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ภาคผนวก

ภาคผนวก ก.

รายชื่ออาจารย์ผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิ

รายนามผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิที่พิจารณาตรวจสอบเครื่องมือในการวิจัย

ชื่อ - สกุล	วุฒิ	ตำแหน่ง
1. ผศ.ดร.สรวิทย์ วรอินทร์	-ค.บ. (คณิตศาสตร์) -ค.ม. (สถิติ) -กศ.ด. (พัฒนศึกษาศาสตร์)	-ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ระดับ 8 -ผู้อำนวยการสำนักงาน คณะกรรมการบัณฑิตศึกษา -อาจารย์ประจำภาควิชา ทดสอบและวิจัย
2. ผศ.ไชยรัตน์ โสมาสา	-กศ.บ. (ภาษาอังกฤษ) -M.Ed. (Reading Specialist)	-ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ระดับ 8 -อดีตรองคณบดีคณะมนุษย- ศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ -อาจารย์ประจำภาควิชา ภาษาต่างประเทศ
3. นายดำรงค์ มะประวงค์	-กศ.บ. (ภาษาอังกฤษ) -ศศ.ม. (ภาษาศาสตร์)	-อาจารย์ 2 ระดับ 7 -อาจารย์ประจำภาควิชา ภาษาต่างประเทศ
4. นายสุนทร สารวรรณ	-กศ.บ. (ภาษาอังกฤษ) -กศ.ม. (อุดมศึกษา)	-อาจารย์ 2 ระดับ 7 -รองผู้อำนวยการสำนักงาน คณะกรรมการบัณฑิตศึกษา -อาจารย์ประจำภาควิชา ภาษาต่างประเทศ
5. นายสกล เกิดผล	-กศ.บ. (ภาษาอังกฤษ) -กศ.ม. (ภาษาและ วรรณคดีอังกฤษ)	-อาจารย์ 2 ระดับ 7 -อดีตหัวหน้าภาควิชา ภาษาต่างประเทศ -อาจารย์ประจำภาควิชา ภาษาต่างประเทศ
6. Mr.Paul Mounjoy	-B.S (Ed.)	-อาจารย์สอนภาษาอังกฤษ ชาวอังกฤษ
7. Ms. Alisen Wendy Brooks	-B.S (Public Health)	-อาจารย์สอนภาษาอังกฤษ ชาวออสเตรเลีย

ภาคผนวก ข.

**ข้อสอบก่อนการเรียนการสอน
(Pretest)**

Pretest

A Test of Reading Experience

Paragraph 1 - 10 were taken from
Reading Systematic Reading 1,
 Chuenchawee Cla. Lempatarakil and
 Parties, 1993 : 51 - 56 P

Paragraph 11 - 20 were taken from
Reading Skills Book, Kirn and Hartman,
 3rd Ed. 1997 : 176 - 205

This test is to survey reading experiences of students. The test focusses on reading to find out main ideas of the given passages.

Directions : Read each of the following passages and mark **X** in front of the statement that should be the main idea of the passage.

1. Country homes and city homes in Japan can be quite different, just as they can be in the United States. Japanese who live in the country usually have small, one - storey homes with from one to four rooms. These rooms are separated by sliding paper screens which act as doors and walls. Most city people have at least one Western - style room. These Japanese generally live in apartments. Their apartments are heated by gas or oil and have thicker walls than do the country homes.

- Main idea : _____a. City people generally live in apartments because houses are expensive.
- _____b. Country homes usually have one - storey.
- _____c. Japanese city homes usually have at least one Western - style room.
- _____d. The homes of city and country Japanese can be quite different.

2. For hundreds of years the Japanese people have worn the kimono (kimounou). The kimono is a long loose robe of cotton or silk tied around the waist with a sash. Though the kimono is still worn in the evening and on special occasions, it is expensive and not very useful. So city people usually wear clothes something like those you wear. School - girls wear navy

blue skirts and white blouses, while school - boys must dress in navy suits. The shoes the Japanese wear with Western style clothes are very similar to what we wear. With the kimono, however, wooden sandals on two - inch blocks are often worn.

- Main idea : _____a. The Japanese people wear both the new and the old style of dress.
- _____b. The Japanese people have worn the kimono for hundreds of years.
- _____c. Wooden sandals are worn with the Kimono on special occasions.
- _____d. Japanese school boys and girls like to wear uniforms to school.

3. The British magazine New Society reported that scientists say the technology exists to enable men to give birth. Although such a birth would pose many dangers, one expert was quoted as saying that “undoubtedly, someone will do it.” Male pregnancy would involve fertilising a donated egg with sperm outside the body. The embryo would be implanted into the bowel area, where it could attach itself to a major organ. The baby would be delivered by Caesarean section.

- Main idea : _____a. Men will soon be able to give birth.
- _____b. Men will face many dangers when giving birth.
- _____c. In the future, it will be men’s duty to give birth.
- _____d. Soon men will know how much pain women have to bear when giving birth.

4. Some combinations of foods and drugs will cause the drugs to lose some of their potency. Others will simply interfere temporarily with the body's absorption of a single vitamin. Some of the combinations can be dangerous; for example, monoamine oxidase (MOA) inhibitors, prescribed for depression and high blood pressure, can cause trouble when combined with tyramine, a chemical found in aged foods. When the two mix, blood pressure soars and the patient can suffer brain damage and even death.

- Main idea : _____ a. Some combinations of foods and drugs can double the side effects of drugs.
- _____ b. The dangers of a bad interaction between foods and drugs can vary.
- _____ c. The danger of a bad food and drug reaction depends on the individuals.
- _____ d. Drugs sometimes cause incredible side effects.

5. Tension and anxiety are obstacles to effective learning. The ability to relax is just as important to success in school as the ability to read. Anxiety can cause students to forget chapters that they might have read, to "go blank" at quiz time, or to fail to meet deadlines and to complete assignments on schedule. Anyone can learn to rid himself or herself of tension by resting the body, breathing deeply, and relaxing for three to four minutes before a test.

- Main idea : _____ a. Relaxation makes people maintain good health.
- _____ b. Tension and anxiety are obstacles to learning.
- _____ c. Anyone can learn to rid himself or herself of tension.
- _____ d. There are possible ways to get rid of tension and anxiety.

6. Growing up in the Soviet Union, Alexander Cherkasets used to tell his mother that someday he would move to America. Despite what they heard in school, he and his friends thought of the United States as "a bulwark of truth and justice." In 1979 the dream came true. Cherkasets, then almost 30, quit his job at a Moscow travel bureau, won an exit visa and emigrated to New York City. But there, driving a taxi, he watched his dream turn sour. He came looking for something close to the perfect society, he says, and he didn't find it. In 1982 Cherkasets went to the Soviet Embassy in Washington and asked to return home.

- Main idea : _____ a. Alexander and his friends imagined that America was a perfect society.
- _____ b. A Soviet emigre to the United States was so disappointed with the life there that he decided to go home.
- _____ c. Soviet emigres who are poor usually come to look for a better chance in America.
- _____ d. Alexander emigrated to the United States and became a taxi - driver.

7. The first West German antismoking campaigns appeared in the 1970's but met with limited success, Public concern has intensified recently because of an outpouring of studies detailing the dangers of cigarettes and the problems non - smokers allegedly face by "passively" inhaling smoke in public places. The health committee of the West German Parliament is now debating proposals to add another tax on cigarettes and to forbid cigarette sales to children under 16. And a signature - gathering campaign will be launched on World Health Day to promote a national nonsmoking day.

- Main idea : _____ a. The first West German antismoking campaigns started in the 1970's but met with little success.
- _____ b. West Germany is promoting antismoking campaigns.
- _____ c. The antismoking campaigns initiated in the 1970's had limited success because people were not cooperative.
- _____ d. Children under 16 can buy cigarettes in West Germany.

8. The technology of word processors can be shared globally because the technology of storing text is universal. Similarly, the product concept -- that is, its basic purpose -- can be shared because the idea of using microchips for memory capacity is the same worldwide. However, there are aspects that must be considered. For example, the application must be modified locally because of the differences in the characters (Roman Versus Chinese, for instance). The marketing concept must also be modified locally. In the United States, for example, word processors are marketed as labor-saving devices. But in Japan, this wouldn't work because the Japanese language has more than 3,000 characters -- and writing it is faster than typing.

- Main idea : _____ a. The technology of word processors can be shared globally.
- _____ b. The basic purpose of word processors is the same everywhere.
- _____ c. Although the technology and the product concepts of words processors are shared worldwide, there are some aspects that vary.

- d. Japan is one of the countries that can not use word processors.

9. Every country has its own folk songs. Early Americans often put new words to older British or European tunes that they remembered. Then America stretched and grew. The west opened up, and trail - weary cowboys sang home - made songs to the cattle as they drove them along. Lumberjacks in the North Woods chanted songs to the rhythm of their axe blows. Railroads crept steadily across America and steel - driving men sang with the ringing of their hammers about folk heroes. Negroes -- perhaps America's greatest music - makers -- sang work songs in the cotton fields by day and filled the Southern nights with the soulful rhythms of the blues. These songs were traded, changed, added to and passed along until they blended into a characteristic folk music -- the sound of a country being built.

- Main idea : _____a. European tunes were sung by early Americans.
- _____b. America produced some famous composers of folk music.
- _____c. All countries produce their own folk music as they develop.
- _____d. As America grew, its folk songs came from many different groups of people.

10. Just one year after Austria was rocked by a wine - doctoring scandal, Italy is facing a similar crisis. Nineteen people have died and about 100 have been hospitalized in recent weeks after drinking cheap wine containing methanol (methyl alcohol). Authorities guess that some producers added methanol -- commonly used as a paint thinner -- in order to boost the alcohol content of their wine. Even though the doctoring appears to be limited to lower - quality wines, the reputation of the entire Italian wine industry has

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suffered a severe blow. In West Germany, entire truck - loads of Italian wine have been stopped at the border for chemical analysis - even though they had already been checked by Italian authorities. Moreover, wine producers in southern France have called for a ban on Italian imports.

- Main idea : _____a. Wine doctoring has spoiled the reputation of the entire Italian wine industry.
- _____b. There was wine - doctoring in Italy before this crisis.
- _____c. More people will die because of Italian wine containing methanol.
- _____d. Countries importing Italian wine are using certain measures to assure that their people will be safe from poisonous wine.

11. The enormous and fascinating variety of clothing may express a person's status or social position. Several hundred years ago in Europe, Japan, and China, there were many highly detailed sumptuary laws — i.e., strict regulations concerning how each social class could dress. In Europe, for example, only royal families could wear fur, purple silk, or gold cloth. In Japan, a farmer could breed silkworms, but he couldn't wear silk. In many societies, a lack of clothing indicated an absence of status. In ancient Egypt, for instance, children — who had no social status — wore no clothes until they were about twelve. These days, in most societies (especially in the West), rank or status is exhibited through regulation of dress only in the military, where the appearance or absence of certain metal buttons or stars signifies the dividing line between ranks. With this exception of the military, the divisions between different classes of society are becoming less clear. The clientele of a Paris cafe, for example, might include both working class people and members of the highest society, but how can one tell the difference when everyone is wearing denim jeans ?

- Main idea : _____ a. Today, the differences between various social classes can be seen only in military uniforms.
- _____ b. Laws used to regulate how people could dress.
- _____ c. Clothing (or its absence) has usually indicated status or rank, but this is less true in today's world.
- _____ d. Clothing has been worn for different reasons since the beginning of history.

12. Two common types of body decoration in tribal societies are tattooing and scarification. A tattoo is a design or mark made by putting a kind of dye (usually dark blue) into a cut in the skin. In scarification, dirt or ashes are put into the cuts instead of dye. In both of these cases, the result is a design that is unique to the person's tribe. Three lines on each side of a man's face identify him as a member of the Yoruba tribe of Nigeria. A complex geometric design on a woman's back identifies her as Nuba — and also makes her more beautiful in the eyes of her people.

- Main idea : _____ a. Tattoos are more beautiful than scarification.
- _____ b. Tattoos and scarification indicate a person's tribe.
- _____ c. The dye for tattooing comes from special plants.
- _____ d. Designs on a person's face or body are considered beautiful.

13. In some societies, women overeat to become plump because large women are considered beautiful, while skinny ones are regarded as ugly. A woman's plumpness is also an indication of her family's wealth. In other societies, by contrast, a fat person is considered unattractive, so men and

women eat little and try to remain slim. In many parts of the world, people lie in the sun for hours to darken their skin, while in other places light, soft skin is seen as attractive. People with gray hair often dye it black, where as those with naturally dark hair often change its color to blond.

- Main idea : _____ a. Individuals and groups of people have different ideas about physical attractiveness.
- _____ b. Lying in the sun darkens the skin.
- _____ c. In some societies, thinness is an indication that a family is poor.
- _____ d. Dark - skinned people usually have dark hair.

14. In the West, most people visit a dentist regularly for both hygiene and beauty. They use toothpaste and dental floss daily to keep their teeth clean. They have their straightened, whitened, and crowned to make them more attractive to others in their culture. However, "attractive" has quite a different meaning in other cultures. In the past, in Japan, it was the custom for women to blacken, not whiten, the teeth. People in some areas of Africa and central Australia have the custom of filing the teeth to sharp points. And among the makololo people of Malawi, the women wear a very large ring — a *pelele* — in their upper lip. As their chief once explained about *peleles* : "They are the only beautiful things women have. Men have beards. Women have none. What kind of person would she be without the *peleles* ? She would not be a woman at all."

