

9. Moisture released by a tree washes the air and cools us too. A large tree has the cooling effect of a powerful air conditioner.

With greenery, combat air pollution and ensure a steady supply of wood for the next generation !

- What can we get from trees?
- Why do we cut down a lot of trees?
- Do you think one day our world will be bare of trees?  
Why?
- What will happen to the earth if there are no trees?
- Why do we have to take care of our forests?

แบบเนื้อเรื่องธรรมดาจุดประสงค์

เมื่อกำหนดบทความ หรือเนื้อเรื่องภาษาอังกฤษ ให้นักเรียนสามารถแปลความ ตีความ หรือขยายความได้อย่างถูกต้องและเหมาะสม

คำชี้แจง

1. ให้นักเรียนอ่านเนื้อเรื่องที่กำหนดให้พร้อมทั้งทำความเข้าใจเนื้อเรื่องไปโดยตลอด
2. ขอให้นักเรียนอ่านเนื้อเรื่องเพียงเที่ยวเดียว แล้วทำแบบทดสอบวัดความเข้าใจในการอ่านเกี่ยวกับเนื้อเรื่องที่นักเรียนเพิ่งอ่านจบไป โดยห้ามพลิกมาดูเนื้อเรื่อง
3. ขอให้นักเรียนทุกคนพยายามทำความเข้าใจกับเนื้อเรื่องให้ดี และทำแบบทดสอบให้ดีที่สุด ซึ่งผลการทดสอบครั้งนี้จะไม่มีผลต่อตัวนักเรียนทั้งสิ้น

### Plant a Tree for a Greener World

Trees are the oldest living things on earth. They are necessary to the life of man in many ways. They are the raw materials for many industries. They add beauty to the world we live in.

Trees, as natural vegetation, are abundant in every type of area. They grow easily. Commercially, they are invaluable. They provide the raw materials necessary for the paper, furniture, building, and other allied industries. Their great variety is a gift to mankind.

Their wood provides fuel and lumber for houses, buildings and uncountable tools. From woodpulp come rayon textiles, paper and numerous plastics. Millions of trees provide telegraph and telephone poles. It is easy to see why countries blessed with good trees are often prosperous. Good timber is good cash for nation, as in Thailand, Burma, and the States of Pahang and Sabah in Malaysia

In other commercial ways too, trees serve their purpose. They produce the most important fruits and nearly all the nuts for cash returns. Other products range from quinine to simple bottle cork.

In a simple way, trees help agriculture and farming by breaking the force of rain and wind. On a hot day they give welcome shade. Erosion is a great destroyer of land. Trees help to preserve the land, and the plant and animal life in it.

There is a danger, however, that one day in the not too distant future, our world will be bare of trees. They are getting smaller all the time. We are cutting down the trees because we need wood and because we need more farm land. Some people say that there will not be any great forests in 20 or 30 years. A lot of plants and animals will disappear. In many places the new farm land will soon look like the old deserts. Crops will not grow there. It will not rain very often, and the weather will get hot and dry. If the climate of the earth changes, life will be difficult for everyone. That is why we have to take care of our forests. And, the following are some things to remember why we should plant trees.

1. Without trees and plants this planet would be like the moon -no air, no food, no shade, no birds, no animals and no people
2. Plants make life on earth healthier and more beautiful.
3. Plants provide us with food, shelter, fuel, medicine, paper and many other necessities.
4. Whether we live in the capital or in the provinces, trees prevent soil erosion and beautify our surroundings.
5. Trees provide food and shelter for birds and other wildlife.
6. Air pollution makes people sick, dirties homes and damages buildings. Trees help fight air pollution.
7. Some trees can detect and warn us of invisible but harmful air pollutants, such as sulphur dioxide.
8. The only source of new oxygen is plants. A 50 by 50 foot grass lawn releases enough oxygen to meet the needs of four people.

9. Moisture released by a tree washes the air and cools us too. A large tree has the cooling effect of a powerful air conditioner.

