บรรณานุกรม

บรรณานุกรม

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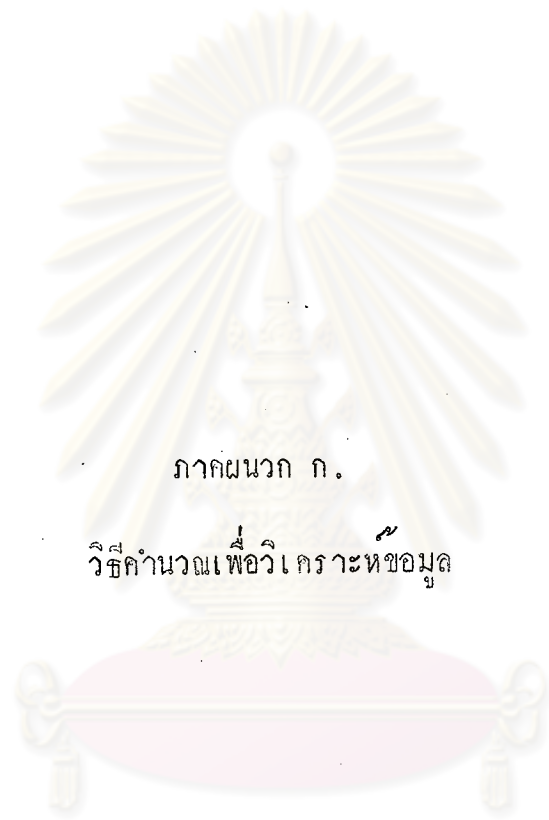   Century - Crofts, 1952.

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ภาคผนวก

ภาคผนวก ก.

วิธีคำนวณเพื่อวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล

วิเคราะห์ความแปรปรวนชนิดตัวประกอบเดียว เมื่อตัวอย่างประชากรซ้ำกันทุกรายการ

ข้อความในระดับที่ 1 B_4 D_4 E_3

(1) $\dfrac{G^2}{kn} = \dfrac{(5,637.38)^2}{3(30)} = \dfrac{31,780,053.26}{90} = 353,111.70$

(2) $\sum\sum x^2 = 364,526.61$

(3) $\dfrac{\sum T_j^2}{n} = \dfrac{(1890.96)^2+(1875.83)^2+(1870.59)^2}{30}$

$= \dfrac{10,593,574.86}{30} = 353,119.16$

(4) $\dfrac{\sum P_i^2}{k} = \dfrac{1,091,631.40}{3} = 363,877.13$

$SS_{b\ people} = (4)-(1) = 363,877.13-353,111.70 = 10,765.43$

$SS_{w\ people} = (2)-(4) = 364,526.61-363,877.13 = 649.48$

$SS_{pass} = (3)-(1) = 353,119.16-353,111.70 = 7.46$

$SS_{res} = SS_{w\ people} - SS_{pass}$

$= 649.48-7.46 = 642.02$

$SS_{total} = (2)-(1) = 364,526.61-353,111.70 = 11,414.91$

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F
Between People	10,765.43	29		
Within People	649.48	60		
Passages	7.46	2	3.73	0.34
Residual	642.02	58	11.07	

$\alpha = .05$

$H_o : T_1 = T_2 = T_3$

69

$$F = \frac{MS_{treat}}{MS_{res}} = \frac{3.73}{11.07} = 0.34$$

ขอบเขต $F.95(2,58) = 3.15$

∴ **ยอมรับ**สมมติฐาน   : คือ ข้อความทั้ง 3 เรื่องในระดับที่ 1 มีความยากง่าย
ไม่แตกต่างกันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

<div align="center">ข้อความในระดับที่ 2 D_3 D_2 C_2</div>

(1) $\dfrac{G^2}{kn}$ $= \dfrac{(4804.29)^2}{3(30)}$ $= \dfrac{23,081,202.40}{90}$ $= 256,457.80$

(2) $\sum\sum x^2$ $= 282,985.78$

(3) $\sum\dfrac{T_j^2}{n}$ $= \dfrac{(1624.27)^2+(1600.02)^2+(1580.00)^2}{30}$

$= \dfrac{2,638,253.03+2,560,064+2,496,400}{30}$

$= 256490.57$

(4) $\sum\dfrac{P_i^2}{k}$ $= \dfrac{845,427.44}{3}$ $= 281,809.15$

$SS_{b\ people}$ $= (4)-(1)$ $= 281,809.15-256,457.80 = 25,351.35$

$SS_{w\ people}$ $= (2)-(4)$ $= 282,985.78-281,809.15 = 1,176.63$

SS_{pass} $= (3)-(1)$ $= 256,490.57-256,457.80 = 32.77$

SS_{res} $= SS_{w\ people}-SS_{pass}$ $= 1,176.63 - 32.77 = 1,143.86$

SS_{total} $= (2)-(1)$ $= 282,985.78-256,457.80 = 26,527.98$

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F
Between People	25,351.35	29		
Within People	1,176.63	60		
Passages	32.77	2	16.39	0.83
Residual	1143.86	58	19.72	

$\alpha = .05$ $\quad$ Ho : $T_1 = T_2 = T_3$

$F = \dfrac{MS_{treat}}{MS_{res}}$ $= \dfrac{16.39}{19.72}$ $= 0.83$

ขอบเขต $F_{.95}(2,58)$ $= 3.15$

$\therefore$ ยอมรับสมมติฐาน : คือ ข้อความทั้ง 3 เรื่องในระดับที่ 2 มีความยาก ง่ายไม่แตกต่าง
กัน อย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

ข้อความในระดับที่ 3 A_1 B_3 C_4

(1) $\dfrac{G^2}{kn}$ $= \dfrac{(4,121.85)^2}{3(30)}$ $= \dfrac{16,989,647.42}{90}$ $= 188,773.86$

(2) $\sum\sum x^2$ $= 211,812.29$

(3) $\dfrac{\sum T_i^2}{n}$ $= \dfrac{(1409.45)^2+(1359.45)^2+(1352.95)^2}{30}$

$= \dfrac{5,665,127.30}{30}$ $= 188,837.58$

(4) $\dfrac{\sum P_i^2}{k}$ $= \dfrac{633,060.65}{3}$ $= 211,020.22$

$SS_{b\ people}$ $= (4)-(1)$ $= 211,020.22-188,773.86 = 22,246.36$

$SS_{w\ people}$ $= (2)-(4)$ $= 211,812.29-211,020.22 = 792.07$

SS_{pass} $= (3)-(1)$ $= 188,837.58-188,773.88 = 63.72$

SS_{res} $= SS_{w\ people}-SS_{pass}$ $= 792.07-63.72$ $= 728.35$

SS_{total} $= (2)-(1)$ $= 211,812.29-188,773.86 = 23,038.43$

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F
Between People	22,246.36	29		
Within People	792.07	60		
Passages	63.72	2	31.86	2.54
Residual	728.35	58	12.56	

$\alpha = .05$ $H_0 : T_1 = T_2 = T_3$

$F = \dfrac{MS_{treat}}{MS_{res}}$ $= \dfrac{31.86}{12.56}$ $= 2.54$

ขอบเขต $F_{.95}(2,58)$ $= 3.15$

∴ ยอมรับสมมติฐาน คือ ข้อความทั้ง 3 เรื่องในระดับที่ 3 มีความยากง่ายไม่แตกต่างกัน
อย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

ข้อความในระดับที่ 4 E_2 C_3 B_1

(1) $= \dfrac{G^2}{kn}$ $= \dfrac{(3626.08)^2}{3(30)}$ $= \dfrac{13,148,456.17}{90}$ $= 146,093.96$

