

บรรณานุกรม



ภาษาไทย

กิ่งกาญจน์ นิลรัตน์. "ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างความเข้าใจโครงสร้างภาษาอังกฤษ กับความสามารถในการเรียนวรรณคดีอังกฤษ." ปรินฎานิพนธ์การศึกษามหาบัณฑิต วิทยาลัยวิชาการศึกษาประสานมิตร, 2516.

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ความสามารถในการอ่านอังกฤษ ของนักเรียนชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่สาม." วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญาครุศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต, 2516.

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ของนักเรียนที่สำเร็จชั้นประถมศึกษาปีที่ 4 ในโรงเรียนประถมศึกษาบางแห่งในจังหวัด
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ภาคผนวก

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ภาคผนวก ก.

คำขวัญนิมิตและส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานของคะแนนคำศัพท์

คะแนน	f	X	fX	fX ²
35 - 36	1	35.5	35.5	1260.25
33 - 34	3	33.5	100.5	3366.75
31 - 32	7	31.5	220.5	6945.75
29 - 30	6	29.5	177	5221.50
27 - 28	12	27.5	330	9075
25 - 26	18	25.5	459	11704.5
23 - 24	33	23.5	775.5	18224.25
21 - 22	37	21.5	795.5	17103.25
19 - 20	22	19.5	429	8365.5
17 - 18	23	17.5	402.5	7043.75
15 - 16	14	15.5	217	3363.5
13 - 14	2	13.5	27	364.5
11 - 12	2	11.5	23	264.5
Σ	180		3392	92303

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\Sigma fX}{N} = \frac{3392}{180} = 18.84$$

$$S.D. = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma fX^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\Sigma fX}{N}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{92303}{180} - \frac{3392^2}{180^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{512.79 - 354.94} = \sqrt{157.85}$$

$$= 12.56$$

ความถี่และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานของคะแนนไวชากรณ

คะแนน	f	X	fX	fX ²
74 - 76	1	75	75	5625
71 - 73	-	72	-	-
68 - 70	-	69	-	-
65 - 67	1	66	66	4356
62 - 64	7	63	441	27783
59 - 61	10	60	600	36000
56 - 58	11	57	627	35739
53 - 55	13	54	702	37908
50 - 52	16	51	816	41616
47 - 49	15	48	720	34560
44 - 46	19	45	855	38475
41 - 43	20	42	840	35280
38 - 40	13	39	507	19773
35 - 37	17	36	612	22032
32 - 34	19	33	627	20691
29 - 31	11	30	330	9900
26 - 28	6	27	162	4374
23 - 25	1	24	24	576
Σ	180		8004	374688

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\Sigma fX}{N} = \frac{8004}{180} = 44.46$$

$$S.D. = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma fX^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\Sigma fX}{N}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{374688}{180} - \left(\frac{8004}{180}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2081.6 - 1976.69} = \sqrt{104.91}$$

$$= 10.24$$

ค่ามัธยฐานเลขคณิตและส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานของคะแนนการอ่าน

คะแนน	f	X	fX	fX ²
35 - 37	4	36	144	5184
32 - 34	18	33	594	19602
29 - 31	31	30	930	27900
26 - 28	30	27	810	21870
23 - 25	34	24	816	19584
20 - 22	32	21	672	14112
17 - 19	10	18	180	3240
14 - 16	17	15	255	3825
11 - 13	3	12	36	432
8 - 10	1	9	9	81
Σ	180		4446	115830

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\Sigma fX}{N} = \frac{4446}{180} = 24.7$$

$$S.D. = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma fX^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\Sigma fX}{N}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{115830}{180} - \left(\frac{4446}{180}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{643.5 - 610.09} = \sqrt{33.41}$$

$$= 5.76$$

ค่าความเชื่อถือได้ของแบบทดสอบศัพท์

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{tt} &= \frac{n\sigma_t^2 - M_t(n - M_t)}{(n - 1)\sigma_t^2} \\
 &= \frac{37(157.75) - 18.84(37 - 18.84)}{(37 - 1)157.75} \\
 &= \frac{5836.75 - 342.13}{5679} \\
 &= \frac{5494.62}{5679} \\
 &= 0.96
 \end{aligned}$$

ค่าความเชื่อถือได้ของแบบทดสอบไวยากรณ์

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{tt} &= \frac{n\sigma_t^2 - M_t(n - M_t)}{(n - 1)\sigma_t^2} \\
 &= \frac{75(104.91) - 44.46(75 - 44.46)}{(75 - 1)104.91} \\
 &= \frac{7868.25 - 1357.80}{7763.34} \\
 &= \frac{6510.45}{7763.34} \\
 &= 0.83
 \end{aligned}$$

ค่าความเชื่อใจได้ของแบบทดสอบการอ่านเอาความ

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{tt} &= \frac{n\sigma_t^2 - M_t(n - M_t)}{(n - 1)\sigma_t^2} \\
 &= \frac{35(33.41) - 24.7(35 - 24.7)}{(35 - 1)33.41} \\
 &= \frac{1169.35 - 254.41}{1135.94} \\
 &= \frac{914.94}{1135.94} \\
 &= 0.80
 \end{aligned}$$

การหาค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์ระหว่างความเข้าใจคำศัพท์กับความสามารดิในการอ่าน

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{XY} &= \frac{N\sum XY - \sum X\sum Y}{\sqrt{[N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}} \\
 &= \frac{180 \times 10084 - 3992 \times 4435}{\sqrt{[180 \times 92222 - (3992)^2][180 \times 115129 - (4435)^2]}} \\
 &= 0.534
 \end{aligned}$$

$$H_0 : r = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_r &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{180}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ขอบเขตของ true } r &= 0 \pm 2.58 \times \frac{1}{13.41} \\ &= 0.192 \end{aligned}$$

ค่า r_{XY} ที่คำนวณได้ $.534 > .192$

$\therefore r$ จากประชากรไม่เท่ากับ 0 ที่ระดับความมีนัยสำคัญ $.01$

แสดงว่า $r_{XY} = .534$ เป็นค่าแสดงสัมพันธ์ระหว่างความสามารถในการเข้าใจคำศัพท์ของนักเรียนกับความสามารถในการอ่าน

การหาค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์ระหว่างความเข้าใจโครงสร้างไวยากรณ์กับการอ่าน

$$\begin{aligned} r_{XY} &= \frac{N \sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{[N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}} \\ &= \frac{180 \times 204630 - 8025 \times 4435}{\sqrt{[180 \times 375935 - (8025)^2][180 \times 115129 - (4435)^2]}} \\ &= 0.669 \end{aligned}$$

ค่า r_{XY} มีนัยสำคัญที่ระดับ $.01$

การหาค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์ระหว่างความเข้าใจคำศัพท์และโครงสร้างไวยากรณ์

$$\begin{aligned} r_{XY} &= \frac{N \sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{[N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}} \\ &= \frac{180 \times 182294 - 3392 \times 8025}{\sqrt{[180 \times 92222 - (3392)^2][180 \times 375935 - (8025)^2]}} \\ &= 0.527 \end{aligned}$$

ค่า r_{XY} มีนัยสำคัญที่ระดับ $.01$

ตารางที่ 5 การกระจายกระจายของคะแนนจากแบบทดสอบคำศัพท์กับคะแนนจากแบบทดสอบการอ่านเอาเรื่อง

X \ Y	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24	25-26	27-28	29-30	31-32	33-34	35-36
35 - 37					1	1		1					1
32 - 34				1	1	4	3	2	2	1	2	2	
29 - 31				2	2	10	2	6	3	3	3	1	
26 - 28		1	3	1	3	7	7	4	3		1		
23 - 25			2	4	4	6	11	2	3	2			
20 - 22			4	6	7	6	5	3	1				
17 - 19		1	2	1	1	2	3						
14 - 16	1		3	8	2	1	1				1		
11 - 13				1	1		1						
8 - 10	1												

$r_{XY} = 0.534$ มีนัยสำคัญที่ระดับ .01

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ตารางที่ 6 การกระจายของคะแนนจากแบบทดสอบไวยากรณ์กับคะแนนจากแบบทดสอบการอ่านเอาเรื่อง

Y \ X	23 - 25	26 - 28	29 - 31	32 - 34	35 - 37	38 - 40	41 - 43	44 - 46	47 - 49	50 - 52	53 - 55	56 - 58	59 - 61	62 - 64	65 - 67	68 - 70	71 - 73	74 - 76
35 - 37									1	1	1							1
32 - 34							2	1	4	4	2	1	1	2	1			
29 - 31				1	1	2	1	6	3	2	1	4	7	3				
26 - 28			1		2	3	3	2	2	4	5	5	1	2				
23 - 25	1	1		4	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	1	1					
20 - 22		1	6	6	2	2	8	4	2	1	1							
17 - 19		2			3	2	1	2										
14 - 16		2	3	7	4		1											
11 - 13				1	1		1											
8 - 10			1															

