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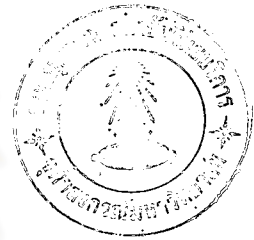
ภาคผนวก

ภาคผนวก ก. การคำนวณค่าทางสถิติ

ภาคผนวก ข. แบบทดสอบ

ภาคผนวก ค. บัญชีคำศัพท์

ภาคผนวก ง. บัญชีโครงสร้าง



ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ภาคผนวก ก.

การคำนวณค่าทางสถิติ

คำนวณหาค่าส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานของคะแนนจากแบบทดสอบโคลง

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{S.D.} &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum x}{N}\right)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{156126}{200} - \left(\frac{5456}{200}\right)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{780.63 - (27.28)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{780.63 - 744.198} \\
 &= \sqrt{36.432} \\
 &= 6.04
 \end{aligned}$$

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

คำนวณหาค่าส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานของคะแนนรวมจากแบบทดสอบเลือกตอบ

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{S.D.} &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum X}{N}\right)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{500934}{200} - \left(\frac{9696}{200}\right)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{2504.67 - (48.48)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{2504.67 - 2350.31} \\
 &= \sqrt{154.36} \\
 &= 12.42
 \end{aligned}$$

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

คำนวณค่าส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานของคะแนนไวยากรณ์

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{S.D.} &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum X}{N}\right)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{25339}{200} - \left(\frac{2153}{200}\right)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{126.695 - (10.765)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{126.695 - 115.885} \\
 &= \sqrt{10.809} \\
 &= 3.29
 \end{aligned}$$

ศูนย์วิทยพัทยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

คำนวณหาค่าส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานของคะแนนศัพท์

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{S.D.} &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum X}{N}\right)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{53870}{200} - \left(\frac{3146}{200}\right)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{269.35 - (15.73)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{269.35 - 247.43} \\
 &= \sqrt{21.917} \\
 &= 4.68
 \end{aligned}$$

คำนวณหาค่าส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานของคะแนนการอ่าน

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{S.D.} &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum X}{N}\right)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{34062}{200} - \left(\frac{2404}{200}\right)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{170.31 - (12.02)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{170.31 - 144.48} \\
 &= \sqrt{25.829} \\
 &= 5.08
 \end{aligned}$$

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

คำนวณหาค่าส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานของคะแนนการเขียน

$$S.D. = \sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum X}{N}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{22925}{200} - \left(\frac{2003}{200}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{114.625 - (10.015)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{114.625 - 100.3}$$

$$= \sqrt{14.324}$$

$$= 3.78$$

คำนวณหาค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์ระหว่างคะแนนจากแบบทดสอบโคลงกับคะแนนรวมจากแบบทดสอบเลือกตอบ

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{XY} &= \frac{N\sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{[N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}} \\
 &= \frac{(200 \times 276883) - (5456 \times 9696)}{\sqrt{[(200 \times 156126) - (5456)^2][(200 \times 500934) - (9696)^2]}} \\
 &= \frac{55376600 - 52901376}{\sqrt{[31225200 - 29767936][100186800 - 94012416]}} \\
 &= \frac{2475224}{\sqrt{1457264 \times 6174384}} \\
 &= \frac{2475224}{1207.17 \times 2484.83} \\
 &= \frac{2475224}{2999612.2} \\
 &= .83
 \end{aligned}$$

คำนวณหาค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์ระหว่างคะแนนจากแบบทดสอบโคลกับ
คะแนนไวยากรณ์

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{XY} &= \frac{N \sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{[N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}} \\
 &= \frac{(200 \times 61209) - (5456 \times 2153)}{\sqrt{[(200 \times 156126) - (5456)^2][(200 \times 25339) - (2153)^2]}} \\
 &= \frac{12241800 - 11746768}{\sqrt{[31225200 - 29767936][5067800 - 4635409]}} \\
 &= \frac{495032}{\sqrt{1457264 \times 432391}} \\
 &= \frac{495032}{1207.17 \times 657.56} \\
 &= \frac{495032}{793792.01} \\
 &= .62
 \end{aligned}$$

คำนวณหาค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์ระหว่างคะแนนจากแบบทดสอบโคลบ
กับคะแนนคัพท

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{XY} &= \frac{N \sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{[N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}} \\
 &= \frac{(200 \times 89145) - (5456 \times 3146)}{\sqrt{[(200 \times 156126) - (5456)^2][(200 \times 53870) - (3146)^2]}} \\
 &= \frac{17829000 - 17164576}{\sqrt{[31225200 - 29767936][10774000 - 9897316]}} \\
 &= \frac{664424}{\sqrt{1457264 \times 876684}} \\
 &= \frac{664424}{1207.17 \times 936.314} \\
 &= \frac{664424}{1130290.1} \\
 &= .59
 \end{aligned}$$

คำนวณหาค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์ระหว่างคะแนนจากแบบทดสอบโคลธกับ
คะแนนการอ่าน

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{XY} &= \frac{N \sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{[N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}} \\
 &= \frac{(200 \times 69562) - (5456 \times 2404)}{\sqrt{[(200 \times 156126) - (5456)^2][(200 \times 34062) - (2404)^2]}} \\
 &= \frac{13912400 - 13116224}{\sqrt{[31225200 - 29767936][6812400 - 5779216]}} \\
 &= \frac{796176}{\sqrt{1457264 \times 1033184}} \\
 &= \frac{796176}{1207.17 \times 1016.456} \\
 &= \frac{796176}{1227035.1} \\
 &= .65
 \end{aligned}$$

