

บรรณานุกรม



ภาษาไทย

หนังสือ

จุ่ง เก ฟาน. การวางวิเคราะห์ข้อสอบ. พิมพ์ในประเทศไทยโดยได้รับอนุญาตจากสถาบัน  
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ม.ป.ป.

ชวาล แพรวักกุล. เทคนิคการวัดผล. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 5. กรุงเทพมหานคร: ไทยวัฒนาพานิช,  
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ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



ภาคผนวก

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

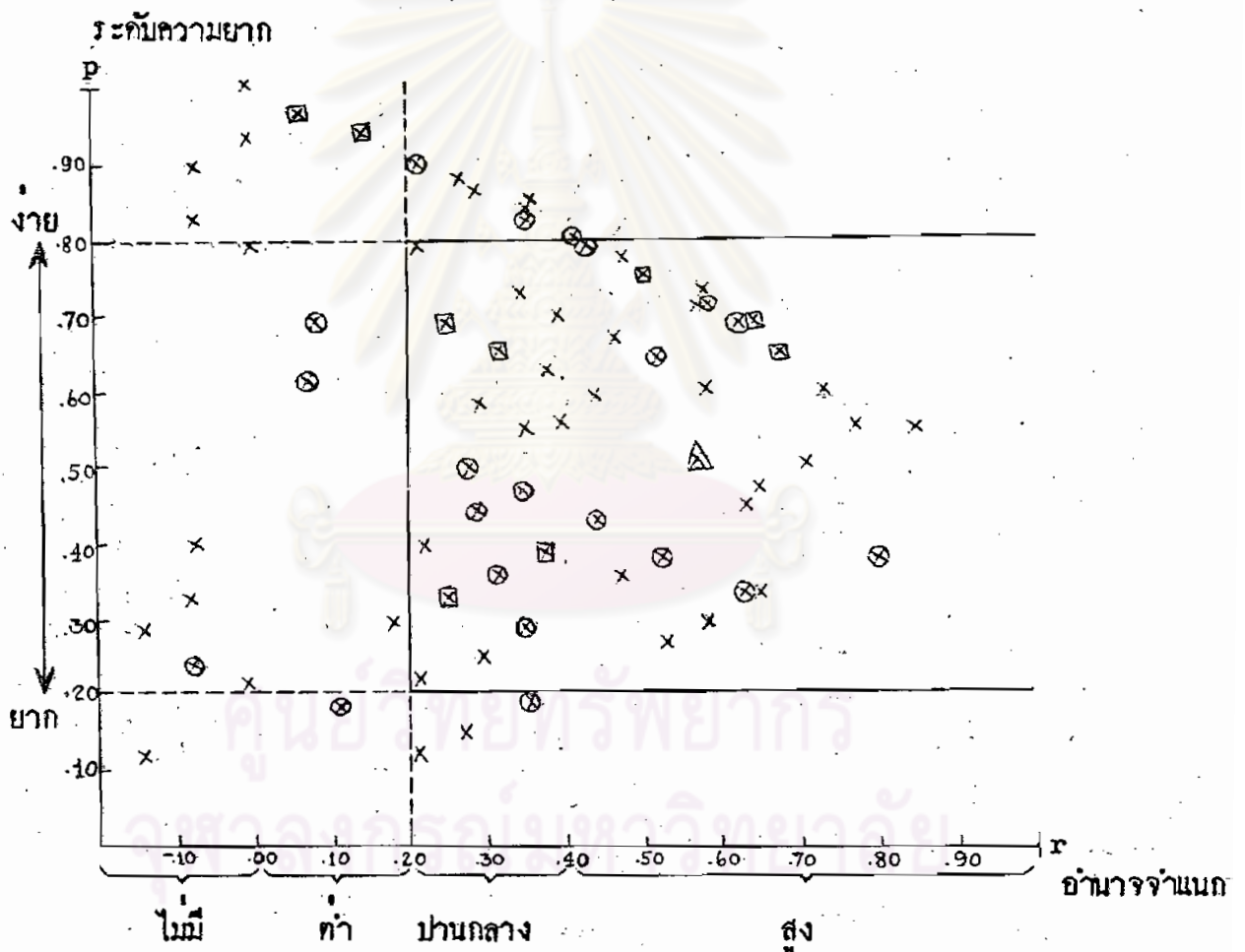


ภาคผนวก ก.

