

Lesson Plan for Experimental Group 1
Period 20

Objectives

Terminal Objective

The students are able to tell about what they have read :

1. By predicting what the writer will say about in the text.
2. By summarizing the most important information.
3. By questioning about what they have read.
4. By clarifying anything that is unclear in the text.

Enabling Objectives

1. The students are able to tell the meaning of the important words in the text.
2. The students are able to make a summary of what they have read.
3. The students are able to make a prediction of what the writer will discuss in the text.
4. The students are able to ask and answer the questions about what they have read.

Content

1. The story about a boy who likes nuts.
 - 1.1 Vocabularies
 - fault
 - stuck
2. Strategies
 - 2.1 Predicting
 - 2.2 Summarizing
 - 2.3 Questioning
 - 2.4 Clarifying

Alde

1. The short story "a boy and the nuts." In Wordland Book 2
(กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ, 2524 : 86)
2. Exercise
3. Word Cards
4. Sentence Cards
5. Wall Bag
6. Title Card

Procedure

1. Presentation (5 minutes)

1.1 The teacher greets the students.

1.2 The teacher arouses the students to pay attention to the text they

will read and all 4 reading strategies.

T : (shows the title card of the short story "A boy and the nuts")

T : Look at this card and tell me what the short story will be about?

S : A boy who likes to eat nuts very much.

T : Good. How do you think that?

S : I am used to read this story.

T : Very good. Well, what do you know about this story?

S : It is about a greedy boy who likes to eat nuts.

S : Well, he wants to get a lot of nuts so, he can't get his hand out of the jar of nuts.

T : Good. You know that you have a lot of knowledge about the short story. So that you will understand it better.

: Can you tell me how to understand the text better?

S : I must do the reading strategies such as, clarifying,

summarizing, predicting and questioning.

T : Right. You must do like that while you are reading to improve your reading.

1.3 The teacher tells the objectives of the lesson.

2. Practice

2.1 Pre-reading Activities (10 minutes)

2.1.1 The teacher and the students review how to study reading by reciprocal teaching.

2.1.2 The teacher reviews and models the predicting, summarizing, questioning and clarifying.

T : I will be the teacher for the first part.

(distributes the first part of the text.) (P.183)

T : Read it silently. (waits for 3 minutes)

Have you finished?

This part of the story is about a boy who liked nuts and wanted to get a lot of nuts out of the narrow jar.

Is there anything adding to my summary?

S : No. It is a good one.

T : What is your summary of this part?

S : The first part of the text is about a boy who liked to eat a lot of nuts.

T : Well, the best question for this part is "Why didn't his mother want him to eat them more than a handful?"

S : Because it was nearly lunch time.

T : Right.

T : What is your question?

S : Why he couldn't get his hand out of the jar?

T : A good question. Who can answer it?

S : Because there are a lot of nuts in his hand.

T : Correct.

T : All, right, I needn't the clarifying. Are there any difficult words for this part?

S : "fond."

T : Who can clarify it?

S : I think that I can guess its meaning by looking at the second sentence.

S : Well, it means "สนุก" in Thai.

S : It means "to like."

T : Excellent. Anyone else?

S : (no responses.)

T : Well, from the first part I predict that the next part of the story will be about how to get his hand out of the jar.

T : What is your prediction?

S : The next part of the text will be about that the boy got his hand out by leaving some nuts.

T : Why do you think that?

S : Because he wanted to eat nuts.

T : Let's check your prediction.

2.2 While-reading Activities (20 minutes)

2.2.1 The teacher lets the students do the activities of reciprocal teaching. And also the teacher facilitates the student who acts as the teacher through the activities as necessary.

T : (breaks the students into 5 groups and distributes the second part of the text.) (P.185)

T : Read the second part silently.(waits for 3 minutes.)

Dara : I would like to be the teacher.

Dara (T) : This part of the story is about getting his hand out of the jar that was leaving some nuts.

Is there anything adding to my summary?

Dara (T) : Well, what is your summary?

S : The second part of the text is about leaving some nuts to get his hand out.

Dara (T) : Is there anything adding to her summary?

S : No. It is a good one.

Dara (T) : All right, is your prediction correct?

S : Yes.

Dara (T) : My question for this part is

"What do you think about the boy?"

S : He was a greedy boy.

Dara (T) : Right. And what is your question?

S : "What did the boy feel when he got only a few nuts?"

Dara (T) : A good question. Who can answer her question?

S : He was very sad.

Dara (T) : Correct. Well, I needn't the clarifying.

Is there anything that is unclear?

S : No.

T : Great.

2.3 Post-reading Activities (10 minutes)

2.3.1 The teacher lets the students read the story again and then do the exercise. (P.187-188)

3. Summarizing (5 minutes)

3.1 The teacher and the students discuss about what they have read.

3.2 The teacher and the students discuss about the predicting, summarizing, questioning and clarifying.

Evaluation

1. Observing the students' participation.
2. Checking the students' answering in the exercise

Appendix

1. The short story "A boy and the nuts."
2. Exercise

Period 20

Part 1 : Read the text and answer the questions.

Once there was a boy who was very fond of nuts. One day saw a jar of nuts, so he asked his mother, "May I have some of these nuts?"

"Certainly, darling," his mother answered, "But not more than a handful. It is almost lunch time."

The boy put his hand into the jar at once and took all that his fist could hold. When he tried to get his hand out, he couldn't. The neck of the jar was too narrow.

1. What are the difficult words for the first part of the text?

Words	Meaning
1)
2)
3)
4)
5)

2. What is the first part of the text about?

.....

.....

.....

3. What are your questions for the first part of the text?

- 1) Question :
- Answer :
- 2) Question :
- Answer :
- 3) Question :
- Answer :

4. What will the next part of the text be about?

.....

.....

.....

Name.....

Period 20

Part 2 : Read the text and answer the questions.

"Mother, help! I cannot get my hand out. The jar is too small,"
he cried to his mother.

"It's not the fault of the jar, dear," his mother said. "You have too
many nuts in your hand. Let some of them go."

The boy obeyed his mother, and happily pulled his fist out.
He looked at his hand. There were very few nuts!

"Mother, I've got only a few nuts," he said sadly.

"Isn't that better than getting your hand stuck in the jar?"

His mother answered with a smile.