คำนวณหาค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์ระหว่างคะแนนจากแบบทดสอบโคลงกับ
คะแนนการเขียน

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{XY} &= \frac{N \sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{[N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}} \\
 &= \frac{(200 \times 57227) - (5456 \times 2003)}{\sqrt{[(200 \times 156126) - (5456)^2][(200 \times 22925) - (2003)^2]}} \\
 &= \frac{11445400 - 10928368}{\sqrt{[31225200 - 29767936][4585000 - 4012009]}} \\
 &= \frac{517032}{1207.17 \times 756.96} \\
 &= \frac{517032}{913781.33} \\
 &= .57
 \end{aligned}$$

การคำนวณหาค่าความเชื่อถือโคของแบบทดสอบโคลซ

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{21} &= \frac{n}{n-1} \left[1 - \frac{\bar{X} (n - \bar{X})}{N (S.D.)^2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{100}{99} \left[1 - \frac{26.11 (100 - 26.11)}{100 (7.66)^2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{100}{99} \left[1 - \frac{(26.11 \times 73.89)}{100 \times 58.675} \right] \\
 &= \frac{100}{99} \left[1 - \frac{1929.267}{5867.5} \right] \\
 &= \frac{100}{99} [1 - .328] \\
 &= \frac{100}{99} \times .67 \\
 &= .68
 \end{aligned}$$

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

คำนวณหาค่าความเชื่อถือได้ของแบบทดสอบเลือกตอบ

$$r_{tt} = \frac{n}{n-1} \left(1 - \frac{\sum pq}{S_x^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{100}{99} \left(1 - \frac{21.52}{134.685} \right)$$

$$= \frac{100}{99} (1 - .159)$$

$$= \frac{100}{99} \times .841$$

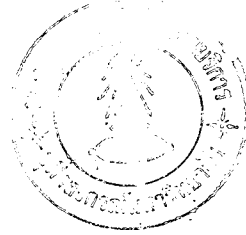
$$= .85$$

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ภาคผนวก ข

แบบทดสอบ

PART ONE



Complete the passages with appropriate words.

1. The earth was like iron, and nothing could be done in the fields. Many meetings were held in the big barn, and the pigs made themselves busy by planning how the work was to be done in the spring. It had come to be accepted (1) the pigs, who were clearly more (2) than the other animals, should decide (3) the questions about how the farm (4) be managed, even though their decisions (5) to be accepted by a majority (6) the animals. This arrangement, which made (7) that all the animals voted, would (8) worked well enough if it had (9) been for the lack of agreement (10) Snowball and Napoleon. These two disagreed (11) every point where disagreement was possible. (12) one of them suggested sowing more (13) with barley, the other was certain (14) demand more oats. And if one (15) them said that such and such (16) field was just right for cabbages, (17) other would say that it was (18) suitable for something quite different. Each (19) his own followers, and there were (20) violent discussions. At the meetings Snowball (21) won the majority of the votes. (22) his speeches were so good, but (23) was better at getting support during (24) working day.

He was especially successful (25) the sheep. Recently the sheep had (26) singing 'Four legs good, two legs (27)' even when they were not in (28) fields, and they often interrupted the (29) with their rhyme. It was noticed (30) they usually started the rhyme, 'Four (31) good, two legs bad,' at the (32) important moments in Snowball's speeches. Snowball (33) been studying some of the old (34) magazines that he had found in (35) farm-house, and was full of plans (36) new methods of work and improvements. (37) talked with great knowledge about the (38) of good drainage on the farm, (39) about the best ways of improving (40) quality of the soil. Napoleon produced no ideas of his own, but said quietly that all Snowball's plans would come to nothing, and seemed quite happy to do nothing himself. But of all their arguments, the worst by far was the one about the windmill.

2. June came and the hay was almost ready for cutting. On Midsummer Day, which was a Saturday, Mr Jones went into town and got so drunk that he did not come back until midday on Sunday. The men had milked the cows (1) the early morning and then had (2) out to shoot rabbits, without bothering (3) feed the animals. When Mr Jones (4) back he immediately went to sleep (5) his favourite chair in the kitchen, (6) that when evening came, the animals (7) hadn't been fed. They decided that (8) had had enough. One of the (9) broke the

door of the food-shed (10) her horns and all the animals (11) to help themselves to the food. (12) was just then that Mr Jones (13) up. The next moment he and (14) four men were in the food-shed (15) whips in their hands, hitting out (16) all directions. This was more than (17) hungry animals could bear. All at (18) same time, though nothing of the (19) had been planned before that moment, (20) threw themselves at their enemies. Jones (21) his men suddenly found themselves being (22) from all sides. The situation was (23) out of their control. They had (24) seen animals behave like this before. (25) really frightened them to see the (26) that they were so used to (27), suddenly rising against them. After only (28) moment or two they gave up (29) to defend themselves. A minute later (30) five of them were running as fast as they could down the track that led to the main road. The triumphant animals chased them all the way to the road.

3. It was about this time that the pigs suddenly moved into the farm-house and began to live there. Again the animals seemed to remember that they had all agreed against this in the early days, and again Squealer was able to make them realize that this was not so. It was absolutely necessary, he said, (1) the pigs who were the brains (2) the farm, should have a quiet (3) to work in. It was also (4) suitable and dignified for the Leader (5) live in a house rather than (6) stall. Nevertheless,

some of the animals (7) disturbed when they heard that the (8) not only had their meals in (9) kitchen and used the main room (10) relaxing in, but also slept in (11) bedrooms in the beds. Boxer replied (12) usual with 'Napoleon is always right!' (13) Clover, who thought she remembered a (14) law against beds, went to the (15) of the barn and tried to (16) the Seven Laws which were written (17). Finding herself unable to read more (18) individual letters, she fetched Muriel.

