

## บรรณานุกรม

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## ภาคผนวก ก.

ตารางแสดงระดับความยาก (p) และอำนาจจำแนก (r) ของแบบสอบ  
ในการทดลองใช้ครั้งที่ 3

ข้อที่	p	r	ข้อที่	p	r	ข้อที่	p	r
ข้อความ ที่ 1			ข้อความ ที่ 2			ข้อความ ที่ 3		
1	.75	.40	1	.55	.50	1	.62	.55
2	.32	.25	2	.47	.35	2	.62	.45
3	.55	.40	3	.65	.30	3	.35	.20
4	.60	.60	4	.42	.45	4	.67	.55
5	.47	.35	5	.42	.85	5	.42	.35
6	.65	.30	6	.67	.55	6	.72	.35
7	.52	.65	7	.45	.60	7	.27	.25
8	.52	.35	8	.50	.20	8	.32	.45
9	.27	.45	9	.65	.50	9	.60	.60
10	.55	.30	10	.30	.60	10	.47	.45
11	.35	.20	11	.45	.60	11	.35	.40
12	.55	.40	12	.30	.20	12	.55	.60
13	.40	.20	13	.47	.75	13	.47	.55
14	.40	.50	14	.55	.90	14	.17	.25
15	.60	.50	15	.47	.55	15	.27	.45
16	.62	.35	16	.50	.70	16	.50	.70

ภาคผนวก ข.

## วิธีการคำนวณหาค่าความเที่ยงของแบบสอบ

การคำนวณหาค่าของแบบสอบทั้งฉบับ โดยใช้สูตร

KR<sub>20</sub> :

$$r_{KR-20} = \frac{K}{K-1} \left( 1 - \frac{\sum pq}{S^2} \right)$$

เมื่อ K แทน จำนวนข้อของแบบสอบทั้งหมด  
 p แทน สัดส่วนจำนวนคนที่ทำข้อสอบใดข้อหนึ่ง  
 q แทน 1 - p  
 S<sup>2</sup> แทน ค่าความแปรปรวนของข้อสอบทั้งฉบับ

ความเที่ยงของแบบสอบฉบับที่ 1

แทนค่าในสูตร

$$\text{เมื่อ } K = 16$$

$$S^2 = 12.6775$$

$$\sum pq = 3.7458$$

$$r_{KR-20} = \frac{16}{16-1} \left( 1 - \frac{3.7458}{12.6775} \right)$$

$$= 1.0666 (1 - 0.2954)$$

$$= 1.0666 (0.7046)$$

$$= .7515$$

ความเที่ยงของแบบฉบับที่ 2

แทนค่าในสูตร

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{เมื่อ } K &= 16 \\
 S^2 &= 20.8775 \\
 \Sigma pq &= 3.7683 \\
 r_{KR-20} &= \frac{16}{16-1} \left( 1 - \frac{3.7683}{20.8775} \right) \\
 &= 1.0666 (1 - 0.1804) \\
 &= 1.0666 (0.8196) \\
 &= .8741
 \end{aligned}$$

ความเที่ยงของแบบสอบฉบับที่ 3

แทนค่าในสูตร

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{เมื่อ } K &= 16 \\
 S^2 &= 15.1444 \\
 \Sigma pq &= 3.5848 \\
 r_{KR-20} &= \frac{16}{16-1} \left( 1 - \frac{3.5848}{15.1444} \right) \\
 &= 1.0666 (1 - 0.2367) \\
 &= 1.0666 (0.7633) \\
 &= .8141
 \end{aligned}$$

ภาคผนวก ค.

เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการรวบรวมข้อมูล

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

คำชี้แจงสำหรับกลุ่มตัวอย่างที่รับคำถามประกอบในตำแหน่งก่อนการอ่าน  
 จงปฏิบัติตามขั้นตอนที่ระบุไว้ในคำชี้แจงต่อไปนี้ ตามลำดับชั้น จากข้อที่ 1 ถึง ข้อที่ 5  
คำชี้แจง

ตอนที่ 1

1. อ่านคำถามทั้ง 8 ข้อ และเลือกเพียงคำตอบเดียวสำหรับแต่ละข้อ (ทำในกระดาษคำถาม)
2. พยายามอ่านข้อความ ( Passage ) ให้เข้าใจโดยละเอียด (นักเรียนมีเวลาอ่านคำถาม ทอบคำถาม และอ่านข้อความ 25 นาที)
3. ผู้คุมสอบจะเก็บคำถามและข้อความจากนักเรียน

ตอนที่ 2

4. นักเรียนจะได้รับแบบทดสอบวัดความเข้าใจในการอ่านจากผู้คุมสอบ ซึ่งเป็นคำถามชนิดมีคำตอบให้เลือก
5. นักเรียนจะต้องทำข้อสอบทุกข้อใน กระดาษคำตอบ ห้ามขีดเขียนลงบนแบบทดสอบ (นักเรียนมีเวลาทำแบบทดสอบ 15 นาที)

