



ภาคผนวก

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ผนวก ก

รายนามผู้เชี่ยวชาญทางด้านการสอนภาษาอังกฤษ และผู้ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการสอนภาษาอังกฤษในระดับมัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย ซึ่งได้ช่วยพิจารณาตรวจสอบความเป็นปรนัยและความเที่ยงตรงของแบบทดสอบของผู้วิจัย

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ผนวก ข

ตาราง 11 ค่าความยาก (p) ค่าอำนาจจำแนก (r) และค่าความยากมาตรฐาน (Δ)
เป็นรายข้อ ของแบบทดสอบเลือกตอบในการวัดสมรรถภาพทางการอ่านภาษาอังกฤษ
ที่ผู้วิจัยสร้างขึ้น

ข้อ	P _L	P _H	p	r	Δ	ข้อ	P _L	P _H	p	r	Δ
1	.58	.92	.77	.45	10.1	16	.38	.89	.66	.55	11.4
2	.17	.89	.54	.70	12.6	17	.23	.40	.31	.20	14.9
3	.20	.79	.49	.58	13.1	18	.22	.57	.39	.37	14.1
4	.34	.93	.67	.64	11.3	19	.25	.69	.47	.44	13.3
5	.22	.77	.49	.54	13.1	20	.42	.76	.59	.35	12.0
6	.34	.68	.51	.34	12.9	21	.32	.92	.65	.64	11.5
7	.29	.77	.53	.48	12.7	22	.20	.81	.51	.60	12.9
8	.27	.89	.60	.63	12.0	23	.27	.90	.61	.64	11.9
9	.32	.85	.60	.54	12.0	24	.33	.87	.62	.56	11.8
10	.36	.86	.63	.52	11.7	25	.38	.86	.64	.51	11.6
11	.18	.87	.53	.67	12.7	26	.25	.83	.55	.58	12.5
12	.16	.74	.44	.58	13.6	27	.32	.94	.67	.67	11.3
13	.30	.34	.32	.05	14.9	28	.25	.60	.42	.36	13.8
14	.18	.38	.28	.24	15.4	29	.16	.63	.38	.49	14.2
15	.23	.45	.34	.25	14.7	30	.19	.81	.50	.61	13.0

ตาราง 12 ค่าความยาก (p) ค่าอำนาจจำแนก (r) และค่าความยากมาตรฐาน (Δ) เป็นรายชื่อ ของแบบทดสอบโกลชชนิดที่ 1 (ชนิดเว้นช่องว่างให้เติม คำทุกคำที่ 8 : WB)

ข้อ	P _L	P _H	p	r	Δ	ข้อ	P _L	P _H	p	r	Δ
1	.26	.70	.48	.44	13.2	21	.00	.74	.30	.82	15.1*
2	.04	.04	.04	.00	13.0	22	.04	.59	.27	.66	15.5
3	.74	.96	.87	.42	8.6	23	.00	.11	.05	.41	19.6*
4	.00	.85	.36	.86	14.5*	24	.00	.00	.00	.00	13.0
5	.00	.63	.25	.78	15.8*	25	.22	.96	.64	.76	11.6
6	.00	.70	.28	.80	15.4*	26	.00	.44	.17	.69	16.8*
7	.04	.41	.19	.55	16.5	27	.00	.26	.10	.58	18.1*
8	.74	1.00	.90	.58	7.9	28	.07	.74	.37	.69	14.3
9	.33	.93	.66	.65	11.3	29	.00	.37	.14	.66	17.3*
10	.00	.00	.00	.00	13.0	30	.04	.78	.36	.76	14.4
11	.00	.74	.30	.82	15.1*	31	.33	.89	.63	.59	11.7
12	.00	.41	.16	.68	17.0*	32	.07	1.00	.59	.89	12.1*
13	.00	.11	.05	.41	19.6*	33	.11	.93	.53	.79	12.7
14	.22	.89	.57	.67	12.3	34	.37	1.00	.75	.78	10.2*
15	.07	.52	.27	.55	15.5	35	.15	.74	.43	.59	13.7
16	.04	.41	.19	.55	16.5	36	.07	.48	.25	.52	15.7
17	.04	.19	.10	.34	18.0	37	.07	.59	.30	.59	15.1
18	.00	.26	.10	.58	18.1*	38	.52	1.00	.82	.71	9.4*
19	.11	.78	.43	.67	13.7	39	.22	.96	.64	.76	11.6
20	.00	.37	.14	.66	17.3*	40	.00	.37	.14	.66	17.3*

ตาราง 13 ค่าความยาก (p) ค่าอำนาจจำแนก (r) และค่าความยากมาตรฐาน (Δ) เป็นรายชื่อ ของแบบทดสอบโคลซชนิดที่ 2 (ชนิดกำหนดอักษรตัวแรกของคำทุกคำ ที่ 8 : FL)