(2) $= \sum\sum x^2$ $= 165,673.53$

(3) $= \dfrac{\sum T_j^2}{n}$ $= \dfrac{(1224)^2+(1212)^2+(1190.08)^2}{30}$

$= \dfrac{1,498,176+1,468,944+1,416,290.40}{30}$

$= \dfrac{4,383,410.4}{30}$ $= 146,113.68$

(4) $= \dfrac{\sum P_i^2}{k}$ $= \dfrac{494,411.13}{3}$ $= 164,803.71$

$SS_{b\ people}$ $= (4)-(1)$ $= 164,803.71-146,093.96$ $= 18,709.75$

$SS_{w\ people}$ $= (2)-(4)$ $= 165,673.53-164,803.71$ $= 869.82$

SS_{pass} $= (3)-(1)$ $= 146,113.68-146,093.96$ $= 19.72$

SS_{res} $= SS_{w\ people}-SS_{pass}$ $= 869.82-19.72$ $= 850.1$

SS_{total} $= (2)-(1)$ $= 165,673.53-146,093.96$ $= 19,579.57$

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F
Between People	18,709.75	29		
Within People	869.82	60		
Passages	19.72	2	9.91	0.68
Residual	850.10	58	14.66	

$\alpha = .05$ Ho : $T_1 = T_2 = T_3$

$F = \dfrac{MS_{treat}}{MS_{res}}$ $= \dfrac{9.91}{14.66}$ $= 0.68$

ขอบเขต $F_{.95}(2,58)$ $= 3.15$

$\therefore$ ยอมรับสมมติฐาน คือข้อความทั้ง 3 เรื่องในระดับที่ 4 มีความยากง่ายไม่แตกต่าง
กันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

ข้อความในระดับที่ 5 C_1 A_4 A_2

(1) $\dfrac{G^2}{kn}$ $= \dfrac{(2,901.61)^2}{3(30)}$ $= \dfrac{8,419,340.59}{90}$ $= 93,548.23$

(2) $\sum\sum x^2$ $= 113,377.23$

(3) $\dfrac{\sum T_j^2}{n}$ $= \dfrac{(985.71)^2+(969.22)^2+(946.68)^2}{30}$

$= \dfrac{2,807,214.63}{30}$ $= 93,573.82$

(4) $\dfrac{\sum P_i^2}{k}$ $= \dfrac{338,944.41}{3}$ $= 112,981.47$

$SS_{b\ people}$ $= (4)-(1)$ $= 112,981.47-93,548.23 = 19,433.24$

$SS_{w\ people}$ $= (2)-(4)$ $= 113,377.23-112,981.47 = 395.76$

SS_{pass} $= (3)-(1)$ $= 93,573.82-93,548.23 = 25.59$

SS_{res} $= SS_{w\ people}-SS_{pass}$ $= 395.76-25.59 = 370.17$

SS_{total} $= (2)-(1)$ $= 113,377.23-93,548.23 = 19,829.00$

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F
Between People	19,433.24	29		
Within People	395.76	60		
Passages	25.59	2	12.80	2.01
Residual	370.17	58	6.38	

$\alpha = .05$ Ho : $T_1 = T_2 = T_3$

$F = \dfrac{MS_{treat}}{MS_{res}} = \dfrac{12.80}{6.38} = 2.01$

$F.95\ (2,58) = 3.15$

∴ ยอมรับสมมติฐาน : คือข้อความทั้ง 3 เรื่องในระดับที่ 5 มีความยากง่ายไม่แตกต่าง
กันอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

วิเคราะห์ความแปรปรวนชนิดตัวประกอบเดียว เมื่อตัวอย่างประชากรซ้ำกันทุกรายการ
ของคะแนนเฉลี่ยของข้อความ 5 ระดับ

(1) $\sum(\sum x^2_j) = (121,292.67)+(93,931.33)+(70,336.47)+(54,933.89)$

$\qquad\qquad + (37,660.69)$

$\qquad = 378,155.05$

(2) $\dfrac{\sum T^2_j}{n} = \dfrac{(1,879.14)^2+(1,601.44)^2+(1,374.00)^2+(1,208.69)^2}{30}$

$\qquad\qquad + \dfrac{(967.21)^2}{30}$

$\qquad = \dfrac{10,380,074.91}{30} \qquad\qquad = 346,002.66$

(3) $\dfrac{G^2}{nk} = \dfrac{(7,030.48)^2}{30(5)} \qquad\qquad = \dfrac{49,427,649.03}{150}$

$\qquad = 329,517.66$

$SS_w = (1)-(2) = 378,155.05-346,002.66 = 32,152.39$

$SS_{error} = SS_w$

$SS_{methods} = (2)-(3) = 346,002.66=329,517.66 = 16,485.00$

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F
Between Methods	$SS_{methods}=16,485.00$	$k-1 = 4$	$MS_{methods}=4,121.25$	18.59
Experimental Error	$SS_{error} =32,152.39$	$kn-k=145$	$MS_{error} = 221.74$	
	$SS_{total}=48,675.84$	$kn-1=149$		

$\alpha = .05$ $\qquad$ Ho : $T_1 = T_2 = T_3 = T_4 = T_5$

$\qquad\qquad F = \dfrac{MS_{methods}}{MS_{error}} = \dfrac{4,121.25}{221.74} = 18.59$

ขอบเขต $F.95 (4,145) = 2.45$

∴ ปฏิเสธสมมติฐาน Ho : คือ ข้อความทั้ง 5 ระดับ มีความยากง่ายแตกต่างกัน
$\qquad\qquad$ อย่างมีนัยสำคัญ

การทดสอบความแตกต่างเป็นรายคู่ของคะแนนเฉลี่ยของข้อความแต่ละระดับ

แบบนิวแมน-คูลส์ (Newman-Keuls Test)

Passages		5	4	3	2	1
	Totals	967.21	1208.69	1374.00	1601.44	1879.14
5	967.21	—	241.48	406.77	634.23	911.93
4	1208.69		—	165.31	392.75	670.45
3	1374.00			—	227.44	505.14
2	1601.44				—	277.70
1	1879.14					—

Truncated Range r	2	3	4	5	
$q_{.95}(r,145)$	2.77	3.31	3.63	3.86	
$1.95(r,145) \sqrt{n\ MS_{error}}$	225.92	169.96	296.06	314.82	

$$\sqrt{nMS_{error}} \quad = \quad \sqrt{30\ (221.74)} \qquad = \sqrt{6,652.20}$$

$$= 81.56$$

	5	4	3	2	1
5			*	*	*
4			—	*	*
3				*	*
2				—	*
1					—

*P $<$ .05

ค่าความเชื่อถือได้ของแบบทดสอบแบบเลือกตอบ

$$M_t = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

$$= \frac{1192}{97} \qquad = 12.29$$

$$\sigma_t = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-\bar{x})^2}{N}}$$