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

คำชี้แจงสำหรับกลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ได้รับคำถามประกอบในตำแหน่งหลังการอ่าน  
 จงปฏิบัติตามขั้นตอนที่ระบุไว้ในคำชี้แจงต่อไปนี้ ตามลำดับ จากข้อที่ 1 ถึงข้อที่ 5

คำชี้แจง

ตอนที่ 1

1. พยายามอ่านข้อความ ( Passage ) ให้เข้าใจโดยละเอียด
2. อ่านคำถามทั้ง 8 ข้อ และเลือกเพียงคำตอบที่เกี่ยวข้องสำหรับแต่ละข้อ (ทำในกระดาษคำถาม) นักเรียนมีเวลาอ่านข้อความ อ่านคำถาม และตอบคำถาม 25 นาที
3. ผู้คุมสอบจะเก็บข้อความและคำถามจากนักเรียน

ตอนที่ 2

4. นักเรียนจะได้รับแบบทดสอบวัดความเข้าใจในการอ่านจากผู้คุมสอบ ซึ่งเป็นคำถามชนิดมีคำตอบให้เลือก
5. นักเรียนจะต้องทำข้อสอบทุกข้อใน กระดาษคำตอบ ห้ามขีดเขียนลงบนแบบทดสอบ (นักเรียนมีเวลาทำแบบทดสอบ 15 นาที)

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

คำชี้แจงสำหรับกลุ่มตัวอย่างที่ได้รับคำถามประกอบในตำแหน่งระหว่างถารอ่าน  
 จงปฏิบัติตามขั้นตอนที่ระบุไว้ในคำชี้แจงต่อไปนี้ ตามลำดับชั้นจากข้อที่ 1 ถึงข้อที่ 4  
คำชี้แจง

ตอนที่ 1

1. พยายามอ่านข้อความ ( Passage ) ให้เข้าใจโดยละเอียด  
 เมื่อพบคำถามให้อ่านคำถามและเลือกเพียงคำตอบเดียวสำหรับแต่ละข้อ (ทำใน  
 ระยะเวลาที่กำหนด) นักเรียนมีเวลาอ่านข้อความ อ่านคำถาม และตอบคำถาม 25  
 นาที

2. ผู้คุมสอบจะเก็บข้อความและคำถามจากนักเรียน

ตอนที่ 2

3. นักเรียนจะได้รับแบบทดสอบวัดความเข้าใจในการอ่านจาก  
 ผู้คุมสอบ ซึ่งเป็นคำถามชนิดมีคำตอบให้เลือก

4. นักเรียนจะต้องทำข้อสอบทุกข้อใน ระยะเวลาที่กำหนด ห้ามขีด  
 เขียนลงบนแบบทดสอบ (นักเรียนมีเวลาทำแบบทดสอบ 15 นาที)

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



ข้อความที่ 1 คำถามประกอบ และแบบสข

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

PASSAGE I

The cowboys who lived in the United States of America before there were good roads or big modern cities used to live on the large open spaces of grassland called ranges. That was the place where the cows that they looked after could find plenty of grass and water. But when the time came to sell the cows, there were no buyers out on the range—they had to be taken in to market.

In the early days it was a hard job getting the cows to the markets where they were killed. It was useless killing them on ranges because there were no lorries or trains to carry the meat. The cattle had to be driven along in a large number to the markets in the towns where they were needed. The places with lots of people who needed meat were often hundreds or thousands of miles away from the ranges.

During the journey the boss would tell the men which job to do. He decided where they should camp at night. The chuck wagon went too. 'Chuck' was a cowboy name for food, and so the chuck wagon was where the cook did his work and carried his stores of food. The cook prepared food for the cowboys, but the cattle had to feed as they moved.

Hundreds or maybe thousands of cattle were taken each time. The cows were not made to rush along— if they did, they would get thin and not be worth much at the market. Some cowboys rode beside them, some in front and others at the back.

Cows which moved ~~too~~ slowly were hurried along. Cows which tried to get away were made to go back to the group.

It was a long, slow job, and the cows covered only about fifteen or twenty miles each day. This meant that the journey to the towns took many weeks. All this time the cowboys worked in the saddle and they were on their horses for many hours day after day.

Many things could go wrong on the journey. Cows were lost through sickness and accidents; perhaps a rain-storm made a river so full of flood water that the cows could not cross; Red Indians sometimes robbed the cowboys. But the greatest danger was that the cows would stampede, or run away suddenly. The cows would become so frightened or wild that they would stampede before the men could stop them. A cowboy could be thrown from his horse and killed by the cows. Even if no-one was hurt, it might take days to collect the cows after they had stampeded.

Because of the danger of a stampede the boss and his men did everything they could to keep the cows calm. During the day the cows were moved along at a slow, regular speed. At night when most of the men were asleep, a gang of cowboys would ride round and round the cows, singing and whistling softly. This was to let the cows know that everything was all right.

The cowboys worked very hard and had little time to play. When they were resting, they would play cards, tell stories, sing cowboy songs and mend their tools.

When railways built, the cows were put in the trains and taken quickly to the markets. Today a train will take a few hours to do a journey which once took the cowboys and their cattle many days or weeks. The cattle will also arrive fresh and fat where they would have become tired and thin.



ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

Answer the following questions. Choose the best answer by marking (X) on the letter a, b, c or d on this paper

1. The cowboys lived on the ranges because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. there were good roads for the cows
  - b. there were a lot of grass and water
  - c. the ranges were near the market
  - d. they could sell their cows on the ranges
  
2. Where were the cows killed?
  - a. On the ranges.
  - b. In market towns.
  - c. In the lorries or trains.
  - d. At the buyers' houses.
  
3. Who chose where they should stop and have dinner?
  - a. All the cowboys.
  - b. The cook.
  - c. The boss.
  - d. The men.
  
4. The cows were not made to move too quickly because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the cowboys would not work long hours
  - b. a few cows were taken each time
  - c. the cowboys were too thin to run after the cows
  - d. the cows would be thinner and therefore cheaper at the market

5. How far should the cows go each week?

- a. About 90 miles .
- b. About 100 miles .
- c. About 130 miles .
- d. About 150 miles .

6. Which sentence is not true?

- a. The cowboys had not comfortable places to sleep .
- b. The journey might take more than half a month .
- c. Sometimes the cowboys drove the cows without horses .
- d. The cowboys had to stay on their horse-backs .

7. In a sudden rush away of the cows \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the cowboys might be hurt
- b. horses were usually killed
- c. the leader gave special order
- d. the horses frightened the cows

8. Today it is \_\_\_\_\_ to take the cows to the market.

- a. easier
- b. more difficult
- c. more tiring
- d. more dangerous

Read the passage then answer the questions. Choose the best answer by marking (X) on the letter a, b, c or d on this paper.

PASSAGE I

The cowboys who lived in the United States of America before there were good roads or big modern cities used to live on the large open spaces of grassland called ranges. That was the place where the cows that they looked after could find plenty of grass and water. But when the time came to sell the cows, there were no buyers out on the range - they had to be taken in to market.

In the early days it was a hard job getting the cows to the markets where they were killed. It was useless killing them on ranges because there were no lorries or trains to carry the meat. The cattle had to be driven along in a large number to the markets in the towns where they were needed. The places with lots of people who needed meat were often hundreds or thousands of miles away from the ranges.

During the journey the boss would tell the men which jobs to do. He decided where they should camp at night. The chuck waggon was where the cook did his work and carried his stores of food. The cook prepared food for the cowboys, but the cattle had to feed as they moved.



1. The cowboys lived on the ranges because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. there were good roads for the cows
  - b. there were a lot of grass and water
  - c. the ranges were near the market
  - d. they could sell their cows on the ranges
  
2. Where were the cows killed?
  - a. On the ranges.
  - b. In market towns.
  - c. In the lorries or trains.
  - d. At the buyers' houses.
  
3. Who chose where they should stop and have dinner?
  - a. All the cowboys.
  - b. The cook,
  - c. The boss.
  - d. The men.

Handreds or maybe thousands of cattle were taken each time. The cows were not made to rush along - if they did, they would get thin and not be worth much at the market. Some cowboys rode beside them, some in front and others at the back. Cows which moved too slowly were hurried along. Cows which tried to get away were made to go back to the group.

It was a long, slow job, and the cows covered only about fifteen or twenty miles each day. This meant that the journey to the towns took many weeks. All this time the cowboys worked in the saddle and slept on the hard ground. They began work as the sun rose and they were on their horses for many hours day after day.

4. The cows were not made to move too quickly because \_\_\_\_\_.
- the cowboys would not work long hours
  - a few cows were taken each time
  - the cowboys were too thin to run after the cows
  - the cows would be thinner and therefore cheaper at the market
5. How far should the cows go each week ?
- About 90 miles.
  - About 100 miles.
  - About 130 miles.
  - About 150 miles.
6. Which sentence is not true?
- The cowboys had not comfortable places to sleep.
  - The journey might take more than half a month.
  - Sometimes the cowboys drove the cows without horses.
  - The cowboys had to stay on their horse-backs every day.

Many things could go wrong on the journey. Cows were lost through sickness and accidents; perhaps a rain-storm made a river so full of flood water that the cows could not cross; Red Indians sometimes robbed the cowboys. But the greatest danger was that the cows would stampede, or run away suddenly. The cows would become so frightened or wild that they would stampede before the men could stop them. A cowboy could be thrown from his horse and killed by the cows. Even if no-one was hurt, it might take days to collect the cows after they had stampeded.

Because of the danger of a stampede the boss and his men did everything they could to keep the cows calm. During the day the cows were moved along at a slow, regular speed. At night when most of the men were asleep, a gang of cowboys would ride round and round the cows, singing and whistling softly. This was to let the cows know that everything was all right.

The cowboys worked very hard and had little time to play. When they were resting, they would play cards, tell stories, sing cowboy songs and mend their tools.

When railways were built, the cows were put in the trains and taken quickly to the markets. Today a train will take a few hours to do a journey which once took the cowboys and their cattle many days or weeks. The cattle will also arrive fresh and fat where they would have become tired and thin.