แผนภาพแสดงอำนาจจำแนกและระดับความยาของแบบสอบ

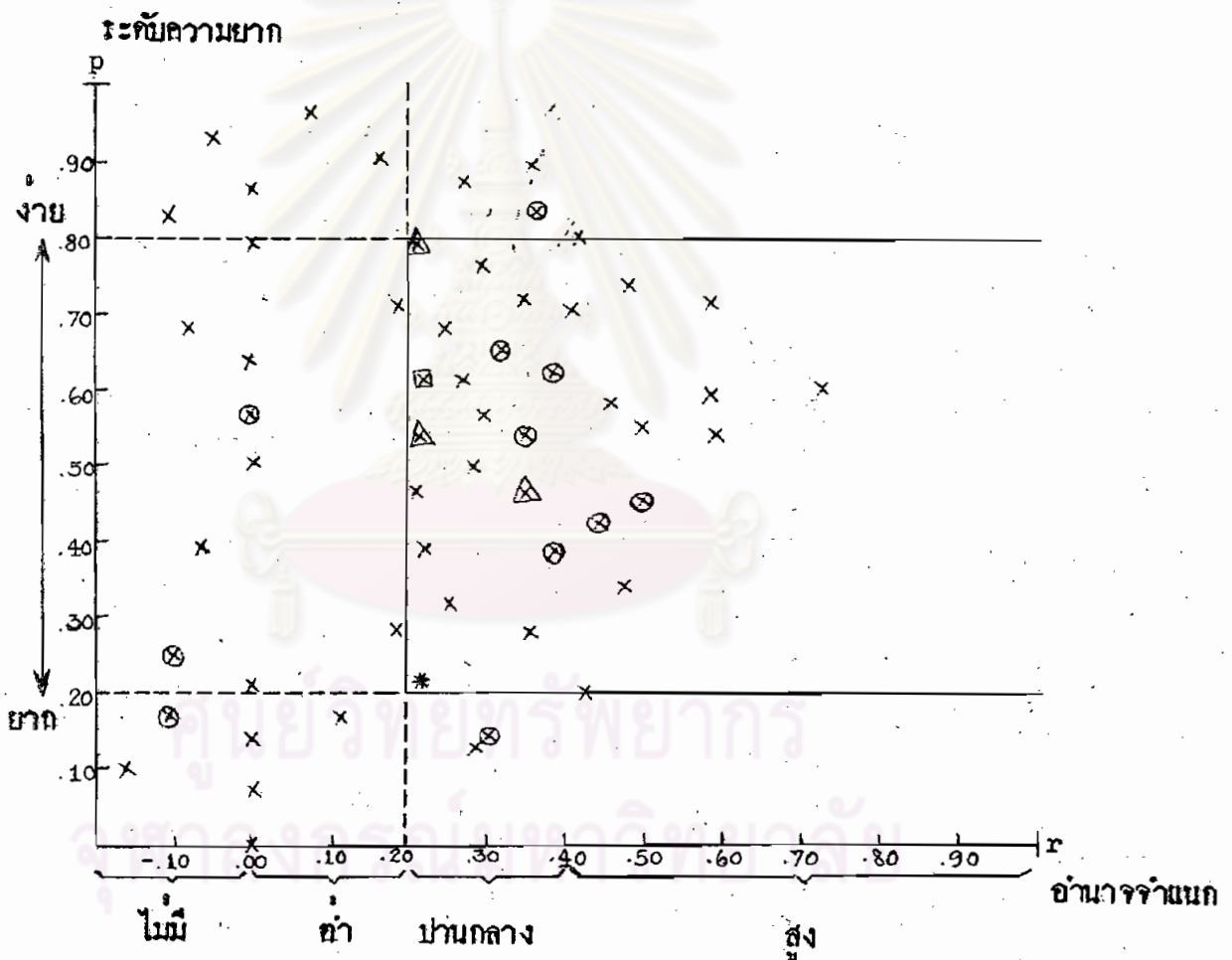
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แผนภาพที่ 1 อำนาจจำแนกและระดับความยาก  
แบบสอบวัดความเข้าใจการใช้เครื่องหมายวรรคตอน ทิวทัศน์ประโยค  
และปริบท




