

ภาษาไทย

นิรมล สถิตย์ทอง. "การเปรียบเทียบแบบทดสอบโคลซและแบบทดสอบเลือกตอบในการวัดความเข้าใจ การอ่านภาษาอังกฤษ." วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาครุศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต แผนกวิชามัธยมศึกษา บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย, 2516.

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ภาคผนวก

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
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ภาคผนวก ก.

วิธีคำนวณเพื่อวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
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วิเคราะห์ความแปรปรวนชนิดตัวประกอบเดียว เมื่อตัวอย่างประชากรซ้ำกันทุก

รายการ

$$(1) \frac{G^2}{kn} = \frac{7760^2}{5 \times 31} = \frac{60217600}{155} = 388500.64$$

$$(2) \sum x^2 = 413249$$

$$(3) \frac{\sum T^2}{N} = \frac{1553^2 + 1636^2 + 1593^2 + 1460^2 + 1518^2}{31} = \frac{12061878}{31}$$

$$= 389092.83$$

$$(4) \frac{\sum p^2}{k} = \frac{2022869}{5} = 404573.8$$

$$SS_{b.\text{people}} = (4) - (1) = 404573.8 - 388500.64 = 16073.16$$

$$SS_{w.\text{people}} = (2) - (4) = 413249 - 404573.8 = 8675.2$$

$$SS_{\text{pass.}} = (3) - (1) = 389092.83 - 388500.64 = 592.19$$

$$SS_{\text{res.}} = (2) - (3) - (4) + (1)$$

$$= 413249 - 389092.83 - 404573.8 + 388500.64$$

$$= 8083.01$$

$$SS_{\text{total}} = (2) - (1) = 408822 - 383112.49 = 8083.01$$

หรือ

$$SS_{\text{res.}} = SS_{w.\text{people}} - SS_{\text{pass.}} = 8083.01$$

$$MS_{\text{pass.}} = \frac{592.19}{4} = 148.04$$

$$MS_{\text{res.}} = \frac{8083.01}{120} = 67.35$$

$$F = \frac{148.04}{67.35} = 2.19$$

ที่ระดับความมีนัยสำคัญ .05 $F_{.95}(4,120)$ มีค่า = 2.45 F ที่คำนวณได้

$$= 2.19 < 2.45$$

∴ ความแตกต่างระหว่างข้อความทั้ง 5 เรื่อง ไม่นับนัยสำคัญ

ค่าความเชื่อถือได้ของแบบทดสอบโคลซที่ตัดทุกค่าที่ 5 ตัดทุกค่าที่ 6 ตัดทุกค่า
ที่ 7 ตัดทุกค่าที่ 8 และตัดทุกค่าที่ 9 โดยใช้สูตร คูเคอร์ ริชาร์ดสัน 21

$$r_{tt} = \frac{nS_t^2 - M_t(n - M_t)}{(n - 1) S_t^2}$$

ค่าความเชื่อถือได้ของแบบทดสอบโคลซที่ตัดทุกค่าที่ 5

$$\begin{aligned} s^2 &= \frac{27099}{92} - 14.96^2 \\ &= 294.55 - 223.80 = 70.75 \\ r_{tt} &= \frac{(42 \times 70.53) - 14.96(42 - 14.96)}{41 \times 70.75} \\ &= \frac{2962.26 - 404.51}{2900.75} \\ &= \frac{2557.75}{2900.75} \\ &= 0.88 \end{aligned}$$

ค่าความเชื่อถือได้ของแบบทดสอบโคลซที่ตัดทุกค่าที่ 6

$$\begin{aligned} s^2 &= \frac{27302}{92} - 15.83^2 \\ &= 296.76 - 250.58 = 46.18 \\ r_{tt} &= \frac{(38 \times 46.18) - 15.83(38 - 15.83)}{37 \times 46.18} \\ &= \frac{1754.84 - 350.95}{1708.66} \\ &= \frac{1403.89}{1708.66} \\ &= 0.82 \end{aligned}$$

ค่าความเชื่อถือได้ของแบบทดสอบโคลชที่ตัดทุกค่าที่ 7

$$\begin{aligned}
 s^2 &= \frac{41570}{92} - 19.57^2 \\
 &= 451.84 - 382.98 = 68.86 \\
 r_{tt} &= \frac{(51 \times 68.86) - 19.54(51 - 19.54)}{50 \times 68.86} \\
 &= \frac{3511.86 - 614.72}{3443} \\
 &= \frac{2897.14}{3443} \\
 &= .84
 \end{aligned}$$

ค่าความเชื่อถือได้ของแบบทดสอบโคลชที่ตัดทุกค่าที่ 8

$$\begin{aligned}
 s^2 &= \frac{24693}{92} - 15.51^2 \\
 &= 268.40 - 240.56 = 27.84 \\
 r_{tt} &= \frac{(32 \times 27.84) - 15.51(32 - 15.51)}{31 \times 27.84} \\
 &= \frac{890.88 - 255.75}{863.04} \\
 &= \frac{635.13}{863.04} \\
 &= .73
 \end{aligned}$$