7. In a sudden rush away of the cows \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. the cowboys might be hurt
  - b. horses were usually killed
  - c. the leader gave special order
  - d. the horses frightened the cows
8. Today it is \_\_\_\_\_ to take the cows to the market.
- a. easier
  - b. more difficult
  - c. more tiring
  - d. more dangerous

Answer the following questions. Choose the best answer by marking (X) under the letter A, B C or D on the answer sheet.

Do not write on the test.

1. The cowboys lived on the ranges because \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. there were good roads for the cows
- b. there were a lot of grass and water
- c. the ranges were near the market
- d. they could sell their cows on the ranges

2. "Chuck" was the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. name of a cowboy
- b. food the cowboys ate
- c. waggon that went with the cowboys
- d. cowboy word for 'cook'

3. Where were the cows killed?

- a. On the ranges.
- b. In market towns.
- c. In the lorries or trains.
- d. At the buyers' houses.

4. How were the cows taken to the market in the past?

- a. By lorry or train.
- b. By the buyers.
- c. By being made to move.
- d. By people from the market.

5. Who chose where they should stop and have dinner?
- All the cowboys.
  - The cook.
  - The boss.
  - The men.
6. How did the cows get their food during the journey ?
- In the market.
  - Along the way.
  - From the cook.
  - In big cities.
7. The cows were not made to move too quickly because \_\_\_\_\_.
- the cowboys would not work long hours
  - a few cows were taken each time
  - the cowboys were too thin to run after the cows
  - the cows would be thinner and therefore cheaper at the market
8. The cowboys rode beside, in front, and at the back of the cows because \_\_\_\_\_.
- they wanted to make the cows move at the right speed
  - most of the cows moved too slowly
  - they wanted to find food for the cows
  - they were afraid of Red Indians

9. How far should the cows go each week ?
- About 90 miles.
  - About 100 miles.
  - About 130 miles.
  - About 150 miles.
10. When did the cowboys drive their cows ?
- Day and night.
  - In the daytime.
  - From morning till noon.
  - Sometimes during the day and sometimes during the night.
11. Which sentence is not true ?
- The cowboys had not comfortable places to sleep.
  - The journey might take more than half a month.
  - Sometimes the cowboys drove the cow without horses.
  - The cowboys had to stay on their horse-backs every day.
12. The cowboys were most afraid of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Red Indians
  - flooded rivers
  - sickness of the cows
  - the cows getting out of control
13. In a sudden rush away of the cows \_\_\_\_\_.
- the cowboys might be hurt
  - horses were usually killed
  - the leader gave special order
  - the horses frightened the cows

14. Why did some cowboys sing and whistle at night ?
- a. To help pass the time.
  - b. To help keep the cows quiet.
  - c. To keep the cows moving regularly.
  - d. Because they were too busy to sing and whistle by day.
15. To-day it is \_\_\_\_\_ to take the cows to the market.
- a. easier
  - b. more difficult
  - c. more tiring
  - d. more dangerous
16. How are the cows when they arrive at the market today?
- a. Fresh and fat.
  - b. Tired and thin.
  - c. Quickly sold.
  - d. Not needed.

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



ข้อความที่ 2 คำถามประกอบ และแบบสอบ

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

PASSAGE II

I saw on the other side of the river, half a dozen metres away, something black-and-yellow. It looked strange, and moved like an animal. It went into the air and came at us. At the same time there was a humming sound. Then we saw that there were really a lot of angry bees.

Akob, hiding his head in his arms, turned round quickly and ran away. He nearly knocked me off my legs. I followed very quickly. I ran out of the forest that we had just entered and ran for my life. For a moment I thought that I had left my enemy behind. I turned to watch the other men in my group. They were shouting and hitting the air wildly with their hands. I pulled off my hat and hit with it at the cloud of bees. All the time I ran as fast as my legs would carry me, but I could not leave the bees behind. They put their stings deep into my shirt and into the thick cloth of my trousers. They stung my arms, hands, and neck. I had the greatest difficulty in keeping them off my face and eyes. I was so tired that I felt that I could go no farther. I was beginning to feel really afraid when suddenly I saw the waters of the Rengai, a little river which goes through these forests to the Liris.

"Take to the water " The head boatman shouted. As fast as I could I took off my gun belt, with my watch, money, and other things. I couldn't use them any more if they got wet. Then I dived head first into the shallow water. The others came after me, but after them came the army of bees.

I was so tired that I could not keep under the water for more than a few seconds. But when I came up the bees were still there. They were more angry than before, and I had to dive again. My heart was jumping about in my body like some wild thing trying to escape. I was quickly becoming worried. It was a strange way to be stung to death by small insects. Yet it seemed that this was my end.

As I came up, I heard Saleh shout: "Throw a branch for them to land on!"

The words were in my ears as I dived again, and then I understood. I swam to the side. I pulled off a branch from a tree. I threw it on the water and dived once more. One or two of the men did the same. I stayed under the water as long as I could. When I came up this time, half dead, I saw several branches floating downstream. They were covered by the bees.