$$\sigma^2_t = \frac{\sum(x-\bar{x})^2}{N} = \frac{1579.52}{97}$$

$$= 16.28$$

$$n = 35$$

สูตร $\qquad r_{tt} = \dfrac{n\sigma^2_t - M_t(n-M_t)}{(n-1)\sigma^2_t}$

$$= \frac{35(16.28)-12.29(35-12.29)}{(35-1)\ 16.28}$$

$$= \frac{35(16.28)-12.29(22.71)}{(34)\ 16.28}$$

$$= \frac{569.8 - 279.11}{553.52}$$

$$= \frac{290.69}{553.52}$$

$$r_{tt} = 0.5251$$

การทดสอบค่า t จากคะแนนการทดสอบครั้งแรกและครั้งหลังของกลุ่มควบคุม

Pre-Test

$\sum x_1 = 550$

$\sum x_1^2 = 5900$

$\bar{x}_1 = \dfrac{\sum x}{N}$

$\phantom{\bar{x}_1} = \dfrac{550}{55} = 10$

$N_1 = 55$

Post-Test

$\sum x_2 = 573$

$\sum x_2^2 = 6615$

$\bar{x}_2 = \dfrac{\sum x}{N}$

$\phantom{\bar{x}_2} = \dfrac{573}{55} = 10.42$

$N_2 = 55$

$\sum X_1^2 = \sum x_1^2 - \dfrac{(\sum x_1)^2}{N}$

$ = 5900 - \dfrac{(550)^2}{55}$

$ = 5900 - 5500$

$ = 400$

$\sum X_2^2 = \sum x_2^2 - \dfrac{(\sum x_2)^2}{N}$

$ = 6615 - \dfrac{(573)^2}{55}$

$ = 6615 - 5969.62$

$ = 645.38$

สูตร $\quad S_{D\bar{x}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{\sum X_1^2 + \sum X_2^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2}\left(\dfrac{1}{N_1} + \dfrac{1}{N_2}\right)}$

$\phantom{สูตร \quad S_{D\bar{x}}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{400 + 645.38}{55 + 55 - 2}\left(\dfrac{1}{55} + \dfrac{1}{55}\right)}$

$\phantom{สูตร \quad S_{D\bar{x}}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{1045.38}{108}\left(\dfrac{2}{55}\right)}$

$\phantom{สูตร \quad S_{D\bar{x}}} = \sqrt{9.68\,(0.036)}$

$S_{D\bar{x}} = \sqrt{0.35} = 0.59$

สูตร $\quad t = \dfrac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{S_{D\bar{x}}}$

$ = \dfrac{10 - 10.42}{0.59}$

$ = \dfrac{-0.42}{0.59} = -0.71$

Ho : $M_1 = M_2$

α = .05   df = $n_1 + n_2 - 2$

                                    = 55 + 55 - 2   = 108

ขอบเขตของ $t_{108,(.05)}$ $\leq$ -1.96

ค่า   t   ที่คำนวณได้   =   - 0.71

∴ ยอมรับสมมติฐาน   คือคะแนนเฉลี่ยจากการทดสอบครั้งแรกและครั้งหลังไม่แตกต่างกัน

การทดสอบค่า t จากคะแนนการทดสอบครั้งแรกและครั้งหลังของกลุ่มทดลอง

Pre-Test	Post-Test

$\sum x_1 = 541$ $\qquad\qquad$ $\sum x_2 = 619$

$\sum x_1^2 = 7459$ $\qquad\qquad$ $\sum x_2^2 = 9613$

$\bar{x}_1 = \dfrac{\sum x}{N}$ $\qquad\qquad$ $\bar{x}_2 = \dfrac{\sum x}{N}$

$\quad = \dfrac{541}{42} \quad = 12.88$ $\qquad$ $= \dfrac{619}{42} \quad = 14.74$

$N_1 = 42$ $\qquad\qquad$ $N_2 = 42$

$\sum X_1^2 = \sum x_1^2 - \dfrac{(\sum x_1)^2}{N}$ $\qquad$ $\sum X_1^2 = \sum x_2^2 - \dfrac{(\sum x)^2}{N}$

$\quad = 7459 - \dfrac{(541)^2}{42}$ $\qquad$ $= 9613 - \dfrac{(619)^2}{42}$

$\quad = 7459 - 6968.60$ $\qquad$ $= 9613 - 9122.88$

$\quad = 490.4$ $\qquad\qquad$ $= 490.12$

สูตร $\quad S_{D\bar{x}} = \sqrt{\dfrac{\sum X_1^2 + \sum X_2^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 1}\left(\dfrac{1}{N_1} + \dfrac{1}{N_2}\right)}$

$\qquad\qquad = \sqrt{\dfrac{490.4 + 490.12}{42 + 42 - 2}\left(\dfrac{1}{42} + \dfrac{1}{42}\right)}$

$\qquad\qquad = \sqrt{\dfrac{980.52}{82}\left(\dfrac{2}{42}\right)}$

$\qquad\qquad = \sqrt{11.96\,(0.048)}$

$\qquad\qquad = \sqrt{0.57}$

$\quad S_{D\bar{x}} = 0.76$

สูตร $\quad t = \dfrac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{S_{D\bar{x}}}$

$\qquad\quad = \dfrac{12.88 - 14.74}{0.76}$

$\qquad\quad = \dfrac{-1.86}{0.76}$

$\qquad\quad = -2.45$

Ho : $M_1 = M_2$

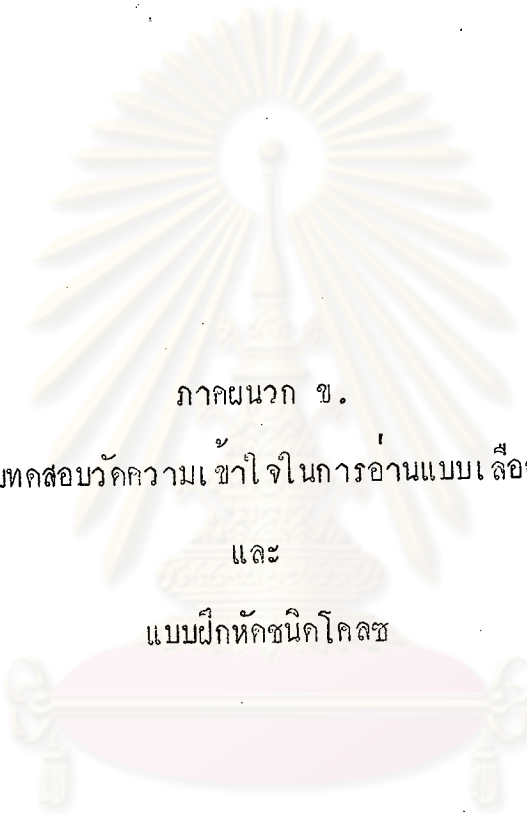α = .05

df = $n_1 + n_2 - 2$

= 42 + 42 - 2   = 82

ขอบเขตของ $t_{82, (.05)}$ $\leq$ -1.96

ค่า t ที่คำนวณได้   = -2.45

∴ ปฏิเสธสมมติฐาน คือคะแนนเฉลี่ยจากการสอบครั้งแรกและครั้งหลัง แตกต่างกัน

ภาคผนวก ข.

แบบทดสอบวัดความเข้าใจในการอ่านแบบเลือกตอบ

และ

แบบฝึกหัดชนิดโคลช

Read the following passages and then choose the best answer for each question. Put the mark (X) under the letter a, b, c, or d on the answer sheet.

(1)

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 in a certain fire-station rang. One of the firemen picked up the phone and said, "Fire-station. Can I help you?"

A very excited voice at the other end answered, "Fire, fire"

"Where is it?" asked the firemen.

"In my house!" came the excited answer. "Come quickly, or it will burn down!"

"But in what place is the fire?" asked the fireman.

"In the kitchen!"answered the excited voice.

"Yes, but how can we get to your place?" the fireman continued patiently.

"Haven't you got a fire-engine to come in?" was the surprised answer.

1. "place" in line 10 refers to

    a. street

    b. house

    c. kitchen

    d. town

2. According to the story, which is true?

    a. The fire burnt the house down quickly.

    b. A fireman was ready to fight the fire.

    c. The firemen were unable to get a car.

    d. The firemen didn't know where the fire was.