ข้อ	P _L	P _H	p	r	Δ	ข้อ	P _L	P _H	p	r	Δ
1	.41	.89	.67	.53	11.2	21	.04	.48	.22	.59	16.0
2	.00	.00	.00	.00	13.0	22	.22	.78	.50	.55	13.0
3	.52	.93	.75	.52	10.3	23	.00	.04	.00	.00	13.0
4	.11	.96	.57	.82	12.3	24	.00	.00	.00	.00	13.0
5	.15	.44	.29	.34	15.3	25	.56	.96	.79	.57	9.7
6	.00	.89	.38	.87	14.2*	26	.00	.52	.20	.73	16.4*
7	.00	.44	.17	.69	16.8*	27	.04	.15	.09	.28	18.4
8	.44	.96	.74	.64	10.4	28	.26	.89	.59	.64	12.0
9	.26	1.00	.70	.82	10.9*	29	.00	.59	.23	.76	16.0*
10	.00	.00	.00	.00	13.0	30	.26	.93	.63	.69	11.7
11	.19	.89	.55	.69	12.5	31	.44	.93	.72	.57	10.7
12	.00	.37	.14	.66	17.3*	32	.15	1.00	.64	.86	11.5*
13	.00	.37	.14	.66	17.3*	33	.11	1.00	.62	.87	11.8*
14	.48	.96	.76	.62	10.2	34	.44	.96	.74	.64	10.4
15	.30	.89	.62	.61	11.8	35	.15	.89	.53	.72	12.7
16	.22	.56	.38	.36	14.2	36	.15	.81	.47	.65	13.3
17	.11	.33	.21	.31	16.2	37	.15	.41	.27	.32	15.4
18	.19	.59	.38	.42	14.2	38	.56	.96	.79	.57	9.7
19	.63	1.00	.86	.66	8.7*	39	.07	.96	.53	.85	12.7
20	.04	.44	.21	.57	16.3	40	.15	.44	.29	.34	15.3

ตาราง 14 ค่าความยาก (p) ค่าอำนาจจำแนก (r) และค่าความยากมาตรฐาน (Δ) เป็นรายข้อ ของแบบทดสอบโคลชชนิดที่ 3 (ชนิดกำหนดจำนวนอักษรทุกคำที่ 8 : LB)

ข้อ	P_L	P_H	p	r	Δ	ข้อ	P_L	P_H	p	r	Δ
1	.48	.56	.52	.08	12.8	21	.04	.78	.36	.76	14.4
2	.04	.07	.05	.11	19.4	22	.26	.52	.39	.28	14.1
3	.67	.93	.82	.40	9.4	23	.00	.07	.00	.00	13.0
4	.00	.67	.26	.79	15.5*	24	.00	.00	.00	.00	13.0
5	.11	.74	.41	.64	14.0	25	.30	.78	.54	.48	12.5
6	.00	.63	.25	.78	15.8*	26	.00	.19	.08	.52	18.7*
7	.04	.52	.24	.62	15.8	27	.00	.11	.05	.41	19.6*
8	.56	.96	.79	.57	9.7	28	.15	.81	.47	.65	13.3
9	.44	.81	.63	.40	11.6	29	.04	.44	.21	.57	16.3
10	.00	.04	.00	.00	13.0	30	.04	.74	.34	.74	14.6
11	.00	.81	.33	.84	14.7*	31	.33	.89	.63	.59	11.7
12	.00	.19	.08	.52	18.7*	32	.15	.85	.50	.68	13.0
13	.00	.07	.00	.00	13.0	33	.15	.89	.53	.72	12.7
14	.85	1.00	.94	.47	6.9*	34	.44	.93	.72	.57	10.7
15	.11	.41	.25	.38	15.7	35	.15	.63	.38	.50	14.3
16	.11	.41	.25	.38	15.7	36	.11	.52	.30	.48	15.1
17	.00	.15	.06	.47	19.1*	37	.04	.85	.41	.80	14.0
18	.19	.15	.17	-.06	16.8	38	.67	1.00	.87	.63	8.5*
19	.04	.78	.36	.76	14.4	39	.19	.85	.53	.65	12.7
20	.00	.30	.12	.61	17.8*	40	.07	.33	.18	.40	16.6

ตาราง 15 ค่าความยาก (p) ค่าอำนาจจำแนก (r) และค่าความยากมาตรฐาน (Δ) เป็นรายข้อ ของแบบทดสอบโคลชชนิดที่ 4 (ชนิดบอกความหมายของคำทุกคำที่ 8 : WM)