หมายเหตุ      ⊗ ชำกัณ 2 ข้อ      ⊠ ชำกัณ 3 ข้อ  
                          ⊡ ชำกัณ 4 ข้อ

แผนภาพที่ 2 อำนาจจำแนกและระดับความยาก  
แบบสอบวัดความสามารถในการอ่านเอาความ



- หมายเหตุ
- ⊗ ชำกั๋น 2 ช้อ
  - ⊠ ชำกั๋น 3 ช้อ
  - ⊡ ชำกั๋น 4 ช้อ
  - \* ชำกั๋น 5 ช้อ



ภาคผนวก ข.  
แบบสอบถามที่เป็นเครื่องมือในการวิจัย

ศูนย์วิทยพัชร์พยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



10. She was kind \_\_\_\_\_ however, she failed me.  
 a) ,                      b) :                      c) ;                      d) no
11. He entered the office \_\_\_\_\_ hat in hand \_\_\_\_\_ to seek the job.  
 a) , / ,                      b) , / no                      c) no / ,                      d) no / no
12. Put your hat on the shelf \_\_\_\_\_ not on the floor .  
 a) ,                      b) ;                      c) :                      d) no
13. The president came out \_\_\_\_\_ the crowd began to cheer.  
 a) ,                      b) :                      c) ;                      d) —
14. At six o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ Saman left for the train .  
 a) ,                      b) :                      c) ;                      d) no
15. \_\_\_\_\_ he met an old friend.  
 a) When he was on his way to the bank;  
 b) When he was on his way to the bank,  
 c) When he was on his way to the bank —  
 d) When he was on his way to the bank :
16. My favorite singers are these \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a) : Chintana, Sawalee, and Tanongsak  
 b) ; Chintana, Sawalee and Tanongsak  
 c) , Chintana, Sawalee, and Tanongsak  
 d) Chintana, Sawalee and Tanongsak
17. \_\_\_\_\_ I hate tennis .  
 a) I like football :  
 b) I like football —  
 c) I like football ;  
 d) I like football,
18. \_\_\_\_\_ were given to him.  
 a) The mangoes, ripe and delicious,  
 b) The mangoes ripe and, delicious  
 c) The mangoes ripe; and delicious  
 d) The mangoes, ripe, and delicious



19. a) The letter read as follows — Come at once.  
b) The letter read as follows : " Come at once."  
c) The letter read, as follows, Come at once.  
d) The letter read as follows " Come at once " .
20. a) He ran jumped and fell.  
b) He ran; jumped, and fell.  
c) He ran; jumped; and fell.  
d) He ran, jumped, and fell.
21. a) Come again; John whenever you are free.  
b) Come again: John whenever you are free.  
c) Come again, John, whenever you are free.  
d) Come again John; whenever you are free.
22. a) There is only one person, who can do that Surasak.  
b) There is only one person; who can do that Surasak.  
c) There is only one person — who can do that : Surasak.  
d) There is only one who can do that : Surasak.
23. a) The man was, in fact, a very good man.  
b) The man was, in fact a very good man.  
c) The man was ~~in~~ fact : a very good man.  
d) The man was — in fact a very good man.
24. a) The following day; Friday was the day of the meeting.  
b) The following day : Friday was the day of the meeting.  
c) The following day ( Friday ) was the day of the meeting.  
d) The following day, Friday was the day of the meeting.
25. a) You must take yourself; your whole self, completely in hand.  
b) You must take yourself—your whole self—completely in hand.  
c) You must take yourself, your whole self completely in hand.  
d) You must take yourself : your whole self : completely in hand.

Section 2 : Clause Markers

INSTRUCTION : Choose the word or phrase that best fits each sentence.