- Main idea : _____ a. People can easily change the color or shape of their teeth.
- _____ b. The word attractive has different meanings.
- _____ c. The human mouth suffers change and abuse in many societies.

- _____ d. Some methods of changing the appearance of the mouth are dangerous, but others are safe.

15. Body paint or face paint is used mostly by *men* in pre - literate societies in order to attract good health or to ward off disease. It is a form of magic protection against the dangers of the world outside the village, where men have to go for the hunt or for war. When it is used as warpaint, it also serves to frighten the enemy, distinguish members of one's own group from the enemy, and give the men a sense of identity, of belonging to the group. Women have less need of body or face paint because they usually stay in the safety of the village. In modern societies, though, cosmetics are used mostly by *women*, who often feel naked, unclothed, without makeup when out in public — like a tribal hunter without his warpaint. One exception that serves to prove this rule is Victorian society in England and the United States, when women were excluded from public life. In this period, women wore little or no makeup.

- Main idea : _____ a. Body paint gives men a sense of identity.
 _____ b. Women in modern times wear makeup to be more beautiful.
 _____ c. In the past, men wore face paint, but in modern times, women wear it.
 _____ d. Body or face paint may be worn as a sort of protection by people who leave the home or village.

16. For many years in the United States, most undergraduate students (in their first four years of college) were 18 to 22 years old. They attended college full time, lived in a dormitory on campus, and expected many "extras" from their colleges, not just classes. But things began to change in the 1970s and are very different now. Today, these "traditional" students are less than

one - quarter (1/ 4) of all college students. These days the nontraditional students are the majority; they are different from traditional undergraduates in several ways. They are older. Many attend college parttime because they have families and jobs. Most live off campus, not in dorms. These nontraditional students don't want the extras that colleges usually offer. They aren't interested in the sports, entertainment, religious groups, and museums that are part of most U.S. colleges. They want mainly good - quality classes, day or night, at a low cost. They also hope for easy parking, short registration lines, and polite service. Both time and money are important to them.

- Main idea : _____ a. Students in the United States lived only in the dormitory on campus.
- _____ b. All students were 22 years old during studying as undergraduate levels in the United States.
- _____ c. Most students in the United States were from Asian countries.
- _____ d. Most undergraduate students in the colleges in the United States today are different from traditional lives in the past.

17. Technology is bringing rapid changes to modern life. Recent discoveries — especially in the areas of communication and medicine — are exciting and can be beneficial, but they also bring with them possible social, moral, and legal problems. In many cases, a new discovery has led to dramatic change before we have a chance to decide if such a change is *right*. These discoveries are causing experts in the fields of philosophy, ethics, and law to consider a number of ethical questions.

- Main idea : _____ a. The areas of communication and medicine are important these days.
- _____ b. Technology is bringing rapid change to the life nowadays.
- _____ c. Recent discoveries bring possible social, moral, and legal problems.
- _____ d. A number of ethical questions are being considered.

18. For years, police departments, the FBI, and the CIA have used polygraphs (lie detectors) to check the truth of what someone is saying. These machines record changes in a person's blood pressure, breathing, and the skin's electrical conductivity; these are responses that indicate that a person is lying. Recent technological advances, however, have taken this concept one step further. Telephones and even digital watches may soon be turned into small versions of lie detectors. Such miniature Psychological Stress Evaluators (PSEs) would, unlike current polygraphs, detect lying by picking up "microtremors" in a person's voice. Microtremors, which are movements of the voice too slight to be noticed by the human ear, vary according to the degree of stress. Imagine having a PSE on your home phone or on your wristwatch! You would usually know if someone was avoiding the truth!

- Main idea : _____ a. Polygraphs have been used for years to check the truth of what someone is saying by FBI and CIA.
- _____ b. A recent technological advance, a PSE is a very small lie detector that might be used on a telephone or watch.
- _____ c. PSEs never make a mistake; they are always accurate.
- _____ d. PSEs detect lying by picking up microtremors in a person's voice.

19. However, many people have serious questions about the ethics of PSEs, and if moral values are a problem, there are likely to be legal problems too. The almost limitless variety of uses of PSEs is truly frightening. Employers might use them while interviewing job applicants. Teachers might use them on students who are suspected of cheating. Husbands and wives, friends and relatives might begin to use them on each other for “fun,” which would likely lead to anger and a break in relations. One ethical problem of PSEs involves the fact that a person who is accused of lying may actually be telling the truth; the stressfulness of the situation might cause microtremors in the voice. There is also the problem of unprofessional use of PSEs; many users might not be able to interpret correctly the signals from the detectors. A serious legal question involving PSEs is that of our private lives. Doesn't the use of such equipment violate our right to privacy? Fortunately, lawmakers are aware of these questions and are moving to create new laws to limit the use of this new technology.

- Main idea : _____ a. People have been using PSEs for many reasons.
- _____ b. There is an almost limitless variety of uses of PSEs.
- _____ c. There are ethical and legal problems with PSEs.
- _____ d. Lawmakers are moving to create new laws to limit the use of PSEs.

20. In the medical profession, technology is advancing so fast that questions of law and ethics cannot be discussed and answered fast enough. Most of these questions involve ending or beginning a human life. For example, we have the medical ability to keep a person technically “alive” for years, on machines, after he or she is “brain dead” i.e., after the “new brain” has stopped functioning. But is it ethical to do this? And what about

the alternative? In other words, is it ethical *not* to keep a person alive if we have the technology to do so? And there are many ethical questions involving the conception of a human baby. *In vitro* fertilization, for example, is becoming more and more common. By this method of conceiving a baby outside a woman's body, couples who have difficulty conceiving a child may still become parents. This possibility brings joy to many families, but it also raises important questions. At a cost of between \$70,000 and \$75,000 for the delivery of one such baby, should society have to pay for this — especially when there are many orphaned children who need parents? A fertilized human egg might be frozen for a long time — perhaps decades — before it is implanted in the mother's body; is this fertilized egg a human being? If the parents get a divorce, to whom do these frozen eggs belong? And there is the question of surrogate mothers. There have been several cases of a woman who is paid to carry (for the nine months of development) the baby of another woman who is medically unable to do so. After delivering the baby, the surrogate mother sometimes changes her mind and wants to keep the baby. Whose baby is it? Is it the surrogate's because she gave birth? Or is it the biological parents?

- Main idea : _____ a. Technological advances in the medical profession are bringing about ethical and legal questions.
- _____ b. There are ethical questions involving keeping a person alive who is "brain dead."
- _____ c. It is easy these days to fertilize a human egg outside a woman's body.
- _____ d. There are ethical and legal questions involving *in vitro* fertilization and surrogate mothers.

Solution

1. d 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. b 6. b 7. a 8. c 9. c 10. d
11. c 12. b 13. a 14. b 15. c 16. b 17. a 18. d 19. d 20. a

ภาคผนวก ค.

บทเรียนการอ่านเพื่อหา
ใจความสำคัญของอนุเจต
สำหรับกลุ่มทดลอง
(Reading for Main Ideas)
For Experimental Group)

Reading for Main Ideas

Reading for main ideas can be discussed as the following :

1. Meaning of Main Idea

Alton L. Raggor, an American educator, defined that “Main idea is the central thought that is expressed by the author”.

From the definition above, it can be described that Main Idea means the main thought of the author which expressed in his composition.

Main idea is usually the main sentence of the paragraph. It is a topic modifier which covers the whole ideas of the paragraph.

Example 1

Cock fighting

Cockfighting is the sport of pitting gamecocks to fight and the breeding and training of them for the purpose. The sport was popular in ancient times in India, China, Persia and other eastern countries and was introduced into Greece in the time of Themistocles (524-460 B.C.). The sport spread throughout Asia Minor and Sicily. For a long time the Romans affected to despise this “Greek diversing), but ended by adopting it so enthusiastically that the agricultural writer Columella complained that its devotees often spent their whole patrimony in betting at the side of the pit.

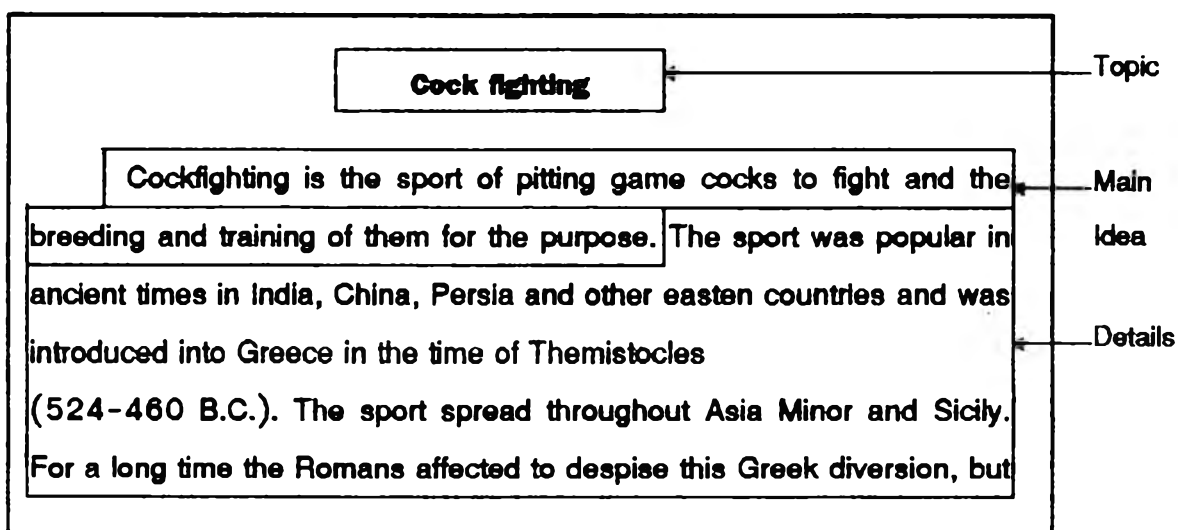
(The New Encyclopaedia Britannica
15th ed.V.3.1994 : 422)

Topic : **Cock fighting**

Main Idea : Cockfighting is the sport of pitting gamecocks to fight and the breeding and training for that purpose.

The main idea usually appears at the first sentence of the paragraph. Sentences that follow the first sentence contain details which give more descriptions to the main idea.

It can be illustrated in structure :



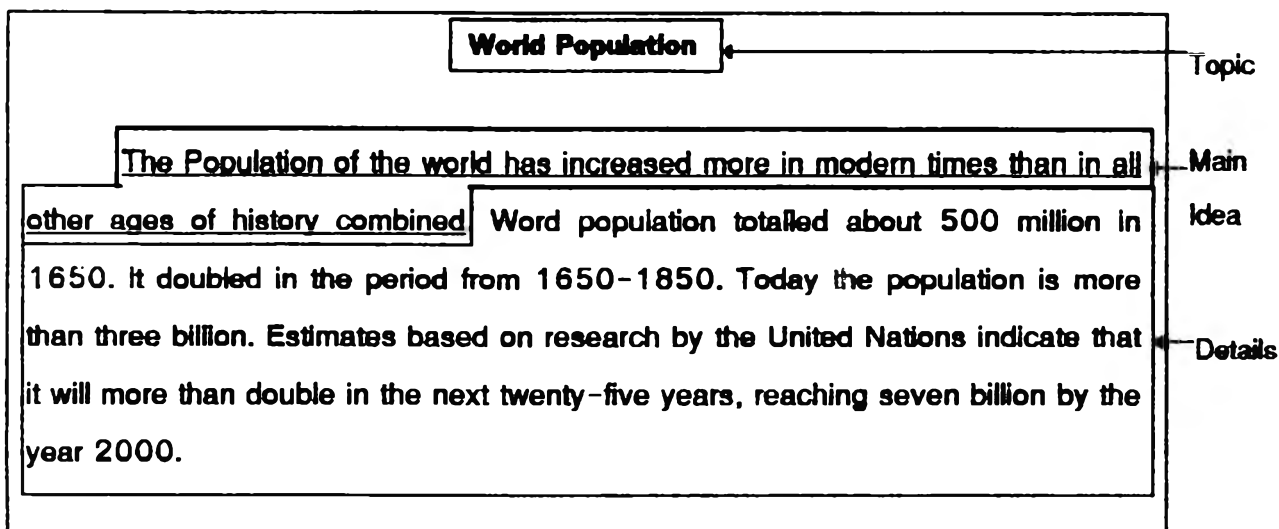
2. Finding Main Ideas

Main idea is usually seen in the first sentence. If the main idea appears in the first sentence, the reader will find it easily. But if it does not appear at this place, it may be difficult for the reader to find. The main ideas can be found at the following places :

- 2.1 At the first sentence of the paragraph
- 2.2 At the last sentence of the paragraph
- 2.3 At the middle of the paragraph
- 2.4 Implied main idea
- 2.5 At the first paragraph

2.1 At the first sentence of the paragraph : The main ideas usually appears at the first sentence in the paragraph. This sentence will be the most informative of the paragraph. It summarises the contents of the whole paragraph. It is the main point which is called main idea.

