ชุดฝึกการพัฒนาทักษะการอ่านภาษาอังกฤษเพื่อความเข้าใจ โดยใช้QAR

LIVEWORKSHEETS

ขั้นตอนการเรียน 1. ทำแบบทดสอบก่อนเรียน

2. ศึกษาบทเรียนและทำแบบฝึกหัด

3. ทำแบบทดสอบหลังเรียน

Reading Comprehension Practice by Using QAR technique

QAR คืออะไร? ความสัมพันธ์และหว่างคำถามและคำตอบ (Question-Answer Relationship) ซึ่งเป็นปัจจัยหนึ่งในการทำความเข้าใจบทความและเรื่องที่อ่าน รวมทั้งช่วยให้นักเรียนสามาถจัดการเวลาในการทำข้อสอบReading Comprehensionได้ดีอีกด้วย

ลักษณะคำถามของ QAR สามาถ แบ่งออกได้เป็น

1. ชนิดของคำถามที่สามารถหาคำตอบได้จากบทความ (IN THE BOOK)

1.1คำถามประเภท Right There เป็นคำถามที่สามารถหาคำตอบโดยตรงในบทอ่าน คำที่ปรากฏในคำถาม มักปรากฏในคำตอบเช่นเดียวกัน

Right There The answer is in one place in the text. You can put your finger on it! Words from the question and words that answer the questions are often “right there” in the same sentence.

Technique: Reread • Scan • Look for keywords.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1.2 คำถามประเภทThink and Search เป็นคำถามที่มีคำตอบในบทอ่าน ผู้อ่านต้องใช้ความคิดค้นหาคำตอบในหลาย ๆ ส่วน เป็นคำถามที่ผู้อ่านต้องสรุปหรืออนุมาน

Think and Search The answer is in several places in the text. You put together (think and search) different parts of the text to find the answer.

Technique: Skim or reread • Look for important information • Piece together different parts from the text to answer the question.

2.ชนิดของคำถามที่เกิดจากวิเคราะห์-สังเคราะห์จากเรื่อง/บทความ

(IN MY HEAD)

2.1คำถามประเภทAuthor & You เป็นคำถามที่ไม่ปรากฏในบทอ่านโดยตรง ผู้อ่านต้องเชื่อมโยงความรู้และประสบการณ์เดิมในการถามและตอบ

Author and You The answer is not in the text. • Think about how what you know and how what's in the text fit together

Technique: Reread • Think about what you already know and what the text says • Predict.

2.2 คำถามประเภทOn My Own เป็นคำถามที่คำตอบไม่ปรากฏในเนื้อเรื่อง ผู้อ่านต้องใช้ความรู้และประสบการณ์เดิมมาช่วยในการตอบ นอกจากนี้ขั้นหลังอ่านนักเรียนต้องสรุปใจความสำคัญ

On My Own The answer is not in the text.

Technique: think about what you already know • think about what you've read before• make connections

แบบทดสอบก่อนเรียน

LIVEWORKSHEETS

คำถามประเภท Right There เป็นคำถามที่สามารถหาคำตอบโดยตรงในบทอ่าน คำที่ปรากฏใน คำถาม มักปรากฏในคำตอบเช่นเดียวกัน *** มันอยู่ในเรื่อง**** หา คำตอบได้แน่นอน!!!

ทบทวนเนื้อหา

มาลองทำแบบฝึกหัดกัน!!!

This is Mary. She's eleven. She's got long brown hair and brown eyes. Her ears are small and her cheeks are chubby.

She gets up at 7 o'clock in the morning, has a shower, gets dressed and has breakfast. She usually has a toast and coffee. She doesn't like cheese. Then the girl goes to school. She travels by bus. She has lunch at school with her friends. They sometimes have pizza and milkshake. After the lessons they play in the park and they like flying a kite. Mary goes home at 5pm. She has dinner with her mother and father. Her mother likes cooking! Mary goes to bed at 10pm.

