Name.....Class.....No.....

Muangsuangwittaya School

Final Test Semester 2

English Subject (E 32102) M. 5 Time : 1 hour

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Directions : 1. The examination papers have 40 items for 20 marks.

2. The examination papers are choices a, b, c, d .

3. You choose the best answer a, b, c, d .

4. Don't write anything on the papers.

5. Don't take the papers off the class.

จุดประสงค์การเรียนรู้ข้อที่ 15. อภิปรายเกี่ยวกับประสบการณ์ที่ได้รับจากการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษในการค้นคว้าได้

Objective 15 : Passage

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. (1-5) = 2.5 marks

Where does chocolate come from? Believe it or not, it grows on trees. Not as a sweet chocolate candy bar wrapped in foil, but as a cocoa bean. These cocoa beans grow on a cacao tree, which is found in tropical areas such as Central and South America. The fruit of these trees are called pods, and they are long and hard. Inside the pods is a soft, white pulp that surrounds the thirty or so seeds. These seeds are what we call cocoa beans. They are very hard and bitter to the taste. To make chocolate, people start by carefully taking the beans out of the pods, still covered in the white pulp, and leaving them in a bucket. The bucket is often covered with banana leaves and left for anywhere from a few days to a few weeks. This process is called fermenting. Then the beans are left to dry in the sun. Fermenting and drying the beans makes them less bitter. Then the beans are shipped to a factory to be turned into chocolate.

At the factory, beans are roasted in ovens to bring out their flavor. After roasting, the outer covering of the bean is removed. The inner bean is then crushed to form a paste known as chocolate liquor. From this paste, people can either make cocoa powder or the chocolate we buy in stores. To make cocoa powder, the paste is crushed and pressed repeatedly to remove the fat, leaving behind only a dry, ground powder. To make chocolate, people need to add other ingredients to the paste such as milk, sugar, and cocoa butter. They then mix and heat the **concoction** several times to create a substance we would recognize as chocolate. It may even have fruit, nuts, or candy added to it before it is molded into a shape.

Considering all that must happen to turn a bitter cocoa bean into a chocolate bar, a dollar seems like a small price to pay for such a delicious sweet treat.

1. To make chocolate, what is the first thing people must do to the cocoa beans?

a. leave them in a bucket b. roast them in an oven

c. dry them in the sun d. ship them to the factory

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2. After reading this passage, what can the reader conclude about chocolate?
   a. Chocolate is only made in Central and South America.
   b. People could make their own chocolate at home.
   c. There are many steps involved in making chocolate.
   d. It is too expensive to make chocolate

3. According to the passage, which of these items is needed to make the chocolate that is available in stores?
   a. fruit b. nuts
   c. candy d. sugar

4. As used in paragraph 2, which of the following best describes a **concoction**?
   a. To make the smoothie, Daryl blended strawberries, bananas, yogurt, and juice.
   b. When Jenna left the room, the pot of milk boiled for twenty minutes before boiling over.
   c. A sprinkle of powdered sugar on top makes everything sweeter.
   d. Elaine heated the lasagna, froze it, and then heated it again before serving it two weeks later.

5. Based on information in the passage, it can be understood that the chocolate sold in stores is different from cocoa beans because chocolate is
   a. sweet and cocoa beans are bitter
   b. cheap and cocoa beans are expensive
   c. a dry powder and cocoa beans are not
   d. uncooked and cocoa beans are cooked

ตัวชี้วัดที่ 12. ใช้ภาษาอังกฤษในรูปแบบต่างๆกับบุคคลภายในสถานศึกษา ชุมชน และท้องถิ่นได้

Objective 12 : Conversations (6-15) = 5 marks

6. A : I'm afraid I might be late for the meeting.
   B : Anyway, ... Please !
   a. do hurry up
   b. take a risk
   c. try your luck
   d. have a good chance

7. Susan : Did I hear the phone ring a few minutes ago?
   Nina : ..... .
   Susan : Okay. I'll give her a call in a minute.
   a. Yes, your boss called.
   b. No, that was a phone on TV.
   c. I'm not sure. I was in the shower.
   d. Really? He's coming here after all.

8. Peter : Excuse me. Can you tell me how to get to the zoo, please?
   Ladda : Have you got a car?
   Peter : ..... .
   a. No, I'm on foot.
   b. Perhaps I take a bus.
   c. You can give me a ride.
   d. A taxi stand is over there.

9. In an examination room, a student's mobile phone starts to ring. The teacher says, "_____"
   a. Let it out. b. Turn that off.
   c. Who's calling? d. What happens?

10.//

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10. A friend is walking with you along the pavement. You see him is about to step in a puddle of water and say, "_____"

a. Look out! b. Step along!

c. Step over! d. Look over!

11. Your teacher asks your opinion about an outside reading book. You found it boring but you want to be polite so you say, "_____"

a. The book I liked was certainly not this one.

b. The book was unreadable, wasn't it?

c. I prefer the book we read last term.

d. It's the worst book I've ever read.