$r_{XY} = 0.669$ มีนัยสำคัญที่ระดับ .01



ตารางที่ 7 การกระจุกกระจายของคะแนนจากแบบทดสอบคำศัพท์กับคะแนนจากแบบทดสอบไวยากรณ์

X \ Y	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24	25-26	27-28	29-30	31-32	33-34	35-36
74 - 76													1
71 - 73													
68 - 70													
65 - 67											1		
62 - 64							1	2	2	1	1		
59 - 61					1	2	2	2	2	1			
56 - 58			1	1		4		1	3	1			
53 - 55		1	1		2	5	1	1			1	1	
50 - 52			1	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	
47 - 49				1	2	1	4	5	1	1			
44 - 46				2	1	6	3	4	1	1	1		
41 - 43			1	2	4	4	6		1		1	1	
38 - 40			3		1	4	4	1					
35 - 37	1		1	7	1	1	6						
32 - 34			2	4	6	3	4						
29 - 31	1		1	3	2	3	1						
26 - 28		1	4	1									
23 - 25						1							

$r_{XY} = 0.527$ มีนัยสำคัญที่ระดับ .01

การหาค่าสหสัมพันธ์พหุคูณระหว่างความเข้าใจคำศัพท์และโครงสร้างไวยากรณ์
กับความสามารถในการอ่าน

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{1(2,3)}^2 &= \frac{r_{12}^2 + r_{13}^2 - 2r_{12}r_{13}r_{23}}{1 - r_{23}^2} \\
 &= \frac{(0.534)^2 + (0.669)^2 - 2(0.534 \times 0.669 \times 0.527)}{1 - (0.527)^2} \\
 &= \frac{(0.2851 + 0.4475) - 2(0.1882)}{1 - 0.2777} \\
 &= \frac{0.7326 - 0.3764}{0.7223} \\
 &= \frac{0.3562}{0.7223}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$R_{1(2,3)} = 0.4931$$

การทดสอบความมีนัยสำคัญของสหสัมพันธ์พหุคูณ

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= \frac{R^2 (N - m - 1)}{m (1 - R^2)} \\
 &= \frac{(0.4931)^2 (180 - 2 - 1)}{2 [1 - (0.4931)^2]} \\
 &= \frac{0.2431 \times 177}{2 (0.7569)} \\
 &= \frac{43.0287}{1.5138} \\
 &= 28.42
 \end{aligned}$$

ค่า $R_{1(2,3)}$ มีนัยสำคัญที่ระดับ .01

ค่าอัตราส่วนวิกฤต (z) ของคะแนนจากแบบทดสอบค่าศัพท์ระหว่างนักเรียนชาย และนักเรียนหญิง

$$\begin{aligned}
 z &= \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N_2}}} \\
 &= \frac{21.72 - 22.63}{\sqrt{\frac{16.97}{90} + \frac{24.01}{90}}} \\
 &= \frac{-0.91}{\sqrt{0.88 + 0.266}} \\
 &= \frac{-0.91}{0.454} \\
 &= -\frac{0.91}{0.67} \\
 &= 1.35
 \end{aligned}$$

$$H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad 1.35 < 2.00$$

ไม่มีนัยสำคัญที่ระดับ .05

ศูนย์วิทยุทรพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ค่าอัตราส่วนวิกฤต (z) ของคะแนนจากแบบทดสอบไวยากรณ์ระหว่างนักเรียนชาย และนักเรียนหญิง

$$\begin{aligned}
 z &= \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N_2}}} \\
 &= \frac{46.38 - 42.77}{\sqrt{\frac{100}{90} + \frac{96.04}{90}}} \\
 &= \frac{3.61}{\sqrt{1.11 + 1.06}} \\
 &= \frac{3.61}{\sqrt{2.17}} \\
 &= \frac{3.61}{1.47} \\
 &= 2.36
 \end{aligned}$$

$$H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad 2.36 > 2.00$$

มีนัยสำคัญที่ระดับ .05

ค่าอัตราส่วนวิกฤต (z) ของคะแนนจากแบบทดสอบการอ่านเอาความระหว่าง
นักเรียนชายและนักเรียนหญิง

$$\begin{aligned}
 z &= \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{N_2}}} \\
 &= \frac{24.62 - 24.65}{\sqrt{\frac{27.04}{90} + \frac{37.21}{90}}} \\
 &= \frac{-0.03}{\sqrt{0.30 + 0.41}} \\
 &= \frac{-0.03}{\sqrt{0.71}} \\
 &= \frac{-0.03}{0.84}
 \end{aligned}$$

