไหนสักแห่ง)

She is going to the market.

in/into

: เข้า (ข้างใน)

Don't let those negative energy get into you.

Taylor got in the car while waving at her fans.

on/onto

: เข้า (ด้านใน/ด้านบนของพื้นผิว)

Snow fell on the hills.

I put a copy of my photos onto a CD.

from

: จาก (ที่ไหนสักแห่ง)

The lion just ran away from the zoo.

away from

: แสดงถึงการเคลื่อนที่ออกห่างจาก

My dad is trying to keep me away from Romeo.

# Phrases

## Preposition

**by: โดย**

The cake was baked by Alex.  
A poem was written by Keats

**with: ด้วย**

The beach is being covered with snow.

บอกอุปกรณ์และเครื่องจักรคำบุพบทเหล่านี้หมายถึงเทคโนโลยี อุปกรณ์ หรือเครื่องจักรบางอย่างที่กำลังใช้อยู่

**by: การกระทำนั้นทำด้วยอะไร**

I commute to work by bus.

**with: ด้วย**

In the past, cavemen would hunt elephants using sharpened sticks.

**on: บน**

I'm going to finish my patient report on my laptop.

บอกสาเหตุและวัตถุประสงค์คำบุพบท

**for: เพื่อใคร/อะไร**

I prepare everything for you.

**because of: เพราะ**

Because of his chronic illness, he is fatigued almost all the time.

**from: จากใคร/อะไร**

From my viewpoint, I don't think you should tolerate being in a toxic relationship.



# Phrases

## Collocations with Prepositions

Collocation	Preposition	Example Sentence
depend on	on	I depend on my parents for financial support.
dream about	about	I often dream about winning the lottery.
talk to	to	I need to talk to my boss about my work schedule.
listen to	to	I love listening to music on my way to work.
look at	at	Can you look at this picture and tell me what you see?
laugh at	at	I couldn't help but laugh at the silly joke.
arrive at/in	at/in	I arrived at the airport at 8 am.
believe in	in	I strongly believe in the power of positive thinking.
participate in	in	I want to participate in the marathon next year.
concentrate on	on	I need to concentrate on my studies for the exam.
object to	to	I object to the proposal to cut funding for education.
apologize for	for	I apologize for being late to the meeting.
agree with	with	I completely agree with your opinion.
pay attention to	to	Please pay attention to the safety instructions.
complain about/of	about/of	I have a lot to complain about with this new policy.
consist of	of	The cake consists of flour, sugar, and eggs.
deal with	with	I have to deal with a lot of stress at work.
excel in	in	She excels in art and science.
fight against	against	We must fight against inequality and injustice.
get along with	with	I get along well with my coworkers.
live on/off	on/off	I lived off my savings while I was looking for a job.
rely on	on	I rely on my friends for emotional support.
succeed in	in	I hope to succeed in my career.
focus on	on	I need to focus on my priorities.
take part in	in	I want to take part in the charity event.
think about/of	about/of	I've been thinking about going back to school.

# Phrases

## Infinitive phrase

โครงสร้าง To + V.inf

ทำหน้าที่ประจํา Noun, Adjective, Adverb

- **To be with someone who is a narcissist** is a red flag.
- She needs **to go**.
- My ambition is **to leave this town**.
- She needs a place **to study**.
- They went to the park **to enjoy the fresh air**.
- **To live a better life**, you need to know when to let go.

## Participial phrase

คือวลีที่มี participle เป็นคำหลัก ทำหน้าที่เป็นส่วนขยาย

1. Present Participle → v-ing  
นามที่ v-ing ขยายเป็นผู้ทำ v-ing นั้น
2. Past Participle → v.3 → ความหมายเป็น passive  
นามที่ v.3 ขยายเป็นผู้ถูกกระทำด้วย v.3 นั้น

- **Not knowing where to go**, the teenagers stopped to ask the locals the directions.
- **Known for her generosity**, Princess Diana supported many non-profit organizations.
- Lewis, **waiting for his friend to arrive**, was talking to his manager.

# Phrases

## Comprehensive test 1

- a) noun phrase
- b) verb phrase
- c) prepositional phrase
- d) Infinitive phrase
- e) participial phrase
- f) gerund phrase
- g) adverbial phrase

1. The day ended with **feasting on Spanish tapas and local wine**.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. **To celebrate their arrival at the villa**, they all enjoyed a glass of Mallorcan wine on the terrace overlooking the sea.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. As a souvenir, Mary bought herself **a beautiful, oval-shaped, soft pink pearl**.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. **Wanting to save money**, Lysbeth spent the morning clipping and filing coupons.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Mary dreams **about becoming a NASA astronaut**.

\_\_\_\_\_

# Phrases

6. The plumber was unable **to finish the difficult job in one day**.

---

7. San Francisco is **a bustling city** in California.

---

8. He acted **very erratically**.

---

9. House prices **could fall** during the next six months.

---

10. Val's car **was stolen** from outside her house.

---

11. **Having finished his homework**, John went out to play.

---

12. **Playing in the playground**, the children started laughing.

---

13. **Playing in the playground** is what children do all day.

---

# Phrases

## Collocations with Prepositions

in – completely or partly enclosed by something

of – belonging to something or someone; contained in something

on – the basis for something

1. All the students will work \_\_\_\_\_ a collaborative environment.
2. They need to concentrate \_\_\_\_\_ their studies.
3. They will be placed \_\_\_\_\_ a range of community settings.
4. We examined the scientific basis \_\_\_\_\_ dental practice.
5. This degree appeals to students who are interested \_\_\_\_\_ working in the new fields and occupations created by digitization.
6. The essay will be \_\_\_\_\_ a topic you have studied recently.
7. These are the cultural processes \_\_\_\_\_ globalisation.
8. Here is a simple analysis \_\_\_\_\_ algorithms.
9. The researchers are reliant \_\_\_\_\_ external funding.
10. This course provides the opportunity to focus \_\_\_\_\_ your major area of interest.
11. You will study this \_\_\_\_\_ a social context.
12. You will study the important causes \_\_\_\_\_ environmental change.
13. The course is \_\_\_\_\_ the boundary of advanced engineering and science.
14. This program offers a broad education in areas relevant to the study \_\_\_\_\_ human health.
15. Evolutionary Biology involves the study \_\_\_\_\_ information contained in living plants and animals.