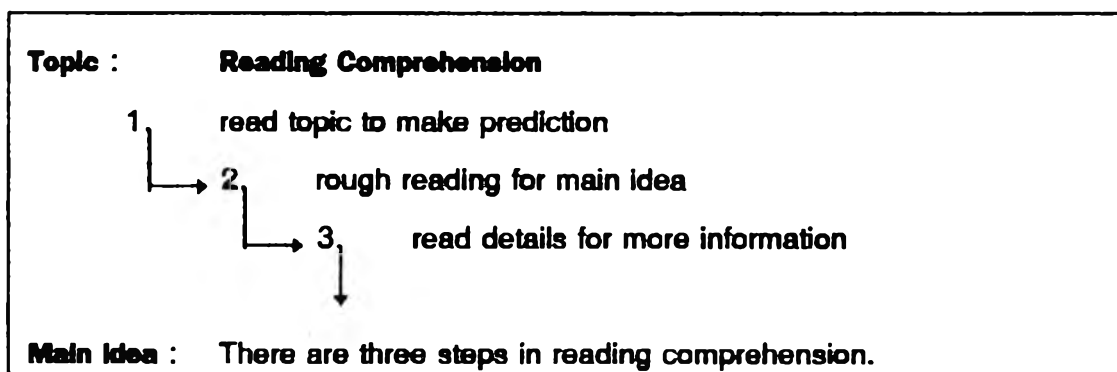
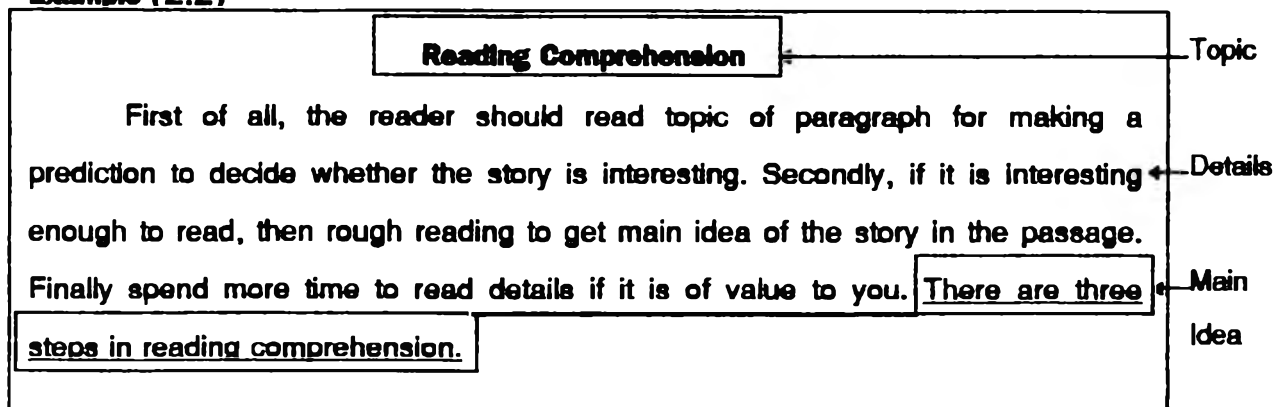
Example (2.1)



Main Idea : The population of the world has increased more in modern times than in all other ages of history combined.

This example discusses the increase in population growth rates from the middle of 17th century until the 20th century. The descriptive sentences give more information is the first sentence. The first sentence is clearly the main idea of this paragraph.

2.2 At the last sentence of the paragraph : Sometimes the main idea of paragraph can be found at the end of the paragraph. The details that describe the topic are presented before. After the ideas are already expressed, the main points will be concluded in one sentence at the end of the paragraph. This sentence is the main idea of the paragraph.

Example (2.2)

All three steps above focus to the last sentence. They are describing how to read for reading comprehension, so the last sentence is the main point of this paragraph. It is called main idea.

From this example, the learner can learn that the last sentence is the conclusion of the sentences that describe details how to read comprehension. The descriptive sentences above are under the scope of the first sentence, as can be seen in the structure :

2.3 At the middle of the paragraph : Main idea can be seen inside or at the middle of the paragraph. The reader should read the whole paragraph before making a decision in pointing out which sentence is the main idea.

Example (2.3)

Louis Armstrong	Topic
<p>Louis Armstrong's family was poor and lived in the slum of News Orleans. He was an orphan since he was 10 years old. He was sent to spend his living in an orphanage</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Louis Armstrong can be an example of a person who had moved from rags to riches.</p> <p>He began learning to play the trumpet in the orphanage and became one of the greatest entertainers in the world. He had sung and played the trumpet in motion pictures, radio, television and played in the night clubs. He had been asked to play for the audience in Europe, Asia and Africa. He became the richest musician and succeeded in giving entertainment to people through his music.</p>	Main Idea
	Details
<p>(Readings in English for general purposes, by Pikul Boonyaratapan. 3rd ed.1994 : 35)</p>	

Topic : **Louis Armstrong**

(The article narrates the life of Louis Armstrong from the beginning of his successful life)

Main idea : "Louis Armstrong can be an example of a person who had moved from rags to riches."

(All sentences in this paragraph support how Louis Armstrong struggled from being poor to becoming rich)

2.4 Implied Main Idea : This kind of main idea does not appear at the first sentence, at the middle or at the end of the paragraph. The main idea sentence does not appear at any particular place of the paragraph. The readers have to read the whole paragraph to get concept and write the main idea of the paragraph by themselves.

Example (2.4)**Food Addiction**

It seems logical for the body to be addicted to the food it needs, but the real picture is much more subtle than that. Research suggests that few cravings have clear-cut biochemical roots. There are even times when food cravings and addictions actually work against the body's well-being. Many Americans are addicted to salty food; yet biologically, the amount of salt already in food is sufficient, and the extra salt is grossly excessive.

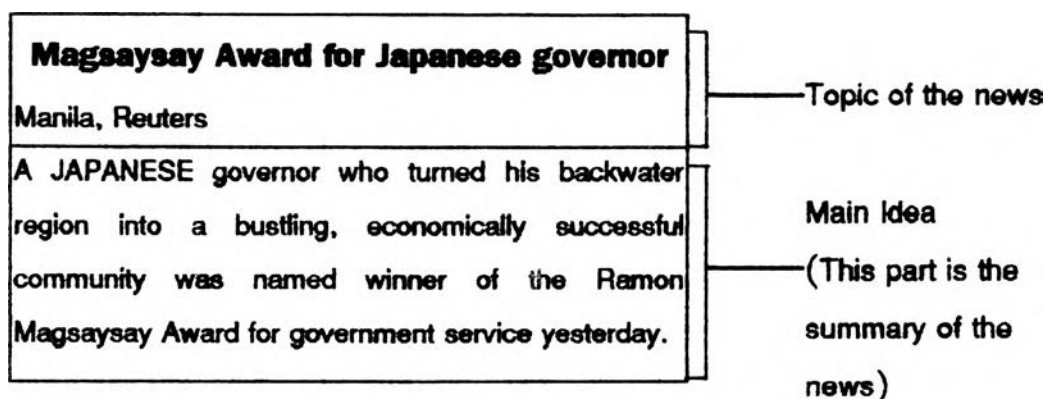
(Taken from Learning To Read And Reading To Learn For Better Reading Skills.

Kanda Thammongkol, 1998 : 152)

All the sentences tell about food and addiction, so the topic is "food addiction". The writer did not state his main idea in any one sentence. By reading the whole paragraph we might express the main idea like this:

Food can biologically be addicted by people.

2.5 Main idea at the first paragraph : News in newspaper is usually written in a long article, which consists of many paragraphs. The first paragraph is always made for summary of the whole article. Whether the article is short or long, the first paragraph will be made as the most important message for the readers. This paragraph is the main idea of the whole news story.

Example

Example

<p>Magsaysay Award for Japanese governor Manila, Reuters</p>	<p>Topic of the news</p>
<p>A JAPANESE governor who turned his backwater region into a bustling, economically successful community was named winner of the Ramon Magsaysay Award for government service yesterday.</p>	<p>Main Idea (This part is the summary of the news)</p>
<p>The Manila-based award foundation said it picked Morihiko Hiramatsu, a four-time governor of Oita, for transforming the once impoverished prefecture into a producer of goods with global appeal.</p> <p>Hiramatsu, 70, is the third Japanese to win the government service award named after a former Philippine president who died in an air crash in 1975.</p> <p>Regarded as the Asian version of the Noble Prize, the award is divided into five categories with a prize of \$50,000 each.</p> <p>The Magsaysay foundation said Hiramatsu achieved success by encouraging every community in Oita in southern Japan to devote itself to a single product in which it could excel under "a one village, one product" concept.</p> <p>Among its products now being exported outside Japan are Kakosu limes, Himeshima prawns and Oyama plums, it said.</p> <p>Futuristic new towns called Greenpolis, Marinopolis and Technopolis are being developed as centres for forest, marine and high-tech industries.</p>	<p>Details (This part is the description of main idea. The reader can read more information about questions of what, where, why and the result of the event from this part. The reader can know the exact event from here)</p>
<p>Bangkok Post Friday July 7, 1995</p>	

Exercises

Exercise 1 Choose the best answer from the following passages :

Passage A

Water color is the oldest painting medium known. It dates back to the early cave dwellers who discovered they could add life like qualities to drawings of animals and other figures on the walls of caves by mixing the natural colors found in the earth with water.

(taken from "Test book TOEFL", page 336, by PSP. --1988)

1. Topic of the passage is _____.
 - a. Oldest painting
 - b. Water color
 - c. Discovering caves
 - d. Drawing animals

2. The main idea of the passage is _____.
 - a. Drawing animals was good for dwellers.
 - b. Water color is the best colouring for drawing animals.
 - c. Animal pictures are usually seen on the walls of the caves.
 - d. Water color is the oldest painting medium know.

Passage B

Because of the lack of other materials, early settlers were forced to make tools and utensils out of wood. At first, these articles were whittled with a knife, but when pioneering craftsmen set up their primitive shops most of them were fashioned on a lathe, a machine which holds an object and rotates it while it is being shaped by a tool. So wood carving began as a necessity in America and developed into an art.

(Test Book TOEFL. RSP. 1988 : 336)

3. Topic of the paragraph is _____.

- a. American craftsmen.
- b. Fashion of wood carving.
- c. Wood carving.
- d. Wooden tools.

4. Main idea of the passage is _____.

- a. Wood carving began as a necessity in America and developed into an art.
- b. American settlers needed wood for carving in their daily lives.
- c. Wood carving was very necessary for American settlers for art demonstration.
- d. Wood carving was the beginning artist's lesson for American development.

Passage C

There are two kinds of sport balloons, gas and hot-air. Hot-air balloons are safer than gas-balloons, which may catch fire. Hot-air balloons are preferred by most balloonists in the United States because of their safety. They are also cheaper and easier to manage than gas-balloons. Despite the ease of operating a balloon, pilots must watch the weather carefully. Sport balloon flights are best early in the morning or late in the afternoon when the wind is high.

(Sample Test of TOEFL ETS. 1987 : 57)

5. Topic of the passage as _____.

- a. Hot-air balloons
- b. Gas-balloons
- c. Operating balloons
- d. Sport balloons

6. Main idea of the passage is _____.
- a. Sport balloon flights are best early in the morning or late afternoon.
 - b. Hot-air balloons are safer than gas-balloons.
 - c. The balloon pilots must watch the weather carefully before launching.
 - d. There are two kind of sport balloons, gas and hot-air.

Passage D

Most animals use more than one species as food. Therefore, the term "food web" is a better description of food relation than "food chain." A food web is a complex feeding system that contains several food chains. For example, mice, rabbits, and deer eat plants. Owls eat mice and rabbits. Mountain lions eat rabbits and deer. These five species are parts of food chains that together form a food web.

(Sample Test of TOEFL. ETS. 1992 : 110)

7. Topic of the paragraph is _____.
- a. Animal Food Web
 - b. Animal Chain Relations
 - c. Animal Species
 - d. Animal's Relationship
8. Main idea of the paragraph is _____.
- a. Animal use more than one species as food for their food web.
 - b. Animal use more than one species for their generations.
 - c. Description of animal relation is exemplified by five animal species.
 - d. Animal chain is described as similar as the animal relationship.

Passage E

As a baby, the rattlesnake begins to form its rattles from the bottom at the very tip of its tail. There after, each time it sheds its skin, a new ring is formed. Popular believe holds that a snake's age can be told by counting the rings, but this idea is fallacious. Infact, a snake may loose its old skin as often as four time a year. The rattlesnake is a kind of snake that makes a buzzing sound when its tail is shaken to warn of its presence.

(Reading for TOEFL. ETS. 1991 : 17)

9. Topic of the paragraph is _____.

- a. A Baby Rattlesnake
- b. A Rattlesnake
- c. Fact of Rattlesnake
- d. Sound of Rattlesnake

10. Main idea of the paragraph is _____.

- a. A rattlesnake begins to form its rattle from the bottom of its tail.
- b. A rattlesnake's age can be told by counting its rings.
- c. A rattlesnake is a typical snake that has ring around its body.
- d. A rattlesnake is a typical snake that makes a buzzing sound from its tail to warn of its presence.