1. What are the difficult words for the second part of the text?

Words	Meaning
1)
2)
3)
4)
5)

2. What is the second part of the text about?

.....

.....

.....

3. What are your questions for the second part of the text?

1) Question :

Answer :

2) Question :

Answer :

3) Question :

Answer :

Name.....

Period 20

Once there was a boy who was very fond of nuts. One day saw a jar of nuts, so he asked his mother, "May I have some of these nuts?"

"Certainly, darling," his mother answered, "But not more than a handful. It is almost lunch time."

The boy put his hand into the jar at once and took all that his fist could hold. When he tried to get his hand out, he couldn't. The neck of the jar was too narrow.

"Mother, help! I cannot get my hand out. The jar is too small," he cried to his mother.

"It's not the fault of the jar, dear," his mother said. "You have too many nuts in your hand. Let some of them go."

The boy obeyed his mother, and happily pulled his fist out. He looked at his hand. There were very few nuts!

"Mother, I've got only a few nuts," he said sadly.

"Isn't that better than getting your hand stuck in the jar?"

His mother answered with a smile.

Name.....

Exercise 20 : Read the text and answer the questions.

1. What is the story about?

.....

2. When did the boy want to eat some nuts in the jar?

.....

3. Why didn't his mother want him to eat them more than a handful?

.....

4. How did his mother help him?

.....

5. What did his mother tell him at the end of the story?

.....

6. How did the boy feel?

.....

7. What do you learn from this story?

.....

ตัวอย่างแผนการทดลองการอ่านแบบปกติ

Lesson Plan for Experimental Group 2

Period 17

Objectives

Terminal objective

The students are able to tell about what they have read.

Enabling Objectives

1. The students are able to tell the meaning of important words and statements in the text.
2. The students are able to answer the questions about the text orally.
3. The students are able to answer the questions in the exercise.

Content

1. The article "Care for Water"

1.1 Vocabularies

conserve

leak

Aids

1. The article "Care for Water" in Bangkok Post : Student Weekly (Parker, 1998 : 5) 23 February 1998
2. Title of the article
3. Exercise
4. A picture of a drop of water
5. Word Cards
6. Sentence Cards

Procedure

1. Pre-reading Activities (10 minutes)

1.1 The teacher greets the students.

1.2 The teacher arouses the students to pay attention to the text they will read.

T : (shows the picture of a drop of water.)

T : Look at this picture and tell me what the picture is about?

S : It is about a drop of water.

S : It is a picture of a glass and a drop of water.

T : Good. / Right. How do you feel about this picture?

S : I am worried about leaking of water to use.

S : I am afraid that I will have not enough water to use in daily life.

T : Great. Why do you think that?

S : Because it may be no water in the future.

S : Because water is very important and necessary for our lives.

S : And also many people use a lot of water carelessly.

T : Right. If you waste water, we will have not enough to use in daily lives.

T : (shows the title card "Care for Water")

T : Read the title and predict what the text we will read is about.

S : It will be about how to conserve water.

S : It will be about how to keep water.

T : Good. The text is about the ways of caring for water.*

1.3 The teacher tells the objectives of the lesson.

1.4 The teacher presents the key words of the article with word cards and gives the examples, such as, conserve and leak.

T : First of all we should know some important words.

(shows the word card of "conserve.")

T : Can you tell me what it means?

S : No.

T : (shows the sentence cards;

****I conserve water by using it carefully to keep it from being wasted.**

****We must conserve forests to keep them from being destroyed.**

T : Can you tell me the meaning of it?

S : It means " to keep something from being wasted or destroyed or lost."

T : Right. (shows the word card of "leak")

Do you know it?

S : No.

T : Look at these sentence cards;

**** Water was leaking out of a hole in the tap, so the ground was wet.**

**** There is a lot of oil on the floor because the tank is leaking.**

T : Who can tell me the meaning of it?

S : I think that it means " to have something out of a hole."

T : Very good. "leak" means "to let liquid or gas out of a hole."

T : Well, let's read the text.

2. While-reading Activities (20 minutes)

2.1 The teacher distributes the text. (P.195)

2.2 The teacher reads the text loudly for 1 time.

2.3 The teacher calls students to read the text loudly (one by one) and gives the corrective feedback.

2.4 The teacher calls students to tell the meaning of what they have read (one by one) and gives the corrective feedback.

3. Post-reading Activities (20 minutes)

3.1 The teacher asks the questions about the text and calls the students to answer them (one by one) and also gives the corrective feedback.

T : Let's check your reading.

: Can you tell me what you can use water for?"

S : I can use it for drinking, taking a shower, watering the plants, swimming, cooking and traveling.

T : Right.

T : What will happen if there isn't water?

S : We can't live without water.

T : Good. What does "reduce" mean?

S : It means "ลด" in Thai.

T : Great. How can you do to conserve water?

S : Checking the taps.

S : Fixing the taps.

S : Picking up the rubbish.

S : Not putting chemicals in to the drains.

T : Well, why should we conserve water?

S : Because it may be no water in the future.

T : Right. Well, Kanya, what does "BPSW." mean?

S : It is the name of the newspaper : Bangkok Post :

T : Very good.

3.2 The teacher lets the students read the text again and then do the exercise. (P. 196)

3.3 The teacher and the students check and correct the answers.

Evaluation

1. Observing the students' participation.
2. Checking the students' answering in the exercise

Appendix

1. The article "Care for Water"
2. Exercise

Period 17

Care for Water

Think of all the ways you enjoy water in a day.

You can take a nice cool shower in the morning to freshen you up. You can drink lot of cool water whenever you are thirsty. You can swim in it.

- 5 You can water your plants with it. And you can even catch a boat on it to reduce your travelling time. But we all know that sometimes we can run out of water, especially during the hot season.

Think of all the way you can conserve water.

- 10 Check all the taps in your house and around your school to see if they are leaking. Fix the ones that are. Why not get a group of your friends together, buy a few big plastic bags, and walk along a canal or beach front and pick up all the rubbish.
- 15 Make sure that your kitchen at home and the kitchen at your school are not putting chemicals in the drains. Make sure you do not leave taps running while talking on the phone. And always water your plants in the evening when it is cooler. This way, you will know that you are doing
- 20 your best to make sure that there will be enough water to last the hot season, as well as enough water for future generations to enjoy.