# Phrases

## Collocations with Prepositions

Complete the sentence with the correct preposition from the choices given.

1. We are very excited \_\_\_\_\_ our trip to Spain next week.  
(AT, WITH, ABOUT, OVER)
2. I am very fond \_\_\_\_\_ drinking green tea.  
(FOR, OF, ABOUT, AT)
3. Almost all politicians were involved \_\_\_\_\_ the scandal.  
(IN, AT, WITH, FROM)
4. I am looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ having a meeting with you next week.  
(WITH, AT, TO, FROM)
5. At the moment, she is recovering \_\_\_\_\_ her injuries.  
(AT, OF, FROM, WITH)
6. I'm dreaming \_\_\_\_\_ becoming a famous scientist one day  
(FOR, WITH, ABOUT, INTO)
7. My cousin is married \_\_\_\_\_ a famous American  
(WITH, FOR, TO, FROM)
8. I am responsible \_\_\_\_\_ training the new recruits.  
(AT, ABOUT, WITH, FOR)
9. Many people took advantage \_\_\_\_\_ the low prices offered by the new shop  
(OF, FOR, WITH, TO)
10. I was not quite satisfied \_\_\_\_\_ the exam results.  
(AT, FOR, WITH, ABOUT)
11. The president was thankful \_\_\_\_\_ everyone who helped in the campaign  
(TO, WITH, FOR, AT)
12. Everyone in this town will benefit \_\_\_\_\_ the new hospital  
(FROM, WITH, AT, INTO)

# Phrases

## Collocations with Prepositions

13. For two full days, the man was fighting \_\_\_\_\_ his life.  
(UP, WITH, AT, FOR)
14. My dad shouted \_\_\_\_\_ me because I didn't do what he said  
(TO, AT, WITH, TOWARDS)
15. She insisted \_\_\_\_\_ helping me with the dishes.  
(ON, WITH, FOR, ABOUT)
16. Almost all car companies care \_\_\_\_\_ the environment  
(FOR, AT, ABOUT, WITH)
17. Wearing a seat belt can protect you \_\_\_\_\_ being killed in a car.  
(WITH, OF, ABOUT, FROM)
18. Ten people were killed when a bus collided \_\_\_\_\_ a car  
(INTO, WITH, AT, TOWARDS)
19. The customers came to the shop to complain \_\_\_\_\_ their service  
(ABOUT, AT, ON, FOR)
20. Our atmosphere consists \_\_\_\_\_ oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide  
(INTO, OF, WITH, FOR)
21. We decided \_\_\_\_\_ buying the new car.  
(AGAINST, WITH, AT, OF)
22. Many children depend \_\_\_\_\_ their parents for money.  
(ON, AT, WITH, TO)
23. He graduated \_\_\_\_\_ Oxford university  
(ON, FROM, OUT OF, WITH)
24. The advertising campaign resulted \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of new customers  
for the company.  
(TO, FOR, UP, IN)
25. As a scientist, I specialize \_\_\_\_\_ marine biology  
(AT, IN, FOR, WITH)

# Clauses

## Independent and Dependent Clauses

### 1. Independent clause

อนุประโยคอิสระ สามารถสื่อความหมายได้ สามารถอยู่ตามลำพังได้ ไม่ต้องไปพึ่งพาประโยคอื่นๆ

The President is in the White House.  
Jack Harlow rapped about sweetheart.

### 2. dependent clause

อนุประโยคไม่อิสระ ไม่สามารถสื่อความหมายได้สมบูรณ์ ไม่สามารถอยู่ตามลำพังได้ ต้องไปแทรกหรือพึ่งพากับ independent clause

You only call me when you're lonely.  
I know a wizard who can guide you through the mystery.

## Dependent clause

Type	Example
Adjective Clause	I refuse to join any club <b>that would have me as a member.</b>
Adverbial Clause	I find television very annoying. <b>When it's on,</b> I always go into the other room that's much quieter.
Noun Clause	Seeing ants marching into your house signifies <b>that the storm is coming.</b>



# Clauses

## Noun clause

1. Subject
2. Object
3. Complement

### ออกข้อสอบบ่อย

- < N. clause > V
- S V < N. clause >
- S LV < N. clause >
- Prep < N. clause >

### Relative pronouns

- who
- what
- where
- when
- why
- how
- that
- which

### Indefinite relative pronouns

- whoever
- whomever
- whatever
- wherever
- whenever
- whichever

### Subordinating conjunctions

- if
- whether

+ (S) V

**That Tom loves reading books** is no surprise.

I know **that Tom loves reading books**.

We talked about **what could've been done to save the patient**.

Anna doesn't know **how to react to her story**.

**Whoever wins the competition** gets the prize.

I wonder **whether he will come**.

I wonder **if he will come**.

# Clauses

## Comprehensive test 1

1. The police don't know \_\_\_\_ the thief was, but they're looking for the sort of person \_\_\_\_ can deactivate alarm systems.
  - a) who / who
  - b) whichever / whom
  - c) whom / what
  - d) that / who
2. Sociology can be practiced in a classroom to study speech and interactions to find out \_\_\_\_ is actually happening.
  - a) which
  - b) where
  - c) whereby
  - d) what
3. Some people wonder \_\_\_\_ it is right to get out of bed and start exercising immediately.
  - a) how
  - b) that
  - c) if
  - d) what
4. She was so silent so I thought \_\_\_\_ she would refuse our offer.
  - a) why
  - b) when
  - c) that
  - d) whether

# Clauses

5. I don't know \_\_\_\_ Rachel likes to jog.

- a) unless
- b) if only
- c) in case of
- d) whether

6. \_\_\_\_ his hobbies are is irrelevant to the subject.

- a) Why
- b) What
- c) That
- d) Whom

7. \_\_\_\_ son he is does not affect my decision.

- a) What
- b) How
- c) Who
- d) Whose

8. It is not known \_\_\_\_ he escaped from the most disciplined prison in a day.

- a) why
- b) whom
- c) if
- d) how

9. Previous studies have found \_\_\_\_ girls who have earlier puberty tend to have higher body mass index, but it was unclear \_\_\_\_ puberty led to the weight gain or weight gain led to the earlier onset of puberty.