ค่าความเชื่อใจไคของแบบทดสอบโคลชที่คิดทุกค่าที่ 9

$$\begin{aligned}
 s^2 &= \frac{16273}{92} - 12.77^2 \\
 &= 176.88 - 163.07 = 13.81 \\
 r_{tt} &= \frac{(30 \times 13.81) - 12.77(30 - 12.77)}{29 \times 13.81} \\
 &= \frac{414.3 - 220.02}{400.49} \\
 &= \frac{194.28}{400.49} \\
 &= .48
 \end{aligned}$$

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
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ตารางแสดงสูตรวิเคราะห์ความแปรปรวนแบบ 2 ตัวประกอบ เมื่อตัวอิสระประชากรซ้ำกันทุกรายการ

แหล่งของความแปรปรวน (Source of Variation)	df.	Sum of Square(SS)	ความแปรปรวน Mean Squares(MS)	F
ระหว่างบุคคล (Between Subjects)	$np - 1$ $92 - 1 = 91$	$SS_{b.subject} = (\sum P_q^2)/q - G^2/npq$	x x x	
ระหว่างกลุ่ม (A)	$p - 1$ $2 - 1 = 1$	$SS_A = (\sum A_i^2)/nq - G^2/npq$	$MS_A = SS_A/(p-1)$	$F_A = MS_A / MS_{b.subject}$
ระหว่างคนภายในกลุ่ม (Subject within groups)	$p(n - 1)$ $2(46-1) = 90$	$SS_{subj.w.groups} = (\sum P_k^2)/q - (\sum A_i^2)/nq$	$MS_{subj.w.groups} = SS_{subj.w.groups} / p(n-1)$	
ภายในแต่ละบุคคล (Within subjects)	$np(q - 1)$ $96 \times 2(5-1)$ $= 368$	$SS_{w.subject} = \sum X^2 - (\sum P_k^2)/q$	x x x	
ระหว่างข้อความ (B)	$q - 1$ $5 - 1 = 4$	$SS_B = (\sum B_j^2)/nq - G^2/npq$	$MS_B = SS_B/(q-1)$	$F_B = MS_B / MS_{b.subject}$
ปฏิกริยารวมกัน (A B)	$(p-1)(q-1)$ $(2-1)(5-1)$ $= 4$	$SS_{AB} = [\sum (AB_{ij})^2]/n - (\sum A_i^2)/np - (\sum B_j^2)/nq + (\sum A_i^2)/nq$	$MS_{AB} = SS_{AB} / ((p-1)(q-1))$	$F_{AB} = MS_{AB} / MS_{b.subject}$
ปฏิกริยารวมระหว่าง ข้อความและคนภายในกลุ่ม (B x Subjects within groups)	$p(n-1)(q-1)$ $2(46-1)(5-1)$ $= 360$	$SS_{b.subject.w.groups} = \sum X^2 - [\sum (AB_{ij})^2]/n - (\sum P_k^2)/q + (\sum A_i^2)/nq$	$MS_{b.subject.w.groups} = SS_{b.subject.w.groups} / p(n-1)(q-1)$	
ทั้งหมด (Total)	$kn - 1$ $(5 \times 46) - 1$ $= 369$	$SS_t = \sum X^2 - G^2/npq$	x x x	

- SS = ผลบวกกำลังสอง (Sum of Square) ของผลต่างระหว่าง
มัธยัมเลขคณิตและคะแนนแต่ละจำนวน
- MS = ความแปรปรวน (Mean Square)
- p = จำนวนกลุ่มตัวอย่างทั้งหมด
- n = จำนวนนักศึกษาภายในแต่ละกลุ่ม
- q = จำนวนแบบทดสอบที่ตัดค่าต่างกัน
- G^2 = ผลรวมทั้งหมดของคะแนนรวมจากข้อทดสอบทั้ง 5 เรื่องของแต่ละ
บุคคลยกกำลังสอง
- P_k^2 = $\sum_{k=1} P_k^2$ ผลรวมของคะแนนรวมจากแบบทดสอบแต่ละเรื่องของ
แต่ละบุคคลยกกำลังสอง
- A_i = $\sum_{i=1} A_i^2$ ผลรวมของคะแนนรวมจากแบบทดสอบแต่ละเรื่องของ
นักศึกษากลุ่มสูงยกกำลังสองและกลุ่มต่ำยกกำลังสอง
- B_j = $\sum_{j=1} B_j^2$ ผลรวมของคะแนนรวมจากแบบทดสอบแต่ละเรื่องยก-
กำลังสอง
- X^2 = $\sum X^2$ ผลรวมของคะแนนรวมของแบบทดสอบแต่ละเรื่องยกกำลังสอง