12. Bill and Anne have been to a pop concert to listen to their favorite band. On their way home, Anne says disappointedly, "_____"

a. They are not as good as they used to be.

b. They are less good than they ever were.

c. They were much worse during the last month.

d. They always play such brilliant music.

13. Myra has been unable to study because of the loud hammering coming from the room next to hers. She phones the apartment manager and says, "_____" but could you do something about the noise?"

a. I'm sorry to bother you

b. There's something going on

c. Please accept my apologies, do you?

d. Excuse me for saying this

14. A: What happened ?

B: Mr. Painter didn't like my at project.

A: .....Your project was brilliant.

a. I can't believe that!

b. Let me have a look

c. It's not the end of the world

d. Cheer up!

15. A: You are looking very smart in that new dress.

B : .....?

A: Yes, and I like the color ,too.

a. Are you looking at me ?

b. Isn't it a smart thing to do ?

c. Does it suit me?

d. Do you like me?

<u>จุดประสงค์การเรียนรู้ข้อที่ 13</u>. สามารถนำความรู้เกี่ยวกับภาษามาประยุกต์ใช้ในการพัฒนาตนเอง ชุมชนและสังคมได้

<u>Objective 13</u> : Vocabulary (Unit 6-7)

Choose the best answer.(16-30) = 7.5 marks

16. If you.....on someone's conversation or activity you interrupt them.

a. get in b. break in

c. through in d. inside in

17. Dan.....his mistake.

a. apologize for b. care for

c. look for d. take for

18. I'd like to make a .....

a. back drop b. sunscreen

c. reservation d. landmark

19.//

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19. George's in a difficult.....

a. boring b. amazing

c. interesting d. situation

20. There's no coffee-would you like a cup of tea.....?

a. take a break b. instead

c. supper time d. dinner time

21. If we can.....be seven o'clock, the roads will be clear.

a. get off b. move in

c. take off c. call in

22. They've got a.....apartment in the center of Paris.

a. crowed b. helpful

c. fearful d. fabulous

23. Nick.....that his boss was less and had too much work.

a. missed b. complained

c. commanded d. accommodated

24. Nanny and Joseph had a.....time in Maldives.

a. plenty of b. lunch time

c. fascinating d. wonderful

25. His parents won't let John play ice hockey because they think it's too.....

a. fearful b. disgusting

c. dangerous d. plenty of

26. I keep my computer under a..... plastic cover.

a. covered b. pinky cover

c. bottom pan d. protective

27. It's dangerous to take more than the..... dose.

a. interested b. recommended

c. fascinated d. disgusted

28. I love Australian wines;.....the white wines.

a. constantly b. continuously

c. frightened d. especially

29. It's very risky to ride your bike without wearing a cycle.....

a. covered b. a cap

c. helmet d. a hat

30. ..... We won the game 4-0.

a. Guess what?

b. What's going on?

c. What are you doing?

d. What's up, Man?

<u>จุดประสงค์การเรียนรู้ข้อที่ 14</u>. วิเคราะห์และสังเคราะห์เนื้อหาภาษาอังกฤษที่เกี่ยวข้องกับกลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้อื่นได้

<u>Objective 14</u> : Structures : Passive Voice.

Choose the best answer. (31-40) = 5 marks

31.//

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31. "Father builds a house."
    a. A house is built by father.
    b. A house is being built by father.
    c. A house has been built by father.
    d. A house has been being built by him.

32. "John made a cake."
    a. A cake is made by John.
    b. A cake is being made by John.
    c. A cake was made by John.
    d. A cake has been made by John.

33. " Linda will send a letter."
    a. A letter will be sent by Linda.
    b. A letter will have been sent by Linda.
    c. A letter will sent by Linda.
    d. A letter is being sent by Linda.

34. "Peter is playing football."
    a. Football is be playing by Peter.
    b. Football was being played by Peter.
    c. Football is being played by Peter.
    d. Football was being playing by him.

35. "Bella has worn a beautiful dress."
    a. A beautiful dress has been worn by her.
    b. A beautiful dress has worn by her.
    c. A beautiful dress is wearing by her.
    d. A beautiful dress has been by her.

36. "Mother was taking care children."
    a. Children were being taken by mother.
    b. Children was being taking by mother.
    c. Children is being taken by mother.
    d. Children are being taking by mother.

37. "Policeman had driven a police car."
    a. A police car had been driving by him.
    b. A police car has been being by him.
    c. A police car had been driven by him.
    d. A police car have been drove by him.

38. "Laura will have bought a new car."
    a. A new care will have been being by her.
    b. A new car will have been bought by her.
    c. A new car will be being bought by her.
    d. A new car will buy by her.

39. "Teacher has told students."
    a. Students has be told by teacher.
    b. Students have been told by teacher.
    c. Students is being telling by teacher.
    d. Students are being told by teacher.

40. "My younger brother is doing homework."
    a. Homework is doing by him.
    b. Homework is been done by him.
    c. Homework is been being done by him.
    d. Homework is being done by him.

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