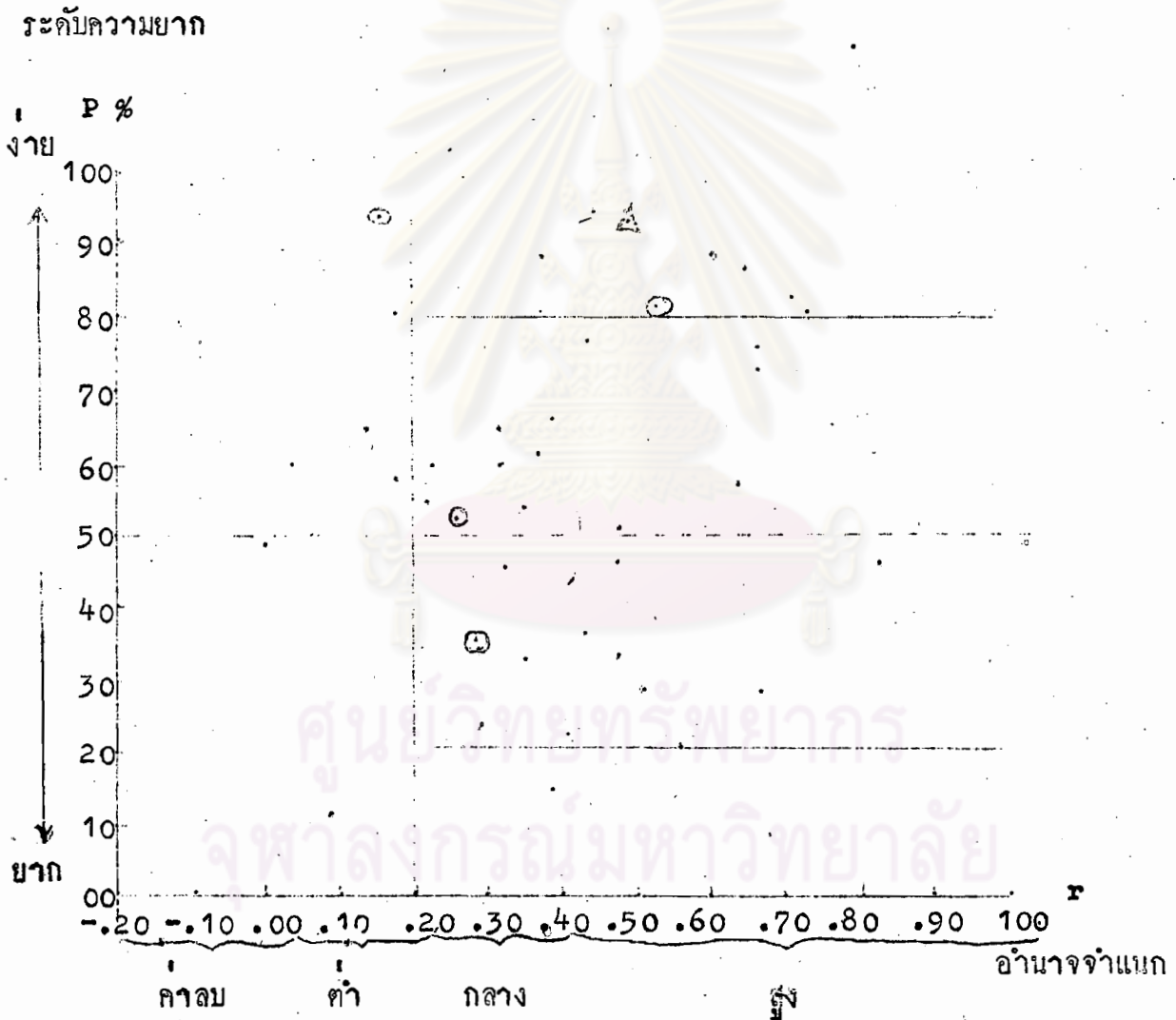
ศูนย์วิจัยทรัพยากร

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 \quad 0.035 < 2.00$$

ไม่มีนัยสำคัญที่ระดับ .05

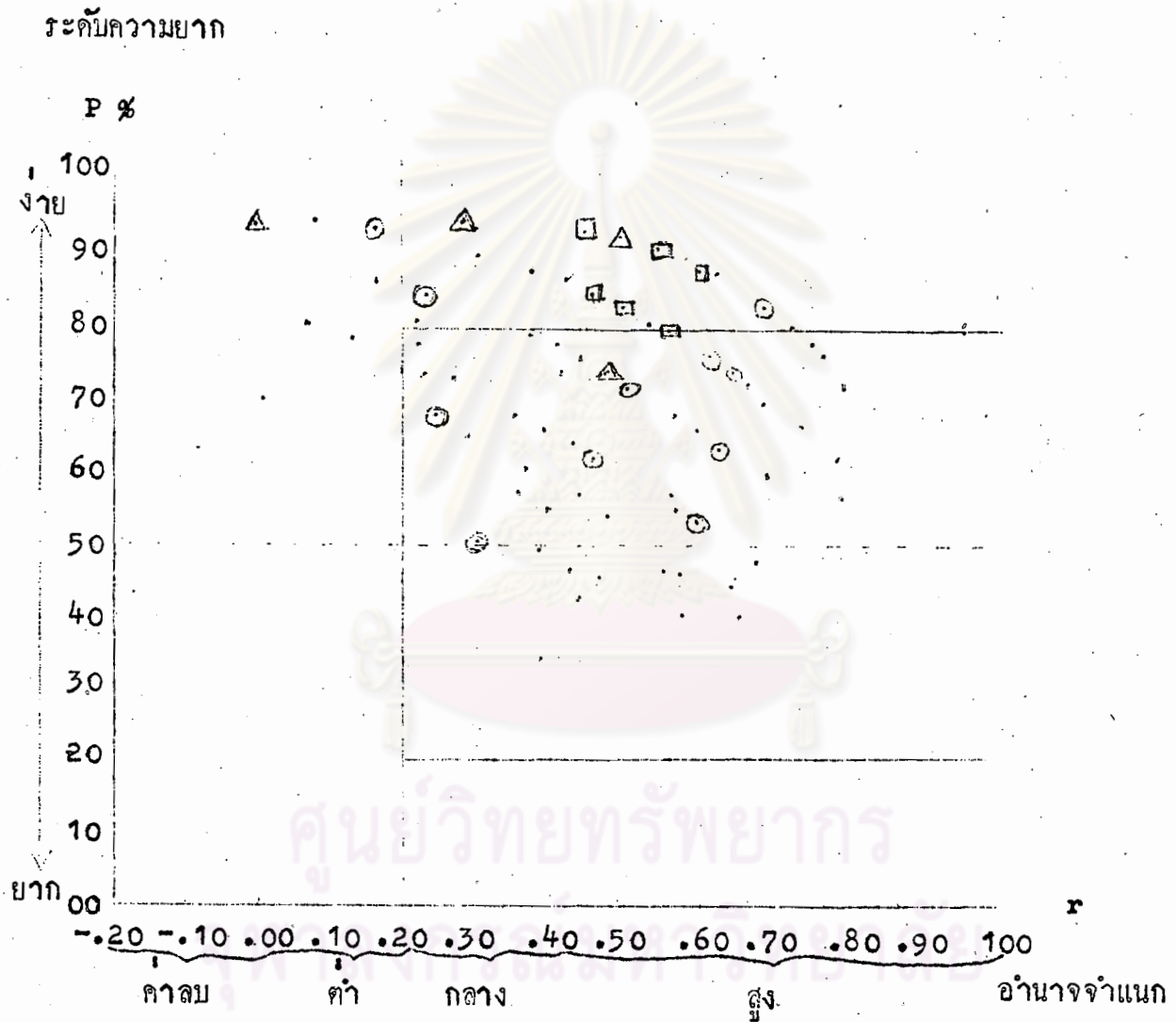
ภาคผนวก ข.

แผนภาพที่ 1 จุดกราฟแสดงคุณภาพของแบบทดสอบค่าศัพท์
จากการทดสอบสอง สอบครั้งที่ 1



หมายเหตุ : \odot มี 2 ข้อ
 \triangle มี 3 ข้อ

แผนภาพที่ 2 จุดกราฟแสดงคุณภาพของแบบทดสอบไวยากรณ
จากการทดลองสอบครั้งที่ 1

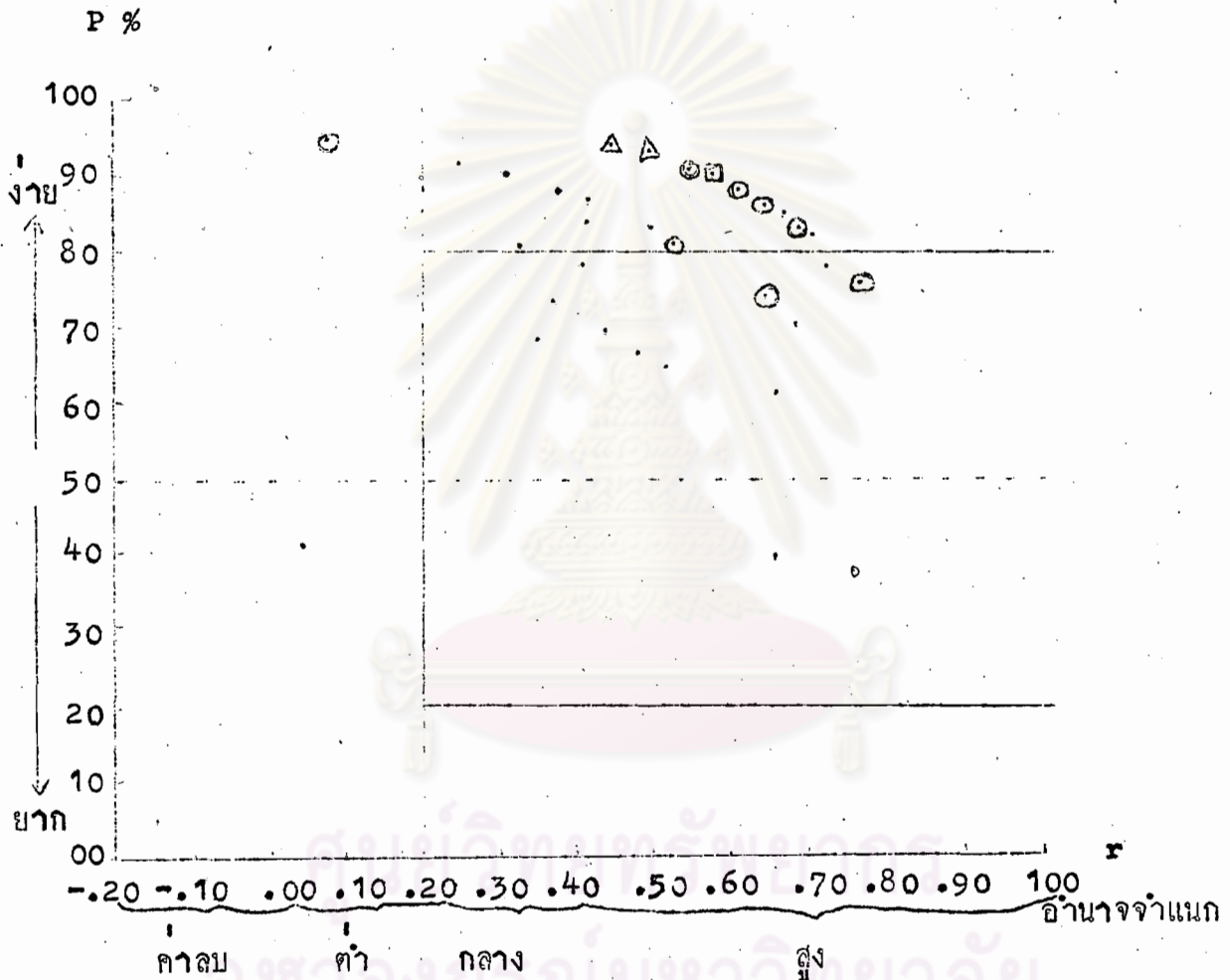


หมายเหตุ :