วิเคราะห์ความแปรปรวนชนิด 2 ตัวประกอบ เมื่อตัวอย่างประชากรซ้ำกันทุกรายการ

$$(1) \frac{G^2}{npq} = \frac{18997^2}{46 \times 2 \times 5} = \frac{3608600}{460} = 784534.80$$

$$(2) \sum X^2 = 916092$$

$$(3) \frac{(\sum A_i^2)}{nq} = \frac{11437^2 + 7560^2}{46 \times 5} = \frac{130804969 + 57153600}{230}$$

$$= 817211.16$$

$$(4) \frac{(\sum B_j^2)}{np} = \frac{3281^2 + 3848^2 + 3521^2 + 4413^2 + 3934^2}{46 \times 2}$$

$$= \frac{72920431}{92} = 792613.38$$

$$(5) \frac{[\sum (AB_{ij})^2]}{n} = \frac{1985^2 + 2433^2 + 2179^2 + 2620^2 + 2220^2 + 1296^2 + 1415^2 + 1342^2 + 1793^2 + 1714^2}{46}$$

$$= \frac{38036005}{46} = 826869.67$$

$$(6) \frac{(\sum P_k^2)}{q} = \frac{4369857}{5} = 873971.4$$

$$SS_{b.subjects} = (6) - (1) = 873971.4 - 784534.80 = 89436.60$$

$$SS_A = (3) - (1) = 817211.16 - 784534.80 = 32676.32$$

$$SS_{subj.w.groups} = (6) - (3) = 873971.4 - 817211.16 = 56760.24$$

$$SS_{w.subjects} = (2) - (6) = 916092 - 873971.4 = 42120.6$$

$$SS_B = (4) - (1) = 792613.38 - 784534.80 = 8078.58$$

$$SS_{AB} = (5) - (3) - (4) + (1) \\ = 826869.67 - 817211.16 - 792613.38 + 784534.80 \\ = 1611404.4 - 1609824.5 = 1579.9$$

$$SS_{Bx subj.w.groups} = (2) - (5) - (6) + (3) \\ = 916092 - 826869.67 - 873971.4 + 817211.16 \\ = 1733303.16 - 1700841.07 \\ = 32462.09$$

$$SS_{total} = (2) - (1) = 916092 - 784534.80 = 131557.20$$

$$MS_A = \frac{32676.32}{1} = 32676.32$$

$$MS_{subj.w.groups} = \frac{56760.24}{90} = 630.66$$

$$F = \frac{32676.32}{630.66} = 51.81$$

ที่ระดับความมีนัยสำคัญ .05 $F_{.95}(1, 90)$ มีค่า = 3.94 F ที่คำนวณได้
 $= 51.81 > 3.94$ \therefore ความสามารถในการทำแบบทดสอบโคลชทั้ง 5 แบบระหว่าง
 นักศึกษากลุ่มสูง และนักศึกษากลุ่มต่ำแตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

$$MS_B = \frac{8078.58}{4} = 2019.64$$

$$MS_{Bx \text{ subj.w.groups}} = \frac{32462.09}{360} = 90.170$$

$$F = \frac{2019.64}{90.17} = 22.39$$

ที่ระดับความมีนัยสำคัญ .05 $F_{.95}(4, 360)$ มีค่า = 2.39 F ที่หาได้มีค่า
 $22.39 > 2.39$ \therefore ความสามารถในการทำแบบทดสอบโคลชทั้ง 5 แบบของนักศึกษา
 ทั้งหมดแตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

$$MS_{AB} = \frac{1579.90}{4} = 394.98$$

$$F = \frac{394.98}{90.17} = 4.38$$

ที่ระดับความมีนัยสำคัญ .05 $F_{.95}(4, 360)$ มีค่า = 2.39 F ที่หาได้มีค่า
 $4.38 > 2.39$ \therefore ปฏิกริยารวมกันระหว่างแบบทดสอบโคลชที่ตัดค่าต่างกับกับกลุ่มของ
 นักศึกษามีความแตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

ชุดความมีนัยสำคัญที่สั้นที่สุด (Shortest Significance Ranges)

$$s_{\bar{X}}(\text{error}) = \sqrt{\frac{MS_{w.}}{N}}$$

$$SS_{\text{total}} = (2) - (1) = 916092 - 784534.80$$

$$= 131557.20$$

$$SS_B = (4) - (1) = 792613.38 - 784534.80$$

$$= 8078.58$$

$$SS_w = 131557.20 - 8078.42 = 123478.78$$

$$MS_w = \frac{123478.78}{5 \times 91} = \frac{123478.78}{455} = 271.38$$

$$s_{\bar{X}}(\text{error}) = \sqrt{\frac{271.38}{92}} = \sqrt{2.94} = 1.71$$

ที่ระดับความมีนัยสำคัญ .05 $k = 2, 3, 4, 5$ และ $df = 455$ มีค่า

$$= 2.77, 2.91, 3.01, \text{ และ } 3.05$$

$$\therefore R_2 = 2.77 \times 1.71 = 4.74$$

$$R_3 = 2.91 \times 1.71 = 4.98$$

$$R_4 = 3.01 \times 1.71 = 5.15$$

$$R_5 = 3.08 \times 1.71 = 5.27$$

การทดสอบความมีนัยสำคัญของความสามารถในการทำแบบทดสอบโคลซที่ตัดคำต่าง
กันแต่ละแบบระหว่างนักศึกษากลุ่มสูงและนักศึกษากลุ่มต่ำ