3. What would probably happen next in the story?

    a. The firemen could put the fire out.

    b. The firemen could go out immediately.

    c. The firemen would call again for more information.

    d. The fire would keep on burning.

4. To know where the fire was the fireman should ask,

"_____."

    a. Where is the fire?

    b. Where is your house?

    c. How can we get to the place?

    d. How can I help you?

(2)

    When the woman opened the door she guessed at once that the man was a prisoner of war. There was mud on his face and on his torn clothes. He asked for food and shelter. He told the woman that a 'friend' had given him her address. She immediately asked what the name of the friend was, but he replied that he had forgotten. This made the woman suspicious. She knew that the enemy was making every effort to prevent the local people from helping prisoners. Deciding not to take the risk, she told the man she could not help him.

For days she wondered whether she had acted rightly – until she heard that enemy soldiers had arrested a neighbour for helping a 'prisoner of war'. The arrest put the villagers on their guard, for they realized that the enemy had sent out specially trained soldiers who pretended to be prisoners who had escaped.

5. The man at the door appeared to be

    a. tired and hungry.

    b. tired and injured.

    c. sick and hungry.

    d. sick and dirty.

6. The information made the woman

    a. sad

    b. frightened

    c. surprised

    d. doubtful

7. The neighbour was arrested by

    a. the prisoner

    b. an officer

    c. a policeman

    d. the enemy

8. What effect did the arrest have on the villagers?

    a. They were all arrested

    b. They were all punished

    c. They were all imprisoned

    d. They were all careful

(3)

A motorist saw two men walking along a lonely country road. They were carrying heavy bags, so he at once informed the police. That morning the police had broadcast a message on the radio asking for information which might lead to the arrest of two thieves who had stopped a train and stolen mail-bags containing a lot of money. The police soon arrived on the scene. They questioned both men but neither of them could speak English. The men tried hard to resist arrest and kept shouting loudly at the police all the way to the station. When they arrived there, both men refused to say any thing and simply pointed at their bags. The police opened them at once and then realized that they had made a terrible mistake. The men were French onion-sellers and their bags were full of onions! Apologizing for their mistake, the police set the men free immediately.

9. Whom did the police want to catch?

    a. a motorist

    b. the two men

    c. the robbers

    d. the foreigners

10. What did the thieves want?

    a. the onions

    b. the mail-bags

    c. the money

    d. the letters

11. The correct order of the events was :

    a. Two men were carrying heavy bags. - The police broadcast a message to arrest two thieves. - Two thieves stopped the train. - Two men were arrested.

    b. Two thieves stopped the train. - The police broadcast a message to arrest two thieves. - Two men were carrying heavy bags. - Two men were arrested.

    c. Two thieves stopped the train. - Two men were carrying heavy bags. - The police broadcast a message to arrest two thieves. - Two men were arrested.

    d. The police broadcast a message to arrest two thieves. - Two men were carrying heavy bags. - Two thieves stopped the train. - Two men were arrested.

(4)

Jane did not like getting up early in the morning. If her sister did not wake her, she would often be late for her classes. One day a lecture was being given by a famous artist at nine o'clock. Her sister and brother-in-law were away. She set her alarm for half past seven. This should give her plenty of time to get ready and arrive early enough for a good seat. She was determined to be there in time. She would never forgive herself for missing the lecture because she had an admirer of the artist's work since she was a child.

The next morning she slept through the alarm bell and woke up at half past eight. She was not used to rushing and everything went wrong. But at last she was ready, and rushed out to catch a bus. She jumped on the first one. She looked at her watch, but it was not there.

She must have forgotten to put it on in her rush. When she arrived
at the university, she hurried to the lecture hall. She was astonished
to find that the doors were locked. She looked round to find someone,
and saw a clock which said half past seven. 'I can't understand it!'
She cried out 'Nobody's here and the clock is slow!" Then she
suddenly remembered. Her alarm clock had stopped the day before and
she must have forgotten to reset the hands. "This is the first time
I'll have heard the beginning of a lecture," she said to herself,
laughing.

12. Jane wanted to get up early the next day because

    a. she was usually late.

    b. she didn't like her classes.

    c. she didn't like staying in bed.

    d. she wanted to arrive in time.

13. She wanted to hear the lecture by the artist because

    a. she was an artist.

    b. he was famous

    c. she liked his lecture

    d. he was a good lecturer

14. "She was determined to arrive in time." means arrive

    a. before the lecture started

    b. after the lecture started

    c. when the lecture was starting

    d. at the end of the lecture

15. She must have forgotten to put her watch on, ...she wasn't

wearing it.

    a. and

    b. because

    c. but

    d. unless

16. She laughed to herself because

    a. she was in time for a lecture.

    b. she was late for the lecture.

    c. she had forgot to reset the clock.

    d. the clock was slow.

17. Which of these statements is correct?

    a. She got up at half past eight.

    b. She waited a long time for a bus.

    c. She didn't know the time.

    d. She was late for the lecture.

(5)

The sun was getting warm as Philip put on his skates and
prepared to go for a run. At the edge of the lake the ice was still
quite hard, and he did not seem to realize there was any danger, but
nearer the middle of the lake the warm sun had already begun to melt
the ice.

After making a few practice turns, Philip set out with long
sweeping strides to cross the lake at it's widest point. In order
to make himself go faster, he tried to race his own shadow as it

fell on the ice ahead of him. When he was about half way across, crunch!-the weak ice suddenly broke beneath his weight, and with a splash he fell through it. All the air was sucked out of his lungs by the shock of the freezing water biting into his body, so that for twenty or thirty seconds afterwards he was not even able to scream. Then at last he found his voice, shouted for help, and almost immediately afterwards blacked out.

When he opened his eyes again, he was lying in bed in his own home, with his father bending anxiously over him. "You should have known better than to do a silly thing like that," were the first comfortless words he heard after his narrow escape.

18. Philip skated across the lake

     a. to save his father

     b. to have fun

     c. to race himself

     d. to go faster

19. Philip fell through the ice

     a. at the edge of the lake

     b. in the middle of the lake

     c. in the first part of the lake

     d. on the other side of the lake

20. "He didn't seem to realize there was any danger" means

     a. he didn't think about danger before he started to skate

     b. he was frightened because it was dangerous

     c. he didn't care about any danger

     d. it wasn't really dangerous

21. Which of these statements about the sun is correct? It was

    a. shining from behind him as he skated

    b. behind him as he skated but not shining

    c. shining in front of him as he skated

    d. in front of him as he skated but not shining

22. Philip fell into the water because

    a. the lake was too wide

    b. he was too heavy for the ice

    c. all the air was sucked out of his lungs

    d. he made a hole in the ice with the practice turns

23. "blacked out" means

    a. it was dark under the water

    b. he put on dark clothes

    c. he got out of the water backwards

    d. he didn't know what was happening

24. After he had fallen into the water he did not scream for twenty or thirty seconds because

    a. he couldn't think what to say

    b. he was afraid his father would be anxious

    c. the cold water stopped his breathing

    d. he had blacked out.

25. 'his narrow escape' means

    a. he had nearly died in the freezing water

    b. he escaped through a small hole in the ice

    c. crossing the lake at its smallest point

    d. blacking out caused help to come

26. 'that' in "a silly thing like that' means

    a. blacking out

    b. racing his shadow

    c. escaping from trouble

    d. skating on weak ice

(6)

Chalerm was at the AUA Library reading the Washington Post. The headlines stared back at him in bold black letters, "Unemployment Reaches New High." Another newspaper reported, "Job Market Looks Bleak." It seemed that people all over the world were having a hard time finding jobs.