Name

Exercise 17 : Read the text and answer the questions. (10 minutes)

1. What is the text about?

.....

2. What will happen if there isn't enough water for everyone?

.....

3. How can you do to conserve water?

.....

4. Why should you conserve water?

.....

5. What does "this way" (line19) refer to?

.....

6. What does "the ones " (line11) refer to?

.....

7. What does the writer want to tell you?

.....

Lesson Plan for Experimental Group 2

Period 18

Objectives

Terminal objective

The students are able to tell about what they have read.

Enabling Objectives

1. The students are able to tell the meaning of important words and statements in the text.
2. The students are able to answer the questions about the text orally.
3. The students are able to answer the questions in the exercise.

Content

1. The advertisements for employment
 - 1.1 Vocabularies
 - supervisor
 - require
 - correspondence
 - handle
 - expect

Aids

1. Advertisements for employment (กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ, 2524 : 22)
2. Wall Bag
3. Exercise
4. The head line about lay off in Thailand
5. Word Cards
6. Sentence Cards
7. Picture of a supervisor

8. Picture of a secretary

Procedure

1. Pre-reading Activities (10 minutes)

1.1 The teacher greets the students.

1.2 The teacher arouses the students to pay attention to the text they will read.

T : (shows the head line about lay off in Thailand.)

T : Look at this headline and tell me what do you know about it?

S : Now, a lot of companies and the factories in Thailand stop employing the workers.

T : Right. So, there are many people who want to find new jobs, now.

 : Can you tell me how to get the new job?

S : They can find the jobs in the newspaper.

S : They can find the suitable jobs in the newspaper.

T : Right. So, it is very important for you to read and understand the employing advertisement.

T : Well, for today, we will read the advertisement for employment.

1.3 The teacher tells the objectives of the lesson.

1.4 The teacher presents the vocabularies with words card and gives the examples such as, supervisor and secretary.

2. While-reading Activities (20 minutes)

2.1 The teacher distributes the text. (P. 200)

2.2 The teacher reads the text loudly for 1 time.

2.3 The teacher calls students to read the text loudly (one by one) and gives the corrective feedback.

2.4 The teacher calls students to tell the meaning of what they have read (one by one) and gives the corrective feedback.

3. Post-reading Activities (20 minutes)

3.1 The teacher asks the questions about the text and calls the students to answer them(one by one) and also gives the corrective feedback.

3.2 The teacher lets the students read the text again and then do the exercise. (p. 201)

3.3 The teacher and the students check and correct the answers.

Evaluation

1. Observing the students' participation.
2. Checking the students' answering in the exercise.

Appendix

1. The advertisements for employment
2. Exercise

Name.....

Period 18

- Read the advertisements for employment and then answer the questions.

Male Supervisors needed

- Knowledge of English
- 25-40 years old
- Experience in handling workmen
- Working up-country
- Salary of 4,500 baht

Please apply by letter in English before November 17th, 1998.

The Manager,
G.P.O BOX 929,
Bangkok.

AN ADVERTISING AGENCY REQUIRES A FEMALE SECRETARY

Thai national,

Age 21-30 years.

Good typist in Thai and English.

Able to handle correspondence and filing.

1-3 years experience.

Send resume, recent photo and state salary expected.

FIRST CLASS CO. LTD.,

General Advertising Building

73 Soi Saengsin, Bangkok 2.

Exercise 18 : Read the advertisements and answer the questions. (10 minutes)

1. Which job is for a man?

.....

2. Which job is required English?

.....

3. Which job is in BKK?

.....

4. Which job the applicant should send a photo?

.....

5. Which job is for Thai person only?

.....

6. Which job states the salary?

.....

7. Which job asks the applicant to state the salary?

.....

Lesson Plan for Experimental Group 2
Period 19

Objectives

Terminal Objective

The students are able to tell about what they have read.

Enabling Objectives

1. The students are able to tell the meaning of important words and statements in the text.
2. The students are able to answer the questions about the text orally.
3. The students are able to answer the questions in the exercise.

Content

1. The news "IS MRS. SMITH'S WORK HARD OR EASY?"

1.1 Vocabularies

find out

pedometer

ค้นหา
เครื่องวัดระยะทาง

Aids

1. The news "IS MRS. SMITH'S WORK HARD OR EASY?"

From : Intensive Course In English Book 1 (Kenneth Hoo and Soh Kok Chiang, 1976 :

62 อ้างถึงใน ส่องทิพย์ จุฑาทักดี, 2534 : 101)

2. Picture of a housewife
3. Exercise
4. Word Cards
5. Sentence Card
6. Wall Bag.

Procedure

1. Presentation (10 minutes)

1.1 The teacher greets the students.

1.2 The teacher arouses the students to pay attention to the text they will read.

T : (shows the picture of a housewife.)

T : Look at this and tell me and what the picture is about?

S : A housewife who is working in her house.

T : Good. / Right. What does your mother work for your house?

S : Cooks food and cleans my house.

T : Good. Anything else?

S : Washes dishes.

S : Waters the plants.

S : Irons the clothes.

S : Washes the clothes.

T : Right. You know that your mother works hard in a day.

Well, can you tell me, "How far does your mother walk while she is working?"

S : About 1 km.

S : About 5 km.

T : How do you know that?

S : I guess it.

T : Well, you know that there is a measurement of the distance of a housewife's walking. So, we will read this text to know about it.

1.3 The teacher tells the objectives of the lesson.

1.4 The teacher presents the key words of the text with card words and gives the examples, such as, find out.

T : Now, let's learn some new words.

(shows the word "find out.")

T : Who can tell me the meaning?

S : (no responses.)

T : (Look at the sentence card;

- we want to find out her real name so, we go to her home town to ask her parents.

What does it mean?

S : It means "to know something."

S : I think that it mean "to get information."

T : Right. It mean "to discover to get some information."

T : Well, what part of speech is it?

S : It is a verb.

T : Correct. Let's read the text.

2. While-reading Activities (20 minutes)

2.1 The teacher distributes the text. (P.206)

2.2 The teacher reads the text loudly for 1 time.

2.3 The teacher calls the students to read the text loudly (one by one)

and gives the corrective feedback.

