

Reading Comprehension for S.3

เรื่องที่ 1: The History of Chocolate

Chocolate has been around for over 2,000 years. It was first used by the Mayan people of Central America as a beverage. The Aztecs also used chocolate, believing it gave them strength. When Spanish explorers came to Central America in the 16th century, they took chocolate back to Europe. Over time, chocolate evolved into the sweet treat we know today.

1. Who were the first people to use chocolate?

- a) Aztecs
- b) Mayans
- c) Spanish
- d) Europeans

2. What did the Aztecs believe about chocolate?

- a) It was a gift for the rich.
- b) It gave them strength.
- c) It made them happy.
- d) It was good for health.

3. How did chocolate first come to Europe?

- a) The Mayans brought it.
- b) The Aztecs traded it.
- c) Spanish explorers took it.
- d) It was found by accident.

เรื่องที่ 2: The Seasons of the Year

The Earth's tilt on its axis causes the seasons. As the Earth orbits the Sun, different parts of the Earth receive varying amounts of sunlight. When the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the Sun, it experiences summer, while the Southern Hemisphere experiences winter. During spring and autumn, both hemispheres receive similar amounts of sunlight, creating more moderate temperatures.

4. What causes the seasons on Earth?

- a) The Earth's distance from the Sun.
- b) The Earth's orbit around the Sun.
- c) The Earth's tilt on its axis.
- d) The Earth's speed of rotation.

5. When does the Northern Hemisphere experience summer?

- a) When it is tilted away from the Sun.
- b) When it is tilted towards the Sun.
- c) When the Earth is farthest from the Sun.
- d) During the winter months.

6. What happens during spring and autumn?

- a) Only one hemisphere gets sunlight.
- b) Both hemispheres are equally far from the Sun.
- c) The Earth rotates faster.
- d) Both hemispheres get similar amounts of sunlight.

เรื่องที่ 3: The Role of Bees in Nature

Bees play an essential role in pollination. As they collect nectar from flowers, they spread pollen from one plant to another. This process helps plants reproduce. Without bees, many plants would not be able to grow, and ecosystems would be severely affected. Some crops, like almonds and apples, rely heavily on bees for pollination.

7. What do bees help plants do?

- a) Collect nectar.
- b) Grow bigger.
- c) Reproduce.
- d) Attract animals.

8. What happens when bees spread pollen between plants?

- a) The plants can produce seeds.
- b) The flowers change color.
- c) The plants grow faster.
- d) The bees produce honey.

9. Why are bees important to ecosystems?

- a) They help plants grow and reproduce.
- b) They make honey for animals.
- c) They are food for larger animals.
- d) They control the number of flowers.

10. Which crop depends heavily on bees for pollination?

- a) Wheat
- b) Corn
- c) Almonds
- d) Rice