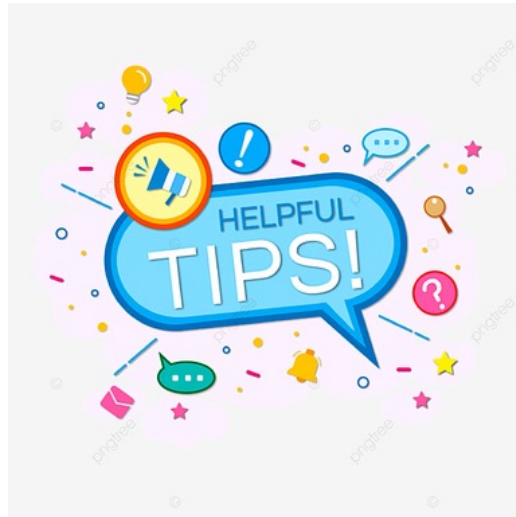


READING



Skimming

Scanning

Intensive
Reading

Etc.



Compiled by Aj. Chirathankamon Pholcharoen

Agenda

- What is reading test?
- Reading tactics
- Practice

P1

P2-4

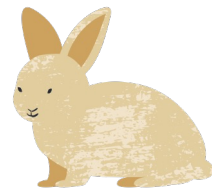
P5-15



มาทำความรู้จักกับ
ข้อสอบกันก่อนดีกว่า



โอเคจ้า



Part 4: Reading (ข้อ 77-100)

- Reading คือ ข้อสอบการอ่านที่ ต้องการวัดความเข้าใจทางภาษาของผู้สอบ
จำนวนข้อ: 24-25 ข้อ จากข้อสอบทั้งหมด 100 ข้อ
ระดับภาษา: คำศัพท์ และไวยากรณ์ ในระดับ CEFR A1 A2 B1 และ B2

รูปแบบที่อาจพบในข้อสอบ:

Part 4: Reading ในข้อสอบ Exit Exam

1. Short passage (บทความสั้น-พารากราฟ)
2. Long passage (บทความยาว)
3. Email (อีเมล)
4. Conversation (บทสนทนา)
5. Cloze test (การทดสอบแบบเติมคำ – อาจพบในพาร์ทอื่นๆ เช่นกัน)

Reading tactics

กลวิธีการอ่าน



Skimming

อ่านเร็ว จับใจความสำคัญ

Scanning

หาคีย์เวิร์ด

Intensive reading

อ่านละเอียด เพื่อความเข้าใจที่ลึกซึ้ง

Reading comprehension tactics

กลวิธีการทำข้อสอบการอ่าน



Skim คำถามก่อนอ่าน

บทความ / Skim บทความ
ก่อนอ่านคำถาม

Skim และ scan

เพื่อหา Topic

Skim และ scan หา Main idea

ที่ต้นหรือท้ายบทความ

แหล่งข้อมูล:

<https://sermpanya.com/w9/2020/12/08/%E0%B9%80%E0%B8%97%E0%B8%84%E0%B8%99%E0%B8%B4%E0%B8%84%E0%B8%97%E0%B8%B3-reading-%E0%B9%83%E0%B8%AB%E0%B9%89%E0%B8%89%E0%B8%B1%E0%B8%9A%E0%B9%84%E0%B8%A7%E0%B9%81%E0%B8%9A%E0%B8%9A%E0%B9%84%E0%B8%A1/>

Patterns of questions

รูปแบบคำถามที่มักจะเจอบ่อยๆ (1)

1.ถามหา **main topic** หรือ **main idea**

ตัวอย่าง:

- What is the main topic of this paragraph/ story/text/passage?
- What is the main idea of this paragraph/ story/text/passage?



2.ถามหา ความหมายของคำศัพท์ ในพารากราฟ หรือบทความ:

ตัวอย่าง:

- Which of the following word could best replace the word "Permanent" in line 2?
- What does the word "these" in line 6 refer to/mean?
- What does the pronoun "it" in paragraph A refer to/mean?



Patterns of questions

รูปแบบคำถามที่มักจะเจอบ่อยๆ(2)

3. ถามหา Correct Detail - ถามว่าข้อมูล ว่าข้อใดถูก ใครทำอะไร ที่ไหน อย่างไร เมื่อไร

ตัวอย่าง

- According to the paragraph, which information is **TRUE**?
- According to the paragraph, what do people think about ageing?
- Why did not Hill win the game?



4. ถามหา Incorrect Detail - ถามว่าข้อใดไม่ถูก เป็นไปได้น้อยสุด หรือไม่ได้กล่าวถึง

ตัวอย่าง

- Which of the following is **not** included in the internal changes due to ageing?
- According to the paragraph, which of the following is **NOT** a problem that workaholics are likely to face?