2.4 The teacher calls the students to tell the meaning of what they have read (one by one) and gives the corrective feedback.

3. Post-reading Activities (20 minutes)

3.1 The teacher asks the questions about the text and calls the students to answer them (one by one) and also gives the corrective feedback.

T : Well, what do you know about the text ?

S : It is about a housewife.

T : What is her name?

S : Her name is Mrs. Smith.

T : What did she do?

S : She wanted to know how far she walked in a day.

T : Good. What did she do to measure how far she walked?

S : She wore a pedometer while she worked at home.

T : Right. What did she do in the morning?

S : She made breakfast, washed the dishes, made the bed
and drove the children to school.

T : Correct. Well, how far did she walk in a day?

S : 12 kilometres.

T : Very good. What do you think about housework?

S : It is very hard.

3.2 The teacher lets the students read the text again and then do the exercise. (P. 207)

3.3 The teacher and the students check and correct the answers.

Evaluation

1. Observing the students' participation.
2. Checking the students' answering in the exercise.

Appendix

1. The news "IS MRS. SMITH'S WORK HARD OR EASY? "
2. Exercise

Period 19

Read the text and then answer the questions.

IS MRS. SMITH' S WORK HARD OR EASY?

New York, May 5. ---How far does a housewife travel as she cleans, washes and chase the children?

Mrs. Peggy Smith tried to find out the answer. She wore a pedometer for a whole day during the test. A pedometer is something that measures how far a person walks.

Her day started at 7:30 a.m., when she made breakfast for her husband and children. She washed the dishes, made the beds and drove the children to school.

During the morning she cleaned the bedrooms and bathroom and washed clothes. She also went next door to water her neighbor's plants.

She drove to take her children back home at noon, and made lunch, cleaned the floors and the windows. Then she cooked dinner for the family and washed the dishes at last.

Mrs. Smith walked about 12 kilometres that day.

Name.....

Exercise 19 : Read the text and then answer the questions.

1. What is the news about?

.....

2. What did Mrs. Smith do to measure how far she walked?

.....

3. What does " the test " (line 5) mean?

.....

4. When did Mrs. Smith begin the measurement?

.....

5. From this news, what do you think about housework?

.....

6. How far did Mrs. Smith walk?

.....

7. What did Mrs. Smith work in the morning?

.....

Lesson Plan for Experimental Group 2
Period 20

Objectives

Terminal objective

The students are able to tell about what they have read.

English Objective

1. The students are able to tell the meaning of important words and statements in the text.
2. The students are able to answer the questions about the text orally.
3. The students are able to answer the questions in the exercise.

Content

1. The story about a boy who likes nuts.

Vocabularies :

fault
stuck

Aids

1. The short story " a boy and the nuts" in Wordland Book 2
(กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ, 2524 : 86)
2. Exercise
3. Word Cards
4. Sentence Cards
5. Wall Bag
6. Title Card

Procedure

1. Pre-reading Activities (10 minutes)

1.1 The teacher greets the students.

1.2 The teacher arouses the students to pay attention to the text they will read.

T : (shows the title card of the short story "a boy and the nuts")

T : Look at this card and tell me what the short story will be about?

S : A boy who likes to eat nuts very much.

T : Good. How do you think that?

S : I am used to read this story.

T : Very good. Well, what do you know about this story?

S : It is about a greedy boy who likes to eat nuts.

S : Well, he wants to get a lot of nuts so, he can't get his hand out of the jar of nuts.

T : Good. You know that you have a lot of knowledge about the short story. So that you will understand it better.

Let's read the text, now.

1.3 The teacher tells the objectives of the lesson.

1.4 The teacher presents the key words of the text with card words and gives the examples, such as, stuck and fault.

2. While-reading Activities (20 minutes)

2.1 The teacher distributes the text. (P. 212)

2.2 The teacher reads the text loudly for 1 time.

2.3 The teacher calls the students to read the text loudly (one by one) and gives the corrective feedback.

2.4 The teacher calls the students to tell the meaning of what they have read (one by one) and gives the corrective feedback.

3. Post-reading Activities (20 minutes)

3.1 The teacher asks the questions about the text and calls the students to answer them (one by one) and also gives the corrective feedback.

T : Upa, what is the text about?

S : It is about a boy.

T : Right. What was the boy like?

S : He was greedy.

T : Why do you think that?

S : Because he wanted to eat too many nuts.

T : Good. Why didn't his mother want him to eat a lot of nuts?

S : Because it was almost lunch time.

T : Correct.

T : Well, "what did the boy feel when he got only a few nuts?"

S : He was very sad.

T : Good. What does "fond" mean?

S : It means "ชอบ" in Thai.

T : Great. Why couldn't he get his hand out of the jar?

S : Because he didn't obey his mother and took too many nuts.

T : Very good. Do you think that he should obey his mother?

3.2 The teacher lets the students read the text again and then do the exercise. (P.213)

3.3 The teacher and the students check and correct the answers.

Evaluation

1. Observing the students' participation.
2. Checking the students' answering in the exercise

Appendix

1. The short story "A boy and the nuts"
2. Exercise

Name.....

Period 20

Once there was a boy who was very fond of nuts. One day saw a jar of nuts, so he asked his mother, "May I have some of these nuts?"

"Certainly, darling," his mother answered, "But not more than a handful. It is almost lunch time."

The boy put his hand into the jar at once and took all that his fist could hold. When he tried to get his hand out, he couldn't. The neck of the jar was too narrow.

"Mother, help! I cannot get my hand out. The jar is too small," he cried to his mother.

"It's not the fault of the jar, dear," his mother said. "You have too many nuts in your hand. Let some of them go."

The boy obeyed his mother, and happily pulled his fist out. He looked at his hand. There were very few nuts!

"Mother, I've got only a few nuts," he said sadly.

"Isn't that better than getting your hand stuck in the jar?"

His mother answered with a smile.

Name

Exercise 20 : Read the text and answer the questions.

1. What is the story about?

.....

2. When did the boy want to eat some nuts in the jar?

.....

3. Why didn't his mother want him to eat them more than a handful?

.....

4. How did his mother help him?

.....

5. What did his mother tell him at the end of the story?

.....

6. How did the boy feel?

.....

7. What do you learn from this story?

.....