แบบทดสอบโคลซที่ตัดทุกคำที่ 5

$$F = \frac{(M_1 - M_2)^2}{MS_w \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right) (k - 1)} \quad df = k - 1, N - k$$

$$F = \frac{(47.36 - 29.17)^2}{284.91 \left(\frac{1}{46} + \frac{1}{46} \right) (5-1)}$$

$$= \frac{18.19^2}{23} \times 4$$

$$= \frac{330.88}{12.39 \times 4}$$

$$= \frac{330.88}{49.56}$$

$$= 6.68$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{ที่ระดับความมีนัยสำคัญ } .05 \quad F(4,87) \text{ มีค่า} = 2.53 \quad F \text{ ที่คำนวณได้} \\ & = 6.68 > 2.53 \end{aligned}$$

∴ ความสามารถในการทำแบบทดสอบโคลซที่ตัดทุกค่าที่ 5 ระหว่างนักศึกษากลุ่มสูง และนักศึกษากลุ่มต่ำแตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

แบบทดสอบโคลซที่ตัดทุกค่าที่ 6

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{(43.15 - 28.17)^2}{49.56} \\ &= \frac{14.98^2}{49.56} \\ &= \frac{224.40}{49.56} \\ &= 4.52 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{ที่ระดับความมีนัยสำคัญ } .05 \quad F(4,87) \text{ มีค่า} = 2.53 \quad F \text{ ที่คำนวณได้} \\ & = 4.52 > 2.53 \end{aligned}$$

∴ ความสามารถในการทำแบบทดสอบโคลซที่ตัดทุกค่าที่ 6 ระหว่างนักศึกษากลุ่มสูงและนักศึกษากลุ่มต่ำแตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

แบบทดสอบโคลซที่ตัดทุกค่าที่ 7

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{(52.89 - 30.76)^2}{49.56} \\ &= \frac{22.13^2}{49.56} \\ &= \frac{489.73}{49.56} \\ &= 9.88 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{ที่ระดับความมีนัยสำคัญ } .05 \quad F_{.95}(4, 87) \text{ มีค่า} = 2.53 \quad F \text{ ที่คำนวณได้} \\ & = 9.88 > 2.53 \end{aligned}$$

∴ ความสามารถในการทำแบบทดสอบโคลซที่ตัดทุกค่าที่ 7 ระหว่างนักศึกษากลุ่มสูงและนักศึกษากลุ่มต่ำแตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

แบบทดสอบโคลซที่ตัดทุกค่าที่ 8

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{(56.95 - 38.97)^2}{49.56} \\ &= \frac{17.98^2}{49.56} \\ &= \frac{323.28}{49.56} \\ &= 6.52 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{ที่ระดับความมีนัยสำคัญ } .05 \quad F_{.95}(4, 87) \text{ มีค่า} = 2.53 \quad F \text{ ที่คำนวณได้มีค่า} \\ & = 6.52 > 2.53 \end{aligned}$$

∴ ความสามารถในการทำแบบทดสอบโคลซที่ตัดทุกค่าที่ 7 ระหว่างนักศึกษากลุ่มสูงและนักศึกษากลุ่มต่ำแตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

แบบทดสอบโคลซที่ตัดทุกค่าที่ 9

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{(48.26 - 37.26)^2}{49.56} \\ &= \frac{11.00^2}{49.56} \\ &= \frac{121}{49.56} \\ &= 2.44 \end{aligned}$$

$$2.44 < 2.53 \quad \therefore \text{ความสามารถในการทำแบบทดสอบโคลซที่ตัดทุกค่าที่ 9 ระหว่างนักศึกษากลุ่มสูงและนักศึกษากลุ่มต่ำไม่มีความแตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ}$$

ตารางแสดงเปอร์เซ็นต์ชนิดของคำตอบที่ทำในแบบทดสอบโคลชของนักศึกษากลุ่มตัวอย่าง

ชื่อ แบบทดสอบ	คำที่ ตัดออก	คำตอบที่ถูกต้อง			คำตอบที่ผิด	
		ตรงกับคำเดิม	เข้ากับเนื้อหา	ไม่เข้ากับเนื้อหา	เว้นว่าง ระหว่างเรื่อง	ท้ายเรื่อง
C 4	5	26.19	10.00	31.12	19.22	11.31
C 1	6	23.06	12.54	21.57	24.13	18.64
A 2	7	34.85	6.95	32.88	19.30	5.97
C 2	8	43.68	4.85	28.55	19.59	3.47
C 3	9	31.85	10.69	32.07	24.91	0.04

ตารางแสดงเปอร์เซ็นต์ชนิดของคำตอบที่เข้ากับเนื้อหา

ชื่อ แบบทดสอบ	คำที่ ตัดออก	คำตอบที่เข้ากับเนื้อหา					
		คำที่ใช้แทน กันได้	สะกดผิด	ผิดกาล	หลายคำ	ผิดฟอร์ม	เข้ากับเนื้อ ความ
C 4	5	12.37	0.85	7.04	4.90	23.03	51.81
C 1	6	4.73	0.82	6.59	2.88	7.41	77.04
A 2	7	35.80	4.93	6.16	11.50	2.87	38.63
C 2	8	-	0.69	23.07	2.76	35.19	37.26
C 3	9	5.42	5.42	7.59	5.94	4.95	68.31



ภาคผนวก ข.