(Exercise number 11-24 were taken from Beginning Reading Practice Building Reading and Vocabulary Strategies, Keith S. Folse. 1996 : 39, 40, 73-74)

Read each paragraph quickly to discover the author's main idea. Read the four possible answers and circle the letter of the one that you think is the main idea. Remember that the main idea is the idea that the whole or complete paragraph discusses.

11. Jane Austen wrote six books. Two of these books were published after her death in 1817. Her other four books did not have her name on them. At that time, it was not considered proper for women to write books, so she could not put her own name on the books that she wrote. Perhaps the most famous of her books is *Pride and Prejudice*.
- Austen's best book is *Pride and Prejudice*.
 - Austen could not put her real name on her books.
 - Some of Austen's books were published after her death.
 - Jane Austen was a famous author.
12. The first flag of the United States was chosen on June 14, 1777, by the Continental Congress. However, no one knows for sure who made the first flag. Francis Hopkinson said that he had designed the first flag. In 1870, William Canby said that his grandmother, Betsy Ross, had made the first American flag. We do not know if either is true.
- The origin of the flag of the United States is not clear.
 - Most people believe that Betsy Ross made the first U.S. flag.
 - The flag of the United States was chosen on June 14, 1777.
 - Francis Hopkinson did not know William Canby or Betsy Ross.
13. Some people eat a lot of fish. They do this because they think that eating a little fish is good, so then eating a lot of fish is very good for us. Dr. Martijn Katan, a doctor in the Netherlands, said that perhaps this is not 100% true. A little fish may be good for us, but the doctor said that this does not mean that a lot of fish is very good for us.
- Eating fish is not so good for people.
 - Is fish good for us? There are two ideas about this.
 - One doctor in the Netherlands thinks that this is not precisely true.
 - We know that eating a little fish is good, so eating more is better.

14. How much is enough for a tip? The waiter's job is to serve you the customer. Service is his job. If his service was not good, then you have no obligation to leave any tip. The word tip stands for "to insure promptness." In other words, we leave a tip so the waiter will know that he is going to be paid for his service. If the service is good, the tip is good. If the service is not good, then the tip is not good either.
- A tip varies with the service.
 - A tip is something you have to give to the waiter after the meal.
 - The writer believes that leaving a tip for the waiter is logical.
 - The customer has to help the waiter's situation.
15. In another way, also, students these days are different from students in the past. In the 1960s and 1970s, many students demonstrated against the government and hoped to make big changes in society. In the 1980s, most students were interested only in their studies and future jobs. Today, students seem to be a combination of the two: They want to make good money when they graduate, but they're also interested in helping society. Many students today are volunteering in the community. They are working to help people, without payment. For example, they tutor (teach privately) children in trouble, or they work with organizations for homeless people. In these ways, they hope to make changes in society.
- In the 1980s most students were interested only their jobs.
 - Most students want to make more money than social works today.
 - Students nowadays are interested in their graduates only.
 - Students these days are different from students in the past.
16. When Oakland High School in California was moved into a new building, the students and teachers noticed a strong smell. Then almost half of the students began to have headaches and sore throats and to be very tired. These three symptoms disappeared on weekends. The reason was a mystery.

Experts came to investigate and find the cause of the sickness. Finally, they discovered that the air in the building was not safe to breathe. They were surprised to find that the cause was the shelves in the school library! These shelves were made of particleboard--that is, an inexpensive kind of board made of very small pieces of wood held together with a chemical. This is just one example of a modern problem that is most common in cities -- indoor air pollution.

- a. There was an indoor air problem at Oakland High School in California.
- b. There was a mysterious piece of wood in a new building at Oakland High School in California.
- c. There was a mysterious Chemical items in big cities in California.
- d. There was a surprising sickness the wood in California.

17. People have worried about smog for many years, and the government has spent billions of dollars to try to clean up the air of big cities. But now we find that there is no escape from unhealthful air. Recent studies have shown that air inside many homes, office buildings, and schools is full of pollutants: chemicals, bacteria, smoke, and gases. These pollutants are causing a group of unpleasant and dangerous symptoms that experts call "sick building syndrome." A "sick building" might be a small house in a rural area or an enormous office building in an urban center.

- a. People have worried along time for their government build up a lot of office buildings in big cities.
- b. The big cities are still full of smog although the government spend a lot of money to clean up.
- c. People in big cities have worried about the government without cleaning up smog.
- d. The government have worried about people who build up chemical buildings.

18. A recent study reached a surprising conclusion: Indoor air pollution is almost always two to five times worse than outside pollution! This is true even in buildings that are close to factories that produce chemicals. Better ventilation -- a system for moving fresh air--can cut indoor pollution to a safe level, but lack of ventilation is seldom the main cause of the problem. Experts have found that buildings create their own pollution. Imagine a typical home. The people who live there burn oil, wood, or cigars. They use chemicals for cleaning. They use hundreds of products made of plastic or particleboard; these products--such as the bookshelves in Oakland High School--give off chemicals that we can't see but that we do breathe in. And in many areas, the ground under the building might send a dangerous gas called radon into the home. The people in the house are breathing in a "chemical soup."

- a. The is the worst in pollution only, inside the building of Oakland High School.
- b. There are only oil and gas that cause air-pollution in the big cities.
- c. Indoor air pollution is almost always into to five times worse than outside pollution.
- d. The factories that produce chemicals are not the cause of home pollution.

19. There is a possible solution to the problem of "sick" buildings. A scientist at NASA (National Aeronautical and Space Administration) was trying to find ways to clean the air in space stations. He discovered that houseplants actually remove pollutants from the air. Certain plants seem to do this better than others. Spider plants, for example, appear to do the best job. Even defoliated plants (without leaves) worked well in another study, scientists found that the chemical interaction among soil, roots, and leaves works to remove pollutants.

- a. Sick buildings are found by the scientist from NASA.
- b. There is only spider plant can remove air pollution at home.

- c. The cause of sickness is from the sick buildings in the space station.
- d. Scientists discovered that houseplants actually remove pollutants from the air.

20. Most successful businesspeople and advertisers have some knowledge of psychology and use it to increase business. They know that all of us have some fears; all of us are dissatisfied with something about ourselves. Advertisers give us hope that we'll be better--more attractive, younger-looking, happier--if we buy their product. They make us worry that we'll be uglier, older-looking, or sadder if we don't buy it.

- a. Knowledge of psychology is necessary only for the businesspeople.
- b. Successful advertisers are only the ones who have psychological knowledge.
- c. Advertisers always advertise that ones who buy their products will be good psychologists.
- d. Most successful business people and advertisers have some knowledge of psychology for the use of increasing their business.

21. When an American president takes a vacation, his assistants usually emphasize to news reporters the work that he does during his vacation. In contrast, when the prime minister of Japan took a vacation a while ago, his aides emphasized to the press that his purpose was relaxation--no work at all. In Japan's newspapers and on radio and TV, the press reported the prime minister's activities during his time off: He went to parties, took walks in the forest, read poetry books, and played golf and tennis.

- a. American president works by listening news reporting during vacation, but Japanese prime minister completely relax.
- b. Japanese prime minister usually goes to the parties during his vacation.
- c. American president always goes to Japan for his vacation.
- d. American president and Japanese prime minister always attend the parties together during their vacations.

22. Many Japanese do not seem to think that leisure is important; they take their jobs so seriously that they are sometimes considered the world's greatest workaholics. Labor statistics show that the average Japanese worker puts in about 2,150 hours a year at work. In the United States, the average worker puts in about 1,900 hours a year. In Germany, the figure is about 1,610. In Japan, the six-day work week is common, and many people stay on the job until 10:30 or 11:00 each night. Many people, especially employers, do not take their annual vacations. In most of the world, people believe that leisure time is an important part of life. But for many Japanese "leisure" is not "a time for relaxation, away from work," as it is in most countries: they see it as a waste of time.

- a. Japanese people love to have leisure because it made them relief tension from daily works.
- b. The greatest Japanese worker works 2,150 hours a year at work.
- c. Many Japanese are considered the world's greatest workaholics because they do not think that leisure is not important.
- d. Japanese people think that leisure is a part of their lives in their society.

23. Another study demonstrates the importance of environment on patients' recovery from sickness. A group of doctors and health experts recently changed a Veterans' Administration hospital from a crowded, colorless building into a bright, cheerful one. Although the doctors expected some improvement, they were amazed at the high rate of recovery. After just three months in this pleasant environment, many patients, who had been in the hospital for three to ten years were healthy enough to be released and to lead normal lives.

- a. Recovery of the patients from their sickness surprised a group of doctors in the hospital.
- b. From the study discovered that the importance of environment made the patients recover from sickness.

- c. Colourless buildings caused the patients recover from their serious sickness.
 - d. Three to ten year old patients recovered from their sickness by the important experts.
24. It is even possible that there is a connection between a person's mind and the risk of developing cancer. Doctors are learning that people who express their emotions by occasionally shouting when they're angry or crying when they're sad might be healthier than people who suppress their feelings. Scientists at the National Cancer Institute studied a large group of patients who had successful operations for cancerous growths. The scientists discovered that those in the group whose cancer later returned were people who suppressed their emotions, felt angry but denied their anger, and refused to admit that their illness was serious.
- a. A person who is angry easily will be short living than a person who is feelingless.
 - b. Scientists expresses their feeling openedly will get cancer easily.
 - c. Scientists discovered that cancer would never return to the people who work in the National cancer Institute.
 - d. There is possibility a connection between a person's mind and the risk of developing cancer.

(Paragraphs 25-30 were taken from The Complete Guide to TOEFL, English Program, Economics Institute University of Colorado, Boulder, 1993 : 340-353)

The story of the motel business from 1920 to the start of World War II in 1941 is one of uninterrupted growth. Motels spread from the West and the Midwest all the way to Maine and Florida. They clustered along transcontinental highways such as U.S. routes 40 and 60 and along the north-south routes running up and down both the East and West coasts. There were 16,000 motels

by 1930 and 24,000 by 1940. The motel industry was one of the few industries that was not hurt by the Depression. Their cheap rates attract travelers who had very little money.

25. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- a. How the Depression hurt U.S. motels
- b. The American motel
- c. Two decades of growth for the motel industry
- d. Motel business in 1941 in the United States

Almost every form of transportation has given someone the idea for a new type of toy. After the Montgolfier brothers flew the first balloon, toy balloons became popular playthings. In the nineteenth century, soon after railroads and steamships were developed, every child had to have model trains and steamboats. The same held true for automobiles and airplanes in the early twentieth century. Toy rockets and missiles became popular at the beginning of the space age, and by the 1980s, there were many different versions of space-shuttle toys.

26. The main idea of the passage is that

- a. inventors have been inspired by toys to build new forms of transportation.
- b. toys based on the space shuttle were very popular in the 1980s.
- c. toy design has followed developments in transportation.
- d. transportation models got idea from toys.

While fats have lately acquired a bad image, one should not forget how essential they are. Fats provide the body's best means of storing energy and are far more efficient energy sources than either carbohydrates or proteins. They act as insulation against cold, as cushioning for the internal organs, and as lubricants. Without fats, there would be no way to utilize fat-soluble vitamins. Furthermore,

some fats contain fatty acids that contain necessary growth factors and help with the digestion of other foods.

An important consideration of fat intake is the ratio of saturated fats to unsaturated fats. Saturated fats, which are derived from dairy products, animal fats, and tropical oils, increase the amount of cholesterol in the blood. Cholesterol may lead to coronary heart disease by building up in the arteries of the heart. However, unsaturated fats, which are derived from vegetable oils, tend to lower serum cholesterol if taken in a proportion twice that of saturated fats.

The consumption of a variety of fats is necessary, but the intake of too much fat may lead to a variety of health problems. Excessive intake of fats, like all nutritional excesses, is to be avoided.

27. The main idea of the first paragraph is that fats

- a. have a bad image
- b. serve important functions in the body
- c. store food more efficiently than proteins or carbohydrates do
- d. contain a lot of mainerals that are good for health

28. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?

- a. Saturated fats may reduce cholesterol levels.
- b. The consumption of any type of fat leads to heart disease.
- c. Fats taken in the proper proportion may reduce serum cholesterol.
- d. Blood can be produced by fats.

29. The main idea of the third paragraph is that

- a. people are eating less and less fat today
- b. fats should be gradually eliminated from the diet
- c. excessive consumption of fats may be dangerous to one's health
- d. fat is unnecessary for health

30. With which of the following is the whole passage primarily concerned?

- a. The role of fats in human health
- b. The dangers of cholesterol
- c. The benefits of fats in the diet
- d. The importance of good nutrition

Exercise 2 (The articles in this exercise were taken from Bangkok Post
"Briefout News" 5/7/1995 : 12-13)

Direction: The articles on the list are without the main idea ; the readers have to choose which main idea on the above list, relate to each article below.