The girl lives in the city. There is a swimming pool next to her house but her school is far. There are lots of shops and supermarkets in her street. There is a café behind her house and Mary goes there at the weekend with her family.

There is a market in front of her house. There are a lot of fruit. She likes eating watermelons and mangoes but she doesn't like grapes. She likes vegetables.

Now the girl is in her bedroom. It's big. There are two windows, there is a wardrobe in the room and there is her desk next to the window. There is a chair next to her desk. Now her room is a mess! There are her jeans on the floor and there is one sock on the sofa and one sock on the lamp. Her mother is angry. She says: You can't go to the park, please tidy up your room! Put those jeans in the wardrobe and find the socks!

Mary likes doing athletics and playing table tennis. Going swimming is fun! But she doesn't like playing basketball. She is very short!

In the summer Mary would like to go camping with her grandfather! She wouldn't like to help her grandmother in the garden. It's boring!

YES or NO:

1. Mary has got short brown hair. YES or NO
2. She has a toast and coffee for breakfast. YES or NO
3. The children don't have pizza for lunch. YES or NO
4. Her school is next to her house. YES or NO
5. There is a café in front of her house. YES or NO
6. Mary likes mangoes but doesn't eat watermelons. YES or NO
7. There is a desk behind the wardrobe in her room. YES or NO
8. Her room is a mess. YES or NO
9. There is one sock under the sofa. YES or NO
10. Her mum is scared because there is a mess. YES or NO
11. She doesn't like playing basketball. YES or NO
12. She would like to go camping with her grandfather. YES or NO

Choose the right answer:

1. The girl gets up at

a) eight o'clock b) seven o'clock c)nine o'clock

2. She goes to school by:

a) car b) helicopter c) bus

3. There is a … next to her house.

a) supermarket b) café c) swimming pool

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. Mary doesn't like eating

a) watermelons b) potatoes c) grapes

5. There is a chair

a) next to her desk
b) behind the wardrobe
c) under her desk

6. The girl's mother asks the girl

a) to find the jeans
b) to go to the park
c) to clean the room.

แบบฝึกหัดเพิ่มเติม

คำถามประเภทThink and Search เป็นคำถามที่มีคำตอบในบทอ่าน ผู้อ่านต้องใช้ความคิดค้นหาคำตอบในหลาย ๆ ส่วน เป็นคำถามที่ผู้อ่านต้องสรุปหรืออนุมาน

*** มันอยู่ในเรื่อง**** ต้องคิดและสรุปก่อนถึงจะได้คำตอบ!!!

ทบทวนเนื้อหา

Technique: Skim or reread • Look for important information • Piece together different parts from the text to answer the question.

มาหา**Main Idea** กันนะ!!!

1. Goldilocks had nothing to do. Her friends were busy, so she decided to take a walk in the woods alone. She noticed a house. She knew it was a stranger's house, but she still entered. There was not anyone home; therefore, she decided to eat some food and take a nap in the stranger's home.

a) Walking can be an adventure.
b) Goldilocks didn't follow safety procedures.
c) It is okay to do the wrong things as long as it isn't hurting anybody.

2. Were you born after 1985? If so, how long do you expect to live? Most people born after 1985 can expect to live more than 70 years. Of course, this is just a guess based on past records. By the way, females can expect to live about six years longer than males. That's taken from past records too!

a) why people live to be 70
b) how long you might expect to live
c) about the health of females

3. Farmers in Japan have a problem. There is not much land to farm, and there are many people to feed. Some farmers cut rows in the hillsides and grow crops there. This helps a little, but many kinds of food are shipped to Japan. They can choose anything they want to eat!

a) There is little land to farm in Japan; so many kinds of food are shipped to Japan.
b) Growing food on the hillside in Japan is hard work.
c) The Japanese like getting food from different countries.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. Babies use both hands. But babies use one hand more than the other. This hand may become the preferred one. How can you tell? Lay a baby on its back. Notice which side the baby faces. If the baby looks to the right most of the time, it will probably be right-handed. What does it mean if the baby faces left more often? The baby will most likely be left-handed.