ข้อ	P _L	P _H	p	r	Δ	ข้อ	P _L	P _H	p	r	Δ
1	.59	.93	.78	.47	9.9	21	.22	.85	.54	.62	12.6
2	.00	.00	.00	.00	13.0	22	.04	.44	.21	.57	16.3
3	.48	1.00	.80	.73	9.6*	23	.00	.15	.06	.47	19.1*
4	.04	.78	.36	.76	14.4	24	.00	.00	.00	.00	13.0
5	.11	.67	.37	.59	14.3	25	.07	.44	.23	.49	15.9
6	.11	.81	.45	.69	13.5	26	.04	.41	.19	.55	16.5
7	.00	.37	.14	.66	17.3*	27	.00	.00	.00	.00	13.0
8	.19	.89	.55	.69	12.5	28	.11	.85	.47	.72	13.3
9	.30	.96	.68	.72	11.2	29	.11	.85	.47	.72	13.3
10	.00	.00	.00	.00	13.0	30	.15	.96	.59	.80	12.0
11	.04	.89	.43	.82	13.7	31	.11	.96	.57	.82	12.3
12	.00	.15	.06	.47	19.1*	32	.15	1.00	.64	.86	11.5*
13	.04	.22	.12	.38	17.8	33	.19	1.00	.67	.84	11.3*
14	.41	1.00	.77	.76	10.0*	34	.26	1.00	.70	.82	10.9*
15	.04	.70	.32	.72	14.8	35	.11	.67	.37	.59	14.3
16	.00	.44	.17	.69	16.8*	36	.07	.41	.22	.47	16.1
17	.00	.04	.00	.00	13.0	37	.04	.63	.29	.68	15.2
18	.07	.22	.14	.28	17.4	38	.22	1.00	.68	.83	11.1*
19	.22	.81	.52	.58	12.8	39	.04	.85	.41	.80	14.0
20	.22	.93	.60	.71	11.9	40	.00	.22	.09	.55	18.4

หมายเหตุ ข้อที่มี * หมายถึงค่าที่ได้เป็นค่าใกล้เคียง

ตาราง 16 ค่าความยาก (p) ค่าอำนาจจำแนก (r) เป็นรายข้อ ของแบบทดสอบโคลซ
ทั้ง 4 ชนิด

ข้อ ข้อที่	ค่าความยาก (p)				ค่าอำนาจจำแนก (r)			
	WB	FL	LB	WM	WB	FL	LB	WM
1	.48	.67	.52	.78	.44	.53	.08	.47
2	.04	.00	.05	.00	.00	.00	.11	.00
3	.87	.75	.82	.80	.42	.52	.40	.73
4	.36	.57	.26	.36	.86	.82	.79	.76
5	.25	.29	.41	.37	.78	.34	.64	.59
6	.28	.38	.25	.45	.80	.87	.78	.69
7	.19	.17	.24	.14	.55	.69	.62	.66
8	.90	.74	.79	.55	.58	.64	.57	.69
9	.66	.70	.63	.68	.65	.82	.40	.72
10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
11	.30	.55	.33	.43	.82	.69	.84	.82
12	.16	.14	.08	.06	.68	.66	.52	.47
13	.05	.14	.00	.12	.41	.66	.00	.38
14	.57	.76	.94	.77	.67	.62	.47	.76
15	.27	.62	.25	.32	.55	.61	.38	.72
16	.19	.38	.25	.17	.55	.36	.38	.69
17	.10	.21	.06	.00	.34	.31	.47	.00
18	.10	.38	.17	.14	.58	.42	-.06	.28
19	.43	.86	.36	.52	.67	.66	.76	.58
20	.14	.21	.12	.60	.66	.57	.61	.71

ตาราง 16 (ต่อ)

ข้อที่	ค่าความยาก (p)				ค่าอำนาจจำแนก (r)			
	WB	FL	LB	WM	WB	FL	LB	WM
21	.30	.22	.36	.54	.82	.59	.76	.62
22	.27	.50	.39	.21	.66	.55	.28	.57
23	.05	.00	.00	.06	.41	.00	.00	.47
24	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
25	.64	.79	.54	.23	.76	.57	.48	.49
26	.17	.20	.08	.19	.69	.73	.52	.55
27	.10	.09	.05	.00	.58	.28	.41	.00
28	.37	.59	.47	.47	.69	.64	.65	.72
29	.14	.23	.21	.47	.66	.76	.57	.72
30	.36	.63	.34	.59	.76	.69	.74	.80
31	.63	.72	.63	.57	.59	.57	.59	.82
32	.59	.64	.50	.64	.89	.86	.68	.86
33	.53	.62	.53	.67	.79	.87	.72	.84
34	.75	.74	.72	.70	.78	.64	.57	.82
35	.43	.53	.38	.37	.59	.72	.50	.59
36	.25	.47	.30	.22	.52	.65	.48	.47
37	.30	.27	.41	.29	.59	.32	.80	.68
38	.82	.79	.87	.68	.71	.57	.63	.83
39	.64	.53	.53	.41	.76	.85	.65	.80
40	.14	.29	.18	.09	.14	.34	.40	.55