26. It's rude to interrupt people \_\_\_\_\_ they're talking.  
 a) while                      b) as soon as              c) whom                      d) what
27. \_\_\_\_\_ he did not score, he made the most exciting play of the game.  
 a) Although                  b) Because of              c) Where                      d) Unless
28. He had been waiting for three hours; \_\_\_\_\_, she didn't arrive.  
 a) but                          b) why                      c) however                  d) unless
29. \_\_\_\_\_ falls in love with him is very unlucky.  
 a) Whoever                    b) Whichever              c) Who                        d) That
30. I don't think I'll buy this watch \_\_\_\_\_ I can't afford it.  
 a) that                        b) because                  c) as soon as              d) as long as
31. We saw a man \_\_\_\_\_ arms had been broken.  
 a) who                         b) which                    c) whom                      d) whose
32. The lady, \_\_\_\_\_ son is in the United States of America, writes to him every week.  
 a) whose                      b) because                  c) whom                      d) when
33. Many people do not know \_\_\_\_\_ glass is made.  
 a) what                        b) how                      c) whenever                d) whatever
34. \_\_\_\_\_ I like to do most when I'm free is cooking.  
 a) When                        b) What                      c) Who                        d) How
35. Is he the man \_\_\_\_\_ you went to the movies with ?  
 a) who                         b) what                      c) whom                      d) which
36. Mr. Minsky has gone abroad several times \_\_\_\_\_ he doesn't speak English well.  
 a) unless                      b) why                      c) though                    d) if

37. There won't ever be peace in the world \_\_\_\_\_ people start co-operating.  
 a) if                      b) even                      c) when                      d) unless
38. \_\_\_\_\_ is going to take this test must pay 50 baht.  
 a) Whoever                b) Who                      c) Whenever                d) Whatever
39. Did you understand the part \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher discussed?  
 a) which                    b) what                      c) in which                d) whatever
40. \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic was heavy, he missed the opening ceremony of the meeting that day.  
 a) Since                    b) When                      c) Unless                    d) While
41. This is the house \_\_\_\_\_ I live.  
 a) which                    b) that                      c) in which                d) wherever
42. She won't come \_\_\_\_\_ you tell her in advance.  
 a) after                    b) that                      c) as                        d) unless
43. The picture \_\_\_\_\_ you were talking was sold.  
 a) about which            b) whose                    c) that                      d) which
44. I can't guess \_\_\_\_\_ he invited to the party.  
 a) that                      b) whom                    c) whenever                d) however
45. Her first speech will be broadcast in Bangkok, \_\_\_\_\_ many people can hear it.  
 a) where                    b) wherever                c) what                      d) whatever
46. She asked \_\_\_\_\_ he was coming with us too.  
 a) whether                b) that                      c) unless                    d) which
47. \_\_\_\_\_ he managed to swim across the river is still a mystery.  
 a) If                        b) How                      c) After                    d) Because
48. \_\_\_\_\_ Jack could not get the four-thirty train, he had to wait until six.  
 a) Since                    b) Because of              c) Although                d) Despite

49. The students \_\_\_\_\_ reading ability is poor should work harder.  
 a) that                      b) who                      c) whose                      d) whoever
50. The train was three hours late \_\_\_\_\_ the engine had broken down.  
 a) when                      b) wherever                      c) because of                      d) as

### Section 3 : Context Clues

INSTRUCTION : Choose the best word or phrase that fits the context of the sentence.