a) how to tell right- from left-handed babies
b) that babies use their hands for many things
c) that there are more left-handed babies

5. Do you ever wonder how you taste things? You owe your sense of taste to your taste buds. We have nine thousand taste buds just on the tongue alone. There are also taste buds on the roof of your mouth. You even have taste buds on the back of your throat.

a) why we can taste only sweet things
b) that we taste through our nose
c) where taste buds are found

แบบฝึกหัดเพิ่มเติม

คำถามประเภทAuthor & You เป็นคำถามที่ไม่ปรากฏในบทอ่านโดยตรง ผู้อ่านต้องเชื่อมโยงความรู้และประสบการณ์เดิมในการถามและตอบ

*** เป็นการถามสรุปความและตีความ

ทบทวนเนื้อหา

Author and You The answer is not in the text. • Think about how what you know and how what's in the text fit together

Technique: Reread • Think about what you already know and what the text says • Predict.

ลองทำนะ

Read the following sentence or sentences. Then choose the best answer of each question.

1. At the railroad crossing, the bus driver stopped the bus and looked both ways before going ahead.
The bus driver was …….
a) cautious b) careless c) truthful d) excited

2. The salesman listened patiently to the customer's angry complaints about the television set he had purchased. The salesman was …….
a) impolite b) polite c) calm d) rude

3. The guest speaker smiled, looked at the notes again, and said laughingly, "It seems that I traded papers with my son. I have his homework. He must have my speech."
The speaker was ……..
a) bored b) amused c) disturbed d) complaining

4. The contestant looked at the announcer in amazement and asked, "Did you say I won five hundred dollars?" The contestant was …….
a) sad b) amused c) angry d) astonished

5. At the end of the victory dinner, many people congratulated the cook, who had baked a special cake for the team. The cook was …….
a) praised b) blamed c) ignored d) disappointed

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. Somsri was one of the first girls who finished with her English exercise. Later, Miss Dara, the teacher, asked her to collect the other students' papers.. Somsri is ……

a) at home b) at the play c) at school d) at work

7. The sky is so clear tonight that I can see thousands of them. Some are brighter than others, but they all seem to twinkle. I am looking at ……..

a) the sun b) the moon c) the stars d) the water

8. The faster George ran, the higher went. Suddenly, the string broke. It floated for a while , then crashed to the ground. George would have to build another one. ……fell to the ground.

a) A bird b) A kite c) A fly d) A balloon

9. The red truck came to a sudden stop. Men jumped off the trucks and began dragging pipes toward the burning house. These men were ……

a) policemen b) firemen c) postmen d) teachers

10. The sun had gone down behind the hills. Tony was glad that he brought his sweater with him.
A. When the sun had gone down the hills, it was going to be ……..

a) hot b) warm c) cool d) cold

แบบฝึกหัดเพิ่มเติม

คำถามประเภทOn My Own เป็นคำถามที่คำตอบไม่ปรากฏในเนื้อเรื่อง ผู้อ่านต้องใช้ความรู้และประสบการณ์เดิมมาช่วยในการตอบ นอกจากนี้ขั้นหลังอ่านนักเรียนต้องสรุปใจความสำคัญ**** เป็นการถามสรุปความและตีความ

On My Own The answer is not in the text.

ทบทวนเนื้อหา

Technique: think about what you already know • think about what you've read before • make connections

ทำเลยจ้า

Read the passage and answer the questions about the author's attitude and the tone of the passage.

The wood was gone. What stayed there still was a yellow, shaved-off, bald-headed hill.
The sun came out like fiery flames that burned up Gramps' little dried-out fields.
The rain fell slick-slack-slick-slack-slick, it furrows and rows and dikes.
The fields are ruined, the land cracks and creaks. The water flower down Ronny's cheeks.

1. The poet's main purpose is to .....
a) share his experience about flooding.
b) tell the public to beware of soli erosion.
c) persuade people to take better care of their fields.
d) inform the reader of the result of forest destruction.