แบบทดสอบวัดความเข้าใจในการอ่านแบบโคลง

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

คำแนะนำในการทำข้อสอบ

1. อ่านข้อความทั้งหมดก่อน เพื่อให้ได้เรื่องราวโดยทั่ว ๆ ไป
2. เติมช่องว่างแต่ละช่องของควยคำที่เข้ากับเนื้อเรื่อง เพียงคำเดียว
3. พยายามเติมให้ครบทุกช่อง อาจใช้การเดาเพื่อช่วยหาคำตอบได้

ขอควรระวัง

1. ควรเติมให้ตรงกับความหมายเฉพาะของเรื่องและข้อความนั้น ๆ
2. ควรเติมให้ถูกต้องตามกาล (Tenses)
3. ควรเติมให้ถูกต้องกับความสอดคล้อง (Agreements)
4. ควรเติมให้ถูกต้องตามหลักไวยากรณ์ (Grammar)

หมายเหตุ คำที่ถือว่า เป็นคำเดียว ได้แก่

1. Article เช่น a, an, the หรือ คำสรรพนาม I หรือตัวอักษรใดที่ให้
ความหมายในเนื้อเรื่องนั้น
2. คำย่อ เช่น don't, I'll, Tom's, a.m.
3. คำผสม เช่น waterfall, water-bird.
คำที่ ไม่ถือเป็นคำเดียว ได้แก่คำผสมที่ไม่มี hyphen(-) ระหว่างคำ เช่น
English teacher, teacher students

ตัวอย่างข้อสอบ

In every fire-station, there are always some firemen who
_____ ready to go out at once _____ they are needed to
fight a _____

One night, the telephone bell in _____ certain fire-
station rang. One of the _____ picked up the telephone and
said, '_____. Can I help you?'



เฉลย

In every fire-station, there are always some firemen who
are ready to go out at once if they are needed to
fight a fire

One night, the telephone bell in a certain fire-
station rang. One of the firemen picked up the telephone and
said, 'Fire-station. Can I help you?'.....

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C 4

COMPREHENSION TEST

4 ข้อ (นาม/นางสาว) _____

When one takes shoes to a shop to be mended, one is given a ticket with a number on it. Then, when one's shoes _____ ready, one goes back _____ the shop, gives the _____ to the shoemaker, gets _____ shoes and pays for _____.

One day Mrs Smith _____ her husband a pair _____ her shoes which needed _____ and asked him to _____ them to the shop. _____ Smith did so and _____ the ticket for them _____ his pocket.

He went _____ four days later to _____ the shoes but when _____ went into the shop, _____ was not able to _____ his ticket again, and _____ shoemaker did not want _____ give him the shoes _____ he got the ticket.

' _____ do I know that _____ shoes are yours unless _____ give me the ticket?' _____ said. 'If I give _____ to you now, somebody _____ may come into my _____ with the ticket tomorrow, _____ then I shall not _____ able to give him _____ shoes.'

Mrs Smith needed _____ shoes urgently, so her _____ thought for a moment _____ then went out to _____ taxi, which was at _____ side of the road _____ the shop. He opened _____ door, and whistled to _____ wife's small

dog, which _____ sitting on the back _____. Then he went back _____ the shop with it _____ said to it, 'Get _____ shoe!'

The dog began _____ smell around the shop, _____ soon it recognized Mrs _____ shoes and brought them _____ Mr Smith one after _____ other.

'That should prove _____ they are my wife's,' _____ Mr Smith. The shoemaker _____. 'It certainly does! That is better proof than the ticket,' he answered as he wrapped the shoes and gave them to Mr Smith.

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แบบ C 4

COMPREHENSION TEST

ชื่อ (นาย/นางสาว) _____

เลขที่ _____

When one takes shoes to a shop to be mended, one is given a ticket with a number on it. Then, when one's shoes are ready, one goes back to the shop, gives the ticket to the shoemaker, gets one's shoes and pays for them.

One day Mrs Smith gave her husband a pair of her shoes which needed mending and asked him to take them to the shop. Mr Smith did so and put the ticket for them in his pocket.

He went back four days later to get the shoes but when he went into the shop, he was not able to find his ticket again, and the shoemaker did not want to give him the shoes until he got the ticket.

'How do I know that the shoes are yours unless you give me the ticket?' he said. 'If I give them to you now, somebody else may come into my shop with the ticket tomorrow, and then I shall not be able to give him the shoes.'