51. We don't have any sugar left; the bottle is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) empty                      b) full                      c) big                      d) small
52. I want to go to the post office, but I'm afraid I'm not walking in the right \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) direction                      b) time                      c) situation                      d) moment
53. I was surprised to meet Pong's wife; for he had told me that he was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) engaged                      b) single                      c) married                      d) divorced
54. I take three \_\_\_\_\_ this semester; they are history, zoology, and English.  
 a) tools                      b) courses                      c) products                      d) studies
55. Scientists are interested in the \_\_\_\_\_ because it is probably man's nearest intellectual neighbour.  
 a) parrot                      b) chimpanzee                      c) mars                      d) elephant
56. We had hoped that Prapan would go to the party, but he has \_\_\_\_\_ to.  
 a) agreed                      b) refused                      c) intended                      d) expected
57. Suree's been planning to buy a new oven for her \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) garage                      b) bedroom                      c) kitchen                      d) garden
58. He is a very \_\_\_\_\_ boy; he never does what his mother tells him to do.  
 a) disloyal                      b) loving                      c) serious                      d) disobedient

59. Supot wanted to buy a new car, but it cost more than he could

\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) afford            b) buy            c) complete        d) control

60. They were singing, dancing, laughing and clapping their hands — none of them were \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) cheerful        b) mourning        c) artistic        d) expressive

INSTRUCTION : From No. 61 - 75, read the sentences given and then answer the questions that follow.

A : Then I'm to take two of these before every meal.

B : That's right, and if the pain isn't gone by Friday, give me a call and we'll schedule another appointment.

61. The conversation most probably took place in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) a police station                      b) a department store  
c) a restaurant                          d) a doctor's office

62. We learn from the context that the second speaker should be \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) a policeman                            b) a doctor  
c) a waiter                                d) a clerk

He contemplated, or thought carefully about, many jobs before he became a teacher.

63. Which word or phrase gives the meaning of " contemplated " ?

- a) before                                    b) thought carefully about  
c) about                                      d) many jobs before he  
became a teacher

64. The signal word ( the word that tells the reader to look for the context clue ) is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) contemplated                            b) or  
c) thought                                    d) teacher

Cash crops, such as rice, vegetables, and fruit, help the farmers to obtain money to buy things they need.

65. We can guess the meaning of " cash crops " from \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                   |                                |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) farmers, money | b) to buy things they need     |
| c) such as        | d) rice, vegetables, and fruit |

66. The signal words used to tell the reader to look for the context clue are \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) money to buy things | b) the farmers           |
| c) such as             | d) vegetables, and fruit |

67. Which of these is a cash crop ?

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) An apple . | b) A cow .     |
| c) An owl .   | d) A tractor . |

It is said that he is the most circuitous, or indirect, person among staff members.

68. The word " circuitous " means \_\_\_\_\_.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| a) indirect  | b) among    |
| c) courteous | d) friendly |

69. The word that can help the reader to know the meaning of " circuitous " is \_\_\_\_\_.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| a) most    | b) or     |
| c) members | d) person |

We would like to settle in Chiangmai, that is, to make a home there.

70. The word " settle " means \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a) would like to | b) go             |
| c) make a home   | d) look for a job |

71. The sentence gives the clue to the meaning of the word \_\_\_\_\_.

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| a) would like | b) that is |
| c) there      | d) settle  |

72. The words that tell the reader to look for the context clue are: \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a) would like to | b) that is      |
| c) make a home   | d) in Chiangmai |

Teachers admire punctual students, in other words, they admire those students who are seldom or never late for class.

73. The phrase " in other words " helps us to look for the meaning of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| a) seldom | b) punctual |
| c) never  | d) admire   |
74. The sentence gives the clue to the meaning of the word \_\_\_\_\_ .
- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| a) seldom | b) punctual |
| c) never  | d) admire   |
75. " Seldom or never late " means \_\_\_\_\_ .
- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| a) admire       | b) punctual |
| c) hard-working | d) scarce   |



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## Test II : Reading Comprehension

60 Items

Time : 60 Minutes

Please do all your work on the ANSWER SHEET .

**INSTRUCTION** : Read the following passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Planning a dinner party can be an enjoyable experience if one follows certain procedures in preparation. First, it is always important to consider the appropriate menu for dinner guests. Should this be a five-course, sit-down dinner, or a late buffet supper? After deciding on this, one next considers the specific food and manner of presenting it. This is important, as cooking preparations should be well planned. Try to prepare as much as possible the day before dinner. This leaves more time for last-minute chores as well as for relaxation. Finally, you will be able to enjoy the company of your guests in an unhurried atmosphere.