PRACTICE

GO



Part4: Reading

Directions: Read the passage and answer the questions.

Short passage**Annie's family**

My name is Annie and this is what I normally do. I love to walk on the mountain. During the next week I wake up early and go for a small walk on the mountain. I usually go with my father or my brother. We like to get some fresh air before we start our day. We live in the country far away from the city. We think that our country life is wonderful because we are away from the noise and pollution of the city. We often walk for about one-half hour and then return to our home. I always take my bus after our walk at around 8.30 a.m. and arrive at school at 9.00 a.m. My Father takes his car and goes to town to work. He works at a veterinary clinic. He is a vet and loves to help animals. We have 3 dogs and two cats.

(A1-A2)

1. What does Annie love to do?
 - a. hiking
 - b. camping
 - c. fishing
 - d. horseback riding
- 2 How long does Annie and her family walk?
 - a. They walk from 8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.
 - b. They start their day by walking
 - c. They walk for about 1.5 hour.
 - d. They walk for 3 hours.
3. Where does her father work?
 - a. He is a vet.
 - b. He works at a veterinary clinic.
 - c. He works far away from the city.
 - d. He works on the mountain.

Short passage

Workaholism can be a serious problem. Because true workaholics would rather work than do anything else, they probably do not know how to relax; they might not enjoy movies, sports, or other types of entertainment. Most of all, they hate to sit and do nothing. The lives of workaholics are usually stressful, and **this** can cause health problems such as heart attacks or stomach ulcers. In addition, typical workaholics do not pay much attention to their families. They spend little time with their children, and their marriages may end in divorce.

(A2-B1)

4. According to the paragraph, which of the following is NOT a problem that workaholics are likely to face?
- Stress
 - Failed marriage
 - Disease
 - Peer pressure
5. What does the word “this” in line 4 refer to?
- Working
 - The workaholic
 - Stress
 - Doing nothing

Short passage

The skin which covers the tips of the fingers and thumbs is crossed by numerous ridges arranged in different patterns. These patterns are **permanent** from birth and remain exactly the same throughout a person's life, even when the skin becomes wrinkled and cracked as a result of old age. Such patterns are never passed on from parents to children, and no one in the world has the same patterns as anyone else. Even identical twins have different sets of fingerprints. As a result, fingerprints offer a most useful and fool proof way of identifying people.

(B1-B2)

6. What is the main topic of this paragraph?
 - a. Identifying people
 - b. Human skin
 - c. Fingerprints
 - d. Permanent
7. According to the paragraph, which information is TRUE?
 - a. The fingerprint ridges could change when we are old.
 - b. Some people may share the same patterns of fingerprints.
 - c. We do not share the same fingerprint patterns with our parents.
 - d. There is a person who does not have fingerprints.
8. Which of the following word could best replace the word "permanent" in line 2?
 - a. Fragile
 - b. Persistent
 - c. Momentary
 - d. Unique

Long passage

Dinosaurs might live on today as birds, but they hatched like reptiles. Developing dinos stayed in their eggs three to six months before emerging, far longer than previously suspected, researchers report online January 3 in *the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

With few clues to dinosaurs' embryonic lives, scientists assumed that young dinosaurs shared modern birds' swift incubation period, which ranges from 45 to 80 days for eggs in the size range of dino eggs. A reptile egg generally takes about twice as long to hatch as a bird egg to similar size, says lead author Gregory Erickson, a paleobiologist at Florida State University in Tallahassee.

But counts of growth lines on the teeth of rare fossilized dinosaur embryos from two species, *Protoceratops andrewsi* and *Hypacrosaurus stebingeri*, suggest of Calgary in Canada and the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. These lines, laid down daily on teeth, can be used like tree rings.

The longer incubation time might have worked against dinosaurs, Erickson says. Guarding a brood of eggs for many months could put parents at risk of attack. And a species hit by environmental catastrophe would have harder time bouncing back.

(B2)

- 9.. What is this article mainly about?
- American museum
 - environmental catastrophe
 - genetic engineering
 - dinosaur incubation
10. When was the researchers' finding mentioned in this article published?
- September 9
 - November 26
 - January 3
 - April 14
11. According to the article, how long had some scientist thought baby dinosaurs would take A hatch?
- 3-5 days
 - 10-30 days
 - 45-80 days
 - 90-180 days
12. What would be the best title for this article?
- Baby dinosaurs took long to batch.
 - Dinosaurs might live on nowadays as birds.
 - Gregory Erickson is a paleobiologist at Florida State University
 - Tree rings can tell much about dinosaur DNA.