Put only the letter in each block:

Main, Ideas

a
THE Shanghai municipal government has moved out of the Hongkong Bank building on the waterfront Bund and turned over the building to movie makers for shooting of a movie, a newspaper reported yesterday

d
LONDON : A father accidentally killed his four-year-old daughter when he lifted her into the blades of his helicopter.

b
THE Provincial Waterworks Authority may be forced to raise the price of tap water by 3.23 bath per cubic metre due to financial losses suffered in its operations, PWA Governor Vitsit Lorthirapong said yesterday.

e
PROBLEMS on the home front. Israeli police were surprised when a young Palestinian man ran into the station and gave himself up, claiming to be a Hamas member.

c
SOLIDARITY Party secretarygeneral Chaiyos Sasomsap is acting party leader following Uthai Pimchaichon's resignation.

f
THERE'S shoes that kids wear that go squeak and there's those with flashing lights for night joggers, but a German inventor has come up with shoes that really turn on their wearers.

l
She is blond, comes from Glasgow, is 25 years old and is called April.

g

A jilted postwoman's husband took revenge on his wife by mailing a video of their love making through letter boxes on her round, the British press reported yesterday.

h

A three-year-old Italian boy dived head first from his bedroom window in imitation of his favourite cartoon character Bugs Bunny, but suffered only cuts and bruises,

j

TWO exporting companies have been charged with using false documents to claim a 5.19 million baht tax refund, according to the Customs Department.

Articles

1

Shoe-hom

Marten Mauch claims his latest invention is the ultimate in reflexology they're erotic shoes. He says the shoes' special sole stimulates brain cells which, in turn, cause sexual arousal and produce a rush of hormones. "I am wearing them right now and I'm smoking hot," Marten told a press conference.

Unfortunately, Marten has been unable to find a major backer. "We tried the sports shoes out on some track athletes to see if the extra hormones would improve performance," he said, "but a few of them went weak at knees as they approached the finish-line."

2

Chalyos acting Solidarity leader



Mr Uthai resigned as leader after his first defeat in more than two decades of political life by Chart

Thai candidates in Chon Buri Province.

Mr Chaiyos said yesterday Solidarity's executive committee had assigned him to act as party leader until members were able to elect a replacement.

3

PWA considers raising water price after losses



The current price of water is 8.27 baht per cubic metre. The price will be raised to 11.50 baht if the

PWA's price rise proposal is approved.

The PWA has been requesting that the Government allow the authority to adjust its water price since 1994, but the latter has kept postponing its decision for fear of public reaction.

Mr Visit urged the public and mass media to understand that the adjustment has been requested out of necessity. The PWA has been suffering losses of 747 million baht a year and must request subsidies totaling 15 per cent of its operational costs from the Government.

4

Italian boy defies death

CREMONA:



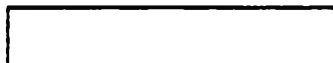
Italian newspapers reported yesterday.

Massimo Avosani was spotted by a neighbour as he launched himself from the window four metres (13 feet) above the ground in the northern town of Cremona. He told his parents he was trying to be like Bugs Bunny after watching his carrot-chomping hero in a television cartoon. (Reuters)

5

Desperately seeking April

LONDON:



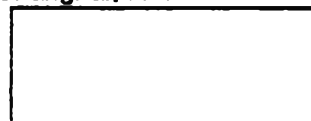
This is the only information investigators have to find the mysterious heiress of a huge fortune bequeathed by a British businessman after a chance holiday encounter, the Daily Telegraph said yesterday.

April met the businessman during a vacation on the Costa Brava in Spain in August 1989 and must have made a lasting impression: when he died earlier this year, the businessman left his entire fortune estimated at several hundred thousand pounds (\$1 million) to her. (AFP)

6

HK bank building becomes movie set

Shanghai, AFP



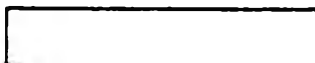
The Youth Daily reported that the city government moved out of the domed and colonnaded six-storey building designed by British architects Palmer and Turner into a brand new city hall in the heart of Shanghai sharp at midnight Saturday.

The next day, film makers from Beijing and Hong Kong moved in their equipment to set up the building for the shooting "Kingdom of the Soon Family" which tells the story of the three sisters Ailing, Chingling and Mayllgn.

Chingling married revolutionary hero Sun Yat-sen, Mayling married Ching Kaishek and Ailing married H. H. Kung, the scion of a banking family and a descendant of Confucius.

7

Copter blades take girl's life



Wine merchant Nicholas Hawkings-Byass had just landed his private aircraft at his country estate when his daughter Lydia ran out to greet him, police said.

He lifted Lydia up and she was hit by the rotating blades. She was rushed to hospital in the western English town of Cheltenham but died of her injuries 48 hours later. (Reuters)

9

Exporters charged with fraudulent refund bid

Department deputy director general Lt Anan Pananond and fraud prevention and suppression division director Chavalit Sethameteekul checked out the companies on June 20.

The department named the companies as TBBP Karnkha, managed by Sawong Ponodom, and Siammark Intertrade, managed by Aran Sunantharod, on Phetchaburi Road, Ratchathewi District, Bangkok.

Lists made by the two companies showed their exports included slippers, bandages and plaster worth a total of 166 million baht, according to the department.

Had these goods been unchecked and later exported, the company would have been entitled to a 5.19 million baht tax refund, the department said.

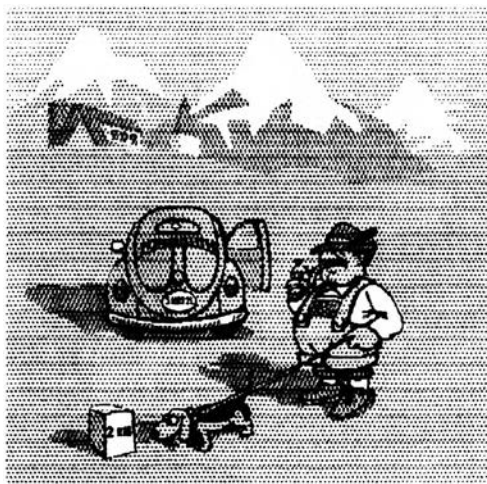
Reading Cards

(The following paragraphs in reading cards were taken from A Reading Skills Book, Kirn + Hartman, 1997 : 117-120, 143-150)

Read the following paragraphs quickly, without using a dictionary. After each paragraph, circle the number of the sentence that best expresses the main idea.

1. The New World of Travel

When many people think of global travel, they think of expensive cruise ships and hotels or sightseeing tours to famous places. However, global travel has changed a lot in recent years. Now, not all travel is expensive, so lack of money doesn't have to hold people back. And these days there is an enormous variety of possibilities for people of all interests. Are you looking for adventure? Education? Fun? Do you like to travel with a group? Do you prefer to travel on your own? Would you like to get "inside" another culture and understand the people better? Would you prefer to volunteer to help others? Are you in the market for something strange and different? There is something for almost everybody.



- Global travel doesn't have to be expensive.
- Global travel is different now from what it was in past years.
- Global travel includes cruise ships, hotels, and sightseeing.
- There are now group tours for people with a variety of interests.

2. Train Travel

Train travel used to be simply a means of getting from one place to another. Now, for people with money, it can also offer education or adventure. The Trans-Siberian Special, for example, is a one-week tour that runs from Mongolia to Moscow. The train stops in big cities and small villages so that passengers can go sightseeing, and there is a daily lecture on board the train, in which everyone learns about history and culture. For people who are looking for fun and adventure, there is the Mystery Express, which runs from New York to Montreal, Canada. This trip interests people who love Sherlock Holmes, Hercule Poirot, and Miss Marple. It's for people who have always secretly dreamed of being a private eye and solving mysteries. The passengers on board have the opportunity to solve a murder mystery right there on the train. In the middle of the night, for instance, there might be a gunshot; soon everyone learns that there has been a "murder," and they spend the rest of the trip playing detective. They track down clues, exchange this information and their opinions, and solve the whodunit by the time the train has pulled into Montreal. Of course, no real crime takes place. The "murderer" and several passengers are actually actors. The trip is a very creative weekend game.



Cruise passenger on a ship's sun deck

- a. The Mystery Express allows passengers to solve a murder on the train.
- b. The Trans-Siberian Special is a tour that offers sightseeing and lectures.
- c. The Trans-Siberian Special and Mystery Express are expensive.
- d. Train travel can offer education and adventure, in addition to transportation.

3. Tourist Industry

Many people don't realize that the world's largest industry is tourism. Clearly, tourists have a big impact on the environment. Perhaps, then, it's fortunate that there is growing interest in ecotourism; by 2000, 34% of all international travel will be nature travel. Serious ecotourists are interested in preserving the environment and learning about wildlife. Most also want to experience a new culture. Although it's possible to be very comfortable on an ecotour, many travelers choose to rough it; they don't expect hot showers, clean sheets, gourmet food, or air-conditioned tour buses. They live as villagers do. They get around on bicycle, on foot (by hiking or trekking), or on the water (on a sailboat or river raft).



Hiking in Alaska

- a. An increasingly popular form of travel—ecotourism—is for people who are interested in nature.
- b. Ecotours are not usually comfortable.
- c. Ecotourists live as villagers do and do not travel by train, bus, or car.
- d. The world's largest industry, tourism, is changing.

4. Valuable Experience Abroad

For people who want a valuable experience abroad, there are exciting opportunities to study or volunteer. You can study cooking (for one day or eleven weeks) at Le Cordon Bleu in Paris or painting at the Aegean Center for the Fine Arts in Greece. There are classes in art collecting at Sotheby's in London or Indonesian music at the Naropa Institute in Bali. There is marine biology in Jamaica, archaeology in Israel, meditation in Nepal, film in Sweden. But for those who don't have a lot of money for tuition, volunteering for a few weeks can also offer a rich learning experience. Scientists in Costa Rica need volunteers to help count sea turtles and check their health. Archaeologists from Ireland to Grenada (West Indies) need people to help them with excavations. College-age volunteers can sign up for a summer in India. The opportunities change from year to year but all offer the chance to learn while helping out.



Student volunteers at an archeological dig in Israel

- a. There are exciting opportunities for people who want to study abroad.
- b. Scientists in several fields need volunteers to help them.
- c. It's possible to have a valuable experience by studying or volunteering in another country.
- d. Volunteering can offer a rich learning experience for people who can't afford tuition for classes.

5. Cheap Travel

Volunteering is a good way to experience another country without paying for expensive hotels or tuition. But how can a person get to another country cheaply? One possibility is courier travel. For a low fee (about \$35), a person can join an association that sends information about monthly courier opportunities. The passenger agrees to become a courier (i.e., carry materials for a business in his or her luggage) and can then receive high discounts on airfare—e.g., \$400 Miami–Buenos Aires round trip or \$300 L.A.–Tokyo round trip. People who enjoy ocean travel but don't have money for a cruise ship might try a freighter. Although freighters carry cargo from country to country, most also carry eight to twelve passengers. For people who want to take their time, it's a relaxing way to travel and is less expensive than taking a crowded cruise ship.

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- a. It's possible to travel cheaply.
- b. Courier flights and freighters are two ways to get to another country cheaply.
- c. On a courier flight, a passenger carries something in exchange for cheap airfare.
- d. A trip on a freighter is both cheap and relaxing.

6. Regional Customs

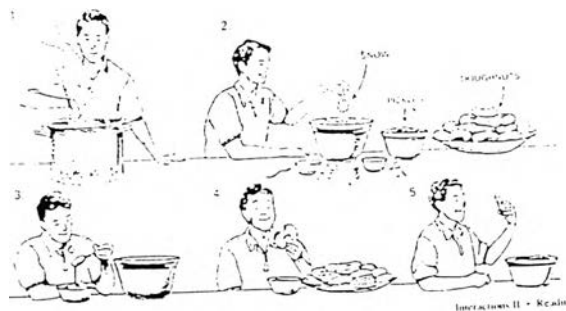
Although the modern lifestyles of people in all areas of the United States and Canada are relatively similar, certain customs exist in only one region or another. Ty and large, these regional customs, which are popular forms of entertainment, have to do with the geography as well as the history of each region. Perhaps they also give the natives, along with sightseers from other areas, a sense of nostalgia for the past.



- a. The modern inhabitants of some areas of North America have held on to the regional customs of their ancestors.
- b. Sightseer may travel to areas other than their own to enjoy old regional custom.
- c. Geography has influenced modern people as well as the American Indians.
- d. It is a good idea to remember the customs of the past.

7. Folk Festival

In late winter or early spring, when the sap begins to run in the maple trees of New England (the northeastern region of the United States), a favorite activity among country folk is a maple sugaring-off party. Sap is the clear liquid inside maple trees—and the source of the sweet, golden syrup that North Americans pour over their pancakes at breakfast time. At a sugaring off, the hosts and hostesses heat up the syrup in big pots on the stove. Meanwhile, guests help by setting a long table with spoons, forks, knives, and coffee cups, and by filling huge bowls with fresh, clean snow. They also make sure that there are enough cake doughnuts and sour pickles. When the maple syrup is ready, someone pours it into small bowls of snow. Then they pour spoonfuls of hot maple syrup onto the snow, where it hardens and cools immediately; they take the syrup from the snow, put it onto their doughnuts, and eat the combination. Every bite of doughnut requires a new spoonful of syrup, and it goes without saying that the doughnut tastes very, very sweet. After just one, many participants are ready to quit. But at that moment, the hosts or hostesses offer them sour pickles! Soon they feel like eating more doughnuts with maple syrup.