ภาคผนวก ง
บทอ่านภาษาอังกฤษ

Period 1

Do you have difficulties about living in our society? A lot of young people do. The problems they can be grouped into three groups.

First are the problems related to the family. An example of this problem is that of child abuse, that is, parents hurt their children.

5 *This* usually happens when parents are tired from work or unhappy. Parents sometimes fight in front of their children. *This* usually upsets the children. Moreover, some parents do not give their children enough time and attention

The next problem group is related to education. The new
10 education system makes the students have to study in big cities.

These students have to leave their home and families.

Sometimes they do not get enough guidance or advice on their education. So they study what they do not like or what they are not really good at, and they become unhappy.

15 Young people also face problems of society. In big cities, there are a lot of entertainment, such as TV, radio, concerts, movies, discos and bars. *These* can distract students from their studies. They are also expensive. Students who spend too much time and money on *them* may ruin their own future. Sometimes there are no jobs for
20 students who have finished school. Getting good jobs is also very competitive in our society.

Period 2

The Fox and the Grapes



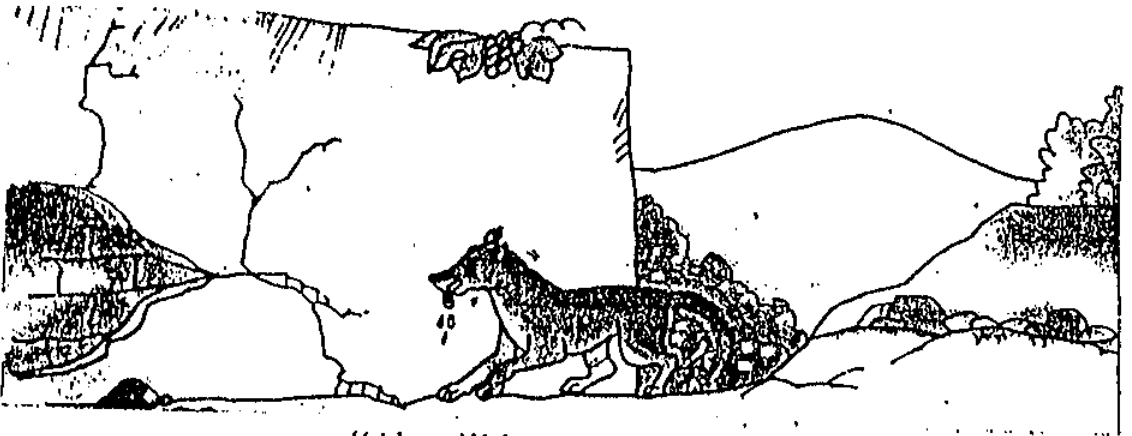
One summer's day a Fox was passing through
An orchard; faint he was and hungry, too.



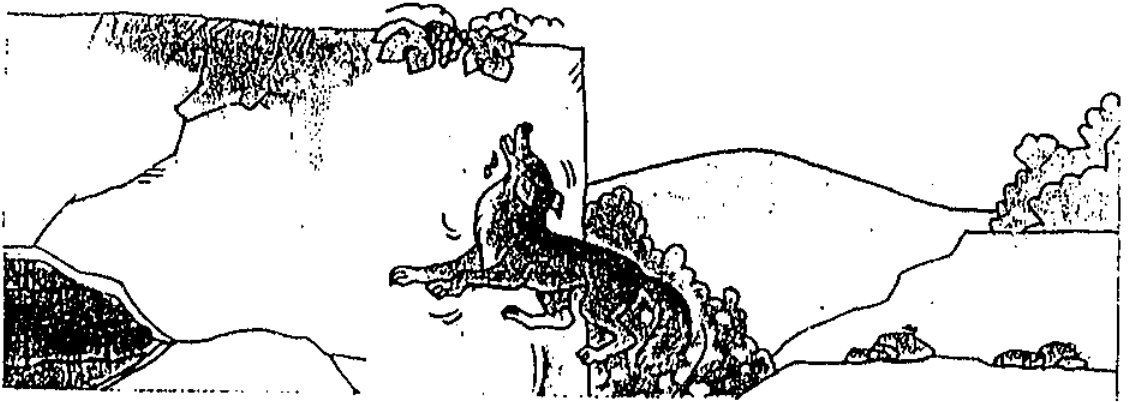
When suddenly his keen eyes chanced to fall
Upon a bunch of grapes above the wall.



"Ha! Just the thing!" he said. "Who could resist it!"
He eyed the purple cluster – jumped – and missed it.



"Ahem!" he coughed. "I'll take more careful aim."
And sprang again. Results were much the same,



Although his leaps were desperate and high,
Although he paused to wipe a tearful eye,
And shrugged a shoulder. "I am not so dry,



"And lunch is bound to come within the hour....
"Besides," he said, "I'm sure those grapes are sour."

Period 3

When all the days are hot and long
And robin bird has ceased his song,
I go swimming every day
And have the finest kind of play.
I've learn to drive and I can float
As easily as does a boat;
I splash and plunge and laugh and shout
Till Daddy tells me to come out.
It's much too soon; I'd like to cry
For I can see the ducks go by,
And Daddy Duck-how I love him-
He lets his children swim and swim!
I feel that I would be in luck
If I could only be a duck!

Period 4

The Snow Goose

Philip Rhyder lived by himself in an old lighthouse at the mouth of a river where he painted and photographed birds. Philip was a hunchback. At first the village people were afraid of him but they soon got used to him. However, no one found out that Philip was a kind and gentle man who loved all
5 living creatures.

One afternoon a girl came to the door. It was November and Philip had been at the lighthouse for three years. The thought of knocking at the door filled her fear. She had heard strange stories about the man who lived in the lighthouse. But the reason she had come was more important than her fear:
10 she had heard that hunchback could make sick birds better.

'What do you want, little girl?' he asked gently.

She pushed out her arms, which held a large white bird. There was blood on its features and on the front of her dress. She gave the bird to him.

'I found it,' she said, so quietly that he could hardly hear her.

15 'It's hurt. Is it still alive?'

'Yes. Yes, I think so,' he said, looking at it.

'Come in., child, come in.'

The girl still felt afraid but she went in, because she wanted to see inside the lighthouse. Philip put the bird on the table.

20 'What kind of bird is it?' she said.