- มี 2 ข้อ
- △ มี 3 ข้อ
- มี 4 ข้อ

แผนภาพที่ 3 จุคกราฟแสดงคุณภาพของแบบทดสอบอ่านเอาเรื่อง
จากการทดลอง สอบครั้งที่ 1

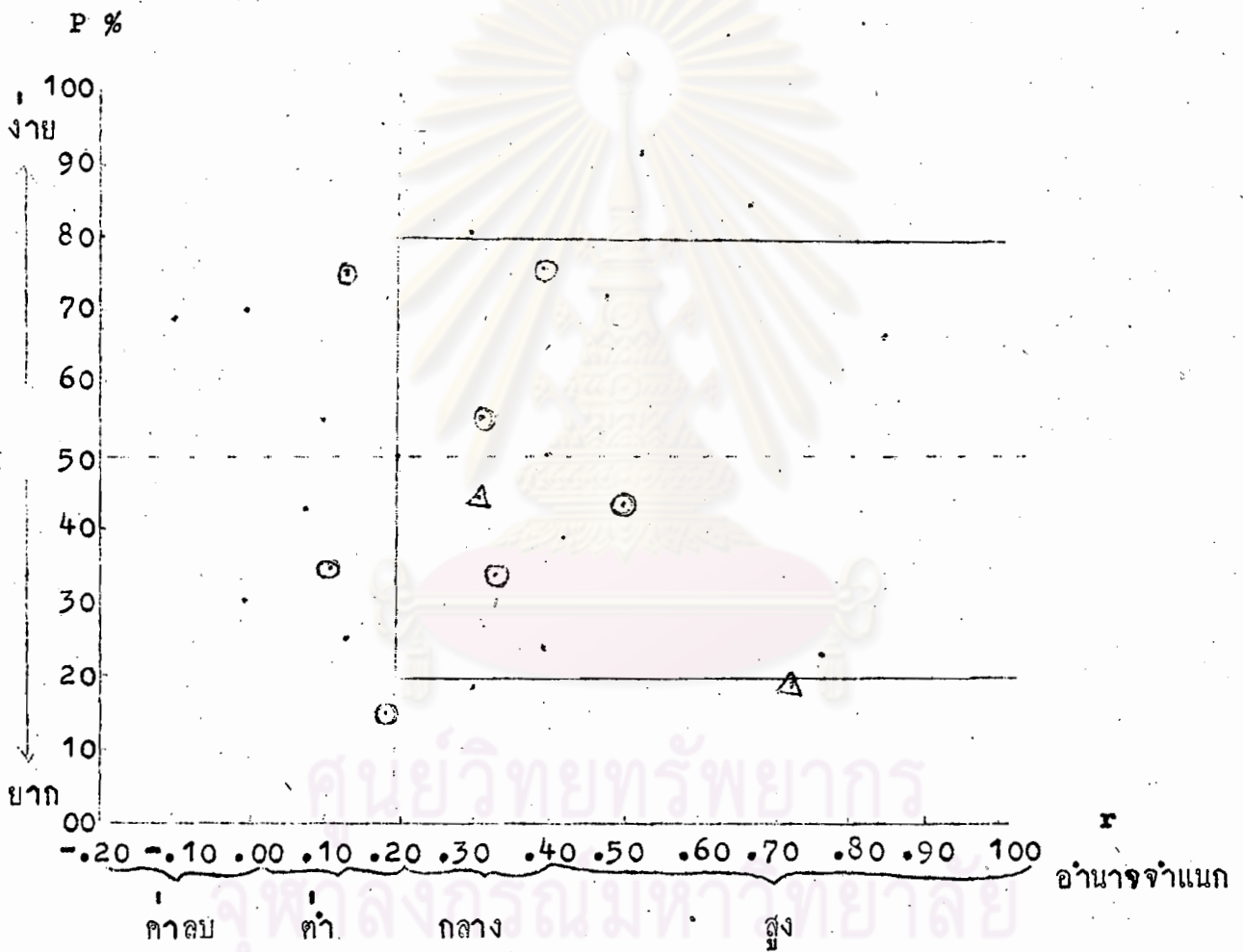
ระดับความยาก



หมายเหตุ : ○ มี 2 ข้อ
 △ มี 3 ข้อ
 □ มี 4 ข้อ

แผนภาพที่ 4 จุกกราฟแสดงคุณภาพของแบบทดสอบค่าศัพท์
จากการทดลอง สอบครั้งที่ 2

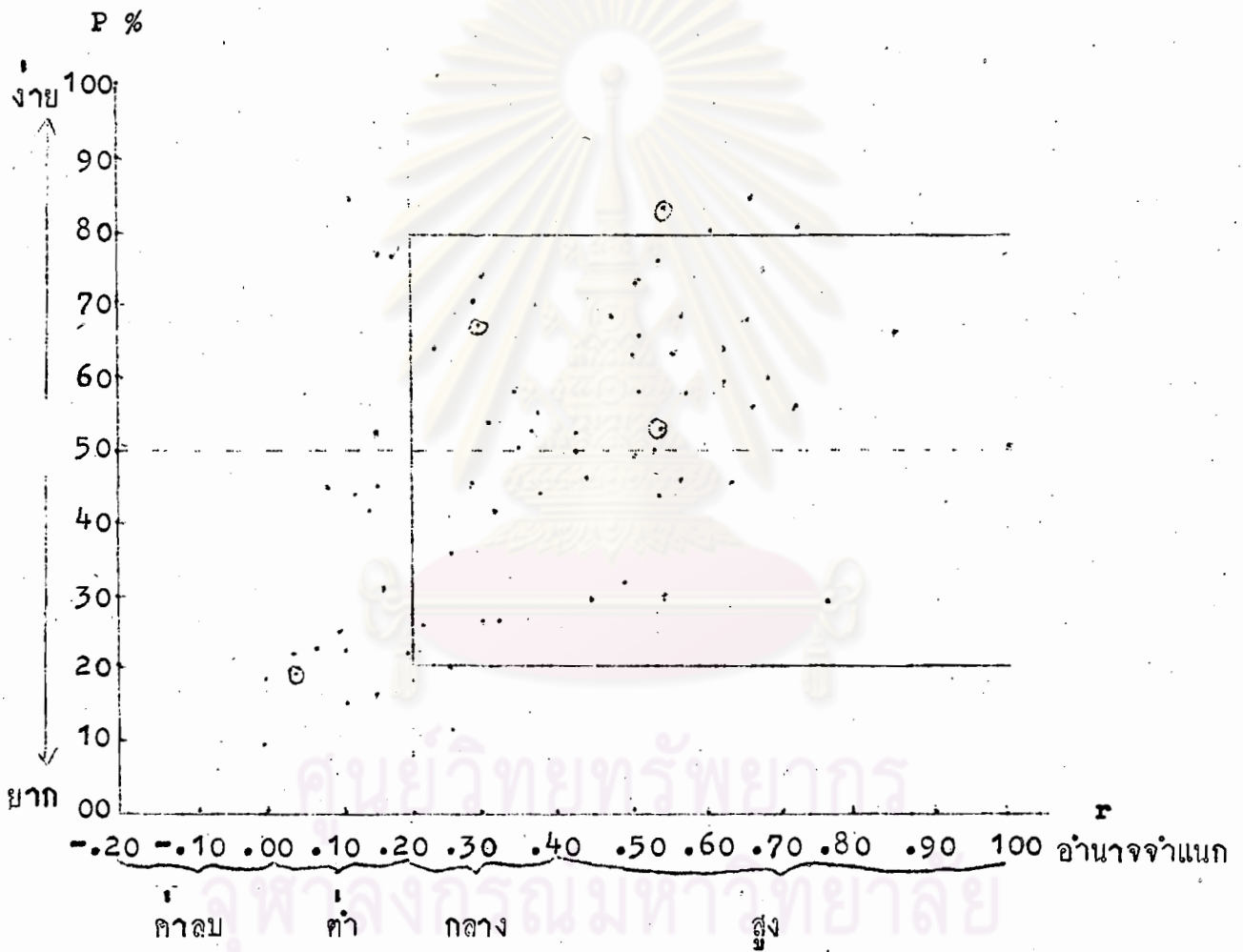
ระดับความยาก



หมายเหตุ : ○ มี 2 ข้อ
 △ มี 3 ข้อ