1. What is the main idea of this passage ?
  - a) How to consider the specific food for a dinner party.
  - b) How to get the appropriate menu for a party.
  - c) How to enjoy the company of your guests.
  - d) How to plan a successful dinner party.
2. What is the second step suggested in this paragraph ?
  - a) Decide how many guests to be invited.
  - b) Consider the specific food and how to present it.
  - c) Consider the appropriate menu.
  - d) Order specific dishes for the guests.
3. The writer suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) some cooking should be done a day before the party
  - b) all guests should be appropriately entertained
  - c) a late buffet supper should be prepared the day before the party
  - d) fixed procedures usually destroy the party atmosphere



4. How does the writer develop this passage ?
- He states the sequence of events in planning a dinner.
  - He gives the reasons why a dinner must be well planned.
  - He makes a comparison between a buffet supper and a dinner party.
  - He gives an example of a party.
5. Which is the word that gives you a clue about how the writer develops this passage ?
- If
  - More
  - Finally
  - Enjoyable
6. From this passage we learn that \_\_\_\_\_ .
- guests need some relaxation and good food.
  - chores are not important during the party
  - the most important thing to remember is that all food must be well cooked
  - to do some cooking ahead of time can help the host to be more relaxed during the party
7. The word " five " in " This should be a five-course ... " refers to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- guests
  - hosts
  - dishes
  - procedures
8. What can be expected if one follows the procedures suggested ?
- The host can enjoy himself with the guests.
  - The host will be very busy preparing food.
  - The guests may not have enough to eat.
  - The delay in serving the food may affect the party atmosphere.
9. How many types of meal are mentioned ?
- Two .
  - Three .
  - Four .
  - Five .

For a long time, books were all written by hand. They were scarce and dear, and only the wealthy could afford to have them, and few could read them. Even great knights and nobles could read, for they spent all their time in fighting and hunting, and had little time in which to learn. So it came about that monks who lived a quiet and peaceful life became the learned men. Books were written and copied in the monasteries. There too they were kept, and the monasteries became not only schools, but the libraries of the country.

10. A long time ago \_\_\_\_\_ were used as libraries.
- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| a) monasteries  | b) the rich men's houses |
| b) quiet places | d) the knights' houses   |
11. How many groups of people does the writer talk about ?
- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| a) Two.   | b) Three. |
| c) Four . | d) Five . |
12. Apart from being expensive, books were \_\_\_\_\_ .
- |                             |                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| a) sufficient in quantity   | b) few in numbers |
| c) very big and quite heavy | d) very important |
13. From " There too they were kept. ...", the word " There " refers to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| a) libraries | b) monasteries |
| c) schools   | d) the country |
14. From this passage it is clear that \_\_\_\_\_ .
- |  |
|--|
| a) quite a few of the wealthy could read       |
| b) hunters preferred to live in the country    |
| c) monks did not find much time to write books |
| d) knights did not have time to study          |
15. Which is true according to this passage ?
- |   |
|---|
| a) Nobody wanted to read books.                         |
| b) There were too many people who wanted to read books. |
| c) Books were rare.                                     |
| d) There were too many schools.                         |

16. The passage implies that \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a) hand written books flooded the market
  - b) only great knights could read and write
  - c) monasteries were good places to study
  - d) only the rich had time to read books

17. What is the main topic for this passage ?
- a) Books.
  - b) Schools.
  - c) Libraries.
  - d) Education.



I felt the joy of exploration for the first time. The island was uninhabited; I had left my shipmates behind, and nothing lived in front of me except animals and fowls. I turned this way and that way among the trees. Here and there were flowering plants unknown to me; here and there I saw snakes, and one raised his head from a ledge of rock and hissed at me with a noise not unlike the spinning of a top. Little did I suppose that he was a deadly enemy and that the noise was the famous rattle.