- a) that / whichever
- b) that / that
- c) whomever / whether
- d) what / if

# Clauses

10. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) what will he do in the summer
- b) when did the concert start
- c) whether he is telling the truth or not
- d) which book does the professor recommend for the class to read

11. \_\_\_\_\_ must be taken into account.

- a) He is one of the famous spies of the U.S.A
- b) Owing to the fact that he may be telling lies
- c) This quality at such a low price tells me that the item was probably stolen
- d) That he may be telling lies

12. \_\_\_\_ is accepted by many scientists.

- a) You can only think and express yourself if you know a lot of words
- b) That a person can learn better when he is relaxed
- c) A person can think and express himself through the words he knows
- d) Why do we have to improve our word knowledge

13. \_\_\_\_ encourages him to work more efficiently.

- a) He must be promoted soon
- b) Had he been promoted
- c) His belief that he will be promoted soon
- d) The boss increased his salary

14. \_\_\_\_\_ is still a mystery for us.

- a) Where did they attend the meeting
- b) Why didn't they attend this important meeting
- c) Why they didn't attend this important meeting
- d) Should they attend the meeting

15. The fact that Marie loves her new cars \_\_\_\_\_ undeniable.

- a) were
- b) be
- c) are
- d) is

# Clauses

## Adjective clause

วางไว้ข้างหลังคำนาม

### ออกข้อสอบบ่อย

S < **adj. clause** > Vแท้

### Relative pronouns

- that
- which



(S) V

- who



V

- whom
- whose
- where
- when
- why



S V

- restrictive clause - เป็นอนุประโยคที่จำเป็นต้องมี และในประโยคจะไม่มี (,)
- non-restrictive clause - เป็นอนุประโยคที่ไม่มีก็ได้ และในประโยคจะมี (,)

โดยเราจะใช้ **that** กับ restrictive clause อนุประโยคที่ตัดทิ้งไม่ได้ และไม่มี (,)  
**which** กับ non-restrictive clause อนุประโยคที่ตัดทิ้งได้ และมี (,)

The building **that has red doors** was built in 1956.

I need to find my keys, **which I left on the kitchen counter**.

She is the person **who helped me when I was in need**.

Teachers **whose classes are interesting** have many students.

The restaurant **where we had dinner last night** was fantastic.

The student, **whom the teacher praised for her dedication**, received a scholarship.

I still cherish the moment **when we first met**.

The street **in which he lives** is very busy all the time.

That woman **to whom I talked** is our new manager.

The desk **of which legs are wooden** is sold at 200THB.

# Clauses

## Comprehensive test 2

1. My mother, \_\_\_\_, asked me to buy a new one.
  - a) which has two umbrellas
  - b) where she has forgotten her umbrella
  - c) whose brother was a senator
  - d) whose umbrella had been stolen in a bus
  
2. That was the reason \_\_\_\_ everybody hated him.
  - a) for which
  - b) by which
  - c) whose
  - d) on which
  
3. This is the richest man in this village, \_\_\_\_ jewelry was stolen last night.
  - a) whom
  - b) whose
  - c) in which
  - d) in whose
  
4. They have to think of a way \_\_\_\_ they can earn more money.
  - a) of which
  - b) with which
  - c) that
  - d) from which
  
5. I called my friend, \_\_\_\_ is a dentist, to fix my teeth, \_\_\_\_ were decayed.
  - a) who / what
  - b) who / which
  - c) which / all of which
  - d) who / of which

# Clauses

6. Turkiye, \_\_\_ is located between Asia and Europe, is a bridge between the West and the Middle East.

- a) which
- b) in which
- c) of which
- d) where

7. My grandfather, \_\_\_, got married again last year.

- a) in which we stayed for years
- b) who is over 60 years old
- c) who died five years ago
- d) whose funeral was organized by the family two years ago

8. The yellow cab \_\_\_ I collided was totally wrecked.

- a) of which
- b) with which
- c) from which
- d) to whom

9. No one can give any meaning \_\_\_ he left the school in his last year.

- a) when
- b) whom
- c) why
- d) for whom

10. The park, \_\_\_\_\_ we often walk, is beautifully landscaped.

- a) in that
- b) that
- c) which
- d) through which

# Clauses

11. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ the company offers seems to be general service.

- a) of which
- b) in which
- c) that
- d) which

12. The person \_\_\_\_\_ I talked about my study problem with is the new director of the school.

- a) who
- b) whose
- c) why
- d) -

13. Miss Magaret, \_\_\_\_\_, is from America.

- a) that is my new English teacher
- b) which is my new English teacher
- c) is my new English teacher
- d) my new English teacher

14. \_\_\_\_\_, Jeremiah is the CEO of CNBC company

- a) Whom you just talked to
- b) Whose company is the recognized world leader in business news
- c) Who is my eldest brother
- d) My eldest brother

15. Have you ever read The Joy Luck Club, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) a novel by Amy Tan
- b) that was written by Amy Tan
- c) writing by Amy Tan
- d) was written by Amy Tan



# Clauses

## Adverb clause

คือ clause ที่ขยายกริยา หรือ adjective และ adverb ในประโยคหลัก โดย Adverb Clause of Time จะมี subordinate conjunctions นำหน้าประโยคเพื่อเชื่อมประโยคเข้ากับ main clause

- We adopted these two cats **because they are twins.**
- **Before she got home,** she called and ordered a pizza.
- We studied all night **so we would pass the exam.**

# Conjunction



# Conjunction

Conjunction มีอะไรบ้าง

1. Coordinating Conjunction (CC)
2. Subordinating Conjunction (SC)
3. Correlative Conjunction

## Coordinating Conjunction

ใช้เชื่อมคำ วลี หรือประโยคประเภทเดียวกัน หรือมีความสำคัญเท่าเทียมกัน

S + V, **CC** S + V

- For (เพราะ)  
I stayed indoors, **for** it was scorching outside.
- And (และ)  
Anna loves to read novels **and** journal in her free time.
- Nor (ไม่ทั้งสองอย่าง)  
He neither eats meat **nor** consumes any kind of meat products .
- But (แต่)  
Andy hardly studied, **but** he managed to pass the exam.
- Or (หรือ)  
Would you like tea **or** coffee?
- Yet (แต่)  
Tim worked hard; **yet**, he couldn't achieve his goals.
- So (ดังนั้น)  
He didn't answer her text, **so** his girlfriend got mad at him.