I got to my feet and walked to the side of the river. For a quarter of an hour I sat there resting. Then came Akob and the others.

We felt very surprised when one of our party, Singa, came in half an hour later. He was unhurt. We had thought he was dead. He had been on the other side of the river, and luckily, he had seen the bees coming, and told us. He was so afraid he stayed quite still. They had covered him from head to foot. But a bee knows that using its sting kills it. So it never stings until it knows that its home is in danger. So the cloud of bees had passed on without hurting him.

Answer the following questions. Choose the best answer by marking (X) on the letter a, b, c or d on this paper.

1. When the bees were first seen they were \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. stinging the men
  - b. flying away from the water
  - c. coming towards the men
  - d. in groups of six
  
2. "Enemy" in "I thought that I had left my enemy behind" means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. The bees.
  - b. Akob
  - c. An animal
  - d. The other men
  
3. The writer of the story was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. stung
  - b. knocked down
  - c. not stung by the bees
  - d. wearing thick clothes so the bees were unable to sting him.
  
4. The writer took off his gunbelt, watch, money and other things because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. there were a lot of bees on them
  - b. he wanted to keep them dry
  - c. the head boatman told him to do so
  - d. he did not want to use them any more

5. When the men dived under the water, the bees \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. flew away
  - b. went under the water, too
  - c. could sting them easily
  - d. did not go away
6. The men were safe after all the bees \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. became tired
  - b. were in the water
  - c. landed on the branches
  - d. were hit by the branches
7. Singa was not hurt because \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. he had run fast
  - b. he had not moved
  - c. he had stayed still in the water
  - d. the bees had not seen him
8. One way to escape from bees is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. run away from them
  - b. stay still
  - c. knock them down
  - d. shout loudly and hit the air wildly

Read the passage then answer the questions. Choose the best answer by marking (X) on the letter a, b, c or d on this paper.

PASSAGE II

I saw on the other side of the river, half a dozen metres away, something black-and-yellow. It looked strange, and moved like an animal. It went into the air and came at us. At the same time there was a humming sound. Then we saw that there were really a lot of angry bees.

Akob, hiding his head in his arms. turned round quickly and ran away. He nearly knocked me off my legs. I followed very quickly. I ran out of the forest that we had just entered and ran for my life. For a moment I thought that I had left my enemy behind. I turned to watch the other men in my group. They were shouting and hitting the air wildly with their hands. I pulled off my hat and hit with it at the cloud of bees. All the time I ran as fast as my legs would carry me, but I could not leave the bees behind. They put their stings deep into my shirt and into the thick cloth of my trousers. They stung my arms, hands, and neck. I had the greatest difficulty in keeping them off my face and eyes. I was so tired that I felt that I could go no farther. I was beginning to feel really afraid when suddenly I saw the waters of the Rengai, a little river which goes through these forests to the Lipis.

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  - b. flying away from the water
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  - d. in groups of six
  
2. "Enemy" in "I thought that I had left my enemy behind" means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. The bees
  - b. Akob
  - c. An animal
  - d. The other men
  
3. The writer of the story was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. stung
  - b. knocked down
  - c. not stung by the bees
  - d. wearing thick clothes so the bees were unable to sting him.

"Take to the water ! Take to the water !" The head boatman shouted. As fast as I could I took off my gun belt, with my watch, money, and other things. I couldn't use them any more if they got wet. Then I dived head first into the shallow water. The others came after me, but after them came the army of bees.

I was so tired that I could not keep under the water for more than a few seconds. But when I came up the bees were still there. They were more angry than before, and I had to dive again. My heart was jumping about in my body like some wild thing trying



to escape. I was quickly becoming worried. It was a strange way to be stung to death by small insects. Yet it seemed that this was my end.

4. The writer took off his gunbelt, watch, money and other things because \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. there were a lot of bees on them
- b. he wanted to keep them dry
- c. the head boatman told him to do so
- d. he did not want to use them any more

5. When the men dived under the water, the bees \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. flew away
- b. went under the water, too
- c. could sting them easily
- d. did not go away

As I came up, I heard Saleh shout: "Throw a branch for them to land on!"

The words were in my ears as I dived again, and then I understood. I swam to the side. I pulled off a branch from a tree. I threw it on the water and dived once more. One or two of the men did the same. I stayed under the water as long as I could. When I came up this time, half dead, I saw several branches floating downstream. They were covered by the bees.

I got to my feet and walked to the side of the river. For a quarter of an hour I sat there resting. Then came Akob and the others.

We felt very surprised when one of our party, Singa, came in half an hour later. He was unhurt. We had thought he was dead. He had been on the other side of the river, and luckily, he had seen the bees coming, and told us. He was so afraid he stayed quite still. They had covered him from head to foot. But a bee knows that using its sting kills it. So it never stings until it knows that its home is in danger. So the cloud of bees had passed on without hurting him.