- เมื่อ WB คือ แบบทดสอบโคลงชนิดเว้นช่องว่างให้เติม
FL คือ แบบทดสอบโคลงชนิดกำหนดอักษรตัวแรกของคำ
LB คือ แบบทดสอบโคลงชนิดกำหนดจำนวนอักษร
WM คือ แบบทดสอบโคลงชนิดบอกความหมายของคำ

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หมวด ก

Reading Comprehension

Directions Read the following passages carefully. Then choose the best answer for each question.

Passage 1

John was ten years old, and he was a very lazy boy. He had to go to school of course, but he was bored there and tired to do as little work as possible. His father and mother were both doctors and they hoped that he would become
5 one, too, when he grew up, but one day John said to his mother, "When I finish school, I want to become a garbage collector."

"A garbage collector?" his mother asked. She was very surprised. "That's not a very pleasant job, why do
10 you want to become a garbage collector?"

"Because then I'd only have to work one day a week," John answered.

"Only one day a week?" his mother said. "What do you mean)"

15 "Well," John answered, "I know that ones who come to our house only work on Wednesday, because I only see them on that day."

1. What did his parents want him to be when he grew up?
- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| a. a doctor | c. a policeman |
| b. a teacher | d. a garbage collector |

2. "one" (line 5) refer to _____.
- a. John
 - b. a doctor
 - c. John's friend
 - d. a garbage collector
3. "ones" (line 15) refer to _____.
- a. parents
 - b. neighbors
 - c. John's friends
 - d. garbage collectors

Passage 2

It's nearly midnight in the big city. But the big city is not asleep. The sidewalks are crowded with people. Some are leaving the movies, the plays, and the concerts. Some are stopping to look in the bright store windows.

- 5 Some are waiting for buses and taxis. The restaurants are filled with late diners. The hotels are filled with tourists and businessmen who come from all over the world.

Many people work at night in the big city. Bright lights are shining from the windows of the tall buildings.

- 10 In newspaper offices, reporters come and go, bringing the latest news; editors bend over their copy and telephones ring. Soon the morning paper will roll off the press.

In hospitals, night nurses are making their usual rounds.

In the fire station, an alarm is waking up the firemen.

- 15 A fire has just broken out somewhere in the big city.

Soon it's morning in the big city. By eight o'clock the streets are filled again with people. Millions of

people live in the big city. And millions of people who work in the big city live in the surrounding suburbs.

20 Now the working people who live in the suburbs, the commuters, are hurrying out of railroad stations, subways, buses, and private cars. The people who live in the city are hurrying out of apartment houses. Hurry, hurry, hurry. Everyone is in a hurry. Some stop only to drink a quick
25 cup of coffee. There's no time for breakfast. Others stop to buy the morning paper. They read the headlines before they hurry on to the tall office buildings where they work.

The noise of traffic grows louder and louder.

30 Trucks are loading and unloading. The early shoppers are stepping out of buses and cars. The policemen blow their whistles again and again to stop the traffic or to hurry it along. Elevated trains are roaring overhead. Subways are rumbling below the ground. These are the noises of
35 a city at work.

Six o'clock. Again it's evening. Most of the offices have closed. Stores and shops are locked. The commuters have gone home to their families in the suburbs. The people who live in the city have returned to their
40 apartments or have gone to a restaurant to eat. The tourists are coming back to their hotels. All through the evening taxis and buses are taking people around the

city. Restaurants are crowded. There are long lines of people waiting to get in to the plays and concerts.

45 Day or night you can find people working and playing in the big city. The big city never sleeps.

4. Where do commuters live? They live in _____ .
- a. offices
 - b. hotels
 - c. apartments
 - d. suburbs
5. Which of these sounds is not city sounds?
- a. policemen's whistles
 - b. chickens cackling
 - c. the roaring of the elevated trains
 - d. loading and unloading trucks
6. Which word is opposite to "empty"?
- a. tired
 - b. noisy
 - c. crowded
 - d. quiet
7. Why do the policemen blow their whistles again and again?
- a. Because they enjoy blowing the whistles.
 - b. Because they want to stop the cars.
 - c. Because they hope to finish their jobs early.
 - d. Because they want to loose the heavy traffic.