Mrs Smith needed the shoes urgently, so her husband thought for a moment and then went out to his taxi, which was at the side of the road outside the shop. He opened the door, and whistled to his wife's small

dog, which was sitting on the back seat. Then he went back into the shop with it and said to it, 'Get the shoe!'

The dog began to smell around the shop, and soon it recognized Mrs Smith's shoes and brought them to Mr Smith one after the other.

'That should prove that they are my wife's,' suggested Mr Smith. The shoemaker laughed. 'It certainly does! That is better proof than the ticket,' he answered as he wrapped the shoes and gave them to Mr Smith.

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C 1

COMPREHENSION TEST

ชื่อ (นาม/นามสกุล) _____ ชั้น _____

Mary was staying at a hotel in a foreign country. One day she was walking _____ the street when she saw _____ beggar girl. She was about _____ years old, one of her _____ was much higher than the _____ her hands were terrible bent, _____ one of her legs was _____ than the other. The child _____ slowly towards her. She held _____ one of her bent hands _____ said in a whisper, 'Five _____.'

Mary felt so sorry for _____ poor child that she gave _____ fifty cents.

The next day, _____ beggar girl was waiting for _____ when she came out of _____ hotel, and again she got _____ cents from her.

But the _____ after that, Mary came out _____ than before, and saw the _____ child coming down the street. _____ could hardly believe what she _____, because now the child was _____ easily. Her shoulders and hands _____ straight, and there was nothing _____ with her legs. She was _____ loudly and happily with another _____, who was running along on _____ other side of the road.

_____ the beggar girl was a _____ yard from Mary, she suddenly _____ her. She stopped at once, _____ her

eyes opened wide. Mary _____ that she was really a _____ beautiful child.

At once Mary _____ her shoulders, pretended that one _____ her legs was shorter than _____ other, and went towards the _____. 'Five cents', she said. Then _____ both laughed loudly.

'You know,' _____ Mary at last, 'you are _____ bad girl. What will you _____ when you are big?'

The child put her head back, placed one hand on her chest, stepped forward with one foot and said, 'An actress.'



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แบบ C 1

COMPREHENSION TEST

ชื่อ (นาย/นางสาว) _____ หมู่ _____

Mary was staying at a hotel in a foreign country. One day she was walking in the street when she saw a beggar girl. She was about seven years old, one of her shoulders was much higher than the other her hands were terrible bent, and one of her legs was shorter than the other. The child came slowly towards her. She held out one of her bent hands and said in a whisper, 'Five cents.'

Mary felt so sorry for the poor child that she gave her fifty cents.

The next day, the beggar girl was waiting for Mary when she came out of her hotel, and again she got five cents from her.

But the day after that, Mary came out earlier than before, and saw the beggar child coming down the street. She could hardly believe what she saw, because now the child was running easily. Her shoulders and hands were straight, and there was nothing wrong with her legs. She was talking loudly and happily with another girl, who was running along on the other side of the road.

When the beggar girl was a few yard from Mary, she suddenly saw her. She stopped at once, and her

eyes opened wide. Mary saw that she was really a very beautiful child.

At once Mary bent her shoulders, pretended that one of her legs was shorter than the other, and went towards the girl. 'Five cents', she said. Then they both laughed loudly.

'You know,' said Mary at last, 'you are a bad girl. What will you be when you are big?'

The child put her head back, placed one hand on her chest, stepped forward with one foot and said, 'An actress.'

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COMPREHENSION TEST

ชื่อ (นาย/นางสาว) _____

A barber was in his shop, busily cutting a man's hair, when a handsome young stranger came in. He had a small boy with him. _____ sat down together and waited until the _____ has finished. Then the young man told _____ barber to shave him and to cut _____ small boy's hair.

The barber said, 'Do _____ want me to cut the boy's hair _____, or to shave you?'

'Oh, shave me,' _____ the young man. 'Then I'll go down _____ road and have a glass of wine _____ you're cutting the boy's hair.'

The young _____ sat down in the barber's chair, and _____ barber began to shave him.

When he _____ finished, the young man got up and _____ 'I'll go down the road now and _____ my wine while you're cutting the boy's _____.'

'All right, but I won't take long,' _____ barber warned him. The young man went _____, the small boy obediently sat down in _____ barber's chair, and the barber began to _____ his hair.

As he had said, he _____ finished, and then the boy sat down _____ waited. At the end of half an _____, when the

young man had still not _____ back, the barber said to the boy, '_____ is a pity that your daddy's taking _____ a long time. Where is he likely _____ be now?'

'I can't guess,' answered the _____ boy. 'And that man wasn't my daddy. _____ never seen him before in my life. _____ was playing in the street this morning _____ he came up to me and asked _____ whether I'd like to have my hair _____ without having to pay anything. I said I would, because my hair was rather long, so he brought me here.'



