



ข้อสอบเสมือนจริง อังกฤษ กพ 2564 (15 ชุดข้อสอบพร้อมเฉลย)

ชุดที่ 5 คะแนนรวม 50 คะแนน เกณฑ์ผ่าน 26 คะแนน

เนื้อหาประกอบด้วย

1. ไวยากรณ์
2. คำศัพท์
3. บทสนทนา
4. จดหมาย
5. บทความ หัวละข้อละ 5 ข้อ



เทคนิคฝึกทำข้อสอบ

1. เรียนวิธีการทำข้อสอบจากคลิป ชุดที่ 5
2. ฝึกทำข้อสอบ ชุดละ 2-3 รอบโดยใช้ดินสอ
3. ทำข้อสอบเสมือนจริงโดยใช้ปากกาและจับเวลาชุดละ 30 นาที

จัดทำโดย P'Joe Smma

กลุ่มเฟซบุ๊ก เตรียมสอบอังกฤษรับราชการ

Conversation :

A : you comfortable with traffic jam?

B : _____ (1) _____. I feel annoyed.

A : Why does it happen?

B : _____(2)_____ on the streets during rush hours, I bet.

A :How often do you sit in a traffic jam?

B :Just every day, when I finish office hour and go back home.

A :What time in a day are you usually caught in a traffic jam?

B : In rush hour at 7 a.m and 5 p.m

A : How long does it take to escape from the traffic jam?

B : _____(3)_____

A : _____(4)_____ while waiting in a long line?

B : I often glance at my watch actually.

A : Have you ever had any trouble caused by traffic jam?

B :Yes, just yesterday I was late for an important meeting with my clients.

A :How has the traffic situation changed recently?

B : _____(5)_____, which makes traffic jam more and more serious.

1. please use conversation above

- a. Not at all
- b. By all means
- c. Certainly
- d. Absolutely

2. please use conversation above
 - a. Because of there are too many vehicles
 - b. Because there are too many vehicles
 - c. Because there are too many planes
 - d. Because there are too many bicycles
3. please use conversation above
 - a. On January 2nd.
 - b. on Friday
 - c. At least half an hour.
 - d. In April
4. please use conversation above
 - a. Why do you do
 - b. How do you do
 - c. When do you do
 - d. What do you do
5. please use conversation above
 - a. There are more vehicles.
 - b. There are no more vehicles.
 - c. There are less vehicles.
 - d. There are more expensive vehicles.

6. She talked as though she _____ everything.

- a. know
- b. knows
- c. knew
- d. is knowing

7. I've failed my exams. I wish I _____ harder.

- a. had studied
- b. studied
- c. studying
- d. have studied

8. The cars are completely sold out! If only I _____ sooner.

- a. had arrived
- b. have arrived
- c. arrive
- d. am arriving

9. I'd better _____ my laptop there. Someone might steal it.

- a. not leave
- b. do not leave
- c. no leave
- d. not leaving

10. Either you or John _____ to finish the report before 2 pm.

- a. have
- b. to have
- c. has
- d. had

Vocabulary :

11. when healthcare _____ directly engage members of a community to find cases of a disease.

- a. workers
- b. teachers
- c. waitress
- d. farmers

12. 70% of businesses consistently fail to integrate their digital content correctly to maximize sales. Are you one of _____?

- a. it
- b. them
- c. hers
- d. his

13. Although traditional drivers of China's _____—investment, exports, and manufacturing—are struggling, the country's consumers remain confident.

- a. history
- b. economy
- c. extravagant
- d. science

14. Export Portal is a digital B2B platform aiming to be a _____ international trade hub for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) and their counterparts.

- a. restricted
- b. exclusive
- c. adversative
- d. comprehensive

15. _____ is a legal process where you're declared unable to pay your debts.

- a. Bankruptcy
- b. Solvency
- c. Stability
- d. Richness

Read the following letter and select the best answer for each item

Cosmas Pasa
239 /98 Picaso
Paris, France, 39521
Account Number : 9220257718

22/11/2016

Barachon Blingo
KrungSrivilais
Bangkok , Thailand
10110

Dear Manager,

This letter is a formal request for you to transfer \$1,000 from my savings account to the account of Kasamsan Vonvon in your branch in CITY. The number of the account to receive the money is 095 017 3334 and the name of the account holder is Kasamsan Vonvon. Any fee for this transfer can be deducted from my savings account.

Enclosed with this letter is the forms I downloaded and printed from the Krungsrivilais Bank website for the transfer of funds. I appreciate your timely attention to this transfer. If you have any questions, I can be reached at 555-123-4567 or at Cosmaspasa@email.com.

Sincerely,

Cosmas P.
Enclosed: Signed bank forms

16. Why does Mr. Cosmas P. wrote the letter to the Bank?

- a. He forgot his money at the bank.
- b. He wants to exchange \$1,000 from his savings account
- c. He wants to deposit \$1,000 from his savings account
- d. He wants to transfer \$1,000 from his savings account.

17. Who is the manager of Krungsriwilais Bank?

- a. Cosmas P.
- b. the manager
- c. Barachon Blingo
- d. do not mention

18. What is Cosmas's account number?

- a. 555-123-4567
- b. 9220257718
- c. 095 017 3334
- d. do not mention

19. The transfer fee will be deducted from which account?

- a. Cosmas P.
- b. the manager
- c. Barachon Blingo
- d. do not mention

20. How much money will the receiver get ?

- a. 10110
- b. 1,000
- c. 2,000
- d. do not mention

ข้อสอบชุดนี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของชุดเก็บข้อสอบอังกฤษ ก.พ. ปี 2564

จัดทำโดย P'Joe SMMA แอดมินกลุ่ม : เตรียมสอบอังกฤษรับราชการ (สอนฟรี)

ใครสนใจชุดเก็บข้อสอบ 15 ชุด 189 บาท เฉลยเป็นคลิป อธิบายละเอียด

ทักได้เลยนะคะ line : smma ขอขอบคุณที่อุดหนุนนะคะ <3

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of.

Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is to be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work "De Magistro". Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed.

During the Renaissance, the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the period, calling into question the whole

edifice of the educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers, for example.

CR : MBA

21.What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?

- 1)Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned
- 2)Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasized on dialogic learning
- 3)There was no difference
- 4)Aristotle emphasized on the importance of paying attention to human nature; Socrates emphasized upon science

22.Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field?

- 1)It is not practically applicable
- 2)Its theoretical concepts are easily understood
- 3)It is irrelevant for education
- 4)None of the above

23.What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage?

- 1)It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance
- 2)It refers to something which is quite unnecessary
- 3)It refers to something which is abstract and theoretical
- 4) It refers to something which existed in the past and no longer exists now

24. Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic?

- 1) He believed that only the rich have the right to acquire education
- 2) Yes
- 3) He believed that only a select few are meant to attend schools
- 4) He believed that all pupils are not talented

25. Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?

- 1) Facts are not important
- 2) Facts do not lead to holistic education
- 3) Facts change with the changing times
- 4) Facts are frozen in time