6. The men were safe after all the bees \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. became tired
- b. were in the water
- c. landed on the branches
- d. were hit by the branches

7. Singa was not hurt because \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. he had run fast
- b. he had not moved
- c. he had stayed still in the water
- d. the bees had not seen him

8. One way to escape from bees is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. run away from them
- b. stay still
- c. knock them down
- d. shout loudly and hit the air wildly

Answer the following questions. Choose the best answer by marking (X) under the letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet. Do not write on the test.

1. When the bees were first seen they were \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. stinging the men
  - b. flying away from the water
  - c. coming towards the men
  - d. in groups of six
  
2. Where were the men when the bees were first seen?
  - a. Running away.
  - b. In the water.
  - c. Humming near the river.
  - d. In a forest.
  
3. "Enemy" in "I thought that I had left my enemy behind" means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. The bees
  - b. Akob
  - c. An animal
  - d. The other men
  
4. The men were shouting and hitting the air wildly because they were \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. very tired
  - b. following the bees
  - c. trying to catch the bees
  - d. trying to drive away the bees

5. The writer of the story was \_\_\_\_\_.
- stung
  - knocked down
  - not stung by the bees
  - wearing thick clothes so the bees were unable to sting him
6. The men went into the water to \_\_\_\_\_.
- wash their shirts and trousers
  - get away from the bees
  - take some water
  - cross the river
7. The writer took off his gunbelt, watch, money and other things because \_\_\_\_\_.
- there were a lot of bees on them
  - he wanted to keep them dry
  - the head boatman told him to do so
  - he did not want to use them any more
8. After the writer dived into the water, he was \_\_\_\_\_.
- safe
  - still in great danger
  - no longer angry
  - stung to death
9. When the men dived under the water, the bees \_\_\_\_\_.
- flew away
  - went under the water, too
  - could sting them easily
  - did not go away

10. When the writer was in the water, he was worried about \_\_\_\_\_.
- dying
  - the deep river
  - his gunbelt and other things
  - some wild thing under the water
11. The men were safe after all the bees \_\_\_\_\_.
- became tired
  - were in the water
  - landed on the branches
  - were hit by the branches
12. Who had seen the bees first ?
- The writer.
  - Akob.
  - Singa.
  - The head boatman.
13. Singa was not hurt because \_\_\_\_\_.
- he had run fast
  - he had not moved
  - he had stayed still in the water
  - the bees had not seen him
14. The bees use their stings when they \_\_\_\_\_.
- are flying
  - are not safe
  - are going to die
  - meet a man

15. One way to escape from bees is to \_\_\_\_\_.

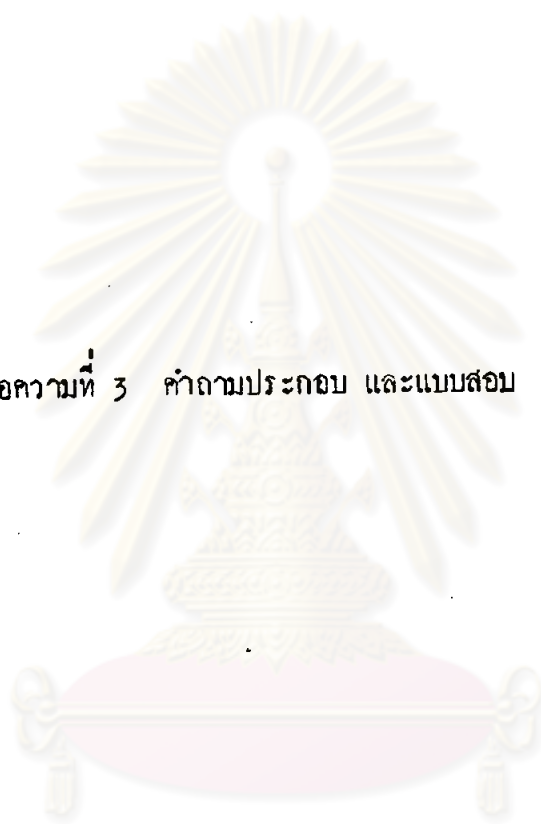
- a. run away from them
- b. stay still
- c. knock them down
- d. shout loudly and hit the air wildly

16. Everybody thought \_\_\_\_\_ had been killed by the bees.

- a. Singa
- b. Akob
- c. Saleh
- d. the writer



ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



ข้อความที่ 3 คำถามประกอบ และแบบสอบ

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร  
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

PASSAGE III

A hundred years ago there was much less specialization in work than there is today. One furniture-maker would make the whole of a table - indeed, perhaps, every piece of furniture such as beds, chairs, tables, etc. which was needed to furnish a house and he worked in a simple workshop, probably completely with hand tools. The furniture he made was very good and very beautiful, but it would take him a long time to make it. The number of pieces of furniture one man could make was smaller and the cost of the furniture was higher than today. Only people who were quite rich could have enough money to buy a lot of it. Most modern furniture is made in factories with the help of machinery. So nowadays a man working in a furniture will, perhaps, spend his day controlling one machine which makes only the part of the table leg. A great number of men will be taking part in the different processes of making tables, and by this way a great many tables will be made in a shorter time. A good workman, however, should understand all the processes of making tables, even though he himself actually does only one of them.