แผนภาพที่ 5 จุดกราฟแสดงคุณภาพของแบบทดสอบไวชากรณ.
จากการทดลองสอบครั้งที่ 2

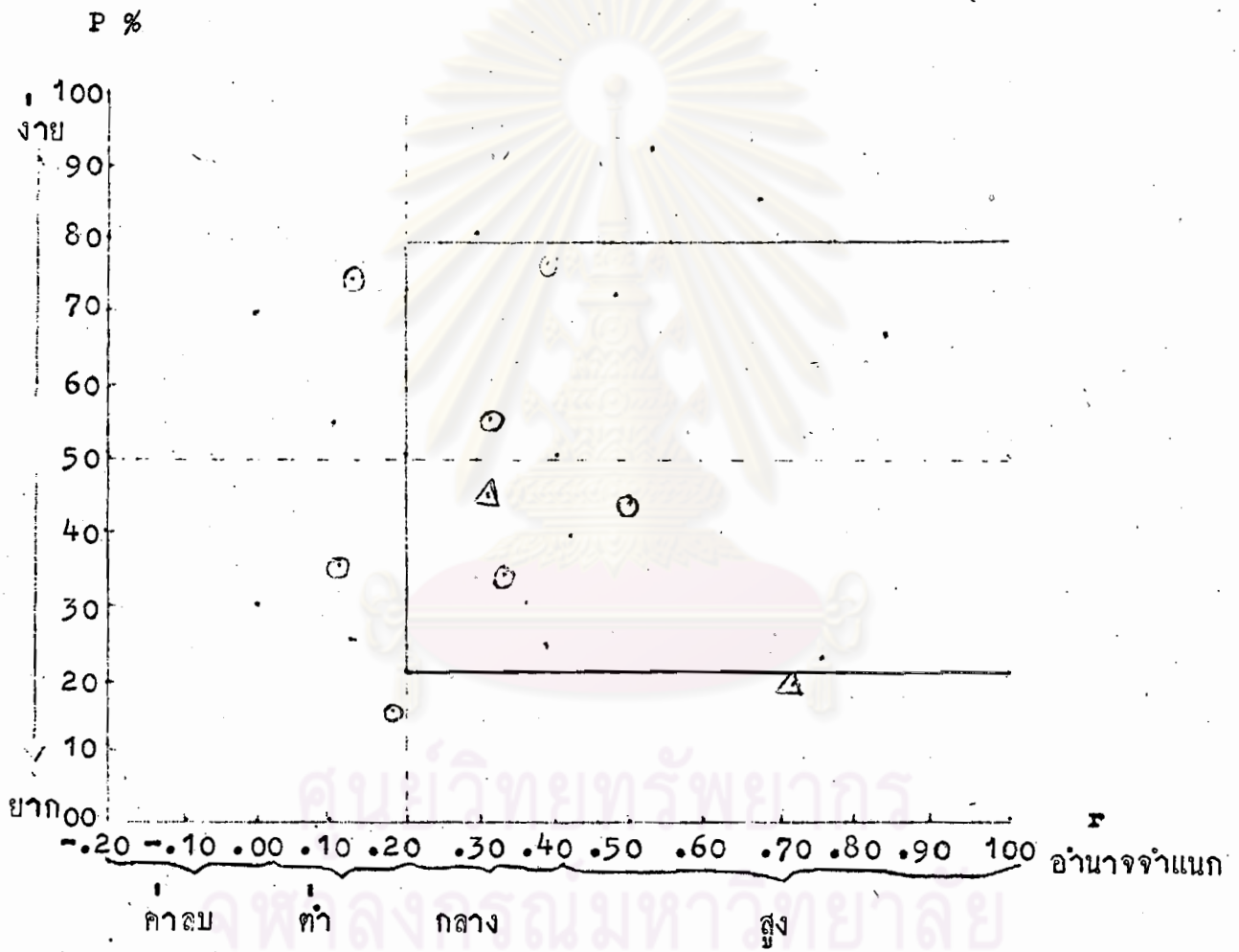
ระดับความยาก



หมายเหตุ : ○ มี 2 ข้อ

แผนภาพที่ 6 จุกกราฟแสดงคุณภาพของแบบทดสอบอ่านเอาเรื่อง
จากการทดลอง สอบครั้งที่ 2

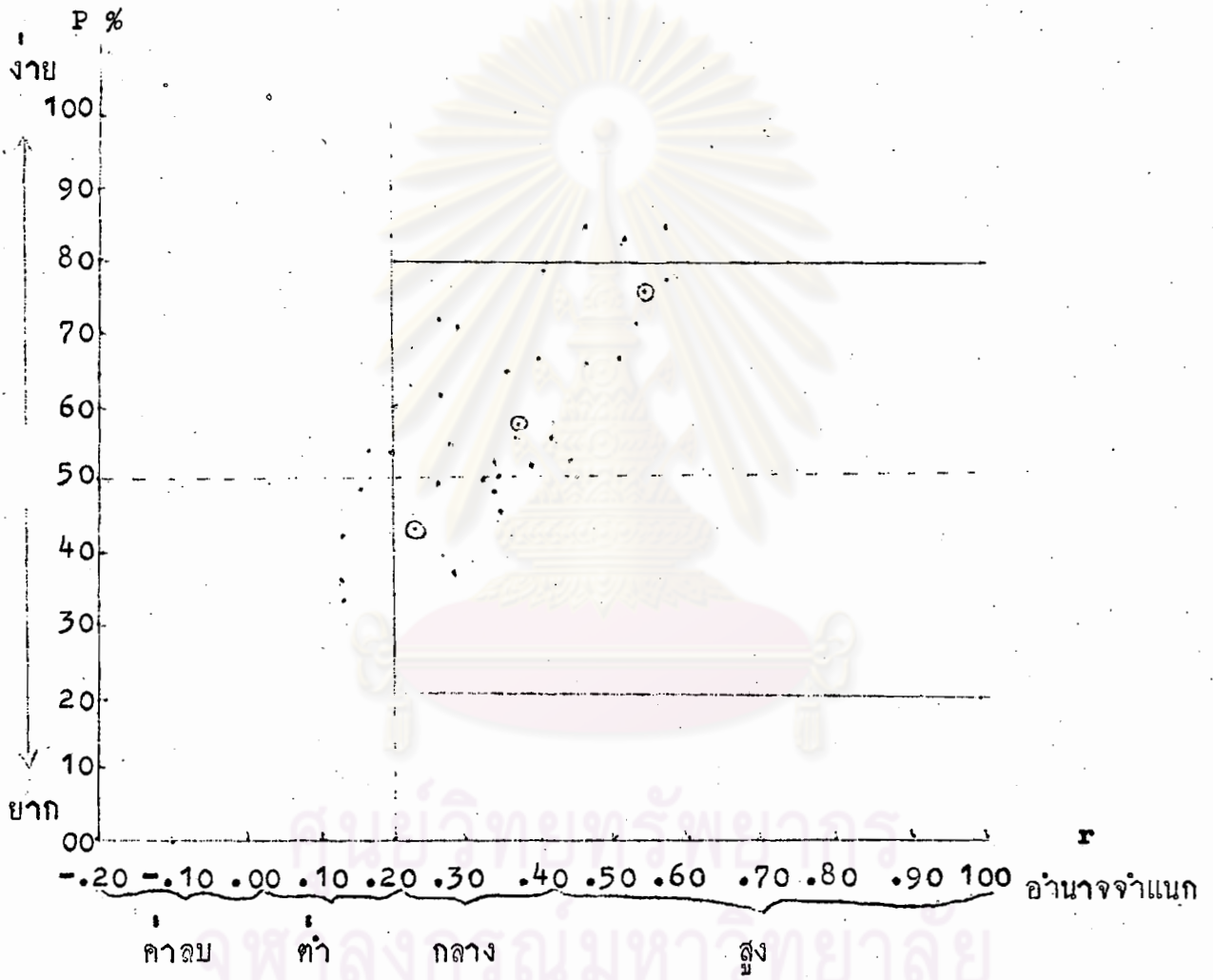
ระดับความยาก



หมายเหตุ :
 ○ มี 2 ข้อ
 △ มี 3 ข้อ

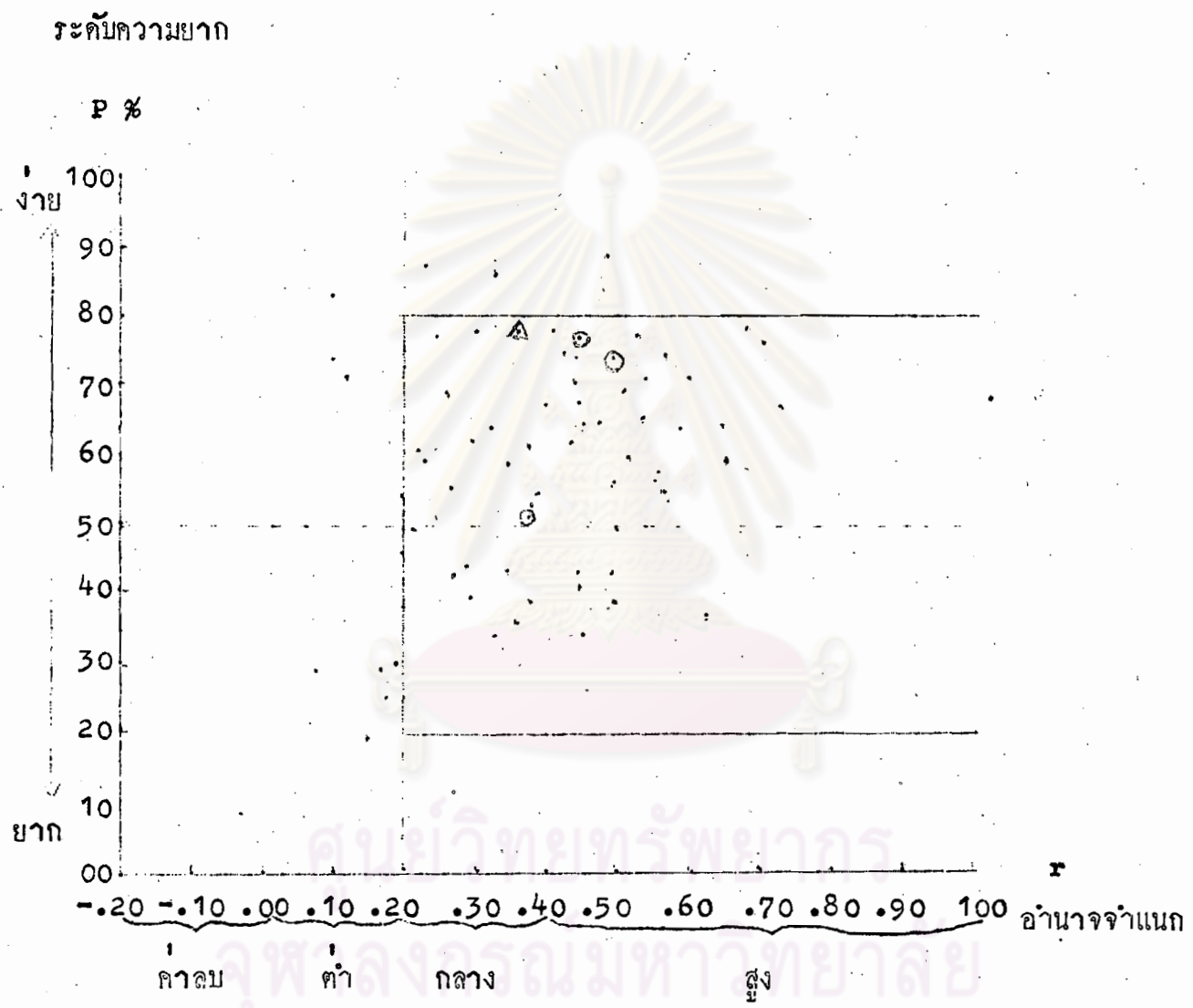
แผนภาพที่ 7 จุดกราฟแสดงคุณภาพของแบบทดสอบค่าตัด
จากทฤษฎีไปใช้จริง