2. The tone of this poem is .....

a) ironic b) serious c) fanciful d) exaggerated

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A young hoatzin knows how to get away fast. The hoatzin (WHAT-seen) is a bird of tropical South America. It builds its nest directly over streams and other bodies of water. When a hoatzin chick is threatened in its nest by another animal, such as a monkey, it dives into the water and swims away. It often makes its escape by swimming underwater. To get back home, the chick uses something that few other birds have wing claws. Digging in with the two claws it has on each wing- along with its bill and its feet - the chick climbs a tree. It usually doesn't return to its nest, but finds a perch nearby. Its parents will visit it there and feed it. When the hoatzin chick is about 10-15 weeks old. It begins to learn to fly.

3. The tone of this passage is .....
a) informative b) doubtful c) tragic d) philosophical

That television set in your home can baby-sit your growing children. It can also silence them forever. The Consumers Association of Penang (CAP) gave this warning in a study on how violence on television could affect children. CAP said it was promoted to make the study when in January this year, the press came out with reports of for small Malaysian children who died within a week's span trying to imitate Ralph, the flying superman-like character in the popular television series "The Greatest American Hero".
Of the total viewing time, violence is shown plenty of times in a variety of forms. It may range from psychological violence like shouting which evokes fear, threats like "I like blow your head off" and cursing, to actual buildings. Cheating and blackmailing are also considered violent because they ruin the personality or the self-esteem of the victim. Consequently, Malaysian children (mostly below 10 years of age) are becoming confused as to the difference between reality and fantasy.

4. The author feels that TV is .....for Malaysian children.
a) mostly good b) mostly bad c) neither good nor bad d) both good and bad

5. The author's main purpose is to .....
a) discuss both the benefits and the drawbacks of television.
b) argue that it is disadvantageous for children to watch television.
c) discuss various forms of violence shown on television.
d) explain how violence on television affected Malaysian children.

Witchdoctors and psychiatrists perform essentially the same function in their respective cultures. They are both therapists; both treat patients, using similar techniques; and both get similar results. Recognition of this should not downgrade psychiatrists - rather it should upgrade witchdoctors.
The term "witchdoctors" is Western in origin, imposed on healers of the Third World by 18th and 19th century explorers. The world was simpler then, and the newly discovered cultures were quickly assigned their proper status in the Order of Things. We were white, they were black. We were civilized, they were primitive. We were Christian, they were pagan. We used science, they used magic. We had doctors, they had witchdoctors.
Americans psychiatrists have much to learn from therapists in other cultures. What I learned from these doctor-healers was that I, as a psychiatrist, was using the same mechanisms for curing my patients as they were- and, not surprisingly, I was getting about the same results.
What kind of results do therapists in other cultures-witchdoctors- achieve? A Canadian psychiatrist, Dr. Raymond Prince, spent 17 months studying 46 Nigerian witchdoctors, and judged that the results were about equal to those obtained in North American clinics and hospitals.
It would appear, then, that psychiatrists have much to learn from witchdoctors. We can see the components of our own therapy system in relief. We can learn why we are effective - or not effective. And we can learn to be less arrogant about our own therapy and more tolerant of others. If we can learn all this from witchdoctors, then we will have learned much.

6. What is not the author's belief?
a) Witchdoctors are uncivilized.
b) Psychiatrists are arrogant.
c) Witchdoctors are therapists.
d) Psychiatrists are intolerant.

7. From reading the passage, we may conclude that the author is .....
a) a sympathetic person
b) a narrow-minded person
c) a reasonable person
d) a well-organized person

8. What is the attitude of the author towards witchdoctors?
a) He acknowledges the witchdoctors' capability.
b) He condemns the witchdoctors' treatment of patients.
c) He is doubtful of psychiatrists' techniques of therapy.
d) He has a very high admiration for the healing process of the witchdoctors.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

แบบทดสอบหลังเรียน

LIVEWORKSHEETS