# Conjunction

## Subordinating Conjunction

เชื่อมประโยคหลักกับประโยคย่อยที่ลำดับความสำคัญไม่เท่ากัน

S + V + **SC** + S + V

**SC** + S + V, S + V

## กลุ่มคำบอกเวลา (Time)

while (ในขณะที่)

He cooked dinner while she was setting the table.

when (เมื่อ)

When the clock strikes twelve, it's midnight.

after (ก่อนหน้า)

After the rain stopped, they went for a walk.

before (หลังจาก)

He always checks his email before he goes to bed..

as soon as (ทันทีที่)

As soon as the sun rises, the birds start singing.

once (ครั้งหนึ่ง)

Once you finish your homework, you can go out to play.

whenever (เมื่อไหร่ก็ตาม)

Whenever he hears thunder, he gets scared.

until (จนกระทั่ง)

He waited until everyone left before he started cleaning.

# Conjunction

## กลุ่มคำบอกความขัดแย้ง

although

Although it was raining, we still decided to go for a picnic.

though

Though she studied hard, she didn't pass the exam.

even though

Even though it's expensive, I'm still considering buying that dress.

whereas

He prefers tea, whereas his brother prefers coffee.

Nonetheless

She had a busy schedule; nonetheless, she managed to find time for her hobbies.

Nevertheless

The weather forecast predicted rain; nevertheless, they decided to go ahead with their picnic plans.

However

He seemed confident; however, his body language suggested otherwise.

Conversely

Many people believe that exercise is essential for good health. Conversely, some argue that rest is equally important.

On the other hand

She enjoys the convenience of living in the city. On the other hand, he prefers the tranquility of rural areas.

On the contrary

The movie was not a failure; **on the contrary**, it was a huge success at the box office.

despite

Despite the heavy rain, they decided to go for a picnic in the park.

in spite of

She continued her studies in spite of facing numerous challenges along the way.

notwithstanding

His fear of flying did not stop him; notwithstanding his fear, he boarded the plane and completed the journey.

# Conjunction

## กลุ่มคำบอกเหตุผล

because

since

as

due to the fact that

seeing that

now that

He didn't go to the party because he had to study for his exam.  
She's upset because her flight got canceled.

Since it's raining outside, we should bring umbrellas.  
I haven't seen him since last week.

As it's getting late, we should head home soon.  
He couldn't hear properly as the music was too loud.

The event was canceled due to the fact that not enough people signed up.  
She couldn't attend the meeting due to the fact that she was feeling unwell.

Seeing that you're already busy, I'll take care of this task.  
Seeing that it's your birthday, I got you a present.

Now that we have finished dinner, let's watch a movie.  
Now that she has graduated, she's planning to travel abroad.

because of

due to

owing to

thanks to

according to

as a result of

resulting from

as a result of

Because of the heavy traffic, they arrived late to the meeting.

The delay was due to unforeseen circumstances beyond our control.

The success of the project was owing to the dedication of the team members.

Thanks to her help, we were able to finish the project ahead of schedule.

According to the weather forecast, it's going to rain later today.

The road closures resulted from the ongoing construction work in the area.

As a result of the economic downturn, many businesses had to close down.

The damage to the car resulting from the accident was extensive.

# Conjunction

## กลุ่มคำบอกเพิ่มเติม

in addition

moreover

furthermore

also

besides

He enjoys playing soccer; in addition, he is also an avid swimmer.

She scored the highest in the exam; moreover, she completed it in record time.

The company provides excellent benefits for its employees; furthermore, it offers opportunities for career growth.

She is fluent in French; also, she speaks Spanish fluently.

He is skilled in programming; besides, he has a talent for graphic design.

apart from

in addition to

aside from

also

as well as

as well

Apart from studying physics, she also enjoys playing the piano.

He has experience in marketing in addition to his background in finance.

Aside from his regular job, he also volunteers at the local animal shelter.

She is fluent in Mandarin also.

He is proficient in programming languages as well as web development.

She is skilled in photography as well.

# Conjunction

## กลุ่มคำยกตัวอย่าง

for example

He has a variety of hobbies, for example, gardening, painting, and playing the piano.

for instance

She enjoys traveling to warm destinations; for instance, she has visited Hawaii, Mexico, and Thailand.

namely

There are three major cities in the country, namely, New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago.

in particular

The team members have various roles, in particular, the project manager oversees the timeline and budget.

e.g.

She has a wide range of interests, e.g., sports, cooking, and photography.

i.e.

She prefers healthy snacks, i.e., fruits, nuts, and yogurt.

such as + N.

She enjoys outdoor activities, such as hiking, biking, and swimming.

## กลุ่มสรุปความ

in conclusion

In conclusion, after considering all the evidence, it is clear that climate change is a pressing issue that requires immediate action.

to sum up

To sum up, throughout history, technological advancements have greatly impacted society, from the Industrial Revolution to the digital age.

in brief

In brief, the company's quarterly report highlights increased revenue, successful product launches, and expansion into new markets.

in summary

In summary, effective communication skills are essential for professional success, encompassing both verbal and non-verbal aspects.



# Conjunction

## กลุ่มคำบอกรัตถประสงค์

so that

She studies hard so that she can pass her exams.

in order that

He left early in order that he could catch the train.

for the purpose that

She attended the training sessions diligently,  
for the purpose that she could improve her skills.

lest

The boys walk carefully lest they should stumble.

for fear that

She double-checked all the windows for fear that they might be left open  
during the storm.

in order to

She studied diligently in order to pass her exams.

so as to

He arrived early so as to secure a good seat for the concert.

# Conjunction

## Correlative conjunction

คำเชื่อมประโยค (Conjunction) ที่ต้องใช้คู่กันเสมอ ใช้เชื่อมประโยคที่มีน้ำหนักหรือใจความสำคัญเท่า ๆ กัน

not only...but also...

as ... as ...

neither ... nor ...

either ... or ...

both ... and ...

rather...than...