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เลข C. 2

COMPREHENSION TEST

ชื่อ (นาย/นางสาว) _____

A barber was in his shop, busily cutting a man's hair, when a handsome young stranger came in. He had a small boy with him. They sat down together and waited until the barber has finished. Then the young man told the barber to shave him and to cut the small boy's hair.

The barber said, 'Do you want me to cut the boy's hair first, or to shave you?'

'Oh, shave me,' said the young man. 'Then I'll go down the road and have a glass of wine while you're cutting the boy's hair.'

The young man sat down in the barber's chair, and the barber began to shave him.

When he had finished, the young man got up and said 'I'll go down the road now and have my wine while you're cutting the boy's hair.'

'All right, but I won't take long,' the barber warned him. The young man went out, the small boy obediently sat down in the barber's chair, and the barber began to cut his hair.

As he had said, he soon finished, and then the boy sat down and waited. At the end of half an hour, when the

young man had still not come back, the barber said to the boy,
'It is a pity that your daddy's taking such a long time.
Where is he likely to be now?'

'I can't guess,' answered the small boy. 'And that man
wasn't my daddy. I've never seen him before in my life. I
was playing in the street this morning and he came up to me and
asked me whether I'd like to have my hair cut without
having to pay anything. I said I would, because my hair was rather
long, so he brought me here.'



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A 2

COMPREHENSION TEST

ชื่อ (นาย/นางสาว) _____

John had seen some beautiful little radio in a shop window. He wanted one very much, but _____ didn't have enough money to buy _____, so he decided to steal it. _____ went into the shop one day _____ his lessons, when it was full _____ schoolboys and schoolgirls, took the radio _____ he wanted, put it under his _____ and walked out. He thought that _____ had been very clever but the _____ of the shop quickly realized that _____ radio had gone, and remembered that _____ had seen a boy who was _____ a big, thick overcoat, although the _____ was quite hot. He telephoned to _____ police and told them what John _____ like.

The result was that, a _____ hours later, before he had been _____ to enjoy the radio at all, _____ police knocked at the door of _____ house, arrested him and took him _____ the police station. There they put _____ in a room with another thief, _____ older man.

This man looked at _____ and said, 'Why have they brought _____ here, boy?' 'I stole a small _____,' said John. The man laughed rudely _____ John because he had stolen something _____ small. 'A small radio!' he said '_____ should steal something which is worth _____ lot if you want to be _____ thief. What's a radio? It's nothing! _____ ought

to steal something really valuable, _____ you can be proud of,
so _____ your name's put in the newspapers. _____ and
steal a lot of money _____ a bank next time!

John thought _____ a few seconds and then said, '_____
can't do that.'

'Why can't you!' _____ the old man. 'Are you afraid!'

'No,' said John, 'I'm not afraid, but the banks all close at
three o'clock and my lessons don't finish till four.'



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เฉลย A 2

COMPREHENSION TEST

ชื่อ (นาย/นางสาว) _____ นาม _____

John had seen some beautiful little radio in a shop window. He wanted one very much, but he didn't have enough money to buy it, so he decided to steal it. He went into the shop one day after his lessons, when it was full of schoolboys and schoolgirls, took the radio which he wanted, put it under his overcoat and walked out. He thought that he had been very clever but the owner of the shop quickly realized that the radio had gone, and remembered that he had seen a boy who was wearing a big, thick overcoat, although the weather was quite hot. He telephoned to the police and told them what John looked like.

The result was that, a few hours later, before he had been able to enjoy the radio at all, the police knocked at the door of his house, arrested him and took him to the police station. There they put him in a room with another thief, an older man.

This man looked at John and said, 'Why have they brought you here, boy?' 'I stole a small radio,' said John. The man laughed rudely at John because he had stolen something so small. 'A small radio!' he said ' you should steal something which is worth a lot if you want to be a thief. What's a radio? It's nothing! you ought

to steal something really valuable, which you can be proud of, so that your name's put in the newspapers. Go and steal a lot of money from a bank next time!.

John thought for a few seconds and then said, ' I can't do that.'

'Why can't you!' said the old man. 'Are you afraid?'

'No,' said John, 'I'm not afraid, but the banks all close at three o'clock and my lessons don't finish till four.'



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C 3

COMPREHENSION TEST

ชื่อ (นาย/นางสาว) _____ ^{ชื่อ} _____ ^{นามสกุล} _____ คณะแผนกภาษาอังกฤษ _____
 _____ 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

It was very hot day, and the soldiers were tired. They had been in that camp for a _____, and nearly every day they had had to _____ and run and climb. Now they had to _____ out into the desert and spend the whole _____ in the hot sun pretending that they were _____ a battle.

One of the soldiers was a _____ man whose name was Robinson. He was always _____ into trouble with his officer because he was _____ careful to do things in the right way.