'It's a snow goose from Canada,' he told her. Then he said to himself in surprise : 'I wonder how it came here?'

Period 5

Humour

A. My third-grade son, Jimmy, was doing his arithmetic homework one day. While I was in the kitchen. He called to me, "What is 124 divided by 4?" I gave him the answer. Then he said, "What is 156 divided by 3?" Again I gave him the answer. When he asked me a third question, I shouted, "Why don't you do it yourself?"

"Well," he said, "the book says I can use any method."

B. Mrs. Brandon says good bye to her son Tony at a boy scout camp.

Mrs. Brandon : Good bye, Tony. Don't forget to write home. Be a good boy!

Tony : Good bye, Mother.

(Mrs. Brandon walks away with friend, Mrs. Dale.)

Mrs. Brandon : I hope he will write to me.

Mrs. Dale : He will, if you send him a letter first.

Mrs. Brandon : Oh, I certainly will!

Mrs. Dale : You must say, "Here's some money for you. Spend it on ice-cream, comic books, and anything you like."

Mrs. Brandon : Will that make him write?

Mrs. Dale : Of course. Forget to put the money in the letter!

Period 6

Our parents are very important persons. How are they important? As we all know, the family is one to the most important units in society.

The family is the basic way to reform the behavior and the attitudes of the people, and the ones who play an important role in these small units are parents.

They were out working all day. They looked after us from the time we were born. We are trained by them to be good. They hope we will be well-educated.

It is necessary to obey our parents because they have taken care of us since we were born. We must obey parents in return. We should do everything which will make them happy and not disappoint them.

We should let them know all that is happening. We should ask permission from them before we do things. We must go to school every day. We must help them to do work at home. Our parents will be very proud and very happy if we always obey them.



Period 7

What do your order for the pet that has everything? Room service.

Vancouver's Sutton Place Hotel offers special meals for the dogs and cats of guests who stay for a long time.

'This is the second time I've served a dog.'

said waiter David Wang as he took a food tray to a Siberian Husky who was waiting.

Travelling pets are given a choice of Alberta T-bone steak or tuna fillet topped with caviar for thirsty pets. the hotel offers Evian Water.

The pets are also given a bedtime snack-- anchovy-- flavored popcorn for cats-- a storybook and card with a forecast of the next day's weather.

"It helps them plan their days," Ms Ahola said with a smile. Walks and pet massage are also available.

Period 8

Parents need cash for new school semester

Pawnshops in Bangkok have been doing a lot of business in the past month ahead of the reopening of the second semester as many cash-strapped parents looked for quick cash to pay their children's school fees.

Thawee Tatsuksuwan, 55, owner of a pawnshop at kong Toey said the number of items pledged with his pawnshop this month have increased by 10 percent. Most of them are gold ornaments.

He said many of his customers were parents who came to pawn everything which could be changed into cash. Mr. Thawee said a good number of customers failed to redeem pawn items.

Mrs. Chamroon Khaosuay, 65, a construction worker said she always used the pawnshops before school opened.

The woman went to the pawnshop to pawn her gold necklace for 4,000 baht. She said the money would be spent for her grandson's school fees and other expenses, such as textbooks and uniforms.

Period 9

Cigarettes are dangerous to life and poisonous to society. You may know this saying well. But nowadays, many people both male and females, are still smoking. This is not only an important problem in Thailand but all over the world because it is dangerous not only to people who smoke but also to those who never smoke.

The most dangerous disadvantage of smoking cigarettes is having lung cancer. The lungs of a person who develop at a slow level than normal. Poisonous smokes from cigarettes is called "Carbon monoxide": It destroy the oxygen that is supplied to the brain. If you continue to smoke, you will lose a lot of money. So, you must try to find the ways to stop smoking now.

In Thailand, the government make the strict laws to protect non-smokers who smoke in public places. This problem should be solved step by step by informing people that smoking is dangerous to their health. Schools are the best institution to inform students. Please stop smoking from today for good health in the future.

Period 10

Are you looking for somewhere to learn English? You don't have to look any further than right here in Thailand at the Legacy River Kwai resort in Kanchanaburi, where you can get so much more.

Together with native English teachers, learn English in modern classrooms, on excursions outside the resort, and in our sports center you can enjoy swimming, tennis, or many other activities with an English sport teachers.

Live and mingle with native English teachers 24 hours a day for two weeks.

Apply now to avoid disappointment. Call 860-7603-9 for more than information.

Period 11

Palmistry - the art of palm reading

Palm reading, or palmistry, many thousands of years old and has developed into a science. It can tell us a lot about someone's personality and talents but it will not necessarily tell us what will happen to them in the future.

A professional palmist first looks at the whole hand and studies its shape and texture. Next the palmist studies the fingers, and finally the lines of the hand.

Clear hand lines Main hand lines which are clear and strong indicate someone who is even-tempered and happy with life. This sort of person will not get angry quickly and will be very careful about getting involved in anything. At work, they will be quiet, careful and methodical.

Small hand lines A hand which has a lot of small lines indicates someone who is sensitive and get angry quickly and suddenly. People like this are nervous and often get excited. They will usually be talented and will probably have a number of different hobbies.

The Heart Line : If you have a strong Heart Line, you are warm and loving. If you have a weak line, you are quite a cool person. If you have a lot of little lines coming off the Heart Line, You will have a lot of romance in your life. **The Head Line** : If you have a strong Head Line, you are very intelligent and you will get a good job. **The Life Line** : If you have a long Life Line, you will live a long time. **The Saturn Line** : If the Saturn line is clear and goes as far as the middle finger, you will be successful.

Period 12

NJ and ECC, are joining hands to arrange a completely Thal-language-free English camp at Hua Hin! We're going to have some fun in the sun all in English! Won't that be fun?

For six days and five nights, you will be speaking English NON-STOP with NATIVE ENGLISH SPEAKERS! You will stay at the beautiful five-star Majestic Beach Resort at Hua Hin. You'll study with NJ Magazine! You'll also get free books and a T-shirt, and during the week you'll make your own scrapbook based on NJ Magazine! Can you believe it?

This camp is open to students of Matthayom 3-6. But hurry! The number of students that can join these camps is STRICTLY LIMITED so that we can really concentrate on your English ability!