With greenery, combat air pollution and ensure a steady supply of wood for the next generation !



6. Which industry needs trees most?
  - a. soap
  - b. book
  - c. cement
  - d. car manufacture
7. Which of the following does not need wood?
  - a. furniture
  - b. paper
  - c. glassware
  - d. plastics
8. Which of the following does not result from the advantage of having trees?
  - a. fruit production
  - b. publishing
  - c. quinine production
  - d. pottery
9. Why will one day our world be bare of trees?
  - a. Trees are destroyed by fires.
  - b. Trees are eaten by animals.
  - c. Trees are thoughtlessly cut down by man.
  - d. Trees are used by the factories.
10. Which country or state is not mentioned as a timber producer in the passage?
  - a. Indonesia
  - b. Malaysia
  - c. Burma
  - d. Thailand
11. What will happen if there are no trees?
  - a. Animals will disappear.
  - b. The climate will change.
  - c. The farm land will be dry.
  - d. All of a, b, and c.







เนื้อเรื่องที่ 2

Culture : Body Language

ตามเงื่อนไขการทดลอง 4 เงื่อนไข พร้อมทั้ง

แบบทดสอบวัดความเข้าใจในการอ่านเรื่องจำนวน 15 ข้อ

แบบการนำเรื่องด้วยเรื่องย่อจุดประสงค์

เมื่อกำหนดบทความ หรือเนื้อเรื่องภาษาอังกฤษให้นักเรียนสามารถตีความ หรือ  
ขยายความได้อย่างถูกต้องและเหมาะสม

คำชี้แจง

1. ก่อนที่นักเรียนจะอ่านเนื้อเรื่องที่กำหนดให้ ขอให้นักเรียนอ่านเนื้อเรื่องย่อก่อน  
ซึ่งจะช่วยให้นักเรียนเข้าใจเรื่องโดยตลอดได้ดีเพิ่มขึ้น
2. ให้นักเรียนลงมืออ่านเนื้อเรื่องโดยตลอด พร้อมทั้งทำความเข้าใจไปอีกครึ่งหนึ่ง
3. ขอให้นักเรียนทุกคนอ่านเนื้อเรื่องเพียงเที่ยวเดียว แล้วทำแบบทดสอบวัดความเข้าใจ  
ในการอ่านเกี่ยวกับเนื้อเรื่องที่นักเรียนเพิ่งอ่านจบไป โดยห้ามพลิกมาดูเนื้อเรื่อง
4. ขอให้นักเรียนทุกคนพยายามทำความเข้าใจกับเนื้อเรื่องให้ดีและทำแบบทดสอบให้ดี  
ที่สุด ซึ่งผลการทดลองครั้งนี้จะไม่มีผลต่อตัวนักเรียนทั้งสิ้น

**Culture : Body Language**

People from different countries have different manners. They have different ways of acting in social situations. When they talk to you, the Egyptians stand close to you and look into your eyes. Sometimes they put arms around your shoulders. But the Japanese stand far from you and do not look into your eyes. They bow to show respect. In the United States, and other Western countries, men and women both use the handshake and look into the eyes of another person while talking. Of course, the French use the kiss almost as much as the handshake when they greet a good friend. Thais usually "wai" someone older or superior. All areas of life help to make up a culture... the language, religion, food, dress... everything.

People from different countries have different manners. They have different ways of acting in social situations involving friends and strangers.

Maybe you met a man from Egypt, and you noticed how he stood very close to you. When he talked with you, he put his face close to yours and looked into your eyes. Or perhaps you met a woman from Japan and saw that she stood far from you and did not look into your eyes at all.

Even in actions as simple and common as talking and touching, people show the differences between their cultures. Each

group of people in the world has its own culture. All areas of life help make up a culture...the language, religion, food, dress... everything. Just as each culture has its own way of dressing, its own food and its own style of speaking, it also has its own special set of manners.

In the Middle East, most Arabs and Egyptian men usually stand close to one another when they talk. Sometimes they put an arm around the shoulder or take the arm of a friend. This is the proper and polite way for Arabs to behave.