'Muriel,' (19) said, 'read me the Fourth Law. (20) it not say something about never (21) in a bed?'

With some difficulty (22) spelt it out.

'It says, "No (23) shall sleep in a bed WITH (24),"' she announced finally.

Strangely enough, Clover (25) not remembered that the Fourth Law (26) sheets; but as it was there on (27) wall, it must have done so. (28) Squealer, who happened to be passing (29) this moment, followed by two dogs, (30) able to clear up the whole matter.

'You have heard then, friends,' he said, 'that we pigs now sleep in the beds in the farm-house? And why not?...'

PART TWO

Mark an X on the choice you choose.

Example: Malee and Somsri _____ to the market every morning.

- a. go b. goes
c. to go d. going

Answer: X b c d

1. Grammar

Choose the best answer for each of the following:

1. Mr Jones was _____ drunk _____ remember his wife.

a. so , that b. as , as
c. so , so d. too , to
2. When he had finished drinking, he _____ heavily to the farm.

a. had walked b. had been walking
c. walked d. was walking
3. Boxer _____ well _____ for his ability.

a. has , respected b. had, respected
c. was , respected d. will, respect
4. You _____ already about the strange dream I had last night.

a. hear b. are hearing
c. have heard d. had heard

5. Many years ago, when I was a little pig, my mother _____ an old song. I still remember its tune.
- a. have sung b. had sung
c. used to sing d. was singing
6. His friends do not like him because he _____ while they are working hard.
- a. is playing b. plays
c. played d. has played
7. She spoke _____ fast _____ nobody caught her words.
- a. so , that b. as , as
c. so , so d. too , to
8. The dogs wagged their tails to him in the same way _____ the others did with Mr Jones.
- a. with b. as
c. to d. of
9. They learned to read fairly well, but _____ not interested in reading anything except the Seven Laws.
- a. have b. were
c. did d. had
10. Do you know what _____ if we failed in our duty?
- a. happens b. happened
c. will happen d. would happen
11. Several of them _____ if they could have found the right arguments.
- a. complained b. would complain
c. had complained d. would have complained

12. When the people listened to the song, they ____.
- a. secretly afraid b. did secretly afraid
c. were secretly afraid d. had been secretly afraid
13. He did not give ____ for having changed his mind.
- a. some reasons b. some reason
c. any reasons d. any reason
14. The people decided to stop ____ him.
- a. support b. to support
c. supporting d. supported
15. Throughout the year the animals worked even ____ they had worked in the previous year.
- a. hard b. hardly
c. as hard as d. harder than
16. ____ produced any food by their own labour. They only waited for ~~eating~~.
- a. Either pigs or dogs b. Both pigs and dogs
c. Neither pigs nor dogs d. Like pigs, dogs
17. How ____ of milk have you given during this last year?
- a. much b. many thousand of gallons
c. many thousands of gallons d. a and c are correct.
18. One of the dogs nearly closed his jaws on the pig's tail, but he twisted it free ____ in time.
- a. right b. just
c. yet d. already

19. Now we realize that man makes animals ____ .
- a. work b. works
c. to work d. working
20. No animal must ever live in a house, or sleep in ____ bed, or wear clothes or drink ____ alcohol.
- a. a , ____ b. ____ , an
c. ____ , ____ d. the , an
21. When he arrived, his men ____ the animals.
- a. fed b. were feeding
c. have already fed d. have been feeding
22. You need some milk. What ____ with it?
- a. do you do b. had you done
c. have you done d. are you going to do
23. The animals didn't understand Snowball's speech, and they didn't understand Napoleon's ____ .
- a. too b. so
c. neither d. either
24. I don't understand her. What she ____ since last night is ~~different~~
- a. does b. did
c. has done d. had done
25. Transporting the stone once it was broken was ____ easier.
- a. more b. too
c. very d. much

2. Vocabulary

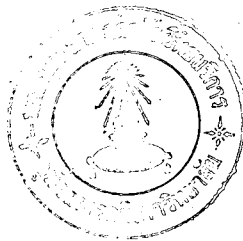
Check the best choice:

26. His illness is very _____. Please bring him to the hospital.
- a. hard
 - b. heavy
 - c. stiff
 - d. serious
27. John _____ the business for the family after his father's retirement.
- a. worked
 - b. managed
 - c. received
 - d. did
28. Now the economic _____ of the country is getting worse. You should carefully spend your money.
- a. demonstration
 - b. energy
 - c. situation
 - d. strikers
29. The soldiers are running fast to _____ their enemies.
- a. occupy
 - b. attack
 - c. occur
 - d. encourage
30. In Thailand _____ is measured in kilometres, not in miles.
- a. land
 - b. ground
 - c. length
 - d. distance
31. If a man breaks a _____, he can be punished by the court.
- a. right
 - b. rule
 - c. list
 - d. law
32. The work was _____ hard. It made him sick last night.
- a. terribly
 - b. simply
 - c. normally
 - d. heavily

33. You are a girl. You should sit ____.
- a. awkwardly b. immediately
c. completely d. properly
34. Everybody likes to sit in the chair because it is the most ____
chair in my house.
- a. simple b. horrible
c. comfortable d. immortal
35. My daughter is crying because she misses her bird. It ____ from
the cage this evening.
- a. fell b. escaped
c. stole d. stayed away
36. When he heard his sister talking about him in a bad way, he
could ____ believe his ears.
- a. hardly b. heavily
c. possibly d. properly
37. The girl ____ when the robber pointed the gun at her.
- a. screened b. screamed
c. screwed d. scared
38. To see what was happening in the house, the children looked ____
the window.
- a. against b. past
c. through d. around
39. The lawyer will ____ to the court that the man is innocent.
- a. complain b. explain
c. point d. prove