In the making of more difficult things, such as cars or small pieces of electrical machinery, it is not possible for one man to know everything. It is very likely even that all the processes do not go on in the same factory.



In modern life, everyone depends on everyone else's work, as well as on his own. A person cannot finish a piece of work by himself. The danger of this is that each person easily gets to think that his own particular work is of no importance, and that it cannot matter very much whether he does his particular job well or badly. In the days when one, or even two or three persons, did a piece of work alone such as making a coach- it was easy to tell who was responsible if the coach was badly made, or who should get the reward if it was well or quickly made. But when one's work in the making of an engine is tightening a screw, it is not easy for him to feel a sense of responsibility for the success of the engine as a whole.

Many business owners are trying to think of ways of making people who find themselves doing dull work feel a right sense of importance and responsibility. For, in fact, each workman is really quite as important to engines as a whole as he ever was, even though he is responsible for only a very small part of any one engine. Engines cannot be made without him, and if he does his part badly, even if only a very small one, the engine industry will be in trouble. If a lot of workmen follow his example and do badly, then the loss to the industry will be clear.

Sir Henry Royce, a widely experienced businessman, has said: "What is rightly done is great, even though it is small."

5. Furniture-makers of today may feel \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. less responsible for their work
  - b. more responsible for the work of the company
  - c. that working in factories is dangerous
  - d. that they must do thier job well
6. In the making of an engine, a person who tightens a screw \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. has no difficulty in his work
  - b. is always successful in his work
  - c. dislikes his work because he doesn't work alone
  - d. is not always interested in the finish of the engine.
7. Which of the following statements is true?
- a. Engines will bring trouble to industry
  - b. Usually an engine is made by one person
  - c. Only people who make large parts of an engine have responsibility
  - d. Small parts of an engine are as important as large parts
8. The "example" referred to in "If a lot of workmen follow his example and do badly, then the loss to the industry will be clear." is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. doing one's part badly
  - b. losing parts of an engine
  - c. doing dull work
  - d. making a very small part of an engine

Read the passage then answer the questions. Choose the best answer by marking (X) on the letter a, b, c or d on this paper.

PASSAGE III

A hundred years ago there was much less specialization in work than there is today. One furniture-maker would make the whole of a table - indeed, perhaps, every piece of furniture such as beds, chairs, tables, etc. Which was needed to furnish a house, and he worked in a simple workshop, probably completely with hand tools. The furniture he made was very good and very beautiful, but it would take him a long time to make it. The number of pieces of furniture one man could make was smaller and the cost of the furniture was higher than today. Only people who were quite rich could have enough money to buy a lot of it. Most modern furniture is made in factories with the help of machinery. So nowadays a man working in a furniture factory will, perhaps, spend his day controlling one machine which makes only the part of the table leg. A great number of men will be taking part in the different processes of making tables, and by this way a great many tables will be made in a shorter time. A good workman, however, should understand all the processes of making tables, even though he himself actually does only one of them.

1. A hundred years ago, if a person's work was making a table, he

- 
- a. made some parts of a table
  - b. made a table all by himself
  - c. made beds and chairs too
  - d. could make only tables

Answer the following questions. Choose the best answer by marking (X) on the letter a, b, c or d on this paper.

1. A hundred years ago, if a person's work was making a table, he \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. made some parts of a table
- b. made a table all by himself
- c. made beds and chairs too
- d. could make only tables



2. Work with much specialisation is made in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. furniture-makers' houses
- b. a simple workshop
- c. a furniture-shop
- d. a factory

3. In what way should a good furniture-maker today be like the furniture-maker of a hundred years ago ?

- a. He should know how all the different parts of a table are made.
- b. He should make one of the tables at a time.
- c. He should spend plenty of time on making a table.
- d. He should be good at making one part of a table.

4. In the making of cars or small pieces of electrical machinery, a man \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. should use machines only
- b. can make all the parts in the same factory
- c. should be able to make every part of them
- d. is unable to know how to make every part of them.

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  - c. He should spend plenty of time on making a table.
  - d. He should be good at making one part of a table.

In the making of more difficult things, such as cars or small pieces of electrical machinery, it is not possible for one man to know everything. It is very likely even that all the processes do not go on in the same factory.

In modern life, everyone depends on everyone else's work, as well as on his own. A person cannot finish a piece of work by himself. The danger of this is that each person easily gets to think that his own particular work is of no importance, and that it cannot matter very much whether he does his particular job well or badly. In the days when one, or even two or three persons, did a piece of work alone—such as making a coach — it was easy to tell who was responsible if the coach was badly made, or who should get the reward if it was well or quickly made. But when one's work in the making of an engine is tightening a screw,

it is not easy for him to feel a sense of responsibility for the success of the engine as a whole.