Jobs in Thailand were scarce, too. Chalerm thought of his friends. Some of them were discouraged. Several had graduated from good schools and were unable to find positions. They spent hours scouring the want ads in the newspaper, hoping to find something. Many times the job was interesting, but the salary poor. Lots of times, no one was hiring. In every instance, there was an endless stream of applicants for each vacancy.

Suree, one of Chalerm's friends, had been lucky. She had been able to get a job at a bank. One of her friends who worked there found out there was a vacancy in the Foreign Exchange Section. She told Suree. Suree went in for an interview and was hired.

Annop's cousin got a job in his uncle's company. He didn't have to worry about looking for a job. From the time he entered school he knew that there would be a position waiting for him when he graduated.

Preecha, in one of his letters, said that some American

universities provided job placement services. Every year, starting in spring, representatives from big companies, the government agencies, other educational institutions, and the military visited the schools. They interviewed the graduating seniors.

Chalerm thought this was a good idea. It gave the people interviewing a chance to hire the cream of the crop. It gave the students a chance to see what was available in the job market. The system saved time and effort for every one.

27. What did the newspaper report?

    a. A lot ot people would be employed.

    b. Jobs were easily found in the market.

    c. Unemployment had increased.

   d. People would get high wages.

28. Jobs in Thailand were

    a. hopeful

    b. plentiful

    c. better

    d. rare

29. Some graduate students felt worried because

    a. they were unable to get a good salary

    b. they were unable to find jobs

    c. they hoped to find something

    d. they wanted to continue their study

30. 'an endless stream' in line 12 means

    a. a long river

    b. a good position

    c. a lot of people

    d. a lot of jobs

31. After having an interview, Suree

    a. almost succeeded

    b. thanked her friend

    c. found another job

    d. got the position

32. Annop's cousin was

    a. an official

    b. a bank manager

    c. a shop-keeper

    d. a business-man

33. According to the story, some American universities provide

    a. jobs during summer vacations

    b. jobs beginning in the spring

    c. part-time jobs for their students

    d. job interviews for seniors

34. It's good for the people doing the interviewing to

    a. see the available jobs

    b. save money

    c. get the better students

    d. help the students

35. "everyone" in the last sentence refers to

    a. American and Thai students

    b. companies and government agencies

    c. educational institutions and the military

    d. company representatives and students
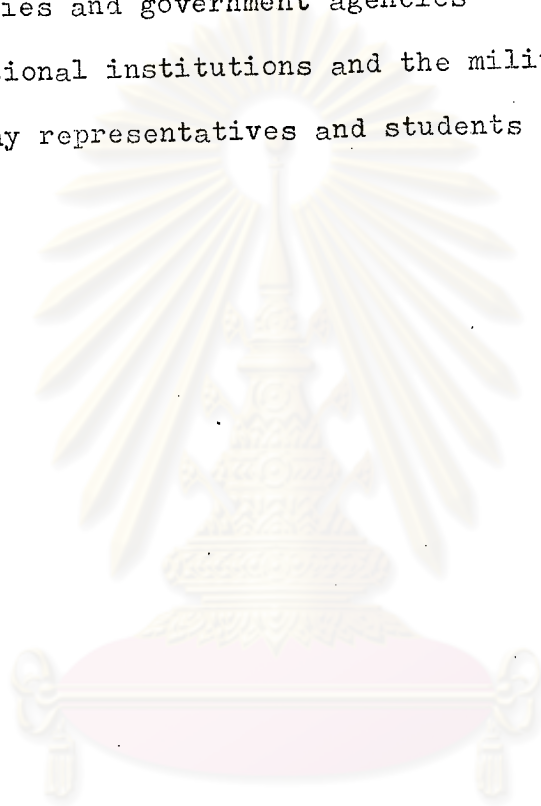
คำแนะนำในการทำข้อสอบ

1. นักเรียนควรอ่านข้อความทั้งหมดก่อน เพื่อให้เข้าใจเรื่องราวโดยทั่ว ๆ ไป
2. เติมช่องว่างแต่ละช่องด้วยคำที่เข้ากับเนื้อเรื่อง<u>เพียงคำเดียว</u>
3. พยายามเติมให้ครบทุกช่อง อาจใช้การเดา เพื่อช่วยหาคำตอบได้

ข้อควรระวัง

1. ควรเติมให้ตรงกับความหมายเฉพาะของเรื่อง และข้อความนั้น ๆ
2. ควรเติมให้ถูกต้องตามหลักไวยากรณ์

<u>หมายเหตุ</u> คำที่ถือเป็น<u>คำเดียว</u> ได้แก่

1. Article เช่น a, an, the หรือคำสรรพนาม I หรือตัวอักษรใดที่ให้ความหมายในเนื้อเรื่องนั้น
2. คำย่อ เช่น don't, I'll, D.C., a.m.
3. คำผสม เช่น baby-sitting

<u>ตัวอย่างข้อทดสอบ</u>

DAYS OF THE WEEK

There are seven days in a week. They are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, ...(1)...... and Saturday. Sunday is the first day...(2)..... the week. Saturday is the last day...(3)...... the week. We have no school on...(4)........ Sunday is a holiday.

Ther are seven days in a week. They are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, ...Friday.... and Saturday. Sunday is the first day ....of........ the week. Saturday is the last day....of...... the week. We have no school on .....Sunday..... Sunday is a holiday.

YOUNG FATHER

It was a Sunday morning. An old gentleman was sitting on a bench in a park, enjoying the sun, when he saw a young father walking slowly towards him along a path with his baby son. They seemed to be talking very happily to each other.

'I suppose he's taking his son out for a walk while his wife's cooking the lunch,' thought the old gentleman. The child's enjoying the sun, and the mother's free to do her work,'

Just then, the baby began to cry loudly. The old gentleman saw that the child wanted to go down towards the lake, while his father wanted to start going home.

'I suppose that their lunch will soon be ready,' thought the old gentleman, 'and if they're late, it will be spoiled, and the baby's mother will be angry with her husband.'

The baby **cried** louder and louder and became angrier and angrier as the young father quietly went on refusing to let it go down to the lake. The old gentleman was very interested to see how the young father behaved towards the child. He did not shout or became angry, but said again and again, in a quiet voice, 'It's all right, Joe. Just keep calm, Joe. Don't get excited, Joe.'

The old gentleman was very pleased to see such a wise father, so he got up, went towards him and said with a lot of feeling, 'May I congratulate you sir! You are behaving wonderfully. You know how to treat your child very well. You're so calm with him. So the little boy's name's Joe, is it?'

'No, it **isn't**,' answered the father. 'His name's Dick. I'm Joe.'

YOUNG FATHER

It was a Sunday morning. An **old** gentleman was sitting on a ____(1)____ in a park, enjoying the sun, when ____(2)____ saw a young father walking slowly towards ____(3)____ along a path with his baby son. ____(4)____ seemed to be talking very happily to ____(5)____ other.

'I suppose he's taking his son ____(6)____ for a walk while his wife's cooking ____(7)____ lunch,' thought the old gentleman. 'The child's ____(8)____ the sun, and the mother's free to ____(9)____ her work.'

Just then, the baby began ____(10)____ cry loudly. The old gentleman saw that ____(11)____ child wanted to go down towards the ____(12)____, while his father wanted to start going ____(13)____.

'I suppose that their lunch will soon ____(14)____ ready,' thought the old gentleman,' and if ____(15)____ late, it will be spoiled, and the ____(16)____ mother will be angry with her husband.'