In Japan, the men and women do not stand nearly so close to talk to one another. They consider it a sign of respect to stand farther away. Japanese people may not look deeply into the eyes of another person as they talk. This custom is also considered a form of respect. To show respect for their teacher, for example, students would not look directly into the teacher's eyes when they talk.

In the United States, they show respect for people by looking into the eyes of another person while talking. If someone does not look into their eyes when they talk, they may consider that person to be impolite and perhaps even dishonest!

Something as common and simple as the handshake also shows the different styles among cultures. In the United States, and Western countries, men and women both use the handshake for many reasons... to say hello, goodbye, or thank you, and to congratulate someone. The one rule for shaking hands is that it must be done firmly not too hard. A very weak handshake from

either a man or woman is usually unwelcomed in these countries, However, due to different cultures, a soft handshake is often used in many parts of Latin America.

Some countries use the kiss almost as much as handshake. The French people, of course, are famous for kissing on each cheek when they greet a good friend. Many other countries in Europe and some countries in the Middle East also use the kiss to say hello and goodbye on important occasions.

Other people do not kiss on important occasions. Instead the Japanese bow to each other. The depth, or deepness, of the bow depends on the amount of respect they want to show for the other person. If they are greeting someone older or very important, they bow very low.

In Thailand, when we meet someone older or superior we usually "wai" by placing the palms of our both hands together and bow slightly in a gesture of respect.

People in the U.S. can learn about many cultures because the country is made up of people so many different groups. Each group likes to remember its own manners and customs while at the same time learning the customs of the country. American manners are a mixture of many cultures.

No matter how unusual the manners of a group of people seem to be at first, we soon feel comfortable with them. We discover that every culture has its own ways of communicating.

### แบบการใช้ภาพสี่ประกอบระหว่างเรื่อง

#### จุดประสงค์

เมื่อกำหนดบทความ หรือเนื้อเรื่องภาษาอังกฤษ ให้นักเรียนสามารถแปลความ ตีความ หรือขยายความได้อย่างถูกต้องและเหมาะสม

#### คำชี้แจง

1. ขณะที่นักเรียนอ่านเรื่องที่กำหนดให้ขอให้ให้นักเรียนดูภาพประกอบเนื้อเรื่องไปด้วย ซึ่งจะช่วยให้ นักเรียนสามารถเดาความหมายศัพท์บางคำที่นักเรียนยังไม่รู้จักและช่วยให้นักเรียนเข้าใจเรื่อง โดยตลอดได้ดีเพิ่มขึ้น
2. ขอให้นักเรียนอ่านเนื้อเรื่องเพียงเที่ยวเดียว แล้วทำแบบทดสอบวัดความเข้าใจในการอ่านเกี่ยวกับเนื้อเรื่องที่นักเรียนเพิ่งอ่านจบไป โดยห้ามพลิกมาดูเนื้อเรื่อง
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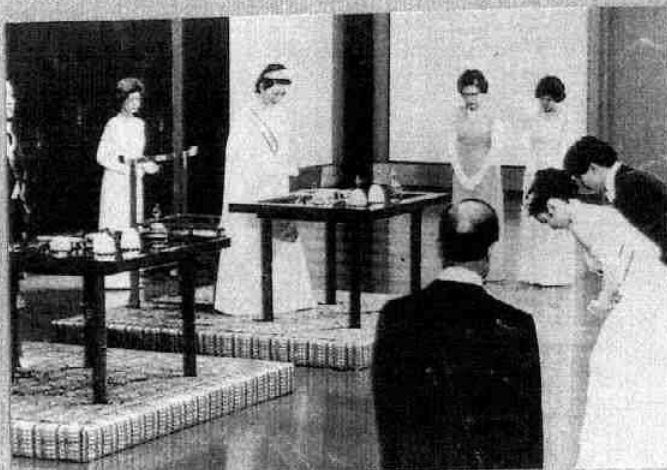
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