Not only did she finish her project ahead of schedule, but she also exceeded all expectations.  
He is not only intelligent but also incredibly hardworking.

She is as tall as her older sister.  
This laptop is not as powerful as the one I had before.

Neither the teacher nor the students were prepared for the pop quiz.  
He neither confirmed nor denied the allegations against him.

You can either go to the party or stay home and study.  
We can either watch a movie at home or go out for dinner.

She is both talented and hardworking.  
The project requires both time and effort to complete successfully.

She chose to apologize rather than argue further.  
I would prefer tea rather than coffee.

## Parallel structure

เวลาใช้ Pararell Structure เราจะเชื่อมคำแบบเดียวกันเข้าด้วยกัน

- Word :

She is talking about kids, cats, and flowers.

- Infinitives :

I wanted to scream and cry after the exam was over.

- Prepositional phrases :

You wouldn't find the paper on the table, on the ceiling, but rather on the floor.

- Clauses:

I don't care about who you are and why you're here.

# Parallel structure

## Parallel structure

1. เชื่อมโดย coordinating conjunctions.

The gold is hidden **at the beach** or **by the lakeside**.

2. สังกะย Series ของคำ

The tribes emphasized **collective survival**, **mutual aid**, and **responsibility for one another**

3. การเปรียบเทียบ ( more than / better than )

I like **swimming** better than **running**.

4. เชื่อมโดย linking verb

**To succeed** is **to open a new opportunity**.

5. เชื่อมโดย correlative conjunction.

Sienna sees not only **opportunities to grow** but also **challenges to overcome**.

Sienna not only **sees opportunities to grow** but also **sees challenges to overcome**.

# Parallel structure

## Comprehensive test 1

**Decide whether the sentence has parallel structure or not.**

1. She decided to leave her job and travelling the world.
2. He started the engine, released the hand break, and checked the mirror.
3. Some people think that being successful is the same thing as to have money.
4. Did you decide not to come because you are tired or are you feeling sick?
5. She was disappointed by not only his clothes but also his mannerisms.
6. She wants neither the red one nor the yellow one.
7. When I wake up I like either walking the dog or to go for a jog.
8. I would describe her as intelligent, caring, and thoughtful.
9. He suggested that we go for a meal then we should see a film.
10. Spain is a place where you can eat cheap food and soak up the sun.

# Parallel structure

## Comprehensive test 2

1. She enjoys \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) swimming, hiking, and to run.
  - b) swimming, hiking, and running.
  - c) swimming, hiking, and runs.
  - d) swimming, hike, and running.
  
2. The company aims to \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) increase revenue, expanding its market share, and to reduce costs.
  - b) increase revenue, expand its market share, and to reduce costs.
  - c) increase revenue, expanding its market share, and reduce costs.
  - d) increasing revenue, expand its market share, and reducing costs.
  
3. He is not only intelligent but also \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) humorous
  - b) has great sense of humor.
  - c) a great sense of humor.
  - d) having a great sense of humor.
  
4. Sarah likes \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) to read books, watching movies, and to listen to music.
  - b) reading books, watching movies, and listening to music.
  - c) read books, watch movies, and listen to music.
  - d) to read books, watch movies, and listening to music.
  
5. The concert was not only entertaining but also \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) made everyone happy.
  - b) to make everyone happy.
  - c) it made everyone happy.
  - d) uplifting for everyone.
  
6. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) cooking, baking, and to experiment with new recipes.
  - b) cooking, baking, and experimenting with new recipes.
  - c) cook, bake, and experimenting with new recipes.
  - d) to cook, baking, and experimenting with new recipes.
  
7. The project requires both \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) time and a lot of hard work.
  - b) time and a lot of hard working.
  - c) time and a lot of hardly working.
  - d) time and a lot of work hard.

# Parallel structure

8. She asked him to \_\_\_\_\_
- a) clean the kitchen, taking out the trash, and to mow the lawn.
  - b) clean the kitchen, take out the trash, and mow the lawn.
  - c) cleaning the kitchen, taking out the trash, and mowing the lawn.
  - d) clean the kitchen, take out the trash, and to mow the lawn.
9. Peter is known for his \_\_\_\_\_
- a) honesty, reliability, and always being punctual.
  - b) honesty, reliability, and punctuality.
  - c) honest, reliable, and punctually.
  - d) honesty, reliability, and being punctual.
10. The team not only won the championship but also \_\_\_\_\_
- a) displayed great sportsmanship.
  - b) to display great sportsmanship.
  - c) displayed greatly sportsmanship.
  - d) displaying great sportsmanship.

# Conjunction

## Comprehensive test

1. \_\_\_\_\_ I dislike sentimental films, sometimes, when I'm not feeling very energetic, I can curl up on the sofa and watch one.
- a) As soon as
  - b) Much as
  - c) The moment
  - d) However
2. She is fed up with sharing a house with others; \_\_\_\_\_, she is looking for her own flat.
- a) moreover
  - b) therefore
  - c) however
  - d) although
3. He is leaving the company not because he is not happy there; \_\_\_he has enjoyed working there, but he has other reasons.
- a) in spite of the fact
  - b) as a result
  - c) however
  - d) on the contrary
4. This exercise plan is \_\_\_\_\_ costly \_\_\_\_\_ painful, so I don't really recommend it.
- a) not only / but also
  - b) no matter / how
  - c) so much / that
  - d) whether / or

# Conjunction

5. \_\_\_\_\_ her illness leaving her very weak at times, she tries to derive pleasure from life.

- a) Despite
- b) Whereas
- c) Although
- d) However

6. \_\_\_\_\_ had she placed the plate of cakes on the table \_\_\_\_\_ the children gave her the empty plate and requested for some more.

- a) the moment / while
- b) hardly / when
- c) neither / nor
- d) yet / still
- e) not only / but also

7. \_\_\_\_\_ how many windows I open, I can't get any air movement in the house.

- a) Even if
- b) Although
- c) No matter
- d) Whereas

8. We had better take a spare blanket with us \_\_\_\_\_ it gets cooler than we expect in the mountains.

- a) if only
- b) so that
- c) thus
- d) in case



# Conjunction

9. \_\_\_\_\_ they played better than they have done so far in the cup, they lost the match.