____(17)____ baby cried louder and louder and became ____(18)____ and angrier as the young father quietly ____(19)____ on refusing to let it go down ____(20)____ the lake. The old gentleman was very ____(21)____ to see how the young father behaved ____(22)____ the child. He did not shout or ____(23)____ angry, but said again and again, in ____(24)____ quiet voice, 'It's allright, Joe. Just keep ____(25)____, Joe. Don't get excited, Joe.'

The old ____(26)____ was very pleased to see such a ____(27)____ father, so he got up, went towards ____(28)____ and said with a lot of feeling, '____(29)____ I congratulate you sir! You are behaving

___(30)___ . You know how to treat your child ___(31)___ well.
You're so calm with him. So ___(32___ little boy's name's Joe,
is it?'

      'No, ___(33)___ isn't,' answered the father. 'His name's Dick.
I'm Joe.'

STRANGER IN THE NIGHT

Many television program are very realistic. Someone often feels that whatever happened in a film could just as well happen to him. With only a little imagination, every man in the street becomes a thief, a spy or a murderer. Mary had been watching a spy film at a friend's house. In the film, a young girl had been followed and murdered. It had been very realistic. When she walked to the station she felt a little frightened. She took the train back to the centre of the city. There were a lot of people travelling, so she felt much safer. She always looked round at the other people.

A man sitting opposite her, reading a newspaper, looked at her. She thought nothing of it until she saw him staring at her. Remembering the film and feeling very uncomfortable she got out of the train and went to the bus-stop. He also got the same bus as her. Then she was sure that he was following her. As long as she had been with other people she wasn't frightened, but when she got off the bus, the streets were almost empty. She walked as quickly as she could. She could hear footsteps following her but she didn't dare to look. After a few minutes which seemed to have been hours to her, she reached the front door. She felt for her keys, but was unable to find them, because she was frightened. The footsteps stopped behind her. She felt a hand on her shoulder. Instead of feeling hands round her throat, however, she heard a pleasant voice.

"I apologize if I frightened you. I'm your new neighbour. I thought I remembered you on the train, but I wasn't sure."

STRANGER IN THE NIGHT

Many television programs are very realistic. Someone often feels that whatever happened in ___(1)___ film could just as well happen to ___(2)___. With only a little imagination, every man in ___(3)___ streets becomes a thief, a spy or ___(4)___ murderer. Mary had been watching a spy ___(5)___ at a friend's house. In the film, ___(6)___ young girl had been followed and murdered. ___(7)___ had been very realistic. When she walked ___(8)___ the station she felt a little frightened. ___(9)___ took the train back to the centre ___(10)___ the city. There were a lot of ___(11)___ travelling, so she felt much safer. She ___(12)___ looked round at the other people.

A ___(13)___ sitting opposite her, reading a newspaper, looked ___(14)___ her. She thought nothing of it until ___(15)___ saw him staring at her. Remembering the ___(16)___ and feeling very uncomfortable she got out ___(17)___ the train and went to the bus-stop. ___(18)___ also got the same bus as her. ___(19)___ she was sure that he was following ___(20)___. As long as she had been with ___(21)___ people she wasn't frightened, but when she ___(22)___ off the bus, the streets were almost ___(23)___. She walked as quickly as she could. ___(24)___ could hear footsteps following her but she ___(25)___ dare to look. After a few minutes ___(26)___ seemed to have been hours to her, ___(27)___ reached the front door. She felt for ___(28)___ keys, but was unable to find them, ___(29)___ she was frightened. The footsteps stopped behind ___(30)___. She felt a hand on her shoulder. ___(31)___ of feeling

hands round her throat, however, ___(32)___ heard a pleasant voice.

"I apologize if ___(33)___ frightened you. I'm your new neighbour. I thought I remembered you on the train, but I wasn't sure."

THE LUCKY SOLDIER

It was a very hot day, and the soldiers were very 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,' '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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____(6)____ of the soldiers was a lazy man ____(7)____ name was Robinson. He was always getting ____(8)____ trouble with his officer becuase he was ____(9)____ careful to do things in the right ____(10)____.

That day, Robinson thought, 'It's a very ____(11)____ day today. I shall get very tired ____(12)____. I go out into the desert with ____(13)____ others and pretend to fight that battle, ____(14)____ I shall not go.' So, when the ____(15)____ were passing a few trees before they ____(16)____ the desert, Robinson jumped behind one of ____(17)____ and hid until everyone had passed. Then ____(18)____ sat down in the shade and began ____(19)____ read a book which he had brought ____(20)____ him.

In the evening, when the soldiers ____(21)____ coming back past the trees, Robinson quietly ____(22)____ them again. He had carefully put dust ____(23)____ his face and clothes, so that he ____(24)____ as dirty as the others, who had ____(25)____ the whole day crawling about in the ____(26)____.

When they reached the camp, the officer ____(27)____ to tell each of the soldiers the ____(28)____ he had made during the day. 'If ____(29)____ been fighting a real enemy,' he said, '____(30)____ all of you'd be dead now.'

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HELP!

There are groups of young people in many places who give their time to help others. For example, they do the shopping for people who are sick or old. These old or sick people are very lonely. They enjoy having someone to talk to from time to time.

At the university there was such a group. Mary joined it and helped many old people in this way. Then a new plan was introduced. The students offered to redecorate the old people's homes if the local government paid for the paint, brushes and paper. After some discussions, they all agreed. The students were given the address of a flat belonging to an elderly couple who were away for a few days staying with their cousins.

Two students went round to number twelve, Harrington Flats. The door was unlocked when they arrived. They were all rather surprised that they had been asked to decorate this flat. It seemed to have been decorated already and was in a very good condition. However, they moved all the furniture from the sitting-room to the bed room and started working. After a short time they had taken the paper off the walls. The room looked terrible then, with bits of paper and paint all over the floor. After tidying the room and before starting again, they had a rest with a cup of tea in the kitchen. They heard voices from the sitting-room and stayed silent. Someone was speaking on the telephone. "Give me the police. Hello. My name is Robinson. I live at number twelve A, Harrington Flats. I want to report a theft. Some-one has been in our flat and stolen all the furniture. The funny thing is, they've taken all the wallpaper as well."

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SINGING BIRDS

As it came near the corner, the taxi stopped suddenly, the driver got out looking very puzzled. A big lorry which had been following the taxi stopped too. The taxi driver was now standing at the corner looking up at the sky and the lorry driver went and joined him. A number of cars behind were forced to stop as well and soon a larger crowd of people had gathered at the corner.

The cause of all this trouble was a very strange noise. It sounded as if thousands and thousands of birds were singing together. The noise was quite frightening and many people looked very disturbed. The most extraordinary thing was that, apart from one or two pigeons, there was not a bird in sight. For half an hour no one was able to solve the mystery, until two policemen arrived. They looked up at the sky again and noticed a large advertisement for a film high up on a wall nearby. They thought that the noise seemed to be coming from this direction, so they climbed up and found that a tape-recorder had been hidden behind the advertisement. And the noise made by birds singing was being broadcast over powerful loudspeakers in order to attract the attention of passers - by. Then the police asked the advertisers to take the recorder away because the advertisement had attracted too much attention. And it was impossible for a great many cars and buses to move freely in the street.

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THE THREE WISHES

There was a family living in a village. They were very poor farmers. The farmer's wife spent most of her time wishing for things which she did not have. She often said : "I wish I were rich." or "I wish I were beautiful." or "I wish I had a handsome husband." But there was nothing happened.