Long passage

Dogs don't miss much. After watching a human do a trick, dogs remembered the tricks well enough to copy them perfectly a minute later, a new study finds. The results suggest that **our furry friends** possess some version of episodic memory, which allows them to recall personal experiences, and not just simple associations between, for instance, sitting and getting a treat.

Pet dogs watched a human do something – climb on a chair, look inside a bucket or touch an umbrella. Either a minute or an hour later, the dog was unexpectedly asked to copy the behavior with a “Do it!” command, an imitation that the dogs had already been trained to do. In many cases, dogs were able to **obey** these surprise commands, particularly after just a minute. Dogs didn't perform as well when they had to wait an hour for the test, suggesting that the memories grew hazier with time.

Like people, dogs seem to form memories about their experiences all the time, even when they don't expect to have to use those memories later, study co-author Claudia Fugazza of Eotvos Lorond University in Budapest and colleagues write November 23 in *Current Biology*.

(B1-B2)

13. What is the main topic discussed here by the author?
- dog food
 - dogs' enemies
 - Why dogs love their owner
 - dogs' memories
- 14 What does “our furry friends” in paragraph 1 refer to?
- our cats
 - our birds
 - our bears
 - our dogs
15. Which of the following word is the best substitute for the word ”obey” in the second Paragraph?
- follow
 - defend
 - protect
 - bark
16. According to the article, why does a dog sometimes not obey our commands?
- Their IQ is much lower than ours.
 - They are arrogant.
 - Its memory grows hazier with time.
 - Its memory does not actually exist.

Email

From:	Maria Jacobsen
To:	Rina Evans
Sent:	June 5
Subject:	Automobile Insurance Policy #35629

Hello, Rina,
Mr. Williams sent me his personal information, which I have pasted into this e-mail.
Would you make a copy and put it in the customer's file, please?
Thanks,
Maria

Hello, Ms. Jacobsen,

Thanks for getting back to me so quickly. In answer to your questions, I purchased the used car last month on May 7 from the original owner, John Weldon. The car is a four-year-old Festo 645, and it still has the original black paint. I have registered the car and installed the license plates, 2B ON77. I've read through your company's list of policies, and I think I'd like to sign up for the comprehensive insurance. My home phone number is 343-555-3792. I'll have a copy of my driving record faxed to you by next week. In the meantime, please let me know if I need to provide any other information.

Thanks for your help,
David Williams

(B1-B2)

17. What does Ms. Jacobsen ask Ms. Evans to do?
- File information about customer.
 - Provide a customer with a price quote.
 - Contact a customer about a new policy.
 - Compose and email-messages to a customer.
18. What information about the car is NOT given?
- Its color
 - Its license plate number
 - Its price
 - Its purchase date
19. Who was the first owner of the car?
- Rina Evans
 - Maria Jacobsen
 - David Williams
 - John Weldon

Email

April 29

Martha Simmons
425 East River Parkway
St. Paul, MN 55112

Selvac Appliances
Attn.: Customer Service
8642 Lower Pine Drive
Scranton, PA 18502

Dear Customer Service,

On April 15 I ordered a Selvac vacuum cleaner (model 12) from your product catalog. I had seen the product advertised on television and had high expectations. However, I have noticed that the vacuum cleaner barely absorbs dust, leaving the carpet unclean. In fact, the product is worse than my old vacuum cleaner, which I bought a couple of years ago for under \$50.

I am very disappointed with your product. Please contact me as soon as possible and let me know how to return the product and obtain a full refund. You can reach me by phone at 651-555-6323 or at the address above.

Enclosed is a copy of the invoice, which shows how much I paid for the vacuum cleaner. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Martha Simmons

Martha Simmons

(B1-B2)

20. What is the purpose of the letter?
- To make a complain
 - To inquire about a distant
 - To request repair services
 - To place an order
21. What can NOT be inferred from the letter?
- Selvac model 12 is poor-quality product.
 - Martha Simmons expects a quick response.
 - Martha Simmons used to work to Selvac.
 - Selvac advertises its products on television.
22. What is enclosed with the letter?
- A product order form
 - A copy of the warranty
 - A return envelop
 - A proof of purchase

Conversation

Student : Good morning, sir.

Teacher : Good morning.

Student : Sir, my examination is round the corner. Can you give me some instructions as to how I should prepare?

Teacher : Certainly! But at first, get rid of your mobile. That is a major distraction.

Student : Ok, sir.

Teacher : Read your texts thoroughly, for you must have all the information while you study.

Student : Sir, I have a problem in memorizing.

Teacher : Instead of learning, try to understand it. Try to concentrate on one major theme at a time until you grasp it well.

Student : Sir, a few of my friends were planning to do group study. Will it be useful?

Teacher : Yes, definitely. You also must solve old question papers because those will help you get acquainted with the format of the questions.