8. Why are the commuters hurrying out of railroad stations, subways, buses, and private cars?
- a. Because they are active.
 - b. Because they are worried.
 - c. Because they want to go to work on time.
 - c. Because they want to have time for breakfast.
9. "In hospitals, night nurses are making their usual rounds." When do they work?
- a. in the morning
 - c. in the evening
 - b. in the afternoon
 - d. at night
10. "The commuters have gone home to their families in the suburbs. The people who live in the city have returned to their apartment or have gone to a restaurant to eat." When does the action happen?
- a. in the morning
 - c. in the evening
 - b. in the afternoon
 - d. at night

Passage 3

Most of the money today is made of metal or paper. But people used to use all kinds of things as money. One of the first kinds of money was shells. The people who lived on the shores of the Pacific Ocean valued shells because they liked to use them for ornaments. Anyone who had more food than he needed must have been happy to trade the extra food for shells.

Shells were not the only things used as money.

In China cloth and fishhooks and knives were used. In
10 the Philippine Islands rice was used as money for a long
time. Elephant tusks, monkey tails, and salt were used
as money in parts of Africa. In some places in Africa
people are still paid in salt. Cakes of soap, animal
skins, and iron bars have all been used as money at some
15 time in some parts of the world.

Cattle were one of the earliest kinds of money.
Early man sometimes counted his wealth in cattle.
Sometimes he even bought wives with cattle. Other animals
were used as money, too. But there were disadvantages in
20 using animals as money. People had to feed animals. They
might get sick, and they would finally grow old and die.
Then the money would be gone.

The first coins were made in China. Some Chinese
businessman must have gotten tired of carrying a heavy
25 load of fishhooks and knives and shirts to pay a large bill.
So he made a model of the top part of a shirt on metal.
It was round and had a hole in the center. The money was
round, according to one story, so that it could roll from
place to place.

30 Stone money was one of the most curious kinds. It
was made on the island of Yap in the Pacific. A stone
"coin" measured 5 feet in diameter and was 7 inches thick.

There was a hole at the center so that the "coin" could be carried on a pole by two men. It must have been heavy to
35 carry around. A stone coin was worth 10,000 coconuts or one wife.

Different countries have used different metals and designs for their money. The first coins in England were made of tin. Sweden and Russia used copper to make their
40 money. Some of the Swedish copper money weighed more than 30 pounds. It must have been inconvenient. When people wanted to pay a big bill, they had to use an oxcart. After trying many different metals and sizes, countries began to make coins of gold and silver. The value of the coins
45 depended upon the weight of the metal used. The heavier the coin, the more it was worth.

But even gold and silver coins were inconvenient if you had to buy something expensive. Again the Chinese thought of a way to improve money. They began to use
50 paper money to represent the same amount of money in metal. The first paper money looked more like a note from one person to another than the paper money used today. Paper money is so convenient that it is being used more and more.

11. What were the first coins in England made of?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. stone | c. copper |
| b. silver | d. tin |

12. How much was a stone coin worth on the Island of Yap in the Pacific?
- a. a cow
 - b. a fishhook
 - c. 30 pounds
 - d. a wife
13. Which word means "easy to use"?
- a. advantageous
 - b. comfortable
 - c. curious
 - d. convenient
14. Which word has the same meaning as "trade"?
- a. exchange
 - b. sell
 - c. buy
 - d. pay
15. Which word is opposite to "heavy"?
- a. soft
 - b. hard
 - c. smooth
 - d. light
16. "them" (line 5) refer to _____.
- a. coins
 - b. tusks
 - c. shells
 - d. goods
17. "Why is the paper money more convenient than metal money?"
- a. Because there is paper in every country.
 - b. Because the weight of paper is light.
 - c. Because paper is cheaper than metal.
 - d. Because paper is easy to print.

18. What would be the best title for this story?
- a. Money Exchange c. The Value of Money
b. Things Used as Money d. The History of Money
19. "In China cloth and fishhooks and knives were used."
How many things were used as money in China?
- a. 1 c. 3
b. 2 d. 4

Passage 4

Every morning Farmer Lum stepped from his house and looked at the sky. But there were no clouds. And every night before he went to bed, he looked at the sky again. Even a small cloud might bring rain by morning. But no
5 rain fell.

Then early one morning Farmer Lum was awakened by a steady tap, tap, tapping on the thatched roof. Soon the tapping changed to the steady beat of rain. Farmer Lum arose quickly, went to the door, and stepped outside.
10 He held out his hands to catch the cool drops of rain. He breathed deeply. How good the rain smelled!

After a few days of rain, the ground was soft enough to be plowed. Every morning Farmer Lum got up early to drive his ox to the field. Soon the seed bed
15 in the corner of the field was ready for planting. He took the rice seeds from the bag carefully because he did

not want to lose a single one. Then he planted them in the soft, wet soil.