- a) Despite
- b) In contrast
- c) accordingly
- d) Although

10. \_\_\_\_\_ television channel you watch, the news bulletins are all the same as if written by the same person!

- a. No matter
- b. However
- c. Whichever
- d. As soon as

11. \_\_\_\_\_ vast distances and great difficulties in transportation, there was a remarkable amount of trade in the ancient world.

- a) Whenever
- b) As a consequence of
- c) While
- d) In spite of

12. When deep-sea diving, you must pay attention to the time, \_\_\_\_\_ staying underwater too long may result in serious illness.

- a) whereas
- b) so
- c) for
- d) but

# Conjunction

13. Black bears don't usually attack humans. \_\_\_\_\_, they normally run away from us.

- a) On the contrary
- b) On the other hand
- c) Furthermore
- d) Nevertheless

14. She has been looking much more enthusiastic about the future \_\_\_\_\_ she accepted her new job.

- a) since
- b) until
- c) before
- d) when

15. \_\_\_\_\_ the renovation of their football stadium, the team will be using another team's ground next season.

- a) However
- b) While
- c) Due to
- d) Because

16. \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom needs to be cleaned.

- a) The offices and
- b) Either the offices or
- c) Both the offices
- d) The offices as well as

17. The organization has contributed \_\_\_\_\_ money to farms in Africa.

- a) both time and
- b) neither and
- c) time instead
- d) time no

# Conjunction

18. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ cries if he cannot get his way.

- a) screams but
- b) screams and
- c) screams neither
- d) either screams nor

19. The politician acted \_\_\_\_\_ about minority right.

- a) as if she cared
- b) and if she cared
- c) if she cared
- d) either she cared

20. The group of students touring on bicycles went \_\_\_\_\_ to the mountains, but to the coast as well.

- a) either
- b) also
- c) neither
- d) not only

21. Mary wanted to learn French; \_\_\_\_\_, she enrolled in a language course.

- a) likewise
- b) however
- c) instead
- d) hence

# Conjunction

22. The bus was late; \_\_\_\_, I arrived at the meeting on time.

- a) nevertheless
- b) similarly
- c) therefore
- d) meanwhile

23. The traffic was heavy; \_\_\_\_, we arrived late to the concert.

- a) therefore
- b) nonetheless
- c) moreover
- d) hence

24. David loves pizza; \_\_\_\_, he tries to eat it only on weekends.

- a) furthermore
- b) however
- c) meanwhile
- d) likewise

25. I wanted to go for a run, but I decided to read a book \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) otherwise
- b) as well
- c) instead of
- d) instead

# Inversion

Never/ Rarely/ Hardly/ Seldom/ Little/ Ever + H.V. + S + V

She never talks to strangers = Never does she talk to strangers.

I hardly go outside = Hardly do I go outside.

He has seldom seen her = Seldom has he seen her.

Little did he know about me.

No/Not any + N + H.V. + S + V

Under no circumstances should children travel without an adult.

No sooner + H.V. + S + V + than + S + V

Hardly..... when.....

Scarcely.....when.....

No sooner did I leave home than the package was delivered.

No sooner did she meet Anna than she left for the meeting.

Hardly had she read the message when she started laughing.

Scarcely had he finished his work when he got the new project.

Not only + H.V. + S + V but S also V

Not only is she pretty but also intelligent.

Not only had he eaten 10 pieces of cake, but he also had 10 cups of tea.

Not until/ till + (S+V) time + H.V. + S + V

Not until 2 am was she writing a song.

Not until I left did he realize that I was gone.

# Inversion

## Comprehensive test

1. \_\_\_\_\_ should children be allowed to drive.
  - a) no sooner
  - b) under no circumstances
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ after months of planning were they ready for the conference.
  - a) rarely
  - b) only
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ had I left than I heard them laughing.
  - a) no sooner
  - b) only when
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ had we sat down when we were told to evacuate the building.
  - a) Hardly
  - b) Not only
  
5. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ plan to divorce her husband, but she never did.
  - a) she did
  - b) did she
  
6. Only \_\_\_\_\_ can we start the party.
  - a) when Jane has arrived
  - b) when has Jane arrived
  
7. \_\_\_\_\_ who borrowed the money.
  - a) Max it was
  - b) It was Max
  
8. What \_\_\_\_\_ is simply not true.
  - a) are you saying
  - b) you are saying

# Inversion

9. "Not until the bell rang \_\_\_\_ to leave the classroom."

Which of the following correctly completes the sentence using inversion?

- a) had the students started
- b) did the students started
- c) had started the students
- d) did started the students

10. Choose the sentence that uses inversion correctly:

- a) Only after the exam, I realized how difficult it was.
- b) Not until midnight, the party began.
- c) Hardly she had finished her breakfast when the phone rang.
- d) Scarcely had he entered the room than he noticed the strange smell.

11. "The concert had already begun when they arrived."

Which of the following options is the correct inversion?

- a) Had already begun the concert when they arrived.
- b) Already had the concert begun when they arrived.
- c) Had the concert already begun when they arrived?
- d) Already begun had the concert when they arrived?

12. Choose the sentence with the correct inversion:

- a) Not until she saw the movie, she realized its importance.
- b) Only when the clock struck twelve, they left the party.
- c) Rarely had they seen such a breathtaking view.
- d) Only after he read the book, he understood the story.

# Inversion

13. Select the sentence with the correct inversion:

- a) Not until he finished his homework, he went out to play.
- b) Only after they arrived at the restaurant, they realized it was closed.
- c) Hardly they had begun their journey when it started raining.
- d) Scarcely had they started the game when it began to pour.

14. He can speak French but \_\_\_\_\_ it in public, and almost never when on diplomatic duty.

- a) rarely he uses
- b) not once does he use
- c) seldom does he use
- d) no sooner had he used

15. \_\_\_\_\_ those words \_\_\_\_\_ all the newspapers published them.