Student : Thank you, sir.

Teacher : If you need anything else, let me know.

Student : Sure, sir.

(B1-B2)

23. According to the conversation, what does the student ask the teacher for?
- He asks the teacher to help him with mobile phone addiction.
 - He asks the teacher to get rid of his mobile phone.
 - He asks the teacher to give him some instructions.
 - He asks the teacher to concentrate on one major theme at a time.
24. What could be a major distraction in studying?
- Texts
 - Mobile phone
 - Information
 - Question papers
26. What does the teacher suggest the student to do?
- He suggests the student to try to memorize one major theme.
 - He suggests the student to try to understand the lessons.
 - He suggests the student to plan to do group study.
 - He suggests the student to ask him questions.
27. Why does the teacher tell the student to solve old question papers?
- It's because old question papers can be a major distraction.
 - It's because the student can get acquainted with the format of the questions.
 - It's because it's good for a group study.
 - It's because old question papers can help student with memorizing lessons.

Conversation

Student : Ma'am, can I talk to you for a minute?

Teacher : What is it, my boy?

Student : I am very weak in English and that's why my classmates laugh at me. I don't know how to improve my English.

Teacher : Well, you mustn't feel bad about this. Just keep in mind that learning English is essential nowadays as it is the key to success.

Student : Ma'am, kindly give me some suggestions on how I can improve.

Teacher : Well, start with reading English newspapers. The Telegraph would be an easy one for you.

Student : Will it be enough?

Teacher : Not really. You must watch English news and English movies too. Try to communicate in English with your friends. That will help you the most.

Student : Thank you, ma'am.

Teacher : Remember, learning English properly, will help you to expand your knowledge. It will help you in higher studies too and most importantly, it will help you to score more in the job interviews.

Student : Thanks a lot, ma'am. I really didn't know all these.

Teacher : Welcome, my boy! Now you go and attend your classes.

Student : From today onwards, I'll try to learn English accurately.

Teacher : Very good. Don't hesitate to come to me if you ever face any problem.

Student : No, ma'am. I won't.

Teacher : That's like a good boy!

(B1-B2)

28. According to the conversation, what is the student's problem?
 - a. He is very weak in English so his friends make fun of him.
 - b. He doesn't like reading English newspapers and watching movies.
 - c. He cannot catch up with the lesson.
 - d. He doesn't have any chance to communicate in English.
29. What does the teacher suggest the student to improve his English?
 - a. The teacher suggests the student to attend his class.
 - b. The teacher suggests the student to read English news papers.
 - c. The teacher suggests the student not to watch English movies.
 - d. The teacher suggests the student to do his homework regularly.
30. According to the conversation, what is the benefit of learning English properly?
 - a. The student can face any problem.
 - b. The student can come to the teacher any time.
 - c. The student can score more in the job interview.
 - d. The student hesitates to come to the teacher.

Cloze test

Impressionism is an art style that developed in France in the late 19th century. Young painters used new techniques to paint outdoor scenes. They (31)_____ a lot with different forms of light and color. Impressionists wanted to show the viewer how a landscape (32)_____ at different times of the day. They did not put so much emphasis (33)_____ the detail of objects. They did not work in their studios any more, so they went (34)_____ and observed nature. They liked to work with natural light. However impressionists not only painted pictures of landscapes, they also drew paintings of factory buildings, railway trains and other things they saw (35)_____ them.

(B1-B2)

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|
| 31. | a. remembered | b. examined | c. lived | d. experimented |
| 32. | a. shown | b. blocked | c. showed | d. looked |
| 33. | a. within | b. for | c. on | d. at |
| 34. | a. out of | b. wild | c. outside | d. inside |
| 35. | a. among | b. above | c. after | d. around |

Christopher Columbus and the New World

On August 3, 1492, Christopher Columbus set sail from Spain to find a new route to India, China, and Japan. At this time most people thought you would fall off the edge of the world if you sailed too far. Yet sailors such as Columbus had seen how a ship appeared to get lower and lower on the horizon as it sailed away. For Columbus this (36)_____ that the world was round. He (37)_____ to his men about the distance travelled each day. He did not want them to think that he did not (38)_____ exactly where they were going. (39)_____, on October 12, 1492, Columbus and his men landed on a small island he named San Salvador. Columbus believed he was in Asia, (40)_____ he was actually in the Caribbean.

(A2)

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 36 | a. made | b. pointed | c. was | d. proved |
| 37. | a. lied | b. told | c. cheated | d. asked |
| 38. | a. find | b. know | c. think | d. expect |
| 39. | a. Next | b. Secondly | c. Finally | d. Once |
| 40. | a. as | b. but | c. because | d. if |



THANK YOU.