40. The ___ he saw her he knew that she was angry with him.
- a. time b. chance
 c. occasion d. moment
41. It was the first time to speak in front of the class, so she was very ____.
- a. terrific b. nervous
 c. surprised d. unconscious
42. The airplane was flying in a northerly ____.
- a. direction b. position
 c. routine d. ward
43. It is impolite to ___ someone while he is speaking.
- a. overturn b. damage
 c. run into d. interrupt
44. When the sheriff saw the stranger, he was ___ because a lady was killed last night.
- a. grateful b. suspicious
 c. astonished d. obvious
45. Yesterday morning we intended to go to a movie. ___, it rained heavily, so we had to stay home.
- a. Nevertheless b. However
 c. Unfortunately d. Finally
46. This road is rough and narrow. We'd better take the ___ road.
- a. hesitating b. main
 c. casual d. fast

47. Don't trust the man, no ____ what he says or does.
- a. thing b. moment
c. time d. matter
48. She is wearing ____ dress, not a special one.
- a. a very pretty b. an attractive
c. a well-decorated d. an ordinary
49. Don't ____ me. I want to read in peace.
- a. smuggle b. divide
c. create d. disturb
50. When the police learned that there was an accident at the square, they rushed to the place ____.
- a. casually b. immediately
c. bravely d. lately



3. Reading

Read the passages carefully and then check the best answer.

- A. Three nights later Old Major died peacefully in his sleep. His body was buried at the bottom of the orchard.

5 This was early in March. During the next three months there was much secret activity. The more intelligent animals on the farm had a completely new view of life since they had heard Old Major's speech. They did not know when the Rebellion Old Major had spoken of would take place. They had no reason for thinking that it would be during their own lives, but they saw clearly that it was their

10 duty to prepare for it. The pigs were generally recognized as being the cleverest of the animals, so they were naturally the ones who taught and organized the others. There were two pigs in particular who were very active. They were Snowball and Napoleon, good pigs that Mr. Jones

15 would soon sell. Napoleon was large and looked rather fierce. He didn't seem to talk much, but he usually got what he wanted. Snowball was a more lively pig than Napoleon and was more ready to talk of his ideas. It was generally thought that Napoleon had the stronger character.

20 All the other pigs on the farm would be sold for their meat as soon as they were fat enough. The best known among them was a small fat pig named Squealer. He had very round

cheeks, bright eyes, quick movements and a high voice.

25 He was a very good speaker, and when he was arguing about something difficult he had a way of skipping from side to side and swinging his tail, which somehow helped to persuade those listening that he was right. Animals that didn't approve of him, said that Squealer could turn white into black.

30 These three had made Old Major's speech the basis for a completely new way of thinking which they called Animalism. Several nights a week, after Mr. Jones was asleep, they had secret meetings in the barn and taught the others their new beliefs. At the beginning they found that many of the
35 animals were too stupid, or just not interested enough to understand the new thoughts.

51. When did Old Major die?
- During the next three nights.
 - During the next three months.
 - At the beginning of March.
 - The story does not tell us.
52. What was a similar character between Napoleon and Snowball?
- They both were active.
 - If they wanted anything, they would find every way to get it.
 - Both of them were hard-working.
 - They always had strange ideas.

53. Why were the two pigs going to be sold?
- They were too old.
 - They were too strong among the animals.
 - They were fat enough.
 - Mr Jones did not like them because of their strange ideas.
54. Why was Squealer said to be a good speaker?
- He had quick movements while speaking or arguing.
 - He had a high voice.
 - He could turn white into black.
 - He could persuade the listeners to believe what he said.
55. The word 'intelligent' (line 4) means.....
- high in degree.
 - eager.
 - strong.
 - quick at learning.
56. Who named the word 'Animalism'?
- The whole animals.
 - Mr Jones.
 - Old Major.
 - Napoleon, Snowball and Squealer.

5. On Sundays there was no work. Breakfast was an hour later than usual, and after breakfast there was a ceremony which always happened every week. First came the raising of the flag. Snowball had found an old green tablecloth of Mrs Jones's in one of the farm buildings. He had painted on it a hoof and a horn in white. This was their flag and it was run up a pole in the farm-house garden every Sunday morning. The flag was green, Snowball

explained, for the green fields of England, while the hoof
10 and the horn were for the future State of the Animals which
would arise when the human population had finally been driven
out from the land. After the flag had been raised all the
animals marched to the barn for a general assembly which was
known as the meeting. Here the work for the coming week was
15 planned and ideas were put forward and discussed. It was
always the pigs who had the ideas. The other animals
understood how to vote, but could never think of any ideas
of their own. Snowball and Napoleon were by far the most
active in these discussions. But it was noticed that these
20 two were never in agreement. Whatever suggestion either of
them made, the other was sure to disagree with it. Even
when it was decided-a thing no one could object to in itself-
to set aside a small field behind the orchard as a home of
rest for animals who were too old to work, there was a stormy
25 discussion about the correct retiring age for each type of
animal. The meeting always ended with the singing of Beasts
of England. In the afternoon the animals could do whatever
they liked.