ระดับความยาก



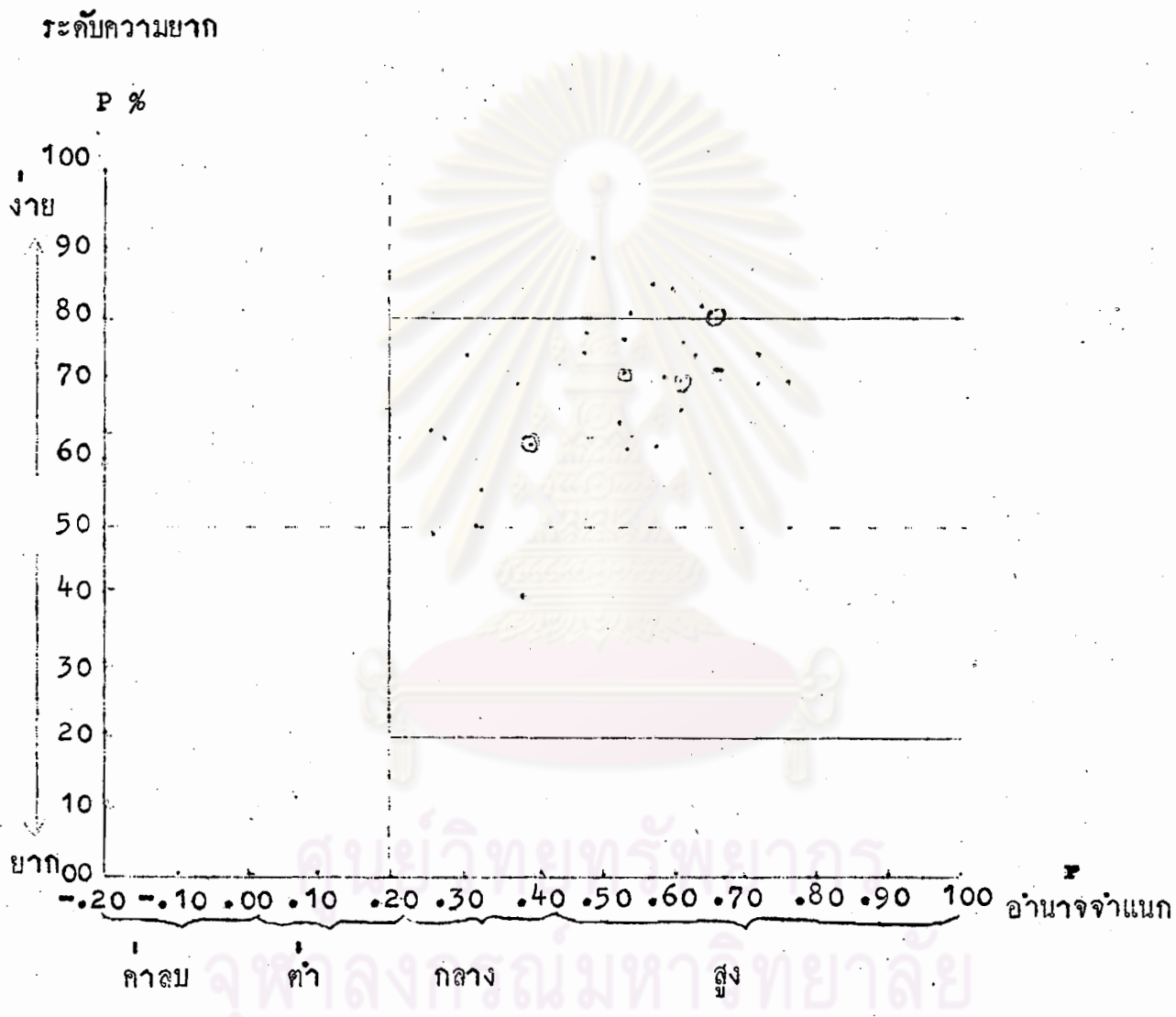
หมายเหตุ : ○ มี 2 ข้อ

แผนภาพที่ 8 จุดกราฟแสดงคุณภาพของแบบทดสอบไวยากรณ์
จากการนำไปใช้จริง



หมายเหตุ : \odot มี 2 ข้อ
 \triangle มี 3 ข้อ

แผนภาพที่ 9 จตุกรรพแสดงคุณภาพของแบบทดสอบอ่านเอาเรื่อง
จากกรนำไปใช้จริง



หมายเหตุ : ○ มี 2 ข้อ

ภาคผนวก ก.

ปัญหาซึ่งเลือกมาทำแบบทดสอบคำศัพท์

1. คำที่มีความหมายในภาษาไทยเหมือนกันหรือคล้ายคลึงกัน

hard - difficult

like - fond of

group - gang

appear - happen

remember - recognize

need - want

rest - stay

during - between

find - discover

search - look for

strange - wonderful

catch - seize

prevent - protect

suffer from - sick of

2. คำกริยาที่^๖ใช้คู่กับคำบุพบท

put off - put away

turn over - turn out

3. คำที่มีเสียงเหมือนกันหรือคล้ายคลึงกัน

warship - worship

waste - waist

afford - offer

raise - less

sails - sales

affect - effect

4. คำที่มาจากรากศัพท์เดียวกัน หรือรากศัพท์ใกล้เคียงกัน

like	-	alike	
live	-	alive	
rise	-	rose	
lay	-	laid	- lie
painting-		drawing	- drawer
sorry	-	sorrow	- sorrowful
sample	-	sampling-	simple



ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ปัญหาที่เลือกมาทำแบบทดสอบไวยากรณ์

1. Articles
2. Countable and uncountable nouns
3. Pronoun
 - personal
 - relative
 - possessive
4. Word order of
 - single adjectives, adjective phrases, and adjective clauses
 - adverbs
 - compound nouns
 - indirect questions
5. Comparison of adjectives and adverbs
6. Question tag
7. Making and answering questions
8. Active and passive voices
9. Either, neither as determinative and pronoun
10. Non-finites and their relation to finites and other kinds of word in sentences
11. Tenses
 - present simple
 - present perfect
 - past continuous
 - past simple
 - future
12. Conditional clauses
13. Preposition
13. Agreement of subjects and verbs

15. Connectives that present difficulties eg. however
so.....that, although, whether, unless, not only.....
but also
16. Some verb patterns - to send + some one + something
- to have + something done.



ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

นักเรียนชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 4 ที่รัก

ข้าพเจ้าเป็นนิสิตปริญญาโท ปีที่ 2 ของบัณฑิตวิทยาลัย จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย มีความประสงค์จะทำวิทยานิพนธ์ เรื่อง "ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างความรู้ความเข้าใจโครงสร้างไวยากรณ์คำศัพท์และการอ่านของนักเรียนชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 4" จึงใคร่ขอให้ท่านช่วยกรุณาตอบข้อทดสอบภาษาอังกฤษต่อไปนี้ ตามความสามารถของท่าน เพื่อประโยชน์ต่องานวิจัยอันจะเป็นประโยชน์กับการศึกษาในอนาคต

จึงขอขอบคุณมา ณ โอกาสนี้ด้วย

(น.ส. ระรินทิพย์ เจริญสุข)

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



GRAMMAR

Choose a, b, c, or d that completes the sentences.

1. An old.....skeleton was found in the cave.
 - a. breaking
 - b. to break
 - c. broke
 - d. broken
2. We usually.....home early on the day that Chatchai is free.
 - a. go
 - b. has gone
 - c. went
 - d. had gone
3. Both John and Mary.....to see me today.
 - a. coming
 - b. came
 - c. had come
 - d. has come
4. If your pen is lost, you can buy.....at that store.
 - a. the other one
 - b. the other ones
 - c. another one
 - d. another
5. The teacher speaks slowly.....the pupils can understand him.
 - a. in order to
 - b. because
 - c. so that
 - d. or
6. They have four pets. One is a cat and.....are dogs.
 - a. others
 - b. other
 - c. anothers
 - d. another
7. The boy.....to see the doctor.
 - a. goes seldom
 - b. seldom goes
 - c. ever goes
 - d. goes still

8. For dinner we were given.....
- a. a little rice and some pigs
 - b. a little rice and some pork
 - c. a few rice and some pigs
 - d. a few rice and some pork
9. He exclaimed.....
- a. What a lovely old village it is!
 - b. What a village old it is lovely!
 - c. What an old lovely village is it!
 - d. What it is an old lovely village!
10. His guilt was clearly.....
- a. proving b. proved
 - c. prove d. proff
11. There.....some bread on the plate.
- a. go b. is
 - c. are d. has
12. He jumped off the train while it.....
- a. moved b. was moving
 - c. is moving d. had moved
13. Did you have your photograph.....last Sunday?
- a. take b. took
 - c. taken d. been take
14. Susan faced Laura in a beauty contest. Laura smiled as sweetly as Susan.....
- a. do b. is
 - c. did d. was