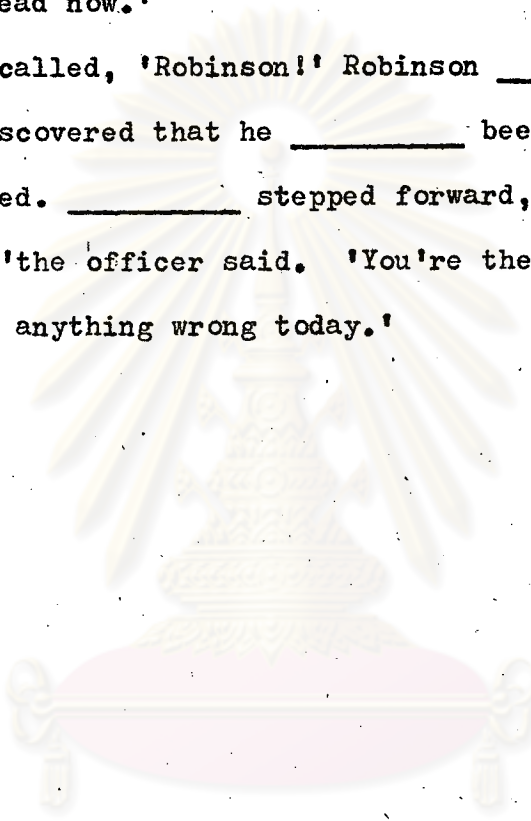
_____ day, Robinson thought, 'It's a very hot day _____. I shall get very tired if I go _____ into the desert with the others and pretend _____ fight that battle, so I shall not go.' _____, when the soldiers were passing a few trees _____ they reached the desert, Robinson jumped behind one _____ them and hid until everyone had passed. Then _____ sat down in the shade and began to _____ a book which he had brought with him.

_____ the evening, when the soldiers were coming back _____ the trees, Robinson quietly joined them again. He _____ carefully put dust on his face and clothes, _____ that he looked as dirty as the others, _____ had spent the whole day crawling about in _____ desert.

When they reached the camp, the officer _____ to tell each of the soldiers the mistakes _____ had made during the day. 'If we'd been _____ a real enemy,' he said, 'nearly all of _____ be dead now.'

Finally he called, 'Robinson!' Robinson _____ sure that the officer had discovered that he _____ been absent, and that he would be punished. _____ stepped forward, trembling.

'Robinson!' the officer said. 'You're the only soldier whom I didn't see doing anything wrong today.'



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เลข C 3

COMPREHENSION TEST

ชื่อ (นาม/นามสกุล) _____ ชั้น _____ เลขที่ _____

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

It was very hot day, and the soldiers were tired, They had been in that camp for a month, and nearly every day they had had to march and run and climb. Now they had to go out into the desert and spend the whole day in the hot sun pretending that they were fighting a battle.

One of the soldiers was a lazy man whose name was Robinson. He was always getting into trouble with his officer because he was not careful to do things in the right way.

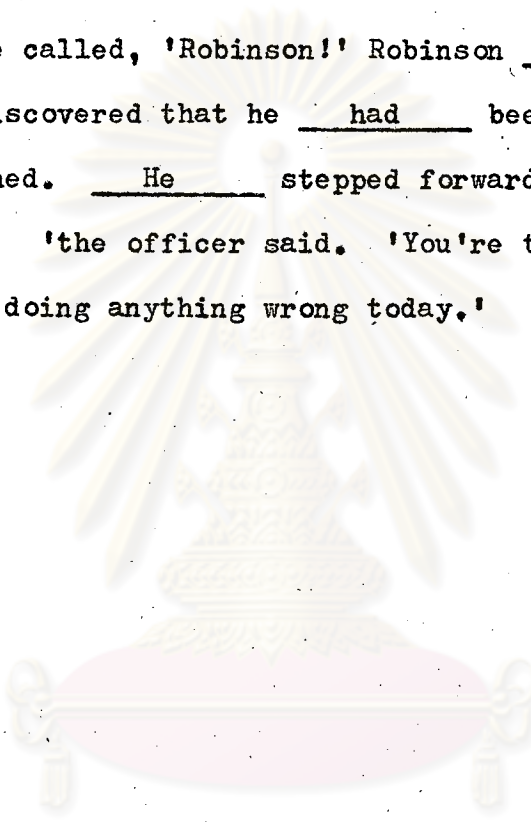
That day, Robinson thought, 'It's a very hot day today. I shall get very tired if I go out into the desert with the others and pretend to fight that battle, so I shall not go.' So, when the soldiers were passing a few trees before they reached the desert, Robinson jumped behind one of them and hid until everyone had passed. Then he sat down in the shade and began to read a book which he had brought with him.

In the evening, when the soldiers were coming back past the trees, Robinson quietly joined them again. He had carefully put dust on his face and clothes, so that he looked as dirty as the others, who had spent the whole day crawling about in the desert.

When they reached the camp, the officer began to tell each of the soldiers the mistakes he had made during the day. 'If we'd been fighting a real enemy,' he said, 'nearly all of you'd be dead now.'

Finally he called, 'Robinson!' Robinson was sure that the officer had discovered that he had been absent, and that he would be punished. He stepped forward, trembling.

'Robinson! 'the officer said. 'You're the only soldier whom I didn't see doing anything wrong today.'



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