- Natives of the New England region of the United States like to eat very, very sweet things.
- The sour taste of pickles provides a contrast to the sweet taste of doughnuts with maple syrup.
- A seasonal custom of the northeastern region of the United States is a maple sugaring-off party.
- When hot, sweet syrup hits cold snow, it gets hard.

8. Grunion Hunting

A unique seasonal activity on the southern California coast is the grunion hunt. Grunion are small fish that come up onto the beach to lay their eggs on certain summer nights. Newspapers usually predict the time of their arrival, and the adventure of a grunion hunt begins several hours in advance. People sit impatiently around a fire on the beach and tell stories or barbecue hot dogs and roast marshmallow. Then, all of a sudden, the participants who are waiting down near the ocean shout, "Grunion!" On a good night, the beach is soon so crowded with the fish that it turns silver. Enthusiastically, all the people head toward the water to try to catch the grunion with their hands, the only legal method of doing so (according to California law). Because the fish are very slippery to the touch, however, people soon discover that following this rule isn't easy. After a successful grunion hunt, participants cook their "harvest" in butter and have a wonderful meal.



- a. Because grunion are hard to catch with the hands, people don't like the California law for hunting them.
- b. If people read newspapers, they will probably be able to participate in grunion hunts.
- c. A meal of grunion with butter tastes especially good on the beach at night.
- d. The grunion hunt is an exciting Southern California custom that takes place in the summer.

9. A Country Custom

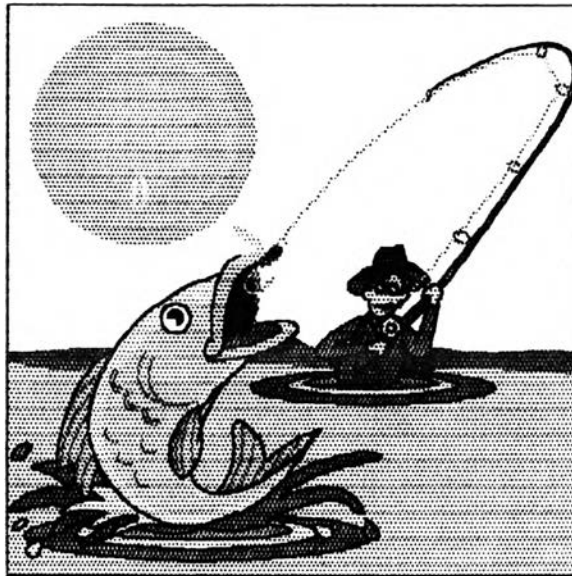
Every so often, when the weather begins to turn cool in the fall, inhabitants of the city who grew up in the country feel nostalgic for a special autumn custom: a hayride. After the fall harvest, farmers in the American Midwest often provide a wagon full of hay (the dry grass that farm animals eat) and horses to pull the wagon. Participants in the hayride dress warmly and sit in the hay as the horses pull the wagon on country roads and through forests. All along the way and then around the fire later on, people sing folk songs. But the best part of hayrides, according to the people who have had a lot of experience with them, is the ride home in the clear night air. As the wagon heads back, people keep warm by sitting very close to someone special.



- a. People in the Midwest roast hot dogs and marshmallows around fires just like people at beach parties in the West.
- b. The hayride is a custom that reflects the seasons of the midwestern region of the United States.
- c. The hayride is mainly for city people who want to enjoy a country custom.
- d. Because it gets cool in the fall in the Midwest, people wear clothes different from those that people who live in the South wear.

10. Wealthy Sea

Fishermen take billions of pounds of fish from the ocean every year. Whales, seals, and walruses also supply food for the people and animals. Sponges are collected from the floors of warm-water seas. Beautiful jewels like pearls and coral come from the sea too. Salts and mineral worth billions of dollars are found in the waters around us.



- a. Fishermen take billions of pounds of fish from the ocean.
- b. The sea is a valuable source of wealth.
- c. All kinds of food can be obtained from the sea.
- d. Treasure can be found in the sea.

ภาคผนวก ง.

บทเรียนการอ่านเพื่อ
หาใจความสำคัญของอนุเจต
สำหรับกลุ่มควบคุม
(Reading for Main Ideas
for Control Group)

Reading for
FINDING THE MAIN IDEA
(For Control Group)

Taken from Reading In English For General Purpose
Pikul Boonyaratpan. 2523:29-38

Read the passage below:

A baby elephant is the biggest of all land babies. A newborn baby weighs more than two hundred pounds. It is about three feet high. The new baby is strong, too. Almost as soon as it is born, it can walk about.

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

1. What does the above paragraph tell you about ?

.....

The whole paragraph above talks about ONLY ONE THING - a baby elephant. So A BABY ELEPHANT is the TOPIC of this paragraph.

A good paragraph talks about one thing, and we call this one thing - the TOPIC.

To find topic of a paragraph, ask yourself this question

‘What’ one thing’ does the paragraph talk about?’

The TOPIC of most paragraphs is given in one word or a short phrase.

EXERCISE

Choose the topic of each of the following paragraphs:

A. Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland is a good book. It is the story of a girl who dreamed that she went down a rabbit hole and had many adventures. She drank something from a bottle to get smaller. Then she ate a little cake to get bigger.

She went to a mad party where she met a March Hare and quarrelled with him.

It was a curious dream. Alice told her sister about her dream.

(Adapted from Growth with our Language
Today by David A. Conlin and others.)

1. What is the topic of this paragraph?

- a. Good Books.
- b. Alice's Adventures
- c. The Book 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland'
- d. Alice's Curious Dream About Wonderland

B. Owls are well equipped to do their hunting at night. The animals that they like best to eat are those that are active at night. The feathers of an owl are so soft that he can swoop down upon a mouse or a rat without being heard. The big eyes of an owl help him to see well even at night.

(Taken from Understanding of Our
Language Today by David A. Colin and
others.)

2. What is the topic of this paragraph?

- a. Hunting at Night
- b. Owl's Food
- c. A Bird
- d. Owls

3. What is the topic of this paragraph?

- a. Fins
- b. Swimming
- c. A Fish
- d. How to Swim

D. Cock-fighting is one of the oldest animal fighting games and well known all over the world. There is no definite record when and where the game actually originated. In Thailand, the game of cock-fighting was already in popularity during the Sukhothai period (about 13th century). King Naresuan, while spending his early youth in Court of the King of Burma, engaged in a game of cockfighting with the Chief Burmese Prince and won the match. Cock-fighting, normally held during

the cold season, has become a popular sport all year round in many parts of the country.

(Taken from Thai Traditional Games and Sports by Chaleo Manilerd, Office of the National Committee on Culture, Ministry of Education.)

4. What is the topic of this paragraph?

- a. The Oldest Games
- b. A Popular Thai Sport
- c. Cock-fighting
- d. Cock-fighting during the Sukhothai Period

E. Kota Bharu has numerous modern hotels most of which are situated right in the heart of town. Hotel rates vary, depending on the hotel you choose, but the average range of charges is from M\$5 (US\$2) to M\$40(US\$ 16). Some hotels provide TV sets in their rooms apart from other conveniences.

(Taken from Kelantan, Malaysia (Travel Brochure), Tourist Development Corporation, Ministry of Trade & Industry, Malaysia.)

5. What is the topic of this paragraph?

- a. Kota Bharu
- b. Hotels in Kota Bharu
- c. Hotels
- d. Modern Hotels

Now read this passage again.

A baby elephant is the biggest of all land babies. A newborn baby weighs more than two hundred pounds. It is about three feet high. The new baby is strong, too. Almost as soon as it is born, it can walk about.

This paragraph talks about A BABY ELEPHANT. A BABY ELEPHANT is the topic.

But what does the writer say about A BABY ELEPHANT?

The answer is - A baby elephant is the biggest of all land babies.

This answer is the MAIN IDEA of the paragraph.

The MAIN IDEA of a paragraph is “what the writer says about the topic of the paragraph”.

EXERCISE

Read passages A - E again and choose the sentence that best describes the main idea of each of them:

- A:
- Alice was the girl who went down a rabbit hole.
 - Alice’s Adventure in Wonderland is a story about a girl.
 - Alice told her sister about her curious dream.
 - Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland is a good book.
- B:
- Owls are well-equipped to do their hunting at night.
 - The animals that owls like to eat are those active at night.
 - The feathers of an owl are so soft that it can swoop down without being heard.
 - The big eyes of an owl help him to see well even at night.
- C:
- Fins help to guide fish in water.
 - A fish moves itself forward by moving its tail and tail fin.
 - Fins help a fish to keep its balance.
 - Fins are a great help in swimming.
- D:
- Cock-fighting was already popular during the Sukhothai period.
 - King Naresuan engaged in a game of cock-fighting with the Chief Burmese Prince.
 - Cock-fighting is one of the oldest animal fighting games.
 - Cock-fighting has become a popular sport all year round in many part of Thailand.
- E:
- Kota Bharu has numerous modern hotels in the centre of the town.
 - Hotels are situated in the heart of the town.

- c. Hotel rates vary, depending on the hotel you choose.
- d. Some hotels provide TV sets in their rooms apart from other conveniences.

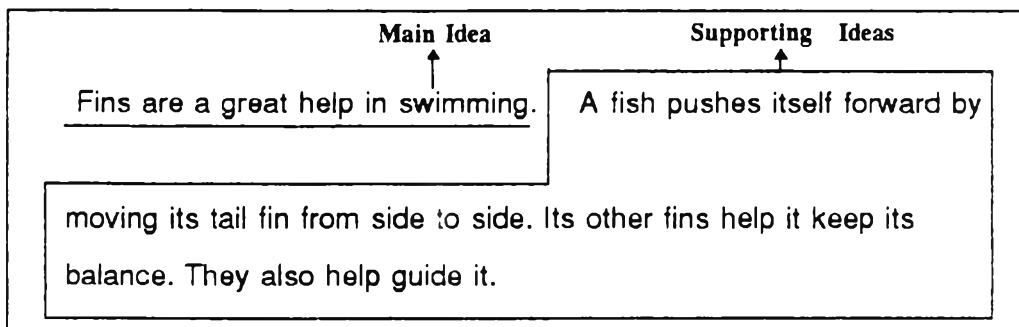
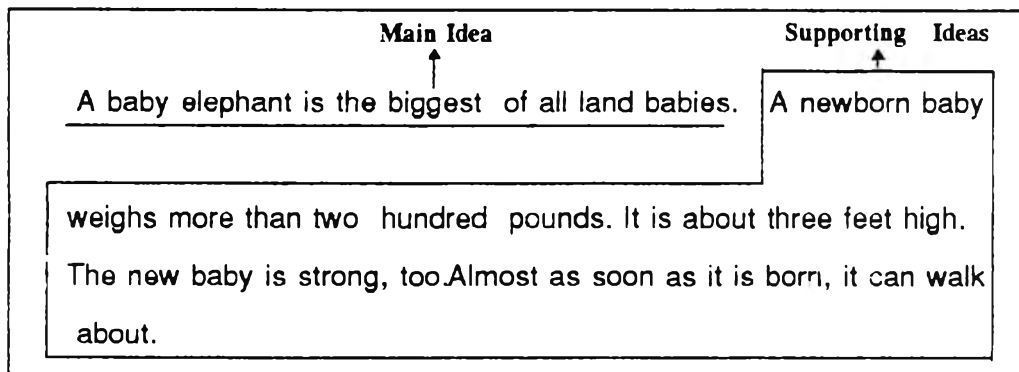
NOTE:

- When we want to know what the topic of a paragraph is, we ask - "What do most sentences in the paragraph or story talk about?"
- If we want to know what the main idea of a paragraph is, we ask - "What does the writer most want the reader to know about is?"

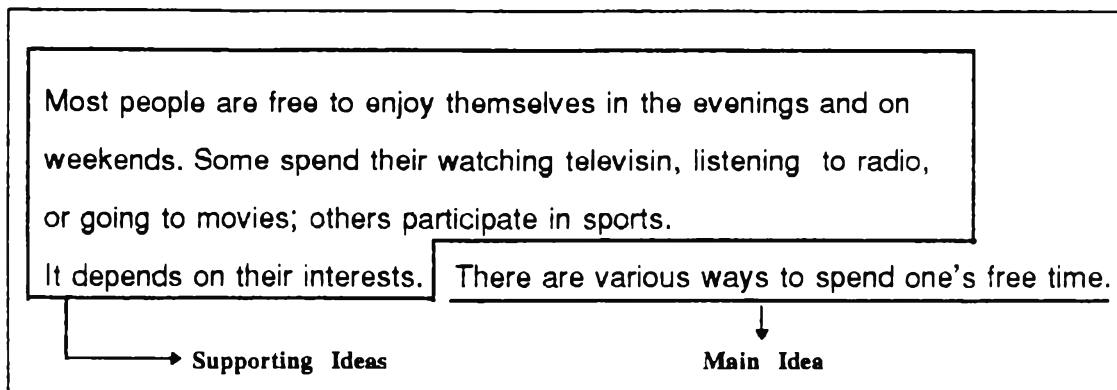
Where do we find the MAIN IDEA of a paragraph?