While Farmer Lum planted the rice seeds, his wife
20 planted vegetable seeds in the garden by the house.
Between long rows of beans and peas she planted rows of radishes or lettuce. Every inch of soil had to be used. In a corner she planted cucumbers. Later she would train the vines to grow up on sticks. This would leave space
25 on the ground for other plants to grow. Then she planted pumpkin seeds in the thatch of the roof.

Soon pale green shoots pushed up out of the mud and water of the rice bed. The rain and the warm sunshine made the plants grow quickly. Before long they were big
30 enough to be planted in the field.

Farmer Lum and his wife worked together. They pulled the young seedlings from the wet soil and tied them in bundles. This was slow, careful work. After they had pulled all the seedlings from the seed bed, they walked
35 to the field and dropped the bundles along the rows. Then they began to plant. They reached down into the water, made a small hole in the soft soil, put in two or three seedlings, then pressed the soil around them. A few steps farther on they planted more seedlings.

40 After several months the rains ended and the rice was ready for harvesting. Again Farmer Lum and his wife

went to the field. This time they cut the long yellow stalks, then put them in the sun to dry. Later they spread them on the threshing floor. First Farmer Lum
45 drove the ox back and forth over the stalks to loosen the grain from them. Then he and his wife tossed the stalks high in the air, and the grains of rice fell on to the threshing floor. Before they finished, every grain of rice had been gathered.

50 When evening came, Farmer Lum sat in front of his house. A new moon shone through the bamboo tree. The rice crop was good. Farmer Lum was happier than he had ever been before. If he had another good crop next year, he might buy another piece of land. More land. More food.
55 Farmer Lum smiled at the thought.

20. According to the story, which of the following sentences is true?

- a. Farmer Lum's wife planted flowers.
- b. Farmer Lum looked at the sky every morning.
- c. Farmer Lum's wife did not help him thresh the ripe rice.
- d. Farmer Lum's wife drove the ox over the ripe rice stalks.

21. Which of these things did Farmer Lum do?

- a. planted radishes
- b. planted rice seeds
- c. planted cucumbers
- d. planted beans and peas

22. Which of these things did Farmer Lum and his wife do together?
- a. sat in front of the house
 - b. drove the ox to the field
 - c. tied the seedlings in bundles
 - d. looked at the sky every morning
23. What would Farmer Lum do if he had a good crop next year? He might buy _____ ,
- a. a new ox
 - b. new clothes
 - c. a new house
 - d. another piece of land
24. How did Farmer Lum feel after the harvest?
- a. sad
 - b. worry
 - c. happy
 - d. sorry
25. Why did Farmer Lum keep looking at the sky?
- a. Because he wanted to count the stars.
 - b. Because he thought of his children.
 - c. Because he wanted to look at the clouds.
 - d. Because he wanted to know if it was going to rain.
26. What does "...to lose a single one." one refers to?
- a. raindrop
 - b. rice seed
 - c. pumpkin seed
 - d. vegetable seed
27. "them" (line 32) refer to _____ .
- a. beans
 - b. cucumbers
 - c. young seedlings
 - d. pumpkins and peas

28. "... made a small hold in the soft, put in two or three seedlings, ..."

What did they do?

- a. tossed the stalks
- b. planted seedlings
- c. plowed the field
- d. tied seedling in bundles

29. "This time they cut the long yellow stalks, then put them in the sun to dry."

What did they do?

- a. watered
- b. planted
- c. destroyed
- d. harvested

30. "... Farmer Lum was awakened by a steady tap, tap, tapping on the thatched roof."

What was happening?

- a. It was raining.
- b. Birds were singing.
- c. The leaves were falling of the tree.
- d. Farmer Lum's wife was planting pumpkin seeds on the thatch of the roof.

Name _____ M.S. _____

School _____ No. _____

Cloze Test (WB)

Directions :

From this passage, you should

1. read the whole of it first for general meaning.
2. fill in each blank with only one word.
3. try to fill in every blank. Guess if you cannot find any word.
4. finish the test within 50 minutes.