The pigs had set aside one of the farm buildings for
30 themselves. Here, in the evening, they studied metalwork,
woodwork, and other necessary arts from books which they had
brought out of the farm-house. Snowball also made himself
busy by organizing the others into what he called Animal
Committees. He was tireless at this. He formed the Egg

- 35 Production Committee for the hens, the Clean Tails Committee for the cows, the Wild Friends' Re-education Committee, the Whiter Wool Movement for the sheep, and various others, as well as starting classes in reading and writing. Usually, these things were a failure. The attempt to tame
- 40 the wild animals, for instance, failed almost immediately. They continued to behave very much as they had done before, and when they were treated more kindly, they simply took advantage of it. The cat joined the Re-education Committee and was very active on it for some days. She was seen one
- 45 day sitting on a roof and talking to some birds that were just out of her reach. She was telling them that all animals were now friends and that any bird who chose could come and sit on her paw, but the birds kept their distance.
57. How often did the animals have the ceremony ?
- Once a week.
 - Twice a week.
 - Every morning.
 - The passage does not tell us.
58. What did the animals do when they had the ceremony ?
- Studied metalwork, woodwork and other necessary arts.
 - Formed committees.
 - Did whatever they liked.
 - Raised the flag and had a meeting.
59. What was the flag made from ?
- Mrs Jones's apron.
 - An old coat.
 - A tablecloth.
 - A blanket.

60. Where was the flag pole ?
- In front of a farm building.
 - In the barn.
 - Behind the orchard.
 - In the farm-house garden.
61. What did the green flag mean ?
- The future State of the Animals.
 - The fields of England.
 - Hooves and horns.
 - Beasts of England.
62. What did Snowball expect to do to humans ?
- To drive them out from England.
 - To trade with them.
 - To organize them.
 - To form committees with them.
63. Why did the animals have the meetings ?
- To listen to the pigs' ideas.
 - To get orders from the pigs.
 - To plan the work for the next week.
 - To study arts and learn to read and write.
64. How did the animals make an agreement ?
- By exchanging their ideas.
 - Snowball told them what they had to do.
 - By voting.
 - By singing.

65. What always happened between Snowball and Napoleon during the meetings ?

- a. They never agreed with each other.
- b. Napoleon always objected Snowball, but Snowball just kept quiet.
- c. Snowball always objected Napoleon, but Napoleon just kept quiet.
- d. They did not speak with each other.

66. Why did Snowball's Animal Committees fail ?

- a. Napoleon objected him.
- b. The animals could not read and write.
- c. The animals were not active enough.
- d. The animals were wild and hard to tame.

C. In the long field, not far from the farm buildings, there was a small hill which was the highest point on the farm. After examining the ground carefully, Snowball declared that this was just the place for a windmill, which could then, as well as everything else, supply the farm with electrical power. This would light the stalls and warm them in winter. The electricity would also mean that the animals could use electric tools, such as an electric saw, a machine for cutting up mangels, and an electric milking machine. The animals had never heard of anything like this before, and they listened with amazement while Snowball told them what he saw in the future-wonderful

machines which would do their work for them while they relaxed and ate in the fields or improved their minds with reading and conversation.

15 Within a few weeks Snowball's plans for the windmill were fully worked out. Most of the details had come from three books that had belonged to Mr Jones—One Thousand Useful Things to Do Around the House, Every Man Can Lay
20 His Own Bricks and Electricity for Beginners. Snowball used as his study a shed which had been once used for baby chickens and had a smooth wooden floor, suitable for hours at a time. With his books in his trotter, he would move rapidly up and down, drawing in line after line and making
25 little cries of excitement. Gradually the plans grew into recognizable parts of machinery, covering more than half the floor. The other animals, of course, could not understand the lines at all, but realized even more how clever Snowball was. All of them came to look at Snowball's
30 drawings at least once each day. Even the hens and ducks came, and were very careful not to step on the chalk marks. Only Napoleon took no interest. He had declared himself against the windmill from the start. One day, however, he arrived unexpectedly to examine the plans. He walked
35 heavily around the shed, looked closely at every detail of the plans and frowned at them once or twice, then stood for a little while looking at them out of the corner of his eye; then suddenly he lifted his leg. Water splashed

over the plans. He then walked out without saying a word.

40 The whole farm was deeply divided on the subject of
the windmill. Snowball was the first to realize that it
would be very difficult to build. Stone would have to be
taken from a quarry and built up into walls, then the sails
would have to be made and after that they would still need
45 all the equipment necessary for making electricity. But he
insisted that it could all be done in a year. And after
that, he declared, so much labour would be saved that the
animals would only need to work three days a week.
Napoleon, on the other hand, argued that the great need of
50 the moment was to increase food production, and that if
they wasted time on the windmill they would all die of
hunger. The animals divided and formed themselves into two
groups, on one side the 'Vote for Snowball and the three-
day week' group and on the other, the 'Vote for Napoleon
55 and a full stomach' group. Benjamin was the only animal
who did not agree with either side. He refused to believe
that food would ever become more plentiful, or that the
windmill would save work. Windmill or no windmill, he
said, life would go on as it always had gone-that is, badly.

67. Where did Snowball decide to build the windmill?
- In the highest farm building.
 - Near the stalls.
 - On top of a hill.
 - Near a shed which had once been for baby chickens.
68. What did he expect to get from the windmill?
- An electric saw.
 - An electric milking machine.
 - Light.
 - Electricity.
69. Why did Snowball know how to build the windmill?
- He studied it from some of Mr Jones's books.
 - Mr Jones had ever taught him.
 - He got the knowledge from Napoleon.
 - The hens and ducks gave him some advice.
70. Who acted against this idea?
- Napoleon.
 - Mr Jones.
 - Benjamin.
 - The hens and ducks.
71. Snowball knew the problems in building the windmill.
- What were the problems?
- Napoleon would object him, and the food would be decreased.
 - It was difficult to take stone from the quarry, build the sails, and get electrical equipment.