15. My father let Porn.....to swim alone yesterday.
- a. go
 - b. goes
 - c. went
 - d. to go
16. I want to live in a.....
- a. tiny beautiful comfortable house .
 - b. beautiful comfortable house tiny.
 - c. house tiny beautiful comfortable .
 - d. comfort beautiful tiny house .
17. Ladda is two years.....than Nipon.
- a. older
 - b. old
 - c. elder
 - d. eldest
18. These are spoons. They are for tea. They are.....
- a. spoons-tea
 - b. teas-spoon
 - c. spoon-teas
 - d. tea-spoons
19. The man with the grey hair is my father.
- a. Have your father grey hair?
 - b. Where is your father?
 - c. Who is the man?
 - d. Which man is your father?
20. It's mine.....
- a. Of whom is that hat?
 - b. Who's hat that?
 - c. Whose hat is that?
 - d. What is it?
21. Everyone of us.....not want to get a new boss
- a. do
 - b. does
 - c. doing
 - d. done

22. I'll see you at four.....I am kept late at the office.
- a. because
 - b. when
 - c. as
 - d. unless
23. How long is that street?
- a. It's ten miles long.
 - b. It's long ten miles.
 - c. It's ten miles in long.
 - d. It's in long ten miles.
24. Does he.....breakfast at eight?
- a. having
 - b. have
 - c. has
 - d. had
25. I sent.....for her birthday.
- a. a book my friend
 - b. to my friend a book
 - c. to a book my friend
 - d. my friend a book
26. The president of the club.....
- a. is going to be choose
 - b. is going to be choosing.
 - c. is going to be chosen.
 - d. is going to be chose
27. At school we study the same subject as you..... in your school.
- a. are
 - b. doing
 - c. have
 - d. do
28. His pencil is.....longer than yours.
- a. much
 - b. so
 - c. very
 - d. too

37. I don't know.....it is right or wrong.
- a. that b. whether
c. although d. however
38. You can improve your writing by.....
- a. to practice. b. practical.
c. practicing. d. practiced.
39. He works as.....as he can to pass the exam.
- a. hard b. hardly
c. harder d. hardest
40. A girl with blue eyes is a.....
- a. blue eyes girl. b. blue eyed girl.
c. blue-eyes girl. d. blue-eyed girl.
41. He.....breakfast before he went to school yesterday.
- a. ate b. was eating
c. eats d. had eaten
42. Suda is.....
- a. as old as I. b. so old as I am
c. as old as me. d. so old as me
43. He worked.....than his brother.
- a. more careful b. more carefully
c. very careful d. very carefully
44. Reading a detective story is more.....than a love story.
- a. exciting b. excited
c. excitedly d. excite

45. He tries to make her.....calm.
- a. feels b. feel
c. felt d. to feel
46. I wish he.....enough time for the exam.
- a. has b. will have
c. had d. have had
47. They were glad to have someone.....to.
- a. talked b. talk
c. to talk d. talks
48. This box is.....than that one.
- a. more heavy b. more heavier
c. much more heavy d. much heavier
49. He spoke as if he.....a congress man.
- a. was b. is
c. were d. is being
50. I have finished that book and I want it.....
- a. none b. any more
c. no more d. ever
51. They don't like to watch television.....
- a. also b. either
c. neither d. much
52. She didn't know.....
- a. why the accident happened .
b. why did the accident happen .
c. why accident did happened
d. why the accident was happend ,

53. If the ~~children~~ are badly.....they don't know how to behave.
- a. bring up b. bringing up
c. brought up d. bought up
54. Some people are used to.....in crowded bus.
- a. ride b. rode
c. ridden d. riding
55. Mr. Thomson has two glasses of milk. This means he has.....
- a. glasses b. milk
c. glasses with milk d. milk glass
56. One of the volunteers.....killed near the forest.
- a. has b. was
c. have d. could
57. They suffer not only in their body.....
- a. but also their minds
b. but also in their minds
c. but also their mind.
d. but as well in minds
58. The doctor got very much.....in that special case.
- a. interest b. interesting
c. interested d. to be interested
59. I don't know how much time.....
- a. it takes to bring him back to normal.
b. does it take to bring him back to normal.
c. will it take to bring him back to normal.
d. did it take to bring him back to normal.

60. There were so many books that.....difficult for me to choose.
- a. they were b. it was
c. there was d. was too
61. Jonathan Livingston Seagull which.....was translated into Thai.
- a. it is a best seller b. is a best seller
c. had been a best seller d. was a best seller
62. He works twelve hours a day.....he can make a lot of money.
- a. in order that b. for that
c. because of d. in order to
63. Although these pants are expensive,.....
- a. it is not worth wearing.
b. but it's worth wearing.
c. it is worth wearing.
d. and it's worth wearing.
64. My brother is in the habit.....cigarettes.
- a. to smoke b. in smoking
c. of smoking d. for smoking
65. Bobby Sherman got married three years ago, I wish he....
a bachelor.
- a. is b. were
c. has been d. was
66. If she.....to the church, she would met him.
- a. went b. had been
c. goes d. has been

67. They told me that they.....since nine o'clock.
- a. read b. have been reading
c. were reading d. had been reading
68. I bought this car four years ago and.....it everyday since then.
- a. drove b. drive
c. has driven d. had driven
69. I don't know much about.....
- a. that his old friend
b. that old friend of his
c. his that old friend
d. that his old friend
70. You need help,.....?
- a. need you b. needn't you
c. don't you d. isn't it
71. She need not come,.....?
- a. need she b. needn't she
c. doesn't she d. does she
72. This is the reason.....I didn't go to the party.
- a. which b. that
c. why d. because
73.you have!
- a. How grand ideas b. How grand ideas do
c. What grand ideas d. What grand ideas do
74. He died of lungs cancer caused.....years of cigarettes
- a. by b. with
c. from d. in

75. Manit is.....

- a. the best friend of mine .
- b. mine best friend.
- c. better than friend of me .
- d. better than mine friend .



ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
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VOCABULARY TEST

Choose the word or words which best complete(s) each of the following items.

1. Please buy the ticket before.....the fair.
 - a. passing
 - b. reaching
 - c. entering
 - d. coming
2. There are many beautiful.....in his house.
 - a. artistics
 - b. paintings
 - c. drawers
 - d. photography
3. She is always making.....for her friend.
 - a. hardness
 - b. difficult
 - c. trouble
 - d. worry
4. If you want a servant, put a(an).....in the newspaper.
 - a. advertisement
 - b. information
 - c. news
 - d. note
5. A.....of doctors will have a meeting in the conference room.
 - a. crowd
 - b. program
 - c. gang
 - d. group
6. While I was walking along the street, and awful monsterin the middle of the park.
 - a. born
 - b. showed
 - c. appeared
 - d. happened
7. I haven't.....yet whether I'll go by train or by bus.
 - a. certain
 - b. sure
 - c. decided
 - d. judged



8. SS. Manhattan is the slowest.....I have ever known.
- a. worship
 - b. warship
 - c. worebeat
 - d. warboat
9. The committee meeting was.....from ten to eleven.
- a. put on
 - b. put off
 - c. put away
 - d. put out
10. This ship.....eight miles an hour.
- a. sales
 - b. sails
 - c. sells
 - d. seals
11. They.....a reward for the return of the jewels that had been lost.
- a. afforded
 - b. offered
 - c. affixed
 - d. settled
12. Tommy's car.....at the sharp curve because he drive too fast.
- a. turned on
 - b. turned over
 - c. turned out
 - d. turned off
13. What that poor little boy.....is love and care.
- a. wants
 - b. needs
 - c. would like to
 - c. should be
14. The opposite of 'vacant' is.....
- a. empty
 - b. full
 - c. soft
 - d. light
15. The two sisters are very much.....
- a. like
 - b. twin
 - c. alike
 - d. same

16. My father was in France.....World War II.
- a. between b. during
c. while d. among
17. Next year I'll make a.....half-way round the world.
- a. plan b. journey
c. route d. schedule
18. Please send me.....of Revlon's new product.
- a. samplings b. samples
c. staplers d. examples
19. It was never.....how he died.
- a. found b. discovered
c. met d. melted
20. The doctor advised me to.....home for a few days.
- a. rest b. live
c. stay d. sleep
21. The policeman.....the thief to see what he had in his pocket.
- a. saw b. searched
c. looked at d. looked for
22. I will.....your salary if you work harder.
- a. rise b. rose
c. raise d. raid
23. To starve is to.....
- a. be thirsty b. die of hunger
c. freeze d. get pneumonia

24. You must pay him.....ten percent of the price.
a. little b. less
c. at least d. list
25. We were.....when we heard that you couldn't come.
a. sorrow b. disappointed
c. hopelessly d. confusing
26. Can you.....life without a friend?
a. think b. imagine
c. built d. do
27. Blind persons often.....the object if they want to know what it is.
a. catch b. feel
c. hear d. seize
28. Do you.....where you put the key?
a. remind b. recognize
c. remember d. revel
29. Every man must.....his country by being soldier.
a. serve b. wait on
c. prevent d. safe
30. She thinks she will.....down for an hour.
a. lay b. lie
c. laid d. lain
31. She became so fat that she had to.....herself.
a. stop b. diet
c. thin d. exercise

32. A volunteer is a person who.....
- a. studies volcano
 - b. plays the violin
 - c. does important things
 - d. offers to do something
33. Don't.....your time and money by doing unuseful things
- a. waste
 - b. waist
 - b. weight
 - c. loose
34. Last night I heard anoise in my sister's room.
- a. wonder
 - b. strange
 - c. doubt
 - d. surprise
35. My niece.....from headaches.
- a. suffers
 - b. has
 - c. sicks
 - d. died
36. Punishment had very little.....on him.
- a. affect
 - b. effect
 - c. result
 - d. production
37. You wouldn't like to be buried.....,would you?
- a. lively
 - b. alive
 - c. lifeless
 - d. liveingly

COMPREHENSION

- 1 -

"The house next door had been empty for so long that I had quite forgotten what it was like to have neighbours." said Mr. Caxton.