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Among lives in the suburbs. She goes to school every day of the week except Saturday and Sunday. Some of her friends go to boarding (1) _____. Her school is very large. It is (2) _____ right in the center of the town. (3) _____ usually takes a bus to school. She (4) _____ home at seven o'clock in the morning (5) _____ she has breakfast. And she brushes her (6) _____ after every meal. She puts on her (7) _____ of white blouse, blue skirt, white socks (8) _____ black shoes. She gets to school at (9) _____ past seven. Sometimes when the traffic is (10) _____ heavy she gets her school at a (11) _____ to eight. If she misses the morning (12) _____ she will be late. All her friends (13) _____ to be early. Her first class begins (14) _____ 8.30 a.m. Her friends and she get (15) _____ line when the bell rings. We salute (16) _____ national flag, sing our national anthem and (17) _____ our morning prayers every day before we (18) _____ our morning class. We go to our (19) _____ for lessons. We usually have a different (20) _____ for each subject. A lesson usually lasts (21) _____ minutes. We are allowed ten minutes to (22) _____ from room to room. Classes are less (23) _____ an hour to prevent us from getting (24) _____. Among likes to move from room to (25) _____. She likes the English

and geography classes (26) _____ of all. She learns about nations and (27) _____.

She has lunch at 11.30 a.m. After (28) _____ she plays games with her friends. She (29) _____ her afternoon class at 1.00 p.m. Her (30) _____ is over at 4.00 p.m. After school (31) _____ usually stops in the library to borrow (32) _____. Sometimes she spends 45 minutes in the (33) _____. She then takes a bus back home. (34) _____ reaches home at 5.00 p.m.

The teacher (35) _____ us homework to do in the evening (36) _____ the next day. She does her homework (37) _____ she has dinner and takes a bath. (38) _____ cannot watch television or listen to the (39) _____ unless she finishes her homework. It usually (40) _____ her one hour to do her homework. Then she goes to bed at 10.00 p.m.

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Name _____ M.S. _____

School _____ No. _____

Cloze Test (FL)

Directions :

From this passage, you should

1. read the whole of it first for general meaning.
2. fill in each blank with only one word; each word must begin with the given first letter cue.
3. try to fill in every blank. Guess if you cannot find any word.
4. finish the test within 50 minutes

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Anong lives in the suburbs. She goes to school every day of the week except Saturday and Sunday. Some of her friends go to boarding (1) s_____. Her school is very large. It is (2) l_____ right in the center of town. (3) S_____ usually takes a bus to school. She (4) l_____ home at seven o'clock in the morning (5) a_____ she has breakfast. And she brushes her (6) t_____ after every meal. She puts on her (7) u_____ of white blouse, blue skirt, white socks (8) a_____ black shoes. She gets to school at (9) h_____ past seven. Sometimes when the traffic is (10) u_____ heavy she gets her school at a (11) q_____ to eight. If she misses the morning (12) b_____ she will be late. All her friends (13) t_____ to be early. Her first class begins (14) a_____ 8.30 a.m. Her friends and she get (15) i_____ line when the bell rings. We salute (16) o_____ national flag, sing our national anthem and (17) s_____ our morning prayers every day before we (18) h_____ our morning class. We go to our (19) c_____ for lessons. We usually have a different (20) t_____ for each subject. A lesson usually lasts (21) f_____ minutes. We are allowed ten minutes to (22) m_____ from room to room. Classes are less (23) t_____ an hour to prevent us from getting (24) b_____ . Anong likes to move from room to

(25) r_____. She likes the English and geography classes (26) m_____ of all. She learns about nations and (27) p_____.

She has lunch at 11.30 a.m. After (28) l_____ she plays games with her friends. She (29) b_____ her afternoon class at 1.00 p.m. Her (30) s_____ is over at 4.00 p.m. After school (31) s_____ usually stops in the library to borrow (32) b_____. Sometimes she spends 45 minutes in the (33) l_____. She then takes a bus back home. (34) S_____ reaches home at 5.00 p.m.

The teacher (35) g_____ us homework to do in the evening (36) f_____ the next day. She does her homework (37) a_____ she has dinner and takes a bath. (38) S_____ cannot watch television or listen to the (39) r_____ unless she finishes her homework. It usually (40) t_____ her one hour to do her homework. Then she goes to bed at 10.00 p.m.

Name _____ M.S. _____

School _____ No. _____

Cloze Test (LB)

Directions:

From this passage, you should

1. read the whole of it first for general meaning.
2. fill in each blank with only one word; each word must have the numbers of the letters as the given dashes.
3. try to fill in every blank. Guess if you cannot find any word.
4. finish the test within 50 minutes.

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Anong lives in the suburbs. She goes to school every day of the week except Saturday and Sunday. Some of her friends go to boarding (1) _____. Her school is very large. It is (2) _____ right in the center of the town. (3) _____ usually takes a bus to school. She (4) _____ home at seven o'clock in the morning (5) _____ she has breakfast. And she brushes her (6) _____ after every meal. She puts on her (7) _____ of white blouse, blue skirt, white socks (8) _____ black shoes. She gets to school at (9) _____ past seven. Sometimes when the traffic is (10) _____ heavy she gets her school at a (11) _____ to eight. If she misses the morning (12) _____ she will be late. All her friends (13) _____ to be early. Her first class begins (14) _____ 8.30 a.m. Her friends and she get (15) _____ line when the bell rings. We salute (16) _____ national flag, sing our national anthem and (17) _____ our morning prayers every day before we (18) _____ our morning class. We go to our (19) _____ for lessons. We usually have a different (20) _____ for each subject. A lesson usually lasts (21) _____ minutes. We are allowed ten minutes to (22) _____ from room to room. Classes are less (23) _____ an hour to prevent us from getting (24) _____. Anong likes to move from room to

(25) _____. She likes the English and geography classes (26) _____ of all. She learns about nations and (27) _____.