18. What was the author doing ?
- a) Hunting snakes.
  - b) Looking for plants.
  - c) Exploring the island.
  - d) Leading his shipmates.
19. The author found \_\_\_\_\_ on the island.
- a) no people
  - b) nothing except for snakes
  - c) his shipmates
  - d) a top
20. What did the author say about the flowering plants ?
- a) Unfamiliar.
  - b) Not interesting.
  - c) Poisonous.
  - d) Famous.
21. This island was full of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a) islanders
  - b) enemies
  - c) snakes
  - d) shipmates
22. How does the author describe the snake ?
- a) It was ugly.
  - b) It was very poisonous.
  - c) It was like a ledge of rock.
  - d) It was like a top.

23. What is the reason that the author mentioned a top ?
- To describe the sound of the snake.
  - To describe the rock.
  - To describe the island.
  - To refer to his commander.
24. According to this passage, the author was walking \_\_\_\_\_ .
- alone
  - with his friends
  - with a native
  - with his shipmates
25. What was making the noise ?
- A rattle snake.
  - A deadly enemy.
  - A native .
  - A spinning top.
26. What is the main topic for this passage ?
- Flowering plants.
  - A deadly enemy.
  - The famous rattle.
  - Exploration.

Most of the languages of Europe and many languages of Asia belong to what is called the Indo-European family. Within this wider family, however, there are many different branches, or sub-families : Germanic, comprising German, English, Dutch, Swedish, etc.; Slavonic, comprising Russian, Polish, Czech, etc.; Romance ( the term used for languages deriving from Latin ), comprising French, Italian, Spanish, etc.; Greek; Indo-Iranian, comprising Sanskrit ( with its medieval and modern descendants ), Persian, etc.; Celtic, comprising Gaelic ( Irish and Scottish ), Welsh, Breton, etc. This is far from being complete list of the distinct branches, let alone of the individual languages, but it will suffice to give the reader an idea of the extent of the Indo-European family.

27. How many language sub-families are mentioned in this passage ?
- 2
  - 6
  - 17
  - 23
28. The Irish language belongs to the \_\_\_\_\_ sub-family.
- Gaelic
  - Greek
  - Celtic
  - Romance



35. What does the writer say about true colour blindness ?
- a) It is quite common.
  - b) It is rarely found.
  - c) It is mostly found among white or black people.
  - d) It usually occurs to those who watch colour television.
36. The term " achromatic vision " means \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a) a true natural colour
  - b) black and white film
  - c) using the wrong kind of film
  - d) seeing things in black and white tones
37. What is true about most people who are described as colour blind?
- a) They still can see some particular colour.
  - b) They cannot see any colour at all.
  - c) They cannot see even black and white tones.
  - d) They have lost their vision.
38. The phrase " ordinary film " refers to \_\_\_\_\_ film.
- a) colour
  - b) ortho
  - c) high-contrast
  - d) black and white
39. Why do you think that the writer has mentioned the word "photography"?
- a) To make his explanation clear.
  - b) To talk about the film.
  - c) To discuss black and white television.
  - d) To bring up a new topic.
40. Which is not true ?
- a) Achromatic vision occurs in all types of colour blindness.
  - b) A person having normal colour vision usually sees colour of one sort or another.
  - c) The term colour blind is inappropriate in most cases.
  - d) The writer does not agree with the use of the term colour blind.
41. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this paragraph ?
- a) To explain how a television set works.
  - b) To tell the story of early photography.
  - c) To express his disagreement about the use of the term colour blind.
  - d) To describe some characteristics of colour film.

42. What is the key phrase to describe the topic of the paragraph ?

- a) Colour blind.
- b) Colour vision.
- c) Ordinary film.
- d) Early photography .

When we decided to go to London, we thought that moving would be quite a simple business. However, we were wrong. The first problem was the furniture — we had a large unfurnished flat, but since we couldn't afford anything like such a large one in London, we had to dispose of most of our things. Then there was the packing. Neither of us had realised how many possessions we had. As my wife and I were both working, we could only do it in the evenings, and it took us nearly a week.

We hired a van and some friends of ours were going to help us to load it. The first thing we loaded was the fridge, which another friend was going to have. It took four of us to get the massive-old-fashioned thing downstairs and into the van. We drove a mile, and then came back. We put the largest things in first. The kitchen table gave us more trouble than anything else. We had to take the top off to get it downstairs. Even then it wouldn't go through the door, which we had to take off its hinges.

