

# **Tactics for Reading Comprehension**

**Reading Questions First** 

อ่านคำถามในแต่ละข้อ ก่อนอ่านบทความรวม

**Skim and Scan** 

ทวาดตาดูทั้งเรื่องเพื่อหาคำที่เจอบ่อยที่สุด มักเป็น main idea

**Background / Main Idea** 

พิจารณาว่าเรื่องนั้น ๆ เป็นเรื่องเที่ยวกับอะไร / สถานการณ์ใต

**Sentence Structure / Grammar** 

แบ่งโครงสร้างประโยคออกเป็นส่วน ๆ และทำความเข้าใจไวยกรณ์

Focus On the Passage and Cut Incorrect Choices Off

สนใจเฉพาะบทความ อย่าคิดไปเอง และค่อย ๆ ตัดตัวเลือกที่ไม่ถูกออก



### **Exercise**

#### Passage 1

#### **Directions to Jonathan's house**

Leave Interstate 25 at exit 7S. Follow that road (Elm Street) for two miles. After one mile, you will pass a small shopping center on your left. At the next set of traffic lights, turn right onto Maple Drive. Jonathan's house is the third house on your left. It's number 33, and it's white with green roof.

- 1. What is Jonathan's address?
  - 1. Interstate 25
  - 2. 2 Elm Street
  - 3. 13 Erika Street
  - 4. 33 Maple Drive
- 2. Which is closest to Jonathan's house?
  - 1. the traffic lights
  - 2. the shopping center
  - 3. exit 7S
  - 4. a greenhouse

## **Exercise**

### Passage 2

Date: May 16, 1998

To: Megan Fallerman

From: Steven Roberts

**Subject: Staff Meeting** 

Please be prepared to give your presentation on the monthly sales figures at our upcoming staff meeting. In addition to the accurate accounting of expenditures for the monthly sales, be ready to discuss possible reasons for fluctuations as well as possible trends in future customer spending.

Thank you.

- 3. The main focus of the presentation will be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 1. monthly expenditures
  - 2. monthly salary figures
  - 3. monthly sales figures
  - 4. staff meeting presentations
- 4. Who will give the presentation?
  - 1. the company president
  - 2. Megan Fallerman
  - 3. Steven Roberts
  - 4. future customers

### **Exercise**

#### Passage 3

#### The B&B Tour

Spend ten romantic days enjoying the lush countryside of southern England. The counties of Devon, Dorset, Hampshire, and Essex invite you to enjoy their castles and coastline, their charming bed and breakfast inns, their museums and their cathedrals. Spend lazy days watching the clouds drift by or spend active days hiking the glorious hills. These fields were home to Thomas Hardy, and the ports launched ships that shaped world history. Bed and breakfasts abound, ranging from quiet farmhouses to lofty castles. Our tour begins August 15. Call or fax us today for more information 1-800-222-XXXX. Enrollment is limited, so please call soon.

- 5. Which of the following counties is not included in the tour?
  - 1. Devon
  - 2. Cornwall
  - 3. Essex
  - 4. Hampshire
- 6. How many people can go on this tour?
  - 1. 10
  - 2. an unlimited number
  - 3. 2-8
  - 4. a limited number

### **Exercise**

#### Passage 3

#### The B&B Tour

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- 7. What can we infer about this area of southern England?
  - 1. The region has lots of vegetation.
  - 2. The coast often has harsh weather.
  - 3. The sun is hot, and the air is dry.
  - 4. The land is flat.

### Exercise

### Passage 4

Why doesn't the air remain still? The reason is that air, when it becomes heated, becomes lighter, and it rises. When it rises, other air moves in to take its place. The temperature of air becomes like the surface of the earth over which it travels. Over dry land, the air can become very hot. Then, when the sun goes down, it cools off quickly. Over water the air heats up more slowly and cools off more slowly. These changes cause the movement of air, which we call wind.

- 8. This story is mainly about -
  - 1. air over dry land.
  - 2. the heating up of air.
  - 3. how air becomes lighter.
  - 4. why air moves.
- 9. As air heats up, it -
  - 1. cools off quickly.
  - 2. becomes lighter.
  - 3. becomes very hot.
  - 4. blows gently.

### **Exercise**

### Passage 4

Why doesn't the air remain still? The reason is that air, when it becomes heated, becomes lighter, and it rises. When it rises, other air moves in to take its place. The temperature of air becomes like the surface of the earth over which it travels. Over dry land, the air can become very hot. Then, when the sun goes down, it cools off quickly. Over water the air heats up more slowly and cools off more slowly. These changes cause the movement of air, which we call wind.

- 10. Over dry land, the air -
  - 1. heats up and cools off quickly.
  - 2. only heats up quickly.
  - 3. only cools off quickly.
  - 4. is still.

#### 11. Wind -

- 1. is the movement of air.
- 2. causes the air to heat up.
- 3. cools off more slowly.
- 4. is hotter over water.