The MAIN IDEA can be found in different places in a paragraph:

1. At the BEGINNING of a paragraph. In most paragraphs the main idea exists at the beginning - the first sentence.

EXAMPLE

2. At the END. In some paragraphs the main idea appears at the END - the last sentence of the paragraph.

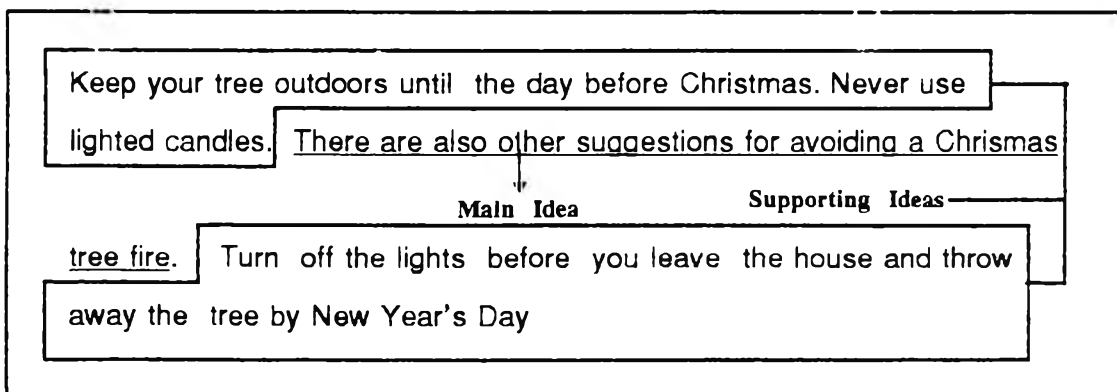


The topic of this passage is "A PERSON'S FREE TIME".

The main idea is "THERE ARE VARIOUS WAYS TO SPEND ONE'S FREE TIME" or PEOPLE SPEND THEIR FREE TIME IN VARIOUS WAYS -this is expressed in the last sentence of the paragraph.

3. In the MIDDLE of a paragraph. In some paragraphs the main idea comes in the MIDDLE of the paragraph.

EXAMPLE



The topic of passage is AVOIDING A CHRISTMAS TREE FIRE. The main idea is THERE ARE SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR AVOIDING A CHRISTMAS TREE FIRE, or THERE ARE SOME SOME WAYS TO AVOID A CHRISMAS TREE FIRE - this appears in the middle of the paragraph.

4. IMPLIED in a paragraph. In some paragraphs the main idea does not appear in any particular sentence. The reader must grasp its main idea by reading the whole paragraph.

EXAMPLE

Every sentence expresses the main idea.

↑

On weekends as soon as Tom gets out of his bed. he seats himself right in front of the television and starts searching for his favourite programme.

“Have your breakfast, please Tom.” his mother tells him, but that won’t make him move at all. At her second call he will slowly get up and turn the television set to face the dining table. He doesn’t miss any part of the programme while having breakfast. After he has finished, he moves the television set to its normal direction and waches on and on until the last afternoon programme - at 6:30 P.M.

The topic of this paragraph is TOM’S WEEKENDS.

The main idea can be something like TOM WATCHES TELEVISION ALL DAY ON WEEKENDS.

In this passege the main idea is not expressed in any particular sentence. To tell what the main idea of the paragraph is the reader must read the whole paragraph.

EXERCISE

Read the passages and choose the best answers to the questions that follow:

- A. The largest telescope is at the Mt.Palomar Observatory in California. It uses a mirror that is 200 inches in diameter. The glass mirror in this telescope gathers as 250 million eyes can. This telescope is used to photograph stars a million times dimmer than the ones we can see with our eyes. It can see things in space that are two to three billion light years away.

(Taken from Work-a-Text in Science by
Marvin H. Young and Lee J. Garfield)

1. What is the topic of this passage?
 - a. Telescopes
 - b. The Mt.Palomar Observatory
 - c. Photographing stars
 - d. The largest telescope
 2. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - a. The telescope is used to photograph stars a million times dimmer than the ones we can see with our eyes.
 - b. A telescope can see things in the space that are two to three billion light years away.
 - c. A telescope uses a mirror that is 200 inches in diameter.
 - d. The largest telescope is at the Mt.Palomar Observatory in California.
- B. One calm summer evening an Illinois family was eating supper when a tornado struck the area suddenly. It lifted the roof and walls of the house away but did not disturb the supper table. In Arkansas a family sitting on the front porch of their house saw the house blow away while the porch stayed behind. In Minnesota a tornado blew a truck full of clothes from one house to the attic of another house two blocks away. Whenever there are tornadoes, one will hear strange and almost unbelievable results of these storms.

(Taken from The New Building Betier
English by Harry A. Greene and others.)

3. What is the topic of this passage?
 - a. Strange Stories
 - b. Tornadoes
 - c. Unbelievable Results of Tornadoes
 - d. A Calm Summer Evening in Illinois
4. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - a. One calm summer evening an Illinois family was eating supper when a tornado struck the area suddenly.
 - b. The tornado lifted the roof and walls of the house away but did not disturb the

supper table.

- c. In Minnesota a tornado blew a trunk full of clothes from one house to the attic of another house two blocks away.
- d. Whenever there are tornadoes, one will hear strange and almost unbelievable results of these storms.

C. Louis Armstrong is an example of a person who has moved from rags to riches. His family was poor and lived in the slums of New Orleans. He was an orphan at age ten, yet he learned to play the trumpet in an orphanage and became one of the greatest entertainers in the world. He has been asked to play for audiences in Europe, Asia, and Africa. He has become successful by giving people pleasure through music.

(Taken from Understanding of our Language Today
by David A. Conlin and others.)

5. What is the topic of the passage?

- a. Louis Armstrong
- b. How to Become Successful
- c. Moving from Rags to Riches
- d. An Orphan

6. What is the main idea of this passage?

- a. Louis Armstrong has become successful by giving people pleasure through music.
- b. Louis learned to play the trumpet in an orphanage and become one of the greatest entertainers in the world.
- c. Louis has been asked to play for audiences in Europe, Asia, and Africa.
- d. Louis Armstrong is an example of a person who has moved from rags to riches.

D. Pearls are gathered by men known as pearl divers. Actually, these men do not dive. They are lowered by a rope to the bottom of the sea. Pearl gatherers work in pairs, with one remaining at the surface to help the other return from his dive. An experienced pearl diver can stay down about a minute and a half and can often

make as many as thirty dives in a day.

(Taken from American English Rhetoric: Writing from Spoken Models for Bilingual Students, by Robert G. Bander.)

7. What is the topic of the passage?

- a. Pearls
- b. Divers
- c. Pearl Divers
- d. The Bottom of the Sea

8. What is the main idea of the passage?

- a. Pearls are gathered from the bottom of the sea.
- b. Pearls are gathered by men called pearl divers.
- c. Pearl gatherers work in pairs.
- d. An experienced divers can stay down about a minute and a half.

E. Birds of prey are well fitted to be meat eaters. They have strong, sharp beaks.

good for tearing meat. They have strong wings that make it possible for them to swoop down fast on their prey. Most of them have strong feet and sharp claws. good for carrying animals away.

(Taken from The Golden Book Encyclopedia, Bk. 2, by Bertha Morris Paker, Editor.)

9. What is the topic of this passage?

- a. Prey
- b. Birds
- c. Meat Eaters
- d. Birds of Prey

10. Which sentence expresses the main idea of the passage?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

F. During school I play games like ticktacktoe and checkers. After school I play sports like football, baseball, and tennis. I play with puzzles and magic tricks at home.

Whenever I have any spare time. I use it for playing.

(Taken from Understanding of Our Language

Today.)

11. The topic of this passage is...
- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Games | b. Playing |
| c. My Spare Time | d. Playing in One's Spare Time |
12. Which sentence expresses the main idea?
- | | |
|------|------|
| a. 1 | b. 2 |
| c. 3 | d. 4 |

G. Did you ever try to tell your fortune with a daisy? Some times a girl will pick one and take the petals off one by one, saying, "He loves me.... he loves me not...." She hopes that when she picks off the last petal. She will be saying. "He loves me," for that will mean that her boyfriend loves her. Of course. a boy can pick the petals off in the same way, saying, "She loves me.... she loves me not...."

(Taken from The Young Children's Encyclopedia,
Vol. 4, Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc.)

13. What is the topic of this passage?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Daisies and fortune telling | b. A Daisy |
| c. A Flower | d. The petals of a daisy |
14. Which sentence expresses the main idea of the passage?
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. Sentence 1 | b. Sentence 2 |
| c. Sentence 3 | d. Sentence 4 |

H. People used to think daisies were magic in many other ways, too. Some thought it was lucky to step on the first daisy they saw in the spring. (It wasn't lucky for the daisy!) Other believed that if daisies were floated in milk given to a puppy, the puppy would grow into a small, not a large. dog!

(Taken from The Young Children's Encyclopedia,

15. The topic of this passage is Vol. 4.)
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a. Daisies as magic | b. Magic and puppies |
| c. People and magic | d. Daisies and puppies |
16. The main idea of this passage is

- a. Daisies were magic in many ways.
- b. People used to think daisies were magic in many ways.
- c. Some people thought that it was lucky to step on the first daisy they saw in the spring.
- d. Some people believed that if daisies were floated in milk given to a puppy, the puppy would grow into a small dog.

I. City traffic is a great problem. More cars are produced every year and the streets are getting more and more crowded. So during 'rush hours' when people are going to or from their work, traffic is brought to a standstill. It has been suggested that 'commuters' (people who travel to work every day from outside the city) should share their cars and give each other lifts. So each car would carry four or five people instead of only one. It is an excellent idea; however, so far nobody has been able to think of a way to compel people to do so.

(Taken from People at Work, Stage 6: Longman
Integrated Comprehension & Composition Series
by Geoffrey Land.)

17. What is the topic of this passage?

- a. City Traffic
- b. A Great Problem
- c. Cars
- d. City Streets


18. Which sentence tell the main idea of the passage?

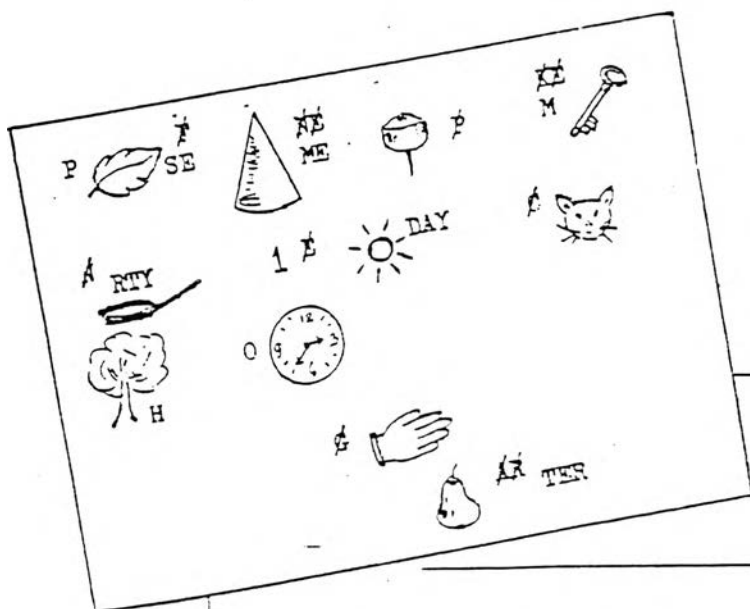
- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 4
- d. 6

PUZZLE, PUZZLE!!

The following invitation consists of pictures and letters. Identify the pictures and combine them with the letters to form words.

EXAMPLE:

D  = Dear



ภาคผนวก จ.