Period 13

- Operator : Operator. May I help you?
Steve : Yes, I'd to make a collect call to the United States.
Operator : To the States. What number, please?
Steve : The States code is 503.
Operator : 503.
Steve : And the number is 375-4788.
Operator : 375-4788.
Steve : That's right.
Operator : And the number are you calling from?
Steve : Er, the area code is 101.
Operator : 101.
Steve : And the number is 514-0786.
Operator : 514-0786. And your name, please?
Steve : Steve Brown.
Operator : Is that Brown, with a B?
Steve : Yes, that's right.
Operator : Thank you, Mr. Brown. I will try to connect you.
Operator : Hello, I have a long distance call from Steve Brown in Thai land. Will you pay for the call?
Steve's mother : Yes.
Operator : Thank you. Go ahead, please.
Steve : Hello, Mom.
Steve's mother : Hello dear. How are you?
Steve : Fine, mom. I'm coming home. I'm just phoning to see if you can pick me up at the airport this coming Friday?
Steve's mother : Certainly. What flight?
Steve : Northwest flight 37. My plane lands at 7:50 in the evening.
Steve's mother : O.K. daring. I'll be there.
Steve : Thanks, Mom. See you then. Bye.
Steve's mother : Bye-bye, son.

Period 14

As food prices rise, people are turning to eggs as a cheap source of protein. But now even the price of eggs is on the rise.

A No. 3 Grade egg now costs 1.70 to 1.80 baht per egg, with mixed grades selling for 1.60 baht per egg.

A few months ago mixed grades were selling for 1.35 baht per egg.

Thailand exports about 320,000 eggs a week, mainly to Hong Kong.

Sanchai Chuanchaiyarat, president of the Association of Hen-Egg Farmers, Traders, and Exporters, said most of the larger No. 1 and No. 2 grade eggs were exported.

He said that the weaker baht had made Thai egg cheaper in export markets, too.—

Period 15

There are 3 seasons in a year - the rainy season from June to October, the hot season from March to May and the cool season from November to February. Generally, the weather is refreshing. The temperature throughout the year varies between 13.9 and 30 C., while the average temperature is 26.2 C. The average annual rainfall is about 1,270 mm.

Chiang Mai is the largest province of Thailand. The total area is about 20,107 sq.km. Of this total, approximately 12 percent is farmland. About 62.9 percent of the area of Chiang Mai is mountains, mostly located in the north. The highest mountain peak is Doi Inthanon at 2,563.3 metres above sea level. The Ping River is the main waterway of the province and there are also smaller streams and many picturesque waterfalls.

Period 16

Why do people tell lies? One reason is fear. A child breaks a glass. He is afraid that his mother will punish him. So he tells a lie. He says the cat broke it. People need courage to tell the truth. A liar is a coward. He is not brave. He hides behind a lie. But not all lying comes from fear. Many people tell lies from greed, to get money. A fruit-seller lies about his fruit. He says his mangos are sweet but in fact they are not. He gets more money for them by lying. Some people lie to be rich, because foolish people like rich people.

Lying is a very bad habit. It may be useful for a time. But in the end it brings shame and sorrow. No one trusts a liar. No one wants to be his friend.

Be brave, be honest, and tell no lies!

Period 17

Care for Water

Think of all the ways you enjoy water in a day. You can take a nice cool shower in the morning to freshen you up. You can drink lot of cool water whenever you are thirsty. You can swim in it.

- 5 You can water your plants with it. And you can even catch a boat on it to reduce your travelling time. But we all know that sometimes we can run out of water, especially during the hot season.

Think of all the way you can conserve water.

- 10 Check all the tabs in your house and around your school to see if they are leaking. Fix the ones that are. Why not get a group of your friends together, buy a few big plastic bags, and walk along a canal or beach front and pick up all the rubbish. Make sūre
- 15 that your kitchen at home and the kitchen at your school are not putting chemicals in the drains. Make sure you do not leave tabs running while talking on the phone. And always water your plants in the evening when it is cooler. This way, you will know that
- 20 you are doing your best to make sure that there will be enough water to last the hot season, as well as enough water for future generations to enjoy.

Period 18

Male Supervisors needed

- Knowledge of English
- 25-40 years old
- Experience in handling workmen
- Working up-country
- Salary of 4,500 baht

Please apply by letter in English before November 17th, 1998.

The Manager,
G.P.O BOX 929,
Bangkok.

AN ADVERTISING AGENCY REQUIRES A FEMALE SECRETARY

Thai national,

Age 21-30 years.

Good typist in Thai and English.

Able to handle correspondence and filing.

1-3 years experience.

Send resume, recent photo and state salary expected.

FIRST CLASS CO. LTD.,

General Advertising Building

73 Soi Saengeln, Bangkok 2.

Period 19

IS MRS. SMITH'S WORK HARD OR EASY?

New York, May 5. - -How far does a housewife travel as she cleans, washes and chase the children?

Mrs. Peggy Smith tried to find out the answer. She wore a pedometer for a whole day during the test. A pedometer is something that measures how far a person walks.

Her day started at 7:30 a.m., when she made breakfast for her husband and children. She washed the dishes, made the beds and drove the children to school.

During the morning she cleaned the bedrooms and bathroom and washed clothes. She also went next door to water her neighbor's plants.

She drove to take her children back home at noon, and made lunch, cleaned the floors and the windows. Then she cooked dinner for the family and washed the dishes at last.

Mrs. Smith walked about 12 kilometres that day.

Period 20

Once there was a boy who was very fond of nuts. One day saw a jar of nuts, so he asked his mother, "May I have some of these nuts?"

"Certainly, darling," his mother answered, "But not more than a handful. It is almost lunch time."

The boy put his hand into the jar at once and took all that his fist could hold. When he tried to get his hand out, he couldn't. The neck of the jar was too narrow.

"Mother, help! I cannot get my hand out. The jar is too small," he cried to his mother.

"It's not the fault of the jar, dear," his mother said. "You have too many nuts in your hand. Let some of them go."

The boy obeyed his mother, and happily pulled his fist out. He looked at his hand. There were very few nuts!

"Mother, I've got only a few nuts," he said sadly.

"Isn't that better than getting your hand stuck in the jar?"

His mother answered with a smile.