When we finished, the van was packed to the roof. There were only two seats, so two of us sat on the floor. As we drove off, I felt that we were like nomads leaving for new pastures.

43. Before they moved they had a flat with \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a) their friends' furniture
- b) no furniture at all
- c) only their owner's furniture
- d) only their own furniture

44. They could not take much furniture so they had to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a) display it
- b) get rid of it
- c) leave it all behind
- d) give it all away

45. They had not realised how \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a) many things they owned
  - b) many positions they were
  - c) much patience they needed
  - d) patient they were
46. They had to do the packing in the evening because they \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a) were not free during the daytime
  - b) wanted a week to pack
  - c) had too many things to pack
  - d) allowed a week to pack
47. Their friends helped them to \_\_\_\_\_ the van.
- a) drive
  - b) put the things into
  - c) pay for
  - d) borrow
48. One of their friends was going to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a) drive the van
  - b) have the refrigerator
  - c) sell the van
  - d) sell the refrigerator
49. They took the \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a) legs off the table
  - b) door off its hinges
  - c) table back upstairs
  - d) table through the window
50. What is true about the van ?
- a) It was as high as the roof.
  - b) It had things on the roof.
  - c) It was completely full.
  - d) It had a lot of passengers.

Aristotle, the Greek Philosopher, summed up the four chief qualities of money some 2,000 years ago. It must be lasting and easy to recognize, to divide, and to carry about. In other words it must be durable, distinct, divisible and portable. When we think of money today, we picture it either as round, flat pieces of metal which we call coins, or as printed paper notes. But there are still parts of the world today where coins and notes are of no use. They will buy nothing, and a traveller might starve if he had none of the particular local " money " to exchange for food.

Among isolated people, who are not often reached by traders from



outside, commerce usually means barter. There is a direct exchange of goods. Perhaps it is fish for vegetables, meat for grain, or various kinds of food exchange for pots, baskets, or other manufactured goods. For this kind of simple trading, money is not needed, but there is often something that everyone wants and everybody can use, such as salt to flavour food, shell for ornaments, or iron and copper to make into tools and vessels. These things — salt, shells or metal — are still used as money in out-of-the-way parts of the world today.

52. Aristotle said money should be \_\_\_\_\_ .
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) made of metal                             | b) made of high quality materials          |
| c) durable, distinct, divisible and portable | d) used to exchange for manufactured goods |
53. What usually takes the place of money transactions where the people's trading needs are fairly simple ?
- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| a) Salt.   | b) Fish .  |
| c) Shells. | d) Barter. |
54. Which is true ?
- Coins and notes have been used as money since 2,000 years ago.
  - Aristotle and the Greek philosopher produced coins and notes.
  - Coins and notes are used in every part of the world.
  - Probably an umbrella can be used to exchange for food.
55. Which is not true ?
- In some places direct exchange is necessary.
  - Nowadays we think of money as made of either metal or paper.
  - Shells are used for ornaments.
  - Coins and notes can buy everything.
56. The word meaning " lasting " is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| a) divisible | b) durable  |
| c) starving  | d) isolated |



Name \_\_\_\_\_ College \_\_\_\_\_

Test ITest II

	a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d
1					31					61				
2					32					62				
3					33					63				
4					34					64				
5					35					65				
6					36					66				
7					37					67				
8					38					68				
9					39					69				
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29					59									
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	a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d
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2					32				
3					33				
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29					59				
30					60				

## ประวัติผู้วิจัย

ชื่อ นางวัฒนา บาลโพธิ์

วุฒิการศึกษา การศึกษามัธยมศึกษา  
วิทยาลัยวิชาการศึกษา ประสานมิตร พ.ศ. 2512  
ประกาศนียบัตรชั้นสูงวิชาเฉพาะภาษาอังกฤษ  
วิทยาลัยวิชาการศึกษา ปทุมวัน พ.ศ. 2515

สถานที่ทำงาน วิทยาลัยครุนครสวรรค์



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