รายชื่อแสดงผลคะแนนสอบ

Pretest และ Posttest

นักศึกษาโปรแกรมบริหารธุรกิจ

ปี 2 คณะวิทยาการจัดการ

ปีการศึกษา 2541-2544

(กลุ่มทดลอง)

สถาบันราชภัฏพิบูลสงคราม

รายชื่อนักศึกษาภาค ปกติ ปีการศึกษา 2541 - 2544 ระดับปริญญาตรี

สาขาวิชา ศิลปศาสตร์

โปรแกรมวิชา การบริหารธุรกิจ

กลุ่ม 1

รหัสวิชา 1550103 ชื่อวิชา Reading English for General purpose จำนวนหน่วยกิต.....หน่วย

ภาคเรียนที่ 1 ปีการศึกษา 2542

เข้าเรียนวันที่ 8 มิถุนายน 2541

เลขที่	รหัสประจำตัว	ชื่อ - นามสกุล	Pre test 20	Post test 20	ค่า เปลี่ยน แปลง
1	414317001	นางสาวจารุวรรณ อ่วมภักดี	12	14	+2
2	414317003	นางสาวเครือฟ้า พรหมรักษา	6	12	+6
3	414317004	นางสาวศิรินาถ คินเพชร	5	9	+4
4	414317005	นางสาวสุรรรษา พุ่มไม้	6	12	+6
5	414317008	นางสาวปิยวรรณ เจริญเขาว์	9	15	+6
6	414317009	นางสาวเมธาวี พลทองดี	7	10	+3
7	414317010	นายพิลลภ กำจัด	5	11	+6
8	414317011	นางสาวสุรวิรัตน์ คุรุจจันทร์	5	11	+6
9	414317012	นายพงศกร เกิดบุญญา	8	12	+4
10	414317013	นางสาวอังคณา นุชคำ	11	13	+2
11	414317014	นางสาวสุรวิรัตน์ เผือกสกุล	5	12	+7
12	414317015	นางสาวจารุวรรณ เกาเทียน	7	12	+5
13	414317016	นางสาวจุฑารัตน์ ไชยอุปถัมภ์	7	14	+7
14	414317017	นางสาวสุนิสา กลิ่นปาน	9	9	+0
15	414317018	นางสาวชนิดา จูจันทร์	6	15	+9
16	414317019	นางสาวริษา เป็นน้อย	5	10	+5
17	414317020	นายกฤษกร ศิริชัยศิลป์	8	12	+4
18	414317021	นางสาวแสงเทียน ศรี สมัย	7	11	+4
19	414317022	นางสาวพอลดา สิทธิศักดิ์	9	10	+1
20	414317023	นางสาวปาริชาติ แก้วมัน	5	15	+10
21	414317024	นางสาวนันทิษา น่วมภักดี	9	11	+2
22	414317025	นางสาวนงลักษณ์ บุญมีมาก	10	14	+4
23	414317026	นางสาวศศิวิมล อรุณ	6	12	+6
24	414317027	นางสาวนันทิษา พัดจันทร์	12	14	+0
25	414317029	นางสาววาสนา เข้มนาถ	8	10	+2
26	414317030	นางสาวปนัดดา ประจําเมือง	5	10	+5

เลขที่	รหัสประจำตัว	ชื่อ - นามสกุล	Pre test 20	Postte st 20	ค่า เปลี่ยนแปลง
27	414317031	นางสาวจาร์วัลย์ พรหมอวบ	4	6	+2
28	414317032	นางสาวรัชดาภรณ์ พิมพ์โครต	6	14	+8
29	414317033	นางสาวกัญญารัตน์ เพ็องศิริวัฒนกุล	4	15	+11
30	414317034	นางสาวสุภาพร ไยดี	8	11	+3
31	414317035	นางสาวปิยธิดา เปี่ยมงาม	6	15	+9
32	414317036	นางสาวศุภลักษณ์ มุคยะ	7	12	+5
33	414317037	นางสาวกัลยารัตน์ ปิยะพันธ์	9	12	+3
34	414317038	นางสาวนิโลบล มาลา	9	13	+7
35	414317039	นางสาวรัชดา เฌืองคำ	5	12	+7
36	414317040	นางสาวดวงใจ เหมฤดี	6	12	+6
37	414317041	นางสาวพจนีย์ วันเมฆ	7	14	+7
38	414317042	นางสาวเพียงพร โพธิ์พุก	10	12	+2
39	414317043	นายบัญชา ไพรวัดย์	6	15	+9
40	414317044	นางสาวกัลยารัตน์ เลิศลักษณ์	5	11	+6
41	414317045	นายปัญญา แร่พรม	3	10	+7
42	414317046	นายวิรัช วาณิชยสกุล	6	9	+3

คะแนนสูงสุด	12	คะแนนสูงสุด	15
คะแนนต่ำสุด	3	คะแนนต่ำสุด	6
คะแนนเฉลี่ย	7.5	คะแนนเฉลี่ย	10.5
		คะแนนเพิ่มคิดเป็น	
		ร้อยละ	100

ภาคผนวก จ.

รายชื่อแสดงผลคะแนนสอบ

Pretest และ Posttest

นักศึกษาโปรแกรม

การศึกษาปฐมวัย ปี 2

คณะครุศาสตร์

ปีการศึกษา 2541-2544

(กลุ่มควบคุม)

สถาบันราชภัฏพิบูลสงคราม

รายชื่อนักศึกษาภาค ปกติ ปีการศึกษา 2541 - 2544 ระดับปริญญาตรี

สาขาวิชา การศึกษา โปรแกรมวิชา การศึกษาปฐมวัย

กลุ่ม 1

รหัสวิชา 1550103 ชื่อวิชา Reading English for General purposes จำนวนหน่วยกิต.....หน่วย

ภาคเรียนที่ 1 ปีการศึกษา 2542

เข้าเรียนวันที่ 8 มิถุนายน 2541

เลขที่	รหัสประจำตัว	ชื่อ - นามสกุล	Pre test 20	Post test 20	ค่า เปลี่ยนแปลง
1	414186001	นางสาวนวลจันทร์ จันทะคุณ	7	8	+1
2	414186002	นางสาวอารี กมรกุล	10	9	-1
3	414186003	นางสาวสวาท สอนทุ่ง	7	6	-1
4	414186004	นางสาวจันทร์รา บุญยัง	7	9	+2
5	414186005	นางสาวอนงค์ นาคศิริ	4	6	+2
6	414186006	นางสาวศิริพร จากปิ่น	4	6	+2
7	414186008	นางสาวสมพิศ อยู่คุ้ม	5	7	+2
8	414186009	นางสาวชลธิชา อารีชล	6	7	+1
9	414186010	นางสาวฉวีพร อ่ำทุ่ง	4	10	+6
10	414186011	นางสาวรัชฎาพร บุญมีจิ๋ว	5	9	+4
11	414186012	นางสาวบุญมา ทรุษชัย	4	6	+2
12	414186013	นางสาวไพริน บุญไทย	5	6	+1
13	414186014	นางสาวกันตนา คงพิก	8	10	+2
14	414186016	นางสาวรุ่งอรุณ สิงสถิต	4	9	+5
15	414186017	นางสาวมสงอรุณ ธรรมวงษ์	5	11	+6
16	414186018	นางสาวฉวีวรรณ กลัดเนินกลุ่ม	5	7	+2
17	414186019	นางสาวดาวนิล ดิษฐทอง	4	7	+3
18	414186020	นางสาวศนิ ยุคมศิลป์	5	10	+5
19	414186021	นางสาวสุกัญญา น่วมบาง	4	10	+6
20	414186022	นางสาวบุษราพรรณ แจ่มศรี	8	7	-1
21	414186023	นางสาวนอมรัตน์ จันทมาต	6	5	-1
22	414186024	นางสาวพันวษา วงศ์สวัสดิ์	9	8	-1
23	414186026	นางสาวนาตยา สร้อยสนธิ์	8	5	-3
24	414186027	นางสาวกรรณิการ์ สันธิ	11	11	+0
25	414186028	นางสาวบุญเพ็ง ปิชนารถ	11	13	+2
26	414186029	นายกมล อินทร์หมี	4	8	+4

เลขที่	รหัสประจำตัว	ชื่อ - นามสกุล	Pre test 20	Post test 20	ค่า เปลี่ยน แปลง
27	414186030	นางสาวปนัดดา สุขเยี่ยม	9	12	+3
28	414186031	นางสาวนิรมล อ่อนสี	5	11	+6
29	414186032	นางสาววรรรัตน์ ภู่กร	6	9	+3
30	414186034	นายนันทกร บุญเลิศ	5	5	+0
31	414186035	นางสาวทองเครือ เพชรรุ่งเรือง	7	10	+3
32	414186036	นางสาวสุภารัตน์ นาคอมยา	11	9	+2
33	414186037	นางสาวนิสาคร มีทอง	4	10	+6
34	414186038	นางสาวบุษรินทร์ รอดพ่าย	7	12	+5
35	414186039	นางสาวอลิษา ศรีบุตรา	6	10	+4
36	414186040	นางสาวศิริลาภย์ นวลอยู่	4	8	+4
37	414317047	นางสาวสุปราณี นัคชื่น	4	7	+3
38	414317047	นางสาวศิริภากรณ์ บุญแต่ง	5	11	+6
39	414317049	นายไกรสร ทิมกล้า	7	9	+2
40	414140022	นางสาววรรณวิสา รักผูกพันธ์	8	7	-1
41	414140030	นายอภิชาติ เขียมสงคราม	10	11	+1

คะแนนสูงสุด	11	คะแนนสูงสุด	13
คะแนนต่ำสุด	4	คะแนนต่ำสุด	5
คะแนนเฉลี่ย	7.5	คะแนนเฉลี่ย	9
		คะแนนเพิ่มคิดเป็นร้อยละ	85.3๕
		คะแนนลดคิดเป็นร้อยละ	14.64

ภาคผนวก ช.

คำศัพท์ที่เกี่ยวข้องในงานวิจัย

คำศัพท์ที่เกี่ยวข้อง

- academic (adj) = เกี่ยวกับวิชาการ
- academic centre = ศูนย์วิชาการ
- academic service centre = ศูนย์บริการวิชาการ, ศูนย์วิทยบริการ
- analyzing word meaning = การวิเคราะห์ความหมายศัพท์
- prefixes = พยางค์เติมหน้าคำเพื่อเปลี่ยนความหมายเดิม
 - suffixes = พยางค์เติมท้ายคำเพื่อเปลี่ยนหน้าที่คำเดิม
- analyzing results = การวิเคราะห์ผลลัพธ์
- antonym (n.) = คำที่มีความหมายตรงกันข้าม
- synonym (n.) = คำที่ความหมายคล้ายกัน
- centre (n.) = ศูนย์กลาง
- academic centre = ศูนย์วิชาการ
 - Internet centre = ศูนย์อินเทอร์เน็ต
 - information centre = ศูนย์ข่าวสาร
- compare (v.) = เปรียบเทียบ
- result comparing = การเปรียบเทียบผล
 - learning comparing = การควบคุม
- control (v.,n.) = การควบคุม
- discuss (v.) = การถกปัญหาหาข้อยุติ
- develop (v.) = พัฒนา
- developing model = การพัฒนารูปแบบ
 - developing reading model = การพัฒนารูปแบบการอ่าน
 - reading development = การพัฒนาการอ่าน
 - developing teaching method = การพัฒนาวิธีการสอน
 - model development = การพัฒนารูปแบบ
- group (n.) = กลุ่ม
- group discussion = การเรียนแบบแยกกลุ่มเพื่อแก้ปัญหา
เป็นกลุ่ม
 - controled group = กลุ่มที่อยู่ภายใต้การควบคุม

- studied group = กลุ่มที่อยู่ภายใต้การทดลอง
- regular group = กลุ่มที่สอนตามปกติ
- experimental group = กลุ่มทดลอง หรือกลุ่มที่ใช้เป็นกลุ่มทดลอง
- input (v.,n.) = การป้อนข้อมูลเข้าขบวนการวิจัย
- output = ผลที่ออกมาจากการที่ผ่านขบวนการวิจัยแล้ว
- method (n.) = วิธี
- methodology = การศึกษาวิธีการ
 - teaching methodology = วิธีการสอน
 - former methodology = วิธีแบบเก่า
 - former teaching method = วิธีสอนแบบเก่า
 - new forming teaching method = วิธีการสอนที่สร้างขึ้นใหม่
- process (n.) = ขบวนการ
 - study process = ขบวนการเรียน
 - teaching process = ขบวนการสอน
 - reserch process = ขบวนการวิจัย
- reading method = วิธีการอ่าน
 - reading senternce = การอ่านประโยค
 - reading for topic = การอ่านเพื่อหาหัวข้อ
 - reading for main idea = การอ่านเพื่อหาใจความหลัก
 - reading paragraph = การอ่านข้อความ
 - reading comprehension = การอ่านเพื่อความเข้าใจในเนื้อหา
 - reading model = รูปแบบการอ่าน
- pre-test (n.) = การทดสอบก่อนเริ่มเรียน
- post-test (n.) = การทดสอบหลังเรียนจบวิชานั้นแล้ว
- presentation (n.) = การอภิปราย
- weak point = จุดอ่อน หรือจุดบกพร่อง



ประวัติผู้วิจัย

นายสุเมธ แสงนาท เกิดวันที่ 18 ตุลาคม พ.ศ. 2489 อำเภอแก่งคอย
จังหวัดสระบุรี

สำเร็จการศึกษาจากสถาบันการศึกษาดังต่อไปนี้

- พ.ศ. 2507 สำเร็จการศึกษาระดับมัธยมจากโรงเรียนแก่งคอย
อำเภอแก่งคอย จังหวัดสระบุรี
- พ.ศ. 2509 สำเร็จการศึกษาประกาศนียบัตรวิชาการศึกษา (บ.กศ.)
- พ.ศ. 2512 สำเร็จการศึกษาประกาศนียบัตรครุมัธยมศึกษาพิเศษ
(พ.ม.)
- พ.ศ. 2517 สำเร็จการศึกษาวិชาการบัณฑิต (กศ.บ.)
- พ.ศ. 2528 Master of Arts (M.A. English Literature), INDIA
- พ.ศ. 2534 Cert. in Teaching English Specialist, Cam.U.England.
- พ.ศ. 2536 Cert. in American Literature, Penn. State U., USA.
- พ.ศ. 2540 Post Master Degree Diploma, U.Q., Australia

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| ตำแหน่งปัจจุบัน | อาจารย์ 2 ระดับ 7
อาจารย์สอนภาษาอังกฤษภาควิชาภาษาต่างประเทศ
คณะมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์
สถาบันราชภัฏพิบูลสงคราม |
| ตำแหน่งบริหาร | รองผู้อำนวยการสำนักงานคณะกรรมการบัณฑิตศึกษา
สถาบันราชภัฏพิบูลสงคราม |