ภาคผนวก จ

คะแนนความเข้าใจในการอ่านภาษาอังกฤษ
ก่อนและหลังการทดลองของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง

**ตาราง 3 คะแนนความเข้าใจในการอ่านภาษาอังกฤษก่อนและหลังการทดลอง
ของกลุ่มทดลองที่ 1 ที่เรียนการอ่านภาษาอังกฤษแบบแลกเปลี่ยนบทบาท**

คนที่	คะแนนก่อนการทดลอง	คะแนนหลังการทดลอง
1	10	20
2	13	18
3	14	17
4	12	16
5	13	14
6	12	22
7	8	22
8	10	19
9	12	21
10	8	16
11	11	15
12	12	18
13	12	18
14	10	18
15	11	17
16	11	14
17	12	21
18	12	21
19	9	20
20	10	18
21	12	13
22	9	13
23	11	17
24	9	16
25	10	21

26	11	20
27	7	18
28	8	19
29	11	17
30	12	20

ตาราง 4 คะแนนความเข้าใจในการอ่านภาษาอังกฤษก่อนและหลังการทดลอง
ของกลุ่มทดลองที่ 2 ที่เรียนการอ่านภาษาอังกฤษแบบปกติ

คนที่	คะแนนก่อนการทดลอง	คะแนนหลังการทดลอง
1	8	14
2	14	13
3	10	15
4	8	9
5	11	11
6	7	14
7	13	19
8	11	14
9	11	17
10	9	14
11	12	16
12	10	12
13	10	12
14	11	12
15	13	20
16	14	8
17	12	12
18	13	17
19	11	12
20	9	12
21	12	18
22	12	11
23	10	9
24	11	13
25	11	18

26	11	10
27	8	17
28	11	10
29	6	12
30	12	16

ภาคผนวก จ
ตัวอย่างการคำนวณทางสถิติ

ตัวอย่างการคำนวณทางสถิติ

1. การหาค่าความยากง่าย (P) และค่าอำนาจจำแนก (D)

$$P = \frac{R_U + R_L}{2f}$$

$$D = \frac{R_U - R_L}{f}$$

เมื่อ $R_U = 17$
 $R_L = 5$
 $f = 24$

$$P = \frac{17 + 5}{2(24)} = 0.458$$

$$D = \frac{17 - 5}{24} = 0.500$$

2. การหาค่าความเชื่อมั่นของแบบทดสอบ

2.1 แบบทดสอบความเข้าใจในการอ่านภาษาอังกฤษฉบับก่อนเรียน

$$r_u = \frac{k}{k-1} \left[1 - \frac{\sum pq}{S_i^2} \right]$$

เมื่อ $k = 30$
 $\sum pq = 7.157$
 $S_i^2 = 40.404$

$$r_u = \frac{30}{30-1} \left[1 - \frac{7.157}{40.404} \right]$$

$$r_u = 1.034 \times 0.823$$

$$r_u = 0.851$$

2.2 แบบทดสอบความเข้าใจในการอ่านภาษาอังกฤษฉบับหลังเรียน

$$r_u = \frac{k}{k-1} \left[1 - \frac{\sum pq}{S_i^2} \right]$$

เมื่อ $k = 30$

$$\sum pq = 7.142$$

$$S_i^2 = 44.738$$

$$r_u = \frac{30}{30-1} \left[1 - \frac{7.142}{44.738} \right]$$

$$r_u = 1.034 \times 0.840$$

$$r_u = 0.869$$

3. การทดสอบค่า t เพื่อเปรียบเทียบคะแนนความเข้าใจในการอ่านภาษาอังกฤษก่อนและหลังการทดลอง โดยใช้สถิติทดสอบค่า t ชนิดกลุ่มตัวอย่างไม่เป็นอิสระต่อกัน (t - dependent)

3.1 กลุ่มทดลองที่ 1

$$t = \frac{\sum D}{\sqrt{\frac{N \sum D^2 - (\sum D)^2}{N-1}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{โดย } df &= N-1 \\ \text{เมื่อ } \sum D &= 217 \\ \sum D^2 &= 1863 \\ N &= 30 \end{aligned}$$

$$t = \frac{217}{\sqrt{\frac{(30 \times 1863) - (217)^2}{30-1}}}$$

$$t = \frac{217}{\sqrt{303.483}}$$

$$t = 12.456$$

3.2 กลุ่มทดลองที่ 2

$$t = \frac{\sum D}{\sqrt{\frac{N \sum D^2 - (\sum D)^2}{N-1}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{โดย } df &= N-1 \\ \text{เมื่อ } \sum D &= 86 \\ \sum D^2 &= 580 \\ N &= 30 \end{aligned}$$

$$t = \frac{86}{\sqrt{\frac{(30 \times 580) - (86)^2}{30-1}}}$$

$$t = \frac{86}{\sqrt{344.966}}$$

$$t = 4.630$$

4. การทดสอบค่า เอฟ (F - test) เพื่อเปรียบเทียบความแตกต่างของความแปรปรวนของประชากรทั้งสองกลุ่ม

$$F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2}$$

โดย $df_1 = n_1 - 1$ และ $df_2 = n_2 - 1$
 เมื่อ $S_1^2 = 9.978$
 $S_2^2 = 6.654$

$$F = \frac{9.978}{6.654}$$

$$F = 1.500$$

5. การทดสอบค่า ที เพื่อเปรียบเทียบความเข้าใจในการอ่านของกลุ่มทดลองที่ 1 และกลุ่มทดลองที่ 2 โดยใช้สถิติทดสอบค่า ที ชนิดกลุ่มตัวอย่างเป็นอิสระต่อกัน

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2} \right)}}$$

โดย $df = n_1 + n_2 - 2$
 เมื่อ $\bar{X}_1 = 17.967$
 $\bar{X}_2 = 13.567$
 $n_1 = 30$
 $n_2 = 30$
 $S_1^2 = 6.654$
 $S_2^2 = 9.978$

$$t = \frac{17.967 - 13.567}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{(30-1) \times 6.654 + (30-1) \times 9.978}{30+30-2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{30}\right)}}$$

$$t = \frac{4.4}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{192.966 + 289.362}{58}\right) \times 0.66}}$$

$$t = \frac{4.4}{\sqrt{0.549}}$$

$$t = 5.938$$