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- a. should use machines only
- b. can make all the parts in the same factory
- c. should be able to make every part of them
- d. is unable to know how to make every part of them

5. Furniture-makers of today may feel \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. less responsible for their work
- b. more responsible for the work of the company
- c. that working in factories is dangerous
- d. that they must do their job well

6. In the making of an engine, a person who tightens a screw \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. has no difficulty in his work
- b. is always successful in his work
- c. dislikes his work because he doesn't work alone
- d. is not always interested in the finish of the engine

Many business owners are trying to think of ways of making people who find themselves doing dull work feel a right sense of importance and responsibility. For, in fact, each workman is really quite as important to engines as a whole as he ever was, even though he is responsible for only a very small part of any one engine. Engines cannot be made without him, and if he

does his part badly, even if only a very small one, the engine industry will be in trouble. If a lot of workmen follow his example and do badly, then the loss to the industry will be clear.

Sir Henry Royce, a widely experienced businessman, has said: "What is rightly done is great, even though it is small."

7. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. Engines will bring trouble to industry.
- b. Usually an engine is made by one person.
- c. Only people who make large parts of an engine have responsibility
- d. Small parts of an engine are as important as large parts.

8. The "example" referred to in "If a lot of workmen follow his example and do badly, then the loss to the industry will be clear." is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. doing one's part badly
- b. losing parts of an engine
- c. doing dull work
- d. making a very small part of an engine



Answer the following questions. Choose the best answer by marking (X) under the letter A, B, C. or D on the answer sheet. Do not write on the test.

1. A hundred years ago, if a person's work was making a table, he \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. made some parts of a table
  - b. made a table all by himself
  - c. made beds and chairs too
  - d. could make only tables
  
2. The furniture made a hundred years ago was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. small
  - b. simple
  - c. expensive
  - d. made without tools
  
3. Work with much specialization is made in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. furniture-makers' houses
  - b. a simple workshop
  - c. a furniture-shop
  - d. a factory
  
4. Making furniture nowadays is different from that of a hundred years ago because now \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. we use machines
  - b. only men can work in a furniture factory
  - c. a table is made and sold in different parts
  - d. a worker must make the whole piece of furniture



5. In what way should a good furniture-maker today be like the furniture-maker of a hundred years ago?
- He should know how all the different parts of a table are made.
  - He should make one of the tables at a time.
  - He should spend plenty of time on making a table.
  - He should be good at making one part of a table.
6. In the first paragraph the writer tells us the difference between \_\_\_\_\_.
- table legs and complete tables
  - the making of furniture and the making of machinery
  - furniture made by machine and furniture made by hand
  - people who make furniture and people who buy furniture
7. In the making of cars or small pieces of electrical machinery, a man \_\_\_\_\_.
- should use machines only
  - can make all the parts in the same factory
  - should be able to make every part of them
  - is unable to know how to make every part of them
8. "everyone depends on everyone else's work" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- a table leg is as important as a car
  - everyone thinks that his work is very important
  - a whole is made by more than one person
  - we all have to buy things instead of making them.

9. Furniture-makers of today may feel \_\_\_\_\_.
- less responsible for their work
  - more responsible for the work of the company
  - that working in factories is dangerous
  - that they must do their job well
10. We can know that a person is good at working because \_\_\_\_\_.
- he makes a coach
  - his work is easy
  - he does all the work
  - he has a reward
11. In the making of an engine, a person who tightens a screw \_\_\_\_\_.
- has no difficulty in his work
  - is always successful in his work
  - dislikes his work because he doesn't work alone
  - is not always interested in the finish of the engine
12. Many business owners try to \_\_\_\_\_.
- make themselves enjoy working
  - make the workers feel responsible
  - find important people to work
  - do dull work with their workers
13. Which of the following statements is true?
- Engines will bring trouble to industry.
  - Usually an engine is made by one person.
  - Only people who make large parts of an engine have responsibility.
  - Small parts of an engine are as important as large parts.

14. "even if only a very small one" in "Engines cannot be made without him, and if he does his part badly, even if only a every small one, the engine industry will be in trouble" means even if \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. the part is very small
  - b. a few parts are made
  - c. the trouble of the industry is not great
  - d. very small engines are built
15. The "example" referred to in "If a lot of workmen follow his example and do badly, then the loss to the industry will be clear." is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. doing one's part badly
  - b. losing parts of an engine
  - c. doing dull work
  - d. making a very small part of an engine
16. In the last paragraph Sir Henry Royce's words mean that \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. great people should go out to work
  - b. great work is done by small businessmen
  - c. work which is great sometimes seems small
  - d. work which seems small is important if done well.

ANSWER SHEET

ชื่อ \_\_\_\_\_

นามสกุล \_\_\_\_\_

ห้องสอบ \_\_\_\_\_

PASSAGE I

PASSAGE II

PASSAGE III

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A B C D

A B C D

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รายนามผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิในการตรวจแบบสอบ

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## ประวัติผู้วิจัย

นางสาวสุนทรี วัฒนจินดาพร สำเร็จการศึกษาจากจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย โดยได้รับปริญญาอักษรศาสตรบัณฑิต (ภาษาอังกฤษ) เมื่อปีการศึกษา 2519 ปัจจุบันเป็นอาจารย์สอนวิชาภาษาอังกฤษ โรงเรียนวัดราชโอรส กรุงเทพมหานคร



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