- c. The animals divided and formed themselves into two groups, and the food would be decreased.
 - d. Everything above.
72. Because of the problems, what did Snowball want the animals to do ?
- a. To save labour, the animals should work only 3 days a week.
 - b. The animals had to work harder to increase food production.
 - c. They should trade with humans to get money for the electrical equipment.
 - d. The animals should be divided into two groups.
73. Napoleon did not agree with Snowball's above idea. He said...
- a. building a windmill was impossible.
 - b. they had to increase food production or they would die of hunger.
 - c. the windmill would use too much money and labour.
 - d. the idea forced the animals to work harder.
74. What does the word 'This' (line 6) refer to ?
- a. A windmill.
 - b. A small hill.
 - c. The farm.
 - d. Electrical power
75. The word 'trotter' (line 23) means
- a. mouth of a pig.
 - b. chest of a pig.
 - c. foot of a pig.
 - d. belly of a pig.

4. Writing

A. Each of the following sentences has an error. Find the wrong word and then check the answer by looking at the letter under it.

76. For days the animals had something to eat except chaff.
 a b c d
77. Napoleon stood looked sternly at his audience.
 a b c d
78. It seemed with all of them that something was happening among themselves.
 a b c d
79. In first no one had been able to imagine where these creatures came from, but the problem was soon solved.
 a b c d
80. But the pigs at their cleverness always helped them succeed.
 a b c d
81. They had all been enjoyed a game of cards, but had stopped for a moment to have another drink poured for each of them.
 a b c d
82. Nobody stole, nobody complained about thing they were given.
 a b c d
83. We are not able to make sugar on this farm; beside, you do not need sugar.
 a b c d
84. Why should we care what happens after we are death?
 a b c d
85. Is it because this land of our is poor so that it cannot provide good life for those who live upon it?
 a b c d
86. Our only reason for taking these things is to make sure we stay healthily.
 a b c d
87. They didn't know where to go and wandered hopeless from side to side looking for somewhere to sit.
 a b c d
88. By the evening of that day he was back on work.
 a b c d

89. About half the animals on the farm rushed out to the hill
 a b
which the windmill stood.
 c d
90. When they heard the shot of the gun and saw the green flag
 a
flew at the top of the pole, their hearts filled with pride.
 b c d

B. Arrange the words in each of the following items into the correct sentence.

Example : 1. go 2. the market 3. Malee and Somsri
 4. to 5. every morning

- a. 1 2 3 4 5 b. 3 1 2 4 5
 c. 3 1 4 2 5 d. 5 3 4 1 2

Answer : a b ~~c~~ d

91. 1. Squealer 2. on the joy 3. often made
 4. excellent speeches 5. of working
 a. 1 2 3 4 5 b. 1 3 2 5 4
 c. 4 3 1 2 5 d. 1 3 4 2 5
92. 1. read out 2. for the week 3. he
 4. in a rough voice 5. the orders
 a. 3 1 5 2 4 b. 4 3 2 1 5
 c. 3 1 2 5 4 d. 4 2 3 1 5
93. 1. they secretly met 2. they 3. the man
 4. in the forest 5. confessed that
 a. 1 3 4 2 5 b. 2 5 1 3 4
 c. 1 2 3 4 5 d. 4 2 3 1 5

94. 1. the animals 2. such principles 3. remembered
4. agreeing 5. all
a. 1 3 4 2 5 b. 1 3 2 4 5
c. 5 1 4 3 2 d. 5 1 3 4 2
95. 1. when they discovered 2. the stairs
3. that Mollie was missing 4. just coming down
5. they were
a. 1 5 4 2 3 b. 5 4 2 1 3
c. 3 1 5 4 2 d. 5 4 1 3 2
96. 1. to take life 2. human life 3. I have
4. not even 5. no wish
a. 1 2 3 5 4 b. 3 1 2 4 5
c. 3 5 1 4 2 d. 3 1 5 4 2
97. 1. but 2. the others 3. directed and ordered
4. actually work 5. the pigs did not
a. 2 4 1 5 3 b. 5 3 2 1 4
c. 2 3 1 4 5 d. 5 4 1 3 2
98. 1. but 2. than any other animals 3. received less food
4. the animals did more work 5. in the country
a. 4 1 3 2 5 b. 5 4 2 3 1
c. 5 3 2 1 4 d. 4 2 1 3 5
99. 1. that 2. producing 3. uses without
4. is the only creature 5. man
a. 1 5 3 2 4 b. 1 5 4 3 2
c. 5 4 1 3 2 d. 1 2 3 4 5
100. 1. if 2. they 3. prepared for their supper
4. wondered 5. a warm meal was being
a. 1 2 3 5 4 b. 2 4 1 5 3
c. 1 2 4 3 5 d. 2 4 1 3 5

Name..... Group.....