Therefore, one day, some fairies decided to permit her to have three wishes as an experiment.

The farmer and his wife talked a long time over what she should wish for. But the farmer's wife suddenly became a little hungry, and, from force of habit she said, "I wish I had some sausages to eat." Immediately her plate on the table was full of sausages. The farmer became very angry. Then an argument began because the farmer said that his wife had wasted one of their good wishes on such a cheap thing as sausages. The argument grew hotter and hotter, and finally, the wife said angrily, "I wish the sausages were hanging from your nose." Immediately the sausages flew to her husband's nose and remained there.

Now there was only one thing the poor woman could do. She really loved her husband, and so she had to spend her third wish removing the sausages from her husband's nose. Thus, except for a few sausages, she got nothing from her three wishes.

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Therefore, one day, some fairies decided to ____(7)____ her to have three wishes as an ____(8)____ .

The farmer and his wife talked a ____(9)____ time over what she should wish for. ____(10)____ the farmer's wife suddenly became a little ____(11)____ , and, from force of habit, she said, "____(12)____ wish I had some sausages to eat." ____(13)____ her plate on the table was full ____(14)____ sausages. The farmer became very angry. Then ____(15)____ argument began because the farmer said that ____(16)____ wife had wasted one of their good ____(17)____ on such a cheap thing as sausages. ____(18)____ argument grew hotter and hotter, and finally ____(19)____ wife said angrily, "I wish the sausages ____(20)____ hanging from your nose." Immediately the sausages ____(21)____ to her husband's nose and remained there.

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TEENAGER'S LOVE

When one is eighteen years old, it is easy to fall in love, but it is also just as easy to fall out of love again. Stephen was eighteen and in love but he was still a student, and his parents wanted him to finish his studies before he married and began to have to think about earning money for a family, so his mother was very worried when Stephen telephoned to her from his college one Sunday and said that he was going to marry a girl in two weeks' time.

'But how long have you know this girl?' said his mother.

'Two weeks,' he answered. 'She goes to the same classes as I do.'

'But you can't decide to marry after two weeks!' said his mother. 'You should wait until you know her much better.'

'Don't worry mother,' answered Stephen. 'We know each other well enough, and we're sure that we'll be happy all the rest of our lives together.'

'And how will you earn money to pay for her food and clothes while you're a student?'

'She gets those from her parents,' said Stephen.

Stephen's mother did not know what else to say. She worried about her son and his plans to marry during the whole of that week.

Then the following Sunday he telephoned to her again. After they had talked about various unimportant things for a few minutes, Stephen's mother said in a shaking voice, 'And how's the girl whome you're going to marry?'

'The girl whom I'm going to marry?' came the answer. 'Which girl? Oh, the one I told you about last week. Well, I've decided not to marry her. I'm going to have my car painted instead. It's cheaper.'

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'But how long have you ____(9)____ this girl?' said his mother.

'Two weeks,' ____(10)____ answered. "She goes to the same classes ____(11)____ I do.'

'But you can't decide to ____(12)____ after two weeks!' said his mother. 'You ____(13)____ wait until you know her much better.'

'____(14)____ worry, Mother.' answered Stephen. 'We know each ____(15)____ well enough, and we're sure that we'll ____(16)____ happy all the rest of our lives ____(17)____.

'And how will you earn money to ____(18)____ for her food and clothes while you're ____(19)____ student?'

'She gets those from her parents,' ____(20)____ Stephen.

Stephen's mother did not know what ____(21)____ to say. She worried about her son ____(22)____ **his plans to marry** during the whole ____(23)____ that week.

Then the following Sunday he ____(24)____ to her again. After they had talked ____(25)____ various unimportant things for a few minutes, ____(26)____ mother said in a shaking voice, 'And ____(27)____ the girl whom you're going to marry?'

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I've decided ____(31)____ to marry her. I'm going to have ____(32)____ car
painted instead. It's cheaper.'

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

It was an hour before the game, but the stadium was already full. Everyone was excited. The air was cold; the sky was clear and blue. It was really football weather.

Preecha came to the American football game for the first time. Millions of Americans devote their weekends to football every fall.

Football is played on a rectangular field 100 yards long. There are two teams with eleven men on each team. Eleven men on one team try to move the ball by kicking, passing or carrying it. Eleven men on the other team try to stop the ball from moving. It is exciting when the twenty-two strong men are doing battle, knocking each other down over a small brown leather ball.

The game reminded Precha of rugby : a rugby game, however, with lots more rules; a rugby game where the players wore padded uniforms and helmets.

A football stadium is a very busy place before a game. People sit talking, laughing, shouting. Men carrying trays walk up and down the aisles selling things to eat and drink. Young and old, men and women have all come to cheer their team to victory. On the field were pretty cheerleaders in short skirts shouting, hopping, jumping, leading the crowd in cheering for their team. Also on the field was a marching band. The musicians were dressed in colorful uniforms and carried instruments which sparkled in the sunlight. The band played and marched around the field like soldiers.

As the field cheered, the crowd in the stadium roared like the sea during a storm. People stood up shouting encouragement to their team. The players moved on to the field and the game began.

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On the field ___(23)___ pretty chearleaders in short skirts shouting, hopping, ___(24)___ , leading the crowd in cheering for their ___(25)___. Also on the field was a marching ___(26)___. The musicians were dressed in colorful uniforms ___(27)___ carried instruments which sparkled in the sunlight. ___(28)___ band played and marched around the field ___(29)___ soldiers.

As the field cheered the crowd in ___(30)___ stadium roared like the sea during a ___(31)___. People stood up shouting encouragement to their ___(32)___. The players moved on to the field and the game began.

A REWARDING JOB

Jane needed more money for her holidays, so she decided to get a job. Some of her friends worked in restaurants or coffee-bars for a few hours every week. Some of them served in shops on Saturdays. Jane couldn't find such a job. Then her sister saw an advertisement for a baby-sitting agency in a newspaper. Jane made an appointment and went for an interview. They put her name on the list. A few evenings later she was asked to go to a house.

The couple were just leaving when she arrived. "The babies are both in bed and shouldn't be any trouble. We've left some food in the kitchen," said the wife. Jane had taken some work with her, which she was able to do without being disturbed.

At ten o'clock, remembering what they had said about food, she went into the kitchen. There was a lovely smell coming from the cooker. She opened the oven door and was delighted to see a chicken dish. She found a plate and put the food onto it. It tasted delicious, although a little undercooked. The couple came home at eleven o'clock, thanked Jane and paid her. She thanked them for the delicious meal and left.

The next evening, her friend Roger said, "You went baby-sitting last night Jane, didn't you? I heard a funny story from a friend at work today. He and his wife went out for the evening. Before they left, his wife put a meal in the oven, setting the automatic switch so that it would be ready when they got back. They arrived home late, very hungry and looking forward to the meal. When they got back they found that the baby-sitter had eaten the meal. They had to eat the sandwiches they'd left for her.'

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___(24)___ next evening her friend Roger said, "You ___(25)___ baby-sitting last night, Jane, didn't you?" I ___(26)___ a funny story from a friend at ___(27)___ today. He and his wife went out ___(28)___ the evening. Before they left, his wife ___(29)___ a meal in the oven, setting the ___(30)___ switch so that it would be ready ___(31)___ they got back. They arrived **home** late, ___(32)___ hungry and looking forward

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her."

AN EXCITING MOMENT

As the plane circled over the airport, everyone sensed that something was wrong. The plane was moving unsteadily through the air, and although the passengers had fastened their seat belts, they were suddenly thrown forward. At that moment, the air-hostess appeared. She looked very pale, but was quite calm. Speaking quickly but almost in a whisper, she informed everyone that the pilot had fainted and asked if any of the passengers knew anything about machines - or at least how to drive a car. All the passengers become excited. After a moment's hesitation, a man got up and followed the hostess into the pilot's cabin.