1. The house next door.....
 - a. had been occupied for a long time
 - b. had been vacant for a long time
 - c. had just been sold
 - d. had just been let
2. Mr. Caxton.....
 - a. had forgotten his neighbours
 - b. had lived in that house for a long time
 - c. couldn't imagine life with neighbours around
 - d. had a lot of neighbours

- 2 -

Although S.S. Manhattan is known as the giant ship, it sailed only 800 miles in nine days on a 4,500 miles journey. That is less than four miles an hour. A man could swim as fast.

3. S.S. Manhattan is:.....

a. small ship	b. a big ship
c. a broken ship	d. a middle-sized ship
4. The ship sailed about.....miles an hour.

a. 3.5	b. 4
c. 4.5	d. 5

5. Which of the following **answers** is right?
- S.S. Manhattan sailed very slowly
 - S.S. Manhattan couldn't sail any longer
 - S.S. Manhattan sailed as fast as the giant ship
 - S.S. Manhattan sailed as fast as a rocket

- 3 -

When Giotto, the little sheep boy, became a great artist some men come to visit him one day. "Give us a sample of your painting," they said. "The wall of the big church are to be painted and the best artist is going to be chosen to do it."

Giotto took a piece of white paper and draw a perfect circle. "Here is a sample of my work," he said.

"Well, you will never be chosen," said the man.

But when the judge saw all the paintings, he chose Giotto's. "Any man" he said, "that can draw a perfect circle, with nothing to guide him, **is a great artist.**"

6. What did the men want from Giotto?
- a perfect circle
 - a peice of white paper
 - a sample of his work
 - a beantiful church
7. Why was Giotto chosen an artist?
- because he could draw a circle with his hand
 - because he could look after a lot of sheep
 - because the judge wanted him
 - because the judge like the artist

8. Why was the perfect circle chosen?
- a. it was the hardest to draw
 - b. it was pretty
 - c. no one draw it
 - d. because it was artistic
9. What was Giotto chosen to do?
- a. to paint the beautiful picture
 - b. to paint the wall of the church
 - c. to work in the church
 - d. to work with the judge

- 4 -

Should you believe all advertising? Advertising helps companies sell things. Pictures in most newspapers show beautiful people smoking cigarettes and riding on fast motorcycles. You want to be seen like the beautiful people by smoking and riding but you might not understand that both cigarettes and motorcycles can kill you. You do not need alcohol to become happy, but advertising might make you want it. Many people become angry or sad when they drink alcohol. Advertising can easily fool you, so you should try to think when you read something and before you buy anything. You need only good food, home, work and some friends to make you happy.

10. Why should you think when you read advertising?
- a. it is difficult to understand
 - b. it can fool us
 - c. it is mostly written in English

11. What does advertising make you do?
 - a. want things
 - b. buy things
 - c. need things
12. People in advertising pictures are usually.....
 - a. friends
 - b. riding motor-cycles
 - c. beautiful
13. What can make you different from yourself?
 - a. cigarettes
 - b. advertising
 - c. alcohol
14. How can cigarettes kill you?
 - a. they burn us
 - b. they are dangerous to our lungs
 - c. they make us want more

- 5 -

During the war, I stayed in a large hotel, where all the room appeared the same. They all had the same kind of bed, chair, and desk in the same place in each room. At night we could not turn on the lights, so we often had trouble finding our rooms. One night I returned late and became lost. I could not see, but I remembered that I put a pen in the left drawer of my desk. I went into two or three rooms, feeling with my fingers inside the left drawers in each room. In the last room a voice shouted from the bed. "You ! What are you doing here?" I explained rapidly, but I heard a soldier coming towards me in the dark. Then he turned on the small flashlight looked in the drawer and said, "Oh! Let's leave quickly! This isn't my room either!"

15. How could I find my room?
- a. by searching for the pen
 - b. by searching for the desk
 - c. by searching for the bed
16. Whose room did I find?
- a. the soldier's room
 - b. my room
 - c. I don't know
17. Why did the soldier shout at me?
- a. he didn't know why I entered the room
 - b. he thought that I was the owner of the room
 - c. he thought that I was a friend
18. Where was the soldier sleeping?
- a. in his own room
 - b. another person's room
 - c. in my room
19. How could the soldier see?
- a. he had matches
 - b. by using a flashlight
 - c. he turned the light on
20. Why couldn't I see?
- a. the light was on
 - b. I'm blind
 - c. it was dark

When I read that millions of people in the world are starving, it means more to me than it possibly can to you. I know from my personal experience what each of them is suffering. I know that

even the young people look, act, and feel like sick old men. They suffer not only in their bodies but also in their minds, I know this because I was one of 36 young men who volunteered to starve for half a year. We did this so that science and the world might understand first, what happens to a starving person, and second, how much food and how much time it takes to bring him back to normal.

During the first three months of the experiment we were fed an army diet that was carefully balanced. This diet gave our bodies a chance to get into the best of health. Each week we had to exercise and walk 26 miles. The first month I lost 20 pounds. Because I had weighed 181 pounds, which was overweigh for me, I felt better than before. But while I wasted away fat, the other man were wasting muscle. They began to lose patience and self-control. About this time some of the men began to collect things, all having to do with food.

By the middle of May things were really tough. I weighed about 140 pounds. As we went down grade, we found it harder and harder to keep our tempers. Also we had many kinds of imaginary illnesses. The skin on the front of my legs was numb. They felt as though they were covered with thin rubber. Although the doctor could not find a physical cause of this numbness, I was worried about it. Many of the men were troubled by swelling. Before 3 months of starvation had passed, we lost interest in girls. In our groups we talked less and less about them. We were cold all the time. Even a day when the temperature was 90 did not seem hot.

For the last two months of starvation, walking became a terrible thing. The last week of starvation was the worst. We were close to the end, yet it seemed so far away. Some of us could not sleep, thinking about the food we would get in the morning. But our first day on the way back to normal was disappointing. As our stomachs had become smaller, we were given only a little more food and this seemed like nothing. We were certain that we could have eaten three times as much. On October 21, I weighed 125 pounds. Starvation, I discovered, has strange after-effects. It took me months to get back the energy I had lost. No matter how much I ate, I still felt hungry.

This experience left me feeling that I am a different person than I thought I was and not knowing what I am. Our experience was much like that of millions of starving people around the world, but there were important differences. We knew when our period of starvation would end. We had doctors watching us carefully to be sure that we stayed alive. Those who do live through a long period of hunger are never going to forget or be the same as they were.

21. The author will not forget the starving experience because.....
- a. he has seen many pictures of starving man
 - b. he has lived on a starvation diet for a long time
 - c. he has worked in a country where many people were starving
 - d. he has gone hungry once a week to learn about starvation

22. When young people are starving they are like.....
- a. ill babies
 - b. hungry teen agers
 - c. tired children
 - d. sick old men
23. The purpose of an army diet was to help the men.....
- a. strengthen their muscles
 - b. be healthy
 - c. lose some weight
 - d. eat meals regularly everyday
24. Because the author was too....., he felt better than the other men.
- a. strong
 - b. active
 - c. fat
 - d. lazy
25. If you lose 41 pounds, you may.....
- a. find it hard to keep your temper
 - b. worry about little things
 - c. be unable to sleep
 - d. feel lonely
26. The author's feeling of numbness on the skin was caused by.....
- a. a disease
 - b. rubber bandages
 - c. cold weather
 - d. his imagination
27. The starving men always felt.....
- a. numb
 - b. cold
 - c. excited
 - d. swollen

28. When did walking become a terrible thing
- during the fifth and the sixth months
 - during the second month
 - during the first and the second months
 - during the fifth month
29. The doctor gave those men only a little food because....
- they were not hungry
 - their stomach were not used to much food
 - their throats were swollen
 - they only wanted to sleep
30. The men felt that the worst time of all during the experiment was the.....
- last week of the starvation period
 - last week of the first three months
 - first week of the back to normal period
 - first week of the first three months
31. How many pounds had the author lost at the end?
- 20
 - 56
 - 125
 - 140
32. What is the difference between the author and starving people around the world?
- the author knew when he would have a chance to eat again
 - the author had no doctor to take care of him.
 - the author did not know what he was
 - the author will never forget the long period of starvation

33. How did the author feel when he wrote this story?

He.....

- a. was very tired
- b. wanted us to try to diet
- c. had pity on the starving people
- d. was proud of being a volunteer

34. Which of the following is wrong?

- a. the starvation period lasted six months
- b. they talked more and more about girls
- c. I was not forced to starve
- d. we had exercise every week

35. If you starve, what will be the main after-effect?

- a. numbness
- b. hunger all the time
- c. inability to walk
- d. faintness

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