- a) Hardly he uttered / that
- b) As soon as had he uttered / as
- c) No sooner had he uttered / than
- d) No sooner he'd uttered / then



# Conditional Sentences

## If-clause

The Zero Conditional Sentences หรือ if clause type 0

First Conditional Sentences หรือ if clause type 1

Second Conditional Sentences หรือ if clause type 2

Third Conditional Sentences หรือ if clause type 3

**type 0** : เหตุการณ์ที่เป็นความจริง แบบที่เป็น fact เกิดขึ้นแน่ๆ

IF + Present Simple , Present Simple

If you pour oil into water, it floats.

If you throw a ball in mid-air, it falls onto the ground.

---

present

**type 1** : ถ้าหากเหตุการณ์หนึ่งเกิดขึ้น อีกเหตุการณ์หนึ่งก็มีแนวโน้มว่าจะเกิดขึ้น

IF + Present Simple , Future Simple

If it does not rain, we will go hiking.

If you arrive at the airport, I will pick you up.

๗: If แล้วใส่ should แทน

If the weather is nice, we will go hiking.

Should the weather be nice, we will go hiking.

# Conditional Sentences

## Comprehensive test 1

### Type 0

1. If it doesn't \_\_\_\_\_(rain), plants cannot grow.
2. If I \_\_\_\_\_(try) to cook, I ruin the food.
3. If you smoke, your skin \_\_\_\_\_(age) more quickly.
4. If you heat ice, it \_\_\_\_\_(melt).
5. I feel good if you \_\_\_\_\_(visit) me regularly.
6. Water evaporates if you \_\_\_\_\_(boil) it.
7. Deren \_\_\_\_\_(cycle) to work if the weather is good.
8. I feel sick if I \_\_\_\_\_(eat) too much chocolate.
9. You need to take my sister to the hospital if she \_\_\_\_\_(drink) milk as she is allergic to it.
10. If Andy \_\_\_\_\_(go) to bed late, he cannot wake up early.

### Type 1

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_(finish) your homework, you can go out.
2. If David \_\_\_\_\_(get) a good grade from his English presentation, I will take him to the movie theater.
3. If there \_\_\_\_\_(be) traffic, we will use the subway.
4. I will go to New York next week if I \_\_\_\_\_(find) a cheap ticket.
5. If you don't accept the offer, you \_\_\_\_\_(regret) it later.
6. If Helen apologizes to me, I \_\_\_\_\_(forgive) her.
7. If Deren \_\_\_\_\_(buy) a car, he will drive us to school.
8. We want to see the White House if we \_\_\_\_\_(visit) Washington.
9. If Robin \_\_\_\_\_(have) time on the weekend, he will come to see us.
10. If you \_\_\_\_\_(study) harder, you can pass the exam.

# Conditional Sentences

## If-clause

**type 2** : เหตุการณ์ที่ไม่เป็นความจริงในปัจจุบัน และจะไม่เกิดขึ้นในอนาคต

IF + Past Simple , Subject + would + Verb infinitive

If I were a bird, I would fly around the world.

If I had more time, I would stay here longer.

กริยา

present

present

๙ If โดยแทน were เข้าไป

If she didn't go there, she wouldn't meet her ex-boyfriend  
were she not go there, she wouldn't meet her ex-boyfriend .

# Conditional Sentences

## If-clause

### Comprehensive test 2

#### Type 2

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a yacht, I would sail around the world.
2. If David \_\_\_\_\_ (be) taller, he could even play in NBA.
3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) eighteen years old, you could drive a car.
4. Would you teach me if you \_\_\_\_\_ (know) how to ride a bike?
5. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a spider, I would scream.
6. If Andre \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the lottery, he would buy a big house for us.
7. I would be so pleased if Jessica \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to my party.
8. If Danny really \_\_\_\_\_ (love) you, he wouldn't break your heart all the time.
9. Robin could lead a healthier life if she \_\_\_\_\_ (give up) smoking.
10. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (apologize) to me, I would forgive her.

# Conditional Sentences

## If-clause

**type 3** : เหตุการณ์ที่ไม่เป็นความจริงในอดีต

IF + Past Perfect , Subject + would + have + V.3

If she had told me about Jack, I would have invited him over.

If I had studied harder, I would have gotten a better score.

กริยา

Past

Past

เราจะใช้ had แทน if

If you had left home early, you would've met Taylor on the train.

Had you left home early, you would've met Taylor on the train.

# Conditional Sentences

## If-clause

### Comprehensive test 3

#### Type 3

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for the test, you \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) it.
2. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) me, I \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you.
3. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema, we \_\_\_\_\_ (see) my friend Jacob.
4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English, she \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) .
5. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to me, we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) home earlier.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) you a postcard if I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) your address.
7. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / break) my leg, I \_\_\_\_\_ (take part) in the contest.
8. If it \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ start) to rain, we \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) to the museum.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the sea if there \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) so many sharks there.
10. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the bus, she \_\_\_\_\_ (not / arrive) on time.

# Conditional Sentences

## If-clause

### Unless + กริยาในรูปบอกเล่า

Unless มีความหมายว่า ถ้าไม่ มีความหมายเหมือนกับ If...not

ต้องใช้กับ Present Simple Tense และ Past Simple Tense

Unless you study harder, you won't pass the exam.

You will gain massive profits unless you push the red button.

## การใช้ wish

1) wish + Subj. + V.2 : เป็นไปไม่ได้ในปัจจุบัน

I wish things were different.

2) wish + Subj. + would + V.inf : อยากให้เกิดขึ้นในอนาคต

She wishes Anna would come to the party tonight.

3) wish + Subj. + had + V.3 : ประารถนาสิ่งที่ตรงข้ามกับความจริงในอดีต

Ryan wishes he had started his business sooner.

4) wish + Obj. + Noun : เป็นการอวยพร

Haley wishes her sister a happy birthday.

### wish + would(n't) : แสดงความรำคาญ

I wish you wouldn't borrow my clothes without asking.

I wish it would rain. The garden really needs some water.

She wishes he'd work less. They never spend any time together.

# Conditional Sentences

## การใช้ If only

### if only

มีความหมายเหมือนกับ I wish แต่ if only จะสื่อถึงความปรารถนามากกว่า

1. If only + Past Simple Tense ความปรารถนานั้นตรงข้ามกับความเป็นจริงในปัจจุบัน

If only Harry weren't so tired.