Moving the pilot aside, the man took his seat and listened carefully to the urgent instructions that were being sent by radio from the airport below. The plane was now dangerously close to the ground, but to everyone's relief, it soon began to climb. The man had to circle the airport several times in order to become familiar with the controls. But the danger had not yet passed. The terrible moment came when he had to land. Following instructions, the man guided the plane towards the airfield. It shook violently as it touched the ground and then moved rapidly across the field, but after a long run it stopped safely. Outside, a crowd of people who had been watching anxiously, rushed forward to congratulate the 'pilot' on a perfect landing.

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THREE MEN AND A TRAIN

Three men stood drinking at a bar near a **railway** station. They were waiting for a train. They had asked the railway porter to tell them when the train arrived. A short time later the porter **appeared** in the doorway of the bar to tell them that the train was just coming in.

"Ah!" said the men. "We have time for just one more drink." They all took another drink and ran out, but they missed the train.

Again they went back to the bar to wait for the next train. They continued drinking. An hour later the second train arrived and the same thing happened. They missed the train again in the same way.

Two hours later the porter appeared to say that the third and last train was just coming in. Again the men waited long to have one more drink, and then they all ran out. Two of the men being tall men, could run very fast. They caught the train. But the third man, who was little, missed the train again. Very slowly, he walked back to the bar and began drinking again.

"By the way," the barkeeper said to him after a while, "What town are your two friends going to?"

"I don't know where they're going," the little man said. "They just came down to the station to see me off."

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Again they went back ___(9)___ the bar to wait for the next ___(10)___. They continued drinking. An hour later the ___(11)___ train arrived and the same thing happened. ___(12)___ missed the train again in the same ___(13)___.

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INFLATION

It was a bad week. For the third time in two months the cost of living index had gone up. "Everything is so expensive," Max complained to Preecha. "I wish someone would do something to stop inflation."

A lot of students, including Max and Preecha, were worried about the cost of living. Prices on everything such as food, clothing, entertainment and rent were climbing, and it didn't look as if they would go down.

It was becoming more and more difficult to live on a student's budget. When Preecha first arrived in the United States, he planned how much he would spend each month. He now found that he had to economize.

It was also a hard time for housewives when they went to the market to buy food. They found that they couldn't always buy the best for their families. Preecha noticed, when he went grocery shopping, that women bought cheaper cuts of meat. Their faces showed surprise at the prices! Preecha always heard their compaints, "Sixty-seven cents! It's up five cents from last week." "Can you believe they want $3.00 a pound today?" People weren't happy.

Max, who was anxious of prices, always looked in the newspaper for sales. Whenever a supermarket had a special on anything he would go down and buy it. He once came back to the apartment with a whole case of canned tuna fish because it was on sale. Max lived on tuna for days.

It was more and more difficult for the elderly. Although the prices went up, they still get the same money.

Times were hard everywhere. Economists were studying the problem. Governments were trying to solve it. But it would take time. People would have to tighten their belts until solutions could be found.

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THE NEWSPAPER BOY

Billy is fourteen years old and in the ninth grade. He has a part-time job which makes him get up at five o'clock every morning. He is a newspaper boy.

Each morning, Billy leaves the house at 5:15 to go to the corner where the newspapers are. The newspapers are delivered to the corner by truck at midnight. He always takes a wagon to carry them.

In winter it is still dark when he gets up, but during the rest of the year it is light. Billy must deliver the newspapers to the houses of people on his road in all kinds of weather. He tries to put each paper on the porch where it will be protected from the wind, rain or snow. His customers think he does a good job. Sometimes they give him tips.

Billy earns about $70 per month, and he is saving some of the money to go to college. He spends the rest on records and clothes. He has to collect money from his customers once a month. Since many of them work during the day, Billy has to collect the money at night. Sometimes, when Billy is sick, his older brother has to deliver the newspapers. Once Billy's father had to help him.

Billy has seventy customers now, but he hopes to get more soon. Somedays, if he gets many more customers, Billy might win a prize for being an outstanding newspaper boy. He wants to win a trip to Europe, but he will be happy if he wins a new bicycle.

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In winter it is still dark ____(8)____ he gets up, but during the rest ____(9)____ the year it is light. Billy must ____(10)____ the newspapers to the houses of people ____(11)____ his roads in all kinds of weather. ____(12)____ tries to put each paper on the ____(13)____ where it will be protected from the ____(14)____, rain or snow. His customers think he ____(15)____ a good job. Sometimes they give him ____(16)____.

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Billy has seventy customers now, but ____(26)____ hopes to get more soon. Someday, if ____(27)____ gets many more customers, Billy might win ____(28)____ prize for being an outstanding newspaper boy. He wants to win a trip to Europe, but he will be happy if he wins a new bicycle.

THE VALUE OF TREES

During its growth, a large tree takes in a lot of water to make a hundred pounds of cellulose, which is the main part of wood. The tree keeps only a little of this water to help its cells grow. The rest is given off through its leaves into the air. The water which the tree gives off is very important. Even a small tree, such as a fruit-tree, gives off four gallons of water into the air every hour. An oak tree, with millions of leaves, gives off more than a thousand gallons a day in summer. For a whole forest, certainly, the trees give off many tons of water each day.

A tree is also very helpful to man. It is always sucking up water from the ground, which would otherwise become far more loos composed. At the same time, it increases the humidity of the surrounding land. If this were not so the land would be drier.

Trees and forests also act as a breakwater on hillsides against rainstorm which would otherwise wash away much of the topsoil around the trees and lower down the hills. The humus that forms the floor of the forests can hold more water than the bare earth would be able to hold.

The water that the trees do not need passes through the deep soil, feeding the springs, the streams and the rivers of the area.

Moreover, the trees can protect the soil from the wind, as well as from the rain, for wind can blow away bare soil as surely as water can wash it away.

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OUT OF THE GOODNESS OF MAN

Suchat turned on the television to watch the news. The southern part of Thailand had been hard hit by heavy rains and flooding. The news showed that rice fields had been destroyed, houses had been lost or damaged, and roads had been washed away. Words were not necessary to tell how the people felt. Their faces showed pain, suffering and sadness.

The newspapers, radio and television reported loss of property and death everyday. People read about family who had lost everything, about a child who was the only one left in a family of six, about cholera which had already taken four victims.

Watching the news, the people in Bangkok felt sorry for the people in the south. They wanted to help. As soon as the flood struck, the government began air lifts flying in relief supplies. Health teams were sent down to care for the injured and to stop disease from spreading. Donations from private citizens began pouring in.

Several local radio and television stations staged special program to raise money. People could call in and give their donations. Suchat's father also called and gave some money. In this way thousands of baht were collected. Churches and clubs gave help in other ways, too. Some group contributed clothing and medical supplies. A lot of money was collected in offices and companies. People gave as much money as they felt they could afford.

It was gratifying to learn that in a time of crisis there were people who cared enough about others to help. Everyone hoped that this type of social conciousness would continue.

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ประวัติการศึกษา

ผู้เขียนวิทยานิพนธ์   นางสาว จุรีย์ แสงแก้ว

วุฒิการศึกษา   ครุศาสตรบัณฑิต

คณะครุศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณมหาวิทยาลัย

พ.ศ. 2513

สถานที่ทำงาน   วิทยาลัยครูยะลา จังหวัดยะลา