She has lunch at 11.30 a.m. After (28) _____ she plays games with her friends. She (29) _____ her afternoon class at 1.00 p.m. Her (30) _____ is over at 4.00 p.m. After school (31) _____ usually stops in the library to borrow (32) _____. Sometimes she spends 45 minutes in the (33) _____. She then takes a bus back home. (34) _____ reaches home at 5.00 p.m.

The teacher (35) _____ us homework to do in the evening (36) _____ the next day. She does her homework (37) _____ she has dinner and takes a bath. (38) _____ cannot watch television or listen to the (39) _____ unless she finishes her homework. It usually (40) _____ her one hour to do her homework. Then she goes to bed at 10.00 p.m.

Name _____ M.S. _____

School _____ No. _____

Cloze Test (WM)

Directions :

From this passage, you should

1. read the whole of it first for general meaning.
2. fill in each blank with only one word; each word must be the same as the given meaning.
3. try to fill in every blank. Guess if you cannot find any word.
4. finish the test within 50 minutes.

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Anong lives in the suburbs. She goes to school every day of the week except Saturday and Sunday. Some of her friends go to boarding (1) _____ (a place for study). Her school is very large. It is (2) _____ (to fix or set in a certain place) right in the center of the town. (3) _____ (a pronoun used for a girl or a woman) usually takes a bus to school. She (4) _____ (go away from) home at seven o'clock in the morning (5) _____ (following in time) she has breakfast. And she brushes her (6) _____ (the hard white objects growing in the mouth and used to chew food) after every meal. She puts on her (7) _____ (style of dress worn by all members in a school, an office, etc.,) of white blouse, blue skirt, white socks (8) _____ (a word used to link words) black shoes. She gets to school at (9) _____ (one of two equal parts) past seven. Sometimes when the traffic is (10) _____ (not commonly happens) heavy she gets her school at a (11) _____ (one of four equal parts) to eight. If she misses the morning (12) _____ (public motor vehicle for taking passengers) she will be late. All her friends (13) _____ (make an attempt) to be early. Her first class begins (14) _____ (a preposition) 8.30 a.m. Her friends and she get (15) _____ (a preposition) line when the bell rings. We salute (16) _____ (adjective of or belonging to us) national flag, sing our national anthem

and (17) _____ (to produce words) our morning prayers every day before we (18) _____ (an auxiliary verb) our morning class. We go to our (19) _____ (room where a class is taught) for lessons. We usually have a different (20) _____ (a person who teaches) for each subject. A lesson usually lasts (21) _____ (the number of 50) minutes. We are allowed ten minutes to (22) _____ (to change from one place to another) from room to room. Classes are less (23) _____ (a word always used with a comparative degree) an hour to prevent us from getting (24) _____ (feel-tired of something or someone.) Anong likes to move from room to (25) _____ (part of a house or buildings enclosed by wall, floor, and ceiling). She likes the English and geography classes (26) _____ (the greatest, the superlative degree of "much") of all. She learns about nations and (27) _____ (particular part of space occupied by somebody or something).

She has lunch at 11.30 a.m. After (28) _____ (meal taken in middle of the day) she plays games with her friends. She (29) _____ (to start) her afternoon class at 1.00 p.m. Her (30) _____ (a place for study) is over at 4.00 p.m. After school (31) _____ (a pronoun used for a girl or a woman) usually stops in the library to borrow (32) _____ (things that we can read). Sometimes she spends 45 minutes in the (33) _____

(a place where we can read or borrow books). She then takes a bus back home. (34) _____ (a pronoun used for a girl or a woman) reaches home at 5.00 p.m.

The teacher (35) _____ (hand over to) us homework to do in the evening (36) _____ (a preposition) the next day. She does her homework (37) _____ (following in time) she has dinner and takes a bath. (38) _____ (a pronoun used for a girl or a woman) cannot watch television or listen to the (39) _____ (a thing to receive and send out sounds through the air by means of electrical waves) unless she finishes her homework. It usually (40) _____ (a verb used with time) her one hour to do her homework. Then she goes to bed at 10.00 p.m.

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