If only she knew the truth.

2. If only + Past Perfect Tense ความปรารถนานั้นตรงข้ามกับความเป็นจริงในอดีต

If only Alice had listened to what Jack had been telling her.

If only Anna had joined the club.



# Conditional Sentences

## Comprehensive test 4

1. Had you told me about your problem, I \_\_\_\_\_ (might be) able to help you.
2. I don't have any milk left in the refrigerator, I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) some milk now.
3. It's very cloudy. It looks as if it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) going to rain.
4. We had a good summer in Alaska. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ (come) with us.
5. Should our parents \_\_\_\_\_ (accompany) us, we go ice skating.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) you, but I didn't know where your house was.
7. You can get a driver license only if you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at least 18 years old.
8. I don't have enough mileage to redeem a ticket to Europe. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough mileages.
9. I can further my study abroad only if I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a scholarship.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not scream) if you hadn't scared me.

# Conditional Sentences

## If-clause

### Comprehensive test 5

1. If he \_\_\_ in Tokyo, he \_\_\_ us.  
a) was / will visit  
b) were / would visit  
c) will be / will visit  
d) will be / will visit
2. If he \_\_\_ ill, he would stay at home.  
a) is  
b) be  
c) were  
d) am
3. What would you do if a millionaire \_\_\_ you a lot of money.  
a) gave  
b) give  
c) will give  
d) giving
4. If it \_\_\_ not so late I will go with you.  
a) was  
b) were  
c) is  
d) be

# Conditional Sentences

## If-clause

5. If I \_\_\_ the car myself I \_\_\_ you use it.

- a) needed / would let
- b) don't need / would let
- c) didn't need / wouldn't let
- d) didn't need / would let

6. This house \_\_\_ better if they \_\_\_ it, \_\_\_ the grass and \_\_\_ flowers.

- a) will look / painted / cut / plant
- b) would look / paint / cut / planted
- c) looks / painted / cut / planted
- d) would look / painted / cut / planted

7. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I \_\_\_\_\_ her.

- a) am / shall forgive
- b) was / don't forgive
- c) were / would forgive
- d) had been / forgave

8. I am sure Mike will lend you some money. I \_\_\_ if he refused.

- a) will be surprised
- b) am surprised
- c) would have been surprised
- d) would be surprised

9. Many people would be out of work if that factory \_\_\_ down.

- a) had been closed
- b) were closed
- c) was closing
- d) is closed

# Conditional Sentences

## If-clause

10. I \_\_\_ living in England if the weather \_\_\_ better.

- a) don't mind / was
- b) didn't mind / is
- c) wouldn't mind / is
- d) wouldn't mind / were

11. If he \_\_\_ generous, he \_\_\_ the poor.

- a) were/would have helped
- b) is/would have helped
- c) was/would help
- d) were/would help

12. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I \_\_\_\_\_ French.

- a) am / learn
- b) was / shall learn
- c) am / should learn
- d) were / would learn

13. I \_\_\_ so upset, if I \_\_\_ you.

- a) am / am
- b) wouldn't be / were
- c) was / were
- d) won't be / are

14. \_\_\_\_\_ I you, I wouldn't get involved.

- a) Had
- b) Should
- c) If
- d) Were

# Conditional Sentences

## If-clause

15. \_\_\_\_\_ I known, I would have said something.

- a) Had
- b) Should
- c) If
- d) Were

16. \_\_\_\_\_ you see him again, walk the other way!

- a) Had
- b) Should
- c) If
- d) Were

17. In the event (that) \_\_\_\_\_, write down my phone number.

- a) you had needed to reach me
- b) you will need to reach me
- c) you would need to reach me
- d) you need to reach me

18. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ then what I \_\_\_\_\_ now.

- a) have known / am realizing
- b) knew / realized
- c) had known / realize
- d) know / realize

19. You can play the game only if you \_\_\_\_\_ your homework.

- a) finish
- b) will finish
- c) would have finished
- d) finished

# Conditional Sentences

## If-clause

20. He wouldn't have joined the army if he \_\_\_\_\_ broken-hearted.
- a) did not have
  - b) hadn't been
  - c) were not
  - d) hasn't been

**Subjunctive**

# Subjunctive

## Subjunctive Mood

Subjunctive Mood คือ ประโยคที่แสดงความปรารถนา จินตนาการ แนะนำ คำสั่ง

## กฎของ Subjunctive Mood

### 1. ไม่ผันตาม Subject

His teacher recommended that **Meredith study** more to pass the exam.

### 2. ไม่ผันตาม Tense

**Yesterday** Tom advised that I **see** a doctor.

#### **Adjective**

necessary  
advisable  
crucial  
desirable  
essential  
important  
urgent  
vital

#### **Verb**

suggest  
insist  
recommend  
advise  
ask  
command  
order  
request

#### **Noun**

suggestion  
recommendation  
command  
order  
request

(that) + S + V.inf



# Subjunctive

1. We proposed that severe measures \_\_\_\_\_ to combat crime.
- a) adopt
  - b) be adopted
  - c) to be adopted
  - d) would be adopted
2. The teacher suggested that \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) everybody studied harder
  - b) everybody studies harder
  - c) everybody study harder
  - d) everybody would study harder
3. The company states that it is necessary that an employee \_\_\_\_\_ his work on time.
- a) finishes
  - b) finished
  - c) finish
  - d) can finish
4. He recommended that I \_\_\_\_\_ there early.
- a) be
  - b) am
  - c) was
  - d) would be
5. I suggested to her that her husband \_\_\_\_\_ a long rest.
- a) is taking
  - b) will take
  - c) takes
  - d) take

# Subjunctive

6. It's important that they \_\_\_\_\_ to the party tonight.

- a) come
- b) comes
- c) came
- d) will come

7. We requested that the project \_\_\_\_\_ completed by Friday.

- a) is
- b) be
- c) was
- d) will be

8. The doctor recommended that he \_\_\_\_\_ more rest.

- a) takes
- b) took
- c) take
- d) will take

9. She insisted that they \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner.

- a) stay
- b) stays
- c) stayed
- d) will stay

10. It's imperative that she \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting tomorrow.

- a) attends
- b) attended
- c) attend
- d) will attend