1.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. that | 2. clever | 3. all | 4. should |
| 5. had | 6. of | 7. sure | 8. have |
| 9. not | 10. between | 11. at | 12. If |
| 13. fields | 14. to | 15. of | 16. a |
| 17. the | 18. only | 19. had | 20. some |
| 21. often | 22. because | 23. Napoleon | 24. the |
| 25. with | 26. started | 27. bad | 28. the |
| 29. meeting | 30. that | 31. legs | 32. most |
| 33. had | 34. farm | 35. the | 36. for |
| 37. He | 38. necessity | 39. and | 40. the |

2.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. in | 2. gone | 3. to | 4. got |
| 5. in | 6. so | 7. still | 8. they |
| 9. cows | 10. with | 11. began | 12. It |
| 13. woke | 14. his | 15. with | 16. in |
| 17. the | 18. the | 19. kind | 20. they |
| 21. and | 22. attacked | 23. quite | 24. never |
| 25. It | 26. animals | 27. mistreating | 28. a |
| 29. trying | 30. all | | |

3.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. that | 2. of | 3. place | 4. more | 5. to | 6. a |
| 7. were | 8. pigs | 9. the | 10. for | 11. the | 12. as |
| 13. but | 14. definite | 15. end | 16. read | 17. there | 18. than |
| 19. she | 20. Does | 21. sleeping | 22. Muriel | 23. animal | 24. SHEETS |
| 25. had | 26. mentioned | 27. the | 28. And | 29. at | 30. was |

PART TWO

Name Group

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. a b c *d | 26. a b c *d | 51. a b *c d | 76. a *b c d |
| 2. a b *c d | 27. a *b c d | 52. *a b c d | 77. a *b c d |
| 3. a b *c d | 28. a b *c d | 53. a b *c d | 78. *a b c d |
| 4. a b *c d | 29. a *b c d | 54. a b c *d | 79. *a b c d |
| 5. a b *c d | 30. a b c *d | 55. a b c *d | 80. *a b c d |
| 6. a *b c d | 31. a b c *d | 56. a b c *d | 81. *a b c d |
| 7. *a b c d | 32. *a b c d | 57. *a b c d | 82. a b *c d |
| 8. a *b c d | 33. a b c *d | 58. a b c *d | 83. a b *c d |
| 9. a *b c d | 34. a b *c d | 59. a b *c d | 84. a b c *d |
| 10. a b c *d | 35. a *b c d | 60. a b c *d | 85. *a b c d |
| 11. a b c *d | 36. *a b c d | 61. a *b c d | 86. a b c *d |
| 12. a b *c d | 37. a *b c d | 62. *a b c d | 87. a *b c d |
| 13. a b *c d | 38. a b *c d | 63. a b *c d | 88. a b c *d |
| 14. a b *c d | 39. a b c *d | 64. a b *c d | 89. a b *c d |
| 15. a b c *d | 40. a b c *d | 65. *a b c d | 90. a *b c d |
| 16. a b *c d | 41. a *b c d | 66. a b c *d | 91. a b c *d |
| 17. a b *c d | 42. *a b c d | 67. a b *c d | 92. *a b c d |
| 18. a *b c d | 43. a b c *d | 68. a b c *d | 93. a *b c d |
| 19. *a b c d | 44. a *b c d | 69. *a b c d | 94. a b c *d |
| 20. *a b c d | 45. a b *c d | 70. *a b c d | 95. a *b c d |
| 21. a *b c d | 46. a *b c d | 71. a *b c d | 96. a b *c d |
| 22. a b c *d | 47. a b c *d | 72. *a b c d | 97. a b c *d |
| 23. a b c *d | 48. a b c *d | 73. a *b c d | 98. *a b c d |
| 24. a b *c d | 49. a b c *d | 74. a b c *d | 99. a b *c d |
| 25. a b c *d | 50. a *b c d | 75. a b *c d | 100. a *b c d |

ภาคผนวก ค.

บัญชีคำศัพท์

คำศัพท์ที่มีความถี่สูง ซึ่งได้คัดเลือกไว้เพื่อประกอบการสร้างแบบทดสอบ

จำนวน 486 คำ เรียงตามลำดับอักษร

ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์	ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์
1	able	17	alone
2	about	18	already
3	above	19	among
4	across	20	and
5	act	21	another
6	actually	22	answer
7	add	23	any
8	after	24	anything
9	afternoon	25	anyway
10	again	26	anywhere
11	against	27	appear
12	ago	28	arrive
13	ahead	29	around
14	alarm	30	as
15	all	31	asleep
16	almost	32	at

ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์	ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์
33	attack	57	bottle
34	away	58	box
35	baby	59	break
36	back	60	breakfast
37	bad	61	bring
38	because	62	build
39	become	63	but
40	bed	64	buy
41	beer	65	call
42	before	66	card
43	begin	67	carefully
44	behind	68	carry
45	believe	69	case
46	besides	70	catch
47	between	71	certainly
48	big	72	chair
49	birthday	73	change
50	bit	74	class
51	black	75	clear
52	block	76	close
53	blood	77	clothes
54	blow	78	cold
55	book	79	come
56	both	80	comfortable

ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์	ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์
81	completely	104	drink
82	control	105	drive
83	corner	106	drop
84	country	107	during
85	cut	108	ear
86	dangerous	109	early
87	day	110	easy
88	dead	111	eat
89	death	112	edge
90	decide	113	egg
91	demonstration	114	either
92	describe	115	else
93	die	116	empty
94	difficult	117	end
95	direction	118	enjoy
96	disappear	119	enough
97	distance	120	escape
98	disturb	121	even
99	dog	122	evening
100	door	123	ever
101	down	124	every
102	dozen	125	everyone
103	dream	126	everywhere

ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์	ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์
127	examine	150	fly
128	except	151	follow
129	expect	152	food
130	expensive	153	fool
131	explain	154	for
132	face	155	forget
133	fact	156	form
134	far	157	free
135	fall	158	friend
136	fast	159	frighten
137	fault	160	from
138	feel	161	front
139	feet	162	garden
140	few	163	gate
141	field	164	get
142	fight	165	give
143	fill	166	glass
144	finally	167	go
145	find	168	good
146	fine	169	ground
147	fire	170	group
148	first	171	half
149	floor	172	hand

ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์	ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์
173	hang	196	immediately
174	happen	197	impossible
175	happy	198	important
176	hard	199	in
177	hardly	200	indeed
178	hate	201	into
179	head	202	inside
180	hear	203	instance
181	heavy	204	intend
182	help	205	interest
183	here	206	interrupt
184	hide	207	job
185	hill	208	join
186	hit	209	jump
187	hope	210	just
188	horror	211	keep
189	hotel	212	kill
190	hour	213	kind
191	house	214	kitchen
192	how	215	knock
193	however	216	know
194	hundred	217	land
195	idea	218	large

ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์	ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์
219	last	242	loudly
220	late	243	love
221	lately	244	lucky
222	later	245	machine
223	laugh	246	main
224	law	247	make
225	lead	248	man
226	learn	249	manage
227	leave	250	marry
228	left	251	march
229	leg	252	mark
230	let	253	matter
231	lie	254	meal
232	life	255	mean
233	lift	256	meet
234	light	257	mention
235	like	258	middle
236	little	259	mind
237	live	260	minute
238	long	261	miss
239	look	262	moment
240	lose	263	money
241	lot	264	month

ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์	ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์
265	morning	288	of
266	mother	289	off
267	move	290	often
268	much	291	old
269	name	292	on
270	near	293	once
271	need	294	only
272	nervous	295	open
273	never	296	order
274	new	297	ordinary
275	news	298	other
276	newspaper	299	out
277	next	300	outside
278	night	301	over
279	nod	302	own
280	noise	303	owner
281	none	304	paint
282	note	305	paper
283	notice	306	part
284	nothing	307	pass
285	now	308	past
286	number	309	pause
287	odd	310	pay

ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์	ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์
311	pause	334	race
312	perhaps	335	raise
313	picture	336	rather
314	place	337	reach
315	platform	338	read
316	please	339	ready
317	point	340	real
318	possible	341	realize
319	potato	342	really
320	pound	343	reason
321	present	344	recently
322	properly	345	remember
323	property	346	right
324	protect	347	road
325	prove	348	roar
326	public	349	roof
327	pull	350	room
328	push	351	run
329	put	352	same
330	question	353	say
331	quickly	354	scene
332	quiet	355	scream
333	quite	356	second

ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์	ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์
357	secret	380	smell
358	see	381	snow
359	seem	382	so
360	sell	383	some
361	send	384	someone
362	serious	385	something
363	several	386	somewhere
364	shake	387	soon
365	shoe	388	sound
366	shoot	389	speak
367	short	390	special
368	shoulder	391	speech
369	shout	392	speed
370	side	393	spend
371	simple	394	stand
372	since	395	start
373	sing	396	stay
374	sit	397	steal
375	situation	398	step
376	sleep	399	stick
377	slip	400	still
378	slowly	401	stomach
379	small	402	stop

ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์	ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์
403	store	426	think
404	story	427	thought
405	straight	428	through
406	strange	429	throw
407	stupid	430	tie
408	such	431	time
409	suddenly	432	tired
410	sugar	433	to
411	sun	434	today
412	sure	435	together
413	surprise	436	too
414	suspicious	437	top
415	table	438	town
416	take	439	tree
417	talk	440	trouble
418	teach	441	true
419	tell	442	trust
420	terribly	443	try
421	than	444	turn
422	thank	445	understand
423	then	446	unfortunately
424	there	447	until
425	thing	448	use

ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์	ลำดับที่	คำศัพท์
449	usually	468	where
450	up	469	which
451	visit	470	while
452	voice	471	whisky
453	very	472	white
454	wait	473	who
455	wake	474	why
456	walk	475	win
457	want	476	window
458	warm	477	winter
459	warn	478	with
460	water	479	without
461	watch	480	wonderful
462	way	481	world
463	wear	482	write
464	week	483	wrong
465	well	484	year
466	what	485	yet
467	when	486	young

ภาคผนวก ง.

บัญชีโครงสร้าง

ลำดับที่	โครงสร้าง
1	Present Simple Tense
2	Present Continuous Tense
3	Present Perfect Tense
4	Past Simple Tense
5	Past Continuous Tense
6	Past Perfect Tense
7	Future Simple Tense
8	Future in the Past
9	Passive Voice
10	Comparison of Adjectives
11	Comparison of Adverbs
12	The Use of Infinitive
13	The Use of Gerund
14	The Use of Articles
15	The Use of Prepositions
16	The Use of Adjectives
17	The Use of Adverbs

ลำดับที่	โครงสร้าง
18	The Use of Pronouns : Relative & Possessive Pronouns
19	The Use of Some and Any
20	The Use of How much and How many
21	The Use of Also, Too, and Either
22	The Use of "Used to"
23	The Use of "too - to"
24	The Use of "so - that"
25	The Use of Something and Nothing
26	Wh - Questions
27	Noun Clause

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



ประวัติ

นางรัชนิกร ดุทธจิตต์ สำเร็จการศึกษาระดับปริญญาตรีจากมหาวิทยาลัยศรีนครินทรวิโรฒ ประสานมิตร เมื่อปีการศึกษา 2507 ในปี พ.ศ. 2517-2518 ได้รับทุน East - West Center ไปศึกษาและปฏิบัติงานที่มิดรัฐฮาวาย ประเทศสหรัฐอเมริกา ปัจจุบันเป็นอาจารย์ประจำภาควิชาภาษาอังกฤษวิทยาลัยครูลำปาง

ศูนย์วิทยพัชร์พยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย