

# ชุดแบบฝึกทักษะการอ่านในชีวิตประจำวัน (The package of exercises for authentic reading skills)

ชุดที่ 2



รายวิชา ภาษาอังกฤษพื้นฐาน รหัสวิชา (อ.32102)  
ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 5

นางบรรณา ปราลีนวงศ์

โรงเรียนชัยบาดาลวิทยา

สำนักงานเขตพื้นที่การศึกษามัธยมศึกษา เขต 5



## คำนำ

ในปัจจุบันการเรียนการสอนภาษาอังกฤษมีความสำคัญอย่างยิ่งในการสื่อสารกับชาติอื่นๆ เนื่องจากภาษาอังกฤษเป็นภาษาที่ใช้กันทั่วโลก จึงมีความจำเป็นที่จะต้องศึกษาภาษาอังกฤษ การอ่านทำให้ทราบข้อมูลข่าวสารและทันเหตุการณ์ การอ่านถือเป็นอีกหนึ่งทักษะที่จำเป็นต้องใช้ในชีวิตประจำวันการที่จะอ่านให้เข้าใจนั้นจะต้องเรียนรู้และฝึกฝนการอ่านอยู่เสมอ แบบฝึกทักษะการอ่านก็เป็นอีกทางที่จะช่วยให้ผู้เรียนได้ฝึกฝนการอ่านและเป็นพื้นฐานไปสู่ทักษะอื่นๆต่อไป

แบบฝึกทักษะการอ่าน ชุดที่ 1 เรื่อง Reading Graphs ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 5 เล่มนี้ จัดทำขึ้นเพื่อใช้เป็นสื่อการสอนทักษะการอ่านในรายวิชาภาษาอังกฤษพื้นฐาน ผู้จัดทำหวังว่าแบบฝึกทักษะเล่มนี้จะเป็นประโยชน์แก่ผู้เรียนและผู้สนใจที่จะนำไปประยุกต์ใช้กับผู้เรียนตามความเหมาะสม

ขอขอบคุณผู้อำนวยการโรงเรียน คณะผู้เชี่ยวชาญ ครูกลุ่มสาระภาษาต่างประเทศและครูโรงเรียนชัยบาดาลวิทยาทุกคนที่กรุณาให้คำแนะนำ ข้อเสนอแนะข้อคิด ข้อควรปรับปรุงและกำลังใจในการจัดทำ และขอขอบใจนักเรียนชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 5 ทุกคนที่ให้ความร่วมมือในการฝึกปฏิบัติในครั้งนี้เป็นอย่างดี

นรญา ปราสีวงศ์



## สารบัญ

	หน้า
คำนำ	ก
สารบัญ	จ
คำแนะนำในการใช้แบบฝึกทักษะสำหรับผู้เรียน	1
มาตรฐานการเรียนรู้ จุดประสงค์การเรียนรู้	2
แบบทดสอบก่อนเรียน	3
Let's Think	7
Let's Learn (A)	8
Let's do exercise (A)	16
Exercise 1	16
Let's Learn (B)	17
Let's do exercise (B)	18
Exercise 2	18
Let's Learn (C)	19
Let's do exercise (C)	22
Exercise 3	22
Exercise 4	23
Exercise 5	24
Let's work	25
แบบทดสอบหลังเรียน	26
บรรณานุกรม	30
ภาคผนวก	32

## คำแนะนำในการใช้แบบฝึกทักษะสำหรับผู้เรียน

1. แบบฝึกทักษะการอ่านเล่มนี้ เป็นแบบฝึกทักษะการอ่านข่าว เวลา 2 ชั่วโมง
2. ขั้นตอนในการฝึก
  - 2.1 ศึกษามาตรฐานการเรียนรู้และจุดประสงค์การเรียนรู้ให้เข้าใจ
  - 2.2 ทำแบบทดสอบก่อนเรียน
  - 2.3 อ่านและทำความเข้าใจเนื้อหา
  - 2.4 สอบถามครูผู้สอนทุกครั้งที่มีข้อสงสัย
  - 2.5 ทำแบบฝึกหัดด้วยความตั้งใจ
  - 2.6 ทำแบบทดสอบหลังเรียน
  - 2.7 ตรวจคำตอบแบบทดสอบก่อนเรียน แบบฝึกหัด และแบบทดสอบหลังเรียน
  - 2.8 บันทึกผลคะแนนที่ได้ไว้ในแบบบันทึกผลการฝึกทักษะ
3. เนื่องจากการเรียนแบบฝึกทักษะการอ่านข่าวนี้ เป็นการเรียนด้วยตนเอง ดังนั้นนักเรียนควรมีความเชื่อสัจย์ต่อตนเองไม่ควรดูเฉลยก่อนที่จะทำแบบฝึก

## มาตรฐานการเรียนรู้



มาตรฐาน ต1.1 เข้าใจและตีความเรื่องที่ฟังและอ่านจากสื่อประเภทต่างๆ และแสดงความคิดเห็นอย่างมีเหตุผล

ตัวชี้วัด ต 1.1 ม.4-6/3 อธิบายและเขียนประโยคและข้อความให้สัมพันธ์กับสื่อที่ไม่ใช่ความเรียงรูปแบบต่าง ๆ ที่อ่าน รวมทั้งระบุและเขียนสื่อที่ไม่ใช่ความเรียงรูปแบบต่าง ๆ ให้สัมพันธ์กับประโยค และข้อความที่ฟังหรืออ่าน

ต 1.1 ม. 4-6/4 จับใจความสำคัญ วิเคราะห์ความสรุปความ ตีความ และแสดงความคิดเห็นจากการฟังและอ่านเรื่องที่เป็นสารคดีและบันเทิงคดี พร้อมทั้งให้เหตุผล และยกตัวอย่างประกอบ

## จุดประสงค์การเรียนรู้



1. บอกลักษณะทั่วไปของกราฟได้
2. บอกชนิดของกราฟได้
3. เปรียบเทียบข้อมูลจากการอ่านกราฟได้
4. อ่านกราฟแล้วตอบคำถามได้

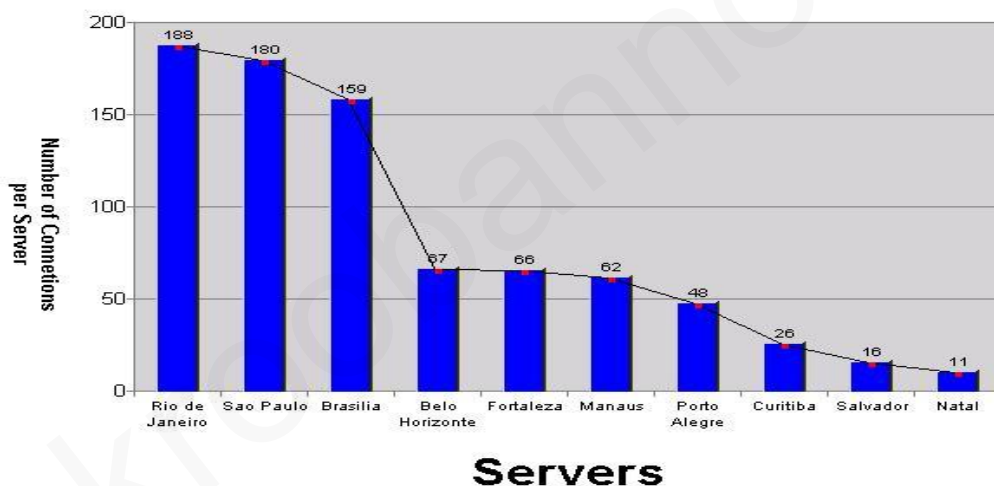
# Pre-test

Directions: Read the questions carefully and choose the correct answer.

จุดประสงค์ที่ 1 บอกลักษณะทั่วไปของกราฟได้

(Items 1-3)

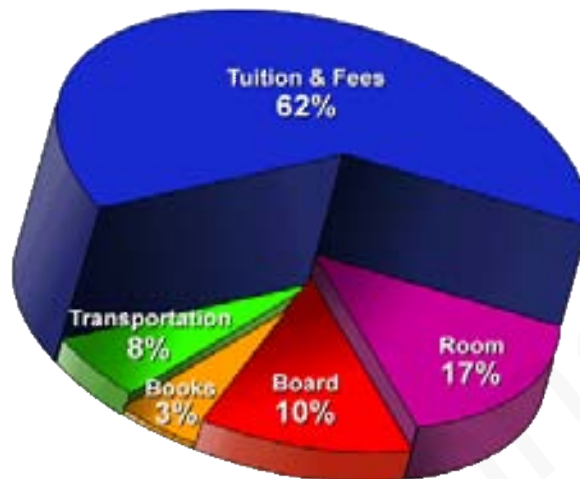
## Current Top 10 Servers



- What does the vertical axis of this graph represent?
  - Number of connections per server
  - Servers
  - Current top 10 servers
  - City
- What does the horizontal axis of this graph represent?
  - Number of connections per server
  - Servers
  - Current top 10 servers
  - City
- What is the title of this graph?
  - Number of connections per server
  - Servers
  - Current top 10 servers
  - City

จุดประสงค์ที่ 2 บอกชนิดของกราฟได้

4. What kind is this graph?



a. Bar graph

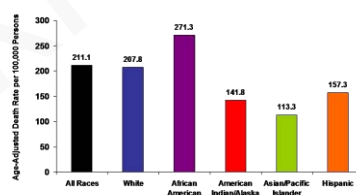
b. Pie graph

c. Line graph

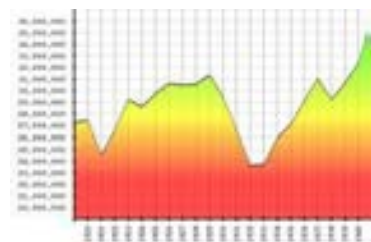
d. Pictograph

5. Which picture is the line graph?

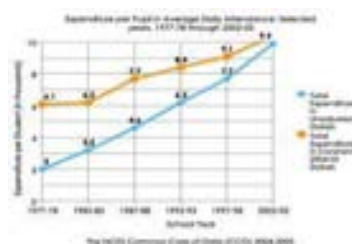
a.



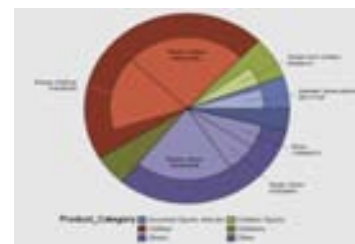
b.



c.



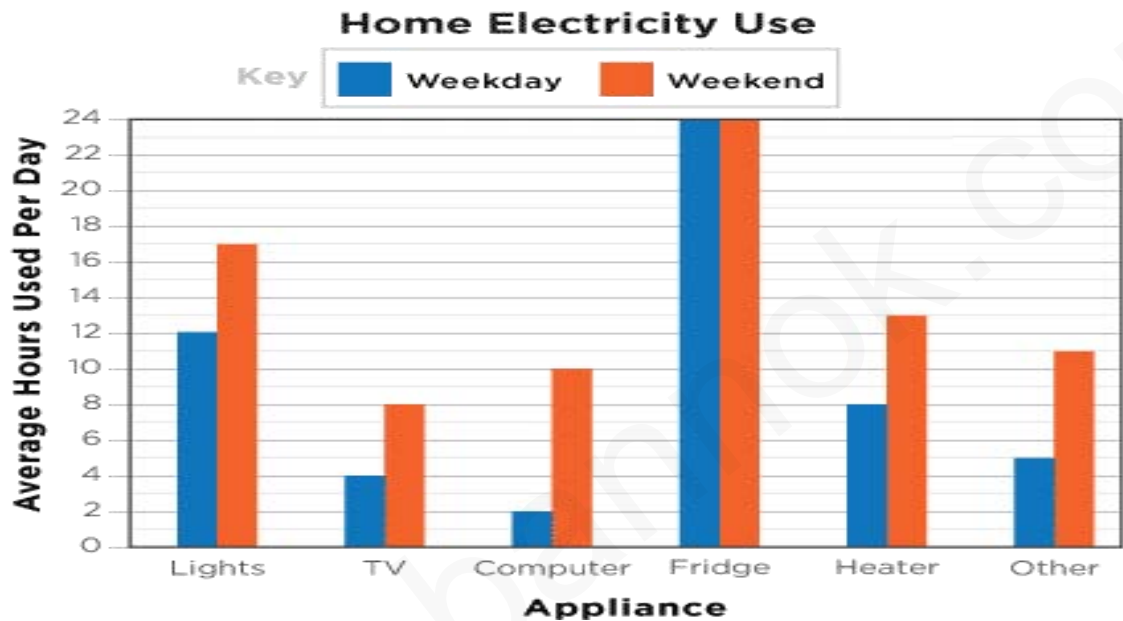
d.





จุดประสงค์ที่ 3 เปรียบเทียบข้อมูลจากการอ่านกราฟได้

(Items 6-10)



6. Which sentence is true?

- There is a huge difference between the rate of the electricity used among television and fridge.
- Light is highest of the electricity used in weekends.
- Television and other have similar levels of the electricity used in weekdays.
- The lowest rate of the electricity used in the graph is found in television.

7. Which appliance has the most total usage?

- Fridge
- Heater
- Lights
- Television



8. On average, how many hours is the computer used a weekdays?

9. Which appliances are used for an average of 5 hours a day more on weekends than weekdays?

10. Which appliance is used twice as many hours on the weekends as it is on weekdays?

- a. Lights  
b. Computer  
c. Refrigerator  
d. Television



## Let's think

Directions: Look at the table and answer the questions.

Table 1. IP Statistics (Applications and Registrations) – Thailand

Trademarks	Applicant	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Applications	Resident	21,518	23,335	26,414	24,275	21,171	20,140	21,950	24,734	24,781	23,457
	Non-resident	8,591	9,714	10,554	12,148	12,776	13,415	13,472	11,353	12,875	15,493
	Total	30,109	33,049	36,968	36,423	33,947	33,555	35,422	36,087	37,656	38,950
Trademarks	Applicant	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Registrations	Resident	13,281	11,440	15,918	18,497	15,595	14,769	12,574	11,981	13,268	11,657
	Non-resident	9,865	6,543	7,614	8,948	8,520	9,871	9,367	10,502	8,552	7,053
	Total	23,146	17,983	23,532	27,445	24,115	24,640	21,941	22,483	21,820	18,710

[http://www.aseanip.org/ipportal/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=80&Itemid=238](http://www.aseanip.org/ipportal/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=80&Itemid=238)

1. What is the information about?
2. Can you understand the information?
3. Can you describe the information?
4. Can you compare the information?
5. Is there the other way to show the information easier to understanding?  
What is it?

## Let's Learn (A)



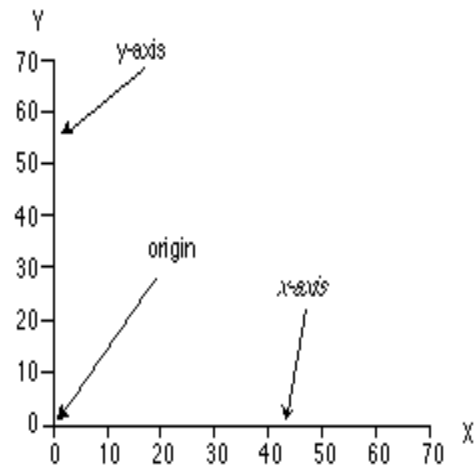
What is graph?

A graph is a way of showing complicated information in a clear easy to understand way. They are used to summarize complicated results.

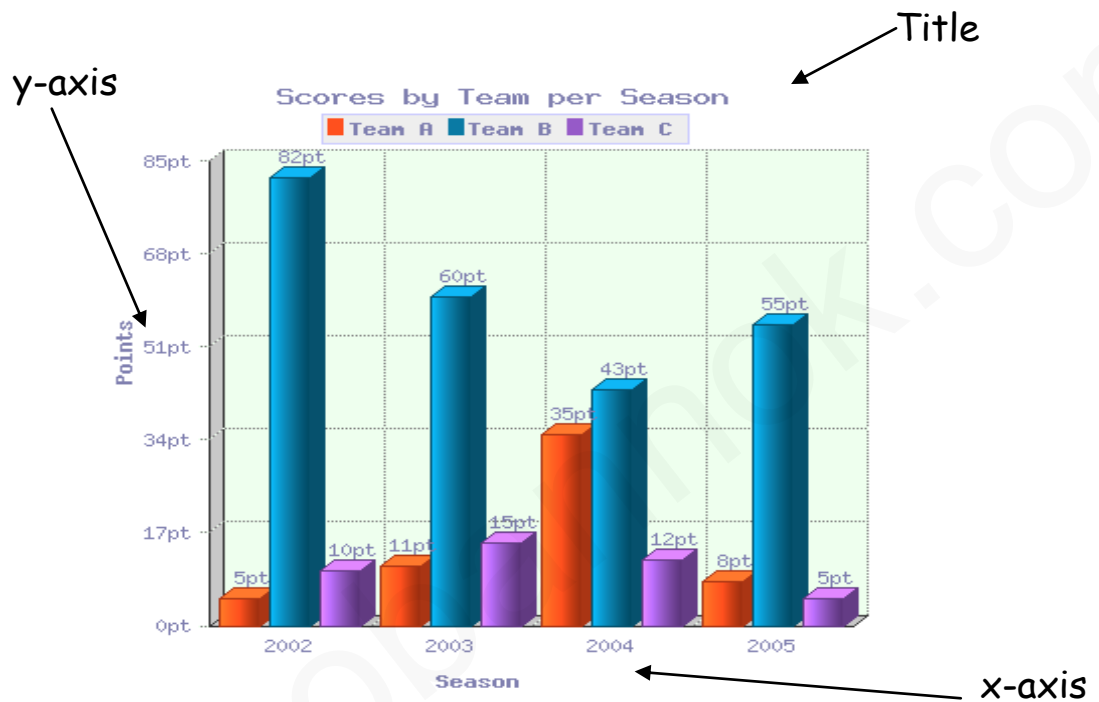
## Elements of a Graph

We often use graphs to give us a picture of the relationships between variables. Let's first look at the basic construction of graphs.

- A graph is a visual representation of a relationship between two variables,  $x$  and  $y$ .
- A graph consists of two axes called the  $x$  (horizontal) and  $y$  (vertical) axes. These axes correspond to the variables we are relating. In economics we will usually give the axes different names, such as Price and Quantity.
- The point where the two axes intersect is called the *origin*. The origin is also identified as the point  $(0, 0)$ .



An **axis measures data** (information or results) – and can measure anything.  
All graphs should have a clear title.



## Cautions about graphs

Just as graphs can make information much clearer they can also be used to make things look better or worse than they really are.

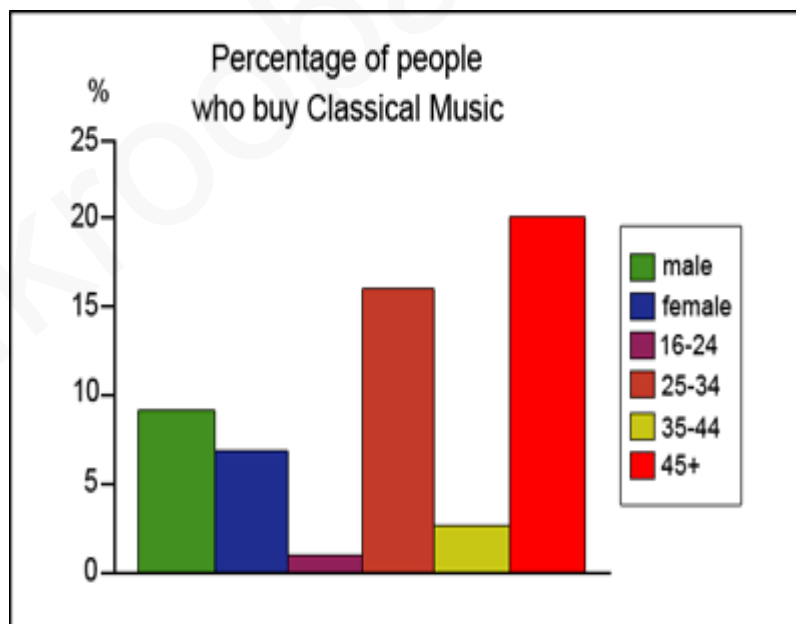


## Types of Graphs

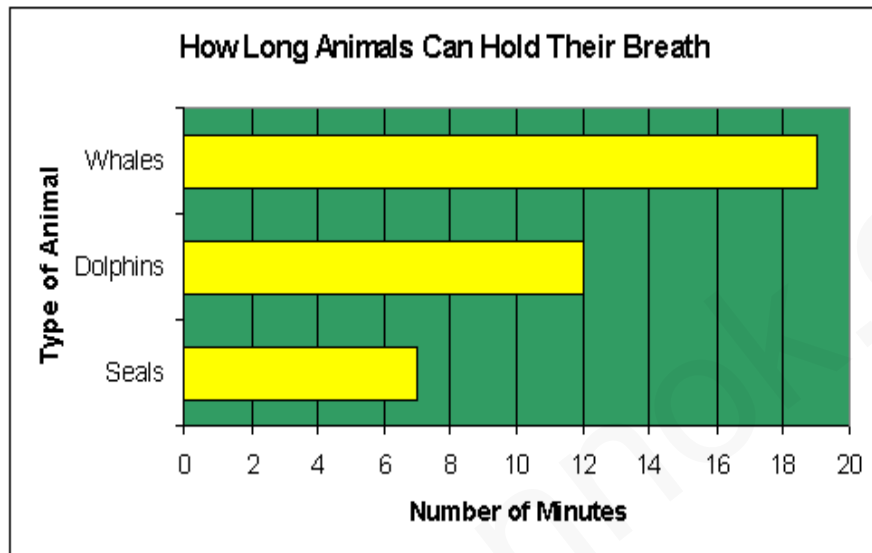
There are many types of graphs that are commonly used for showing business reports. These are listed as follows.

**Bar Graph:** This is a type of graph, which contains labeled horizontal or vertical bars showing a piece of information and an axis. The numbers along the side of bar graph compose the axis. This is also called as a histogram; Bar Graph is useful when there is a numerical comparison.

Vertical Bar graph

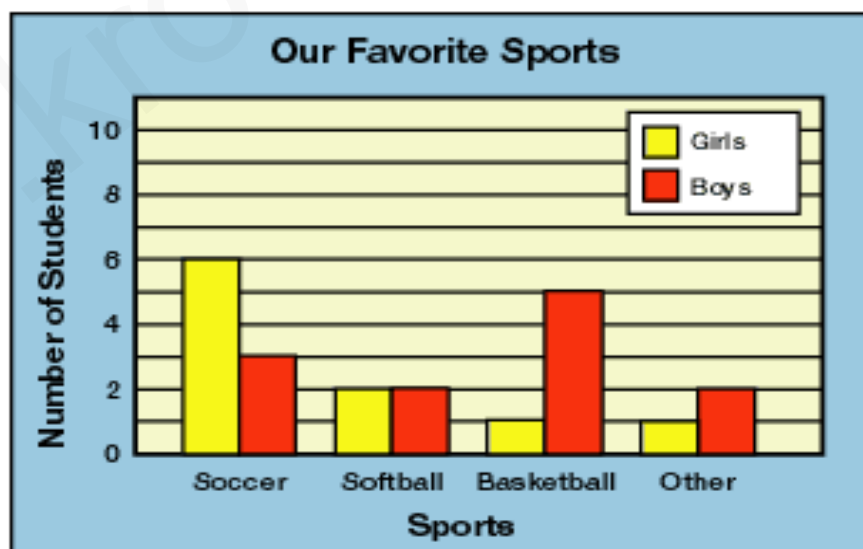


## Horizontal Bar Graph



<http://www.beaconlearningcenter.com/weblessons/kindsofgraphs/Image6.gif>

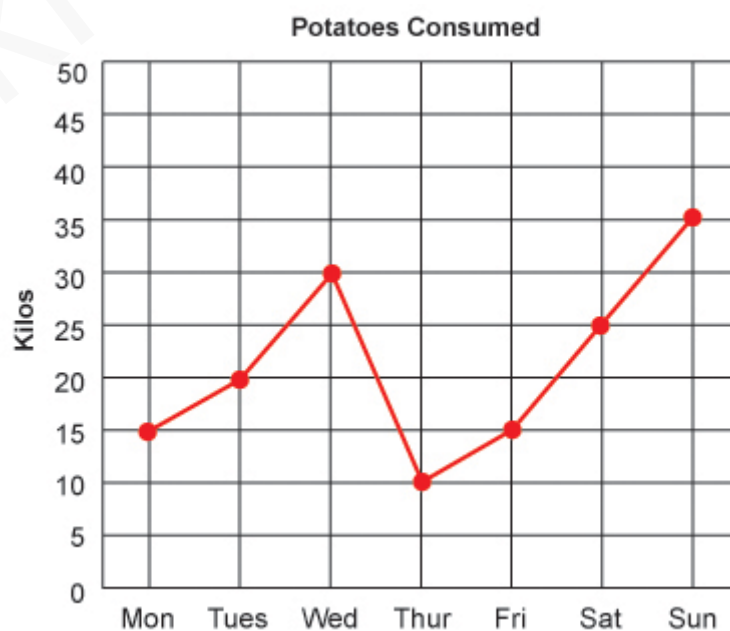
**Double Bar Graph:** A graph that uses pairs of bars to compare information



**Line graphs:** A graph used to show changes over a period of time.

A line graph is a way of representing two pieces of information, which is usually related and vary with respect to each other. This is useful when comparisons are needed.

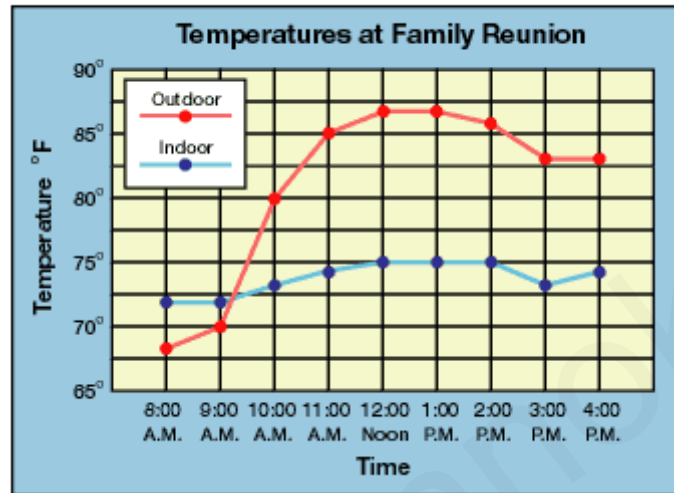
<b>title</b>	The title of the line graph tells us what the graph is about.
<b>labels</b>	The horizontal label across the bottom and the vertical label along the side tells us what kinds of facts are listed.
<b>scales</b>	The horizontal scale across the bottom and the vertical scale along the side tell us how much or how many.
<b>points</b>	The points or dots on the graph show us the facts.
<b>lines</b>	The lines connecting the points give estimates of the values between the points.





**Double Line Graph:** A graph that uses pairs of lines to compare information

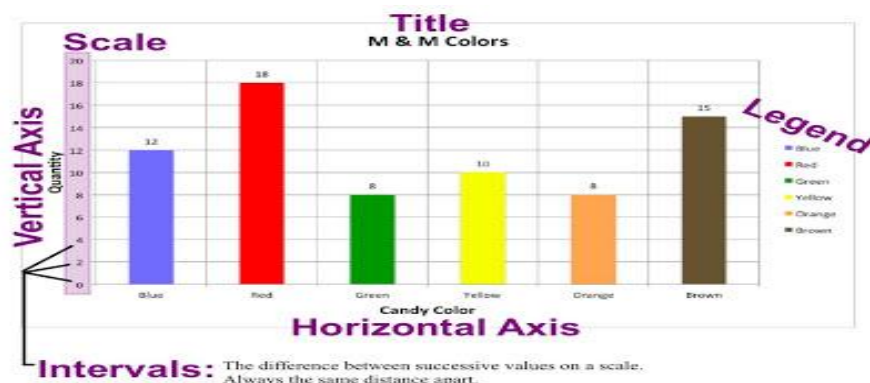
## Double Line Graph



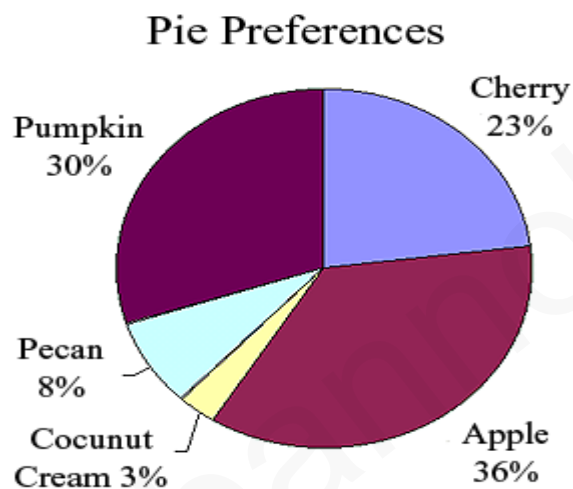
[http://www.eduplace.com/math/mw/background/5/06a/graphics/ts\\_5\\_6a\\_wi-8.gif](http://www.eduplace.com/math/mw/background/5/06a/graphics/ts_5_6a_wi-8.gif)

When you create a bar or line graph include the following:

- Title – tells what the graph is about
- Scale/Interval – gives the quantity of the category and is always the same distance apart. In the graph below the interval is 2. You are counting by 2 on the scale.
- Vertical Axis – includes the scale
- Horizontal Axis – includes the categories.
- Legend – provides a key to the data when necessary



**Pie Graph:** A pie chart is a type of a circle graph normally used in showcasing a wholesome quantity; we have to show that how this whole quantity is broken into parts. The whole quantity depicts entire sample space and the pieces of pie in the circle graph are called sectors.



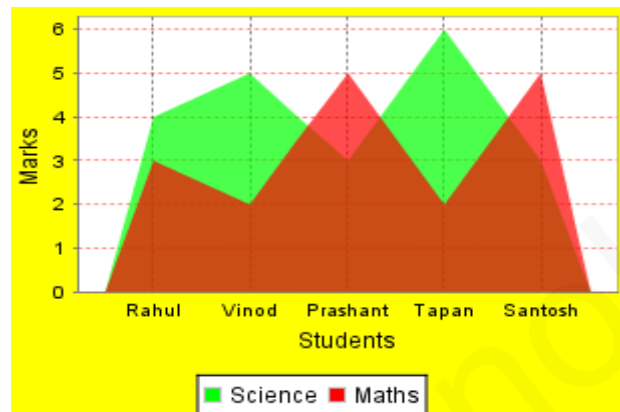
[http://1.bp.blogspot.com/\\_lphbbVNmQD8/TFNI5QqSbUI/AAAAAAAAAF8/qN3ESxcuJe0/s320/piechart.gif](http://1.bp.blogspot.com/_lphbbVNmQD8/TFNI5QqSbUI/AAAAAAAAAF8/qN3ESxcuJe0/s320/piechart.gif)

**Pictograph:** a pictograph is a graph that shows numerical information by using picture symbols or icons to represent data sets. The advantage of using a pictograph is that it is easy to read.

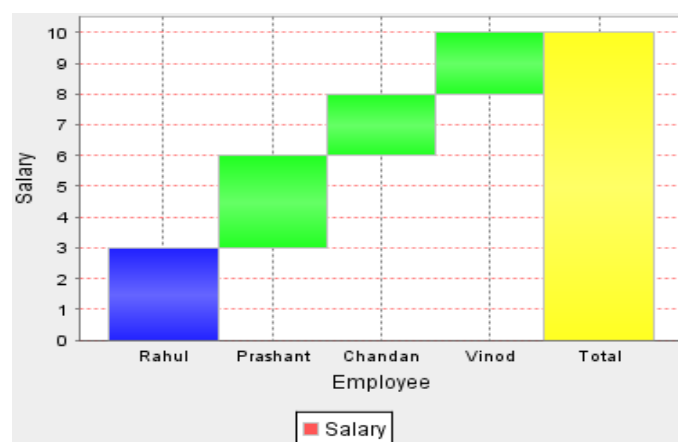


[http://spreadsheets.about.com/od/excelcharts/ss/080305\\_pictogra.htm](http://spreadsheets.about.com/od/excelcharts/ss/080305_pictogra.htm)

**Area Graphs:** These graphs are used to show how something changes with respect to time. An area graph shows the contribution of each data series in the form of a picture.



**Waterfall Chart:** This is a type of chart, which shows an increase or decrease in an initial value. This contains floating vertical columns that shows the increase or decrease in an initial value through a series of intermediate steps leading to a final value. An invisible column keeps the increase or decrease related to the heights of the previous columns.



## Let's do exercise (A)

### Exercise 1

Directions: Read the questions and choose the types of graphs in the box.

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| a. Line graph      | b. Pie graph  |
| c. Bar graph       | d. Area graph |
| e. Waterfall graph | f. Pictograph |

\_\_\_\_\_1. Which types of graphs show the contribution of each data series?

\_\_\_\_\_2. Which types of graphs are used to show an increase or decrease in an initial value?

\_\_\_\_\_3. Which types of graphs are used to show representing two pieces of information?

\_\_\_\_\_4. Which types of graphs are suitable for numerical comparison?

\_\_\_\_\_5. Which types of graphs shows numerical information by using picture symbols or icons to represent data sets?

\_\_\_\_\_6. Which types of graphs are used to show a wholesome quantity?

\_\_\_\_\_7. Which types of graphs are also called as a histogram?

\_\_\_\_\_8. Which types of graphs are used to show something changes over time?

## Let's Learn (B)

# How to Read Graphs

Learning to read graphs properly is a matter of interpreting which pieces of information go together.

### Steps

1. Identify what the graph represents. Most graphs will have a clearly labeled x-element, spaced along the graph's horizontal axis, and a clearly labeled y-element, spaced along the graph's vertical axis.

-The graph's title should also tell you exactly what it's about.

2. Check the scale for each graph element. This applies to both line graphs and bar graphs.

3. Locate the graph element you want information on.

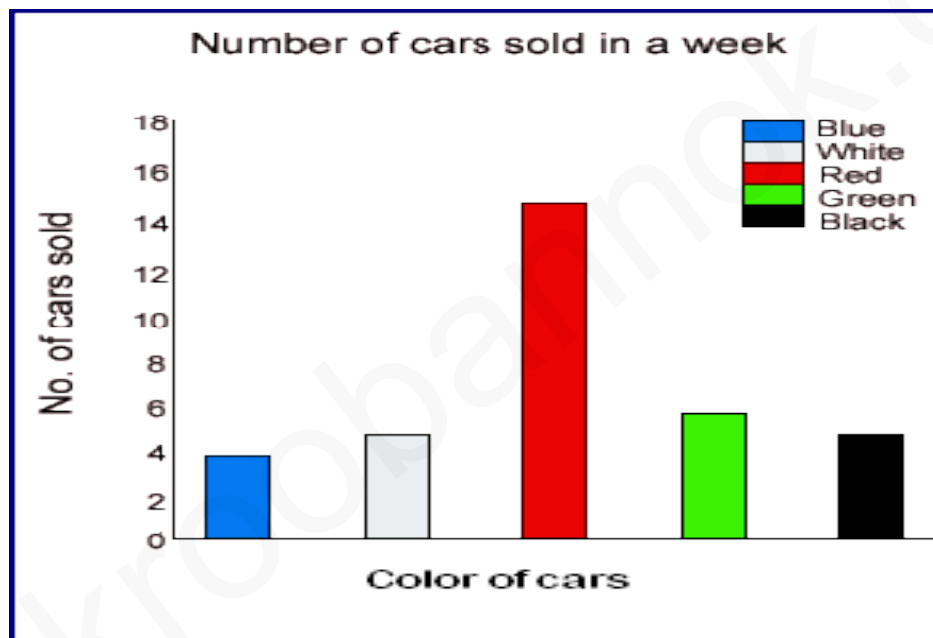
Time elements, such as days, weeks, months or years, are almost always listed along the horizontal ("x") axis. Quantity measurements are almost always listed along the vertical ("y") axis.

4. Read directly up until you find a dot or a slanting line, on a line graph, or the top of a bar for a bar graph. Then read straight across to the left until you hit the graph's labeled y-axis.

## Let's do exercise (B)

### Exercise 2

Directions: Read the graph and use it to answer the questions.



- The title of this graph is \_\_\_\_\_
- The horizontal axis shows \_\_\_\_\_
- The vertical axis shows \_\_\_\_\_
- Which color of car sold the most? \_\_\_\_\_
- How many blue cars were sold? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which two colors of cars sold the same amount? \_\_\_\_\_
- There were six cars of this color sold. \_\_\_\_\_
- How many red cars were sold? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the total number of black and white cars sold? \_\_\_\_\_
- How many total cars (all colors) were sold in this week? \_\_\_\_\_

## Let's Learn (C)

# How to describe graphs

We will focus here on comparative and superlative adjectives, and on logical connectors of comparison and contrast.

## 1. Forming comparatives and superlatives

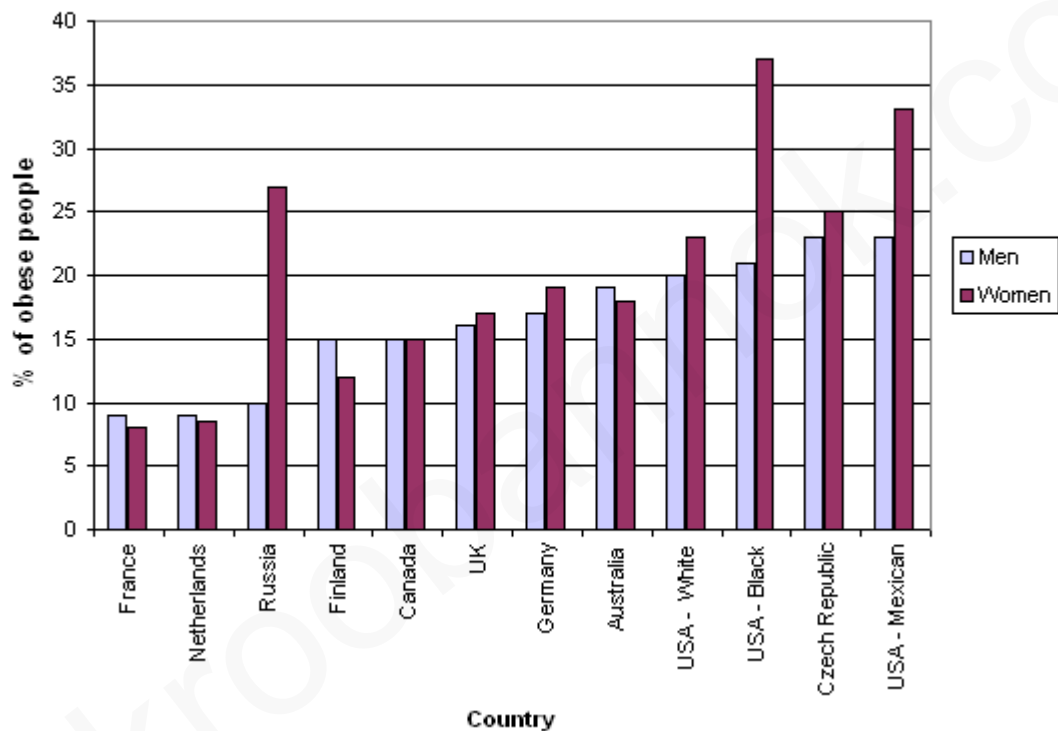
How these forms are created depends on how many **syllables** there are in the adjective. Here are the rules:

Adjective form	Comparative	Superlative
Only one syllable, ending in E. Examples: wide, fine, cute	Add <b>-r</b> : wider, finer, cuter	Add <b>-st</b> : widest,
Only one syllable, with one vowel and one consonant at the end. Examples: hot, big, fat	Double the consonant, and add <b>-er</b> : hotter, bigger, fatter	Double the consonant, and add <b>-est</b> : hottest, biggest, fattest
Only one syllable, with more than one vowel or more than one consonant at the end. Examples: light, neat, fast	Add <b>-er</b> : lighter, neater, faster	Add <b>-est</b> : lightest, neatest, fastest
Two syllables, ending in Y. Examples: happy, silly, lonely	Change <b>y</b> to <b>i</b> , then add <b>-er</b> : happier, sillier, lonelier	Change <b>y</b> to <b>i</b> , then add <b>-est</b> : happiest, silliest, loneliest
Two syllables or more, not ending in Y. Examples: modern, interesting, beautiful	Use <b>"more"</b> before the adjective: more modern, more interesting, more beautiful	Use <b>"most"</b> before the adjective: most modern, most interesting, most beautiful



## Example

Obesity: Percentage of Population



<http://www.admc.hct.ac.ae/hd1/english/graphs/obesity.htm>



- In the US, obesity is highest among black women, at 38%.
- Figures for obesity in Canada are the same for men and women, at 15%.
- Obesity levels are highest in the US and in Australia.
- The number of obese women in Russia is far higher than the figure for men.

## 2. Logical Connectors of Comparison & Contrast

Simple Comparison: while [difference is not seen as surprising / unusual]

In USA, There were 23% white women,  
while black women there were 38%.



Contrast: but, although, while, however [difference is seen as surprising / unusual]

Although most cities had men  
rates of 15-23%, in Russia it  
was 10%.



Most cities had men rates of  
15-23%. However in Russia it  
was 10%.

Most cities had men rates  
of 15-23%, although /  
while / but in Russia it was  
10%.

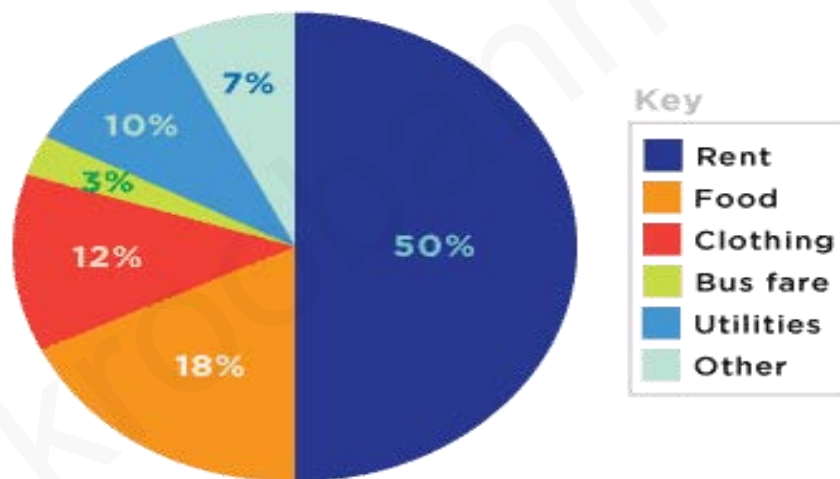


## Let's do exercise (C)

### Exercise 3

Directions: Read the graphs and answer the questions.

**Tina's Monthly Living Expenses**

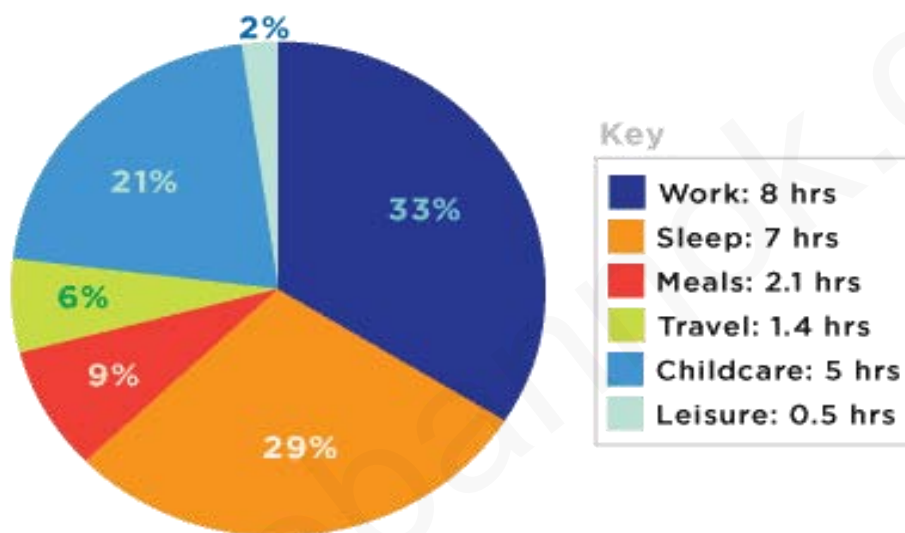


1. Tina spends the largest portion of her income on \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Tina spends the least amount of money every month on \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Tina spends \_\_\_\_\_ of her monthly income on clothing.
4. The percentage of her income that Tina spends each month on "bus fare" and "other" expenses combined equals what she spends on \_\_\_\_\_.

## Exercise 4

Directions: Read the graphs and answer the questions.

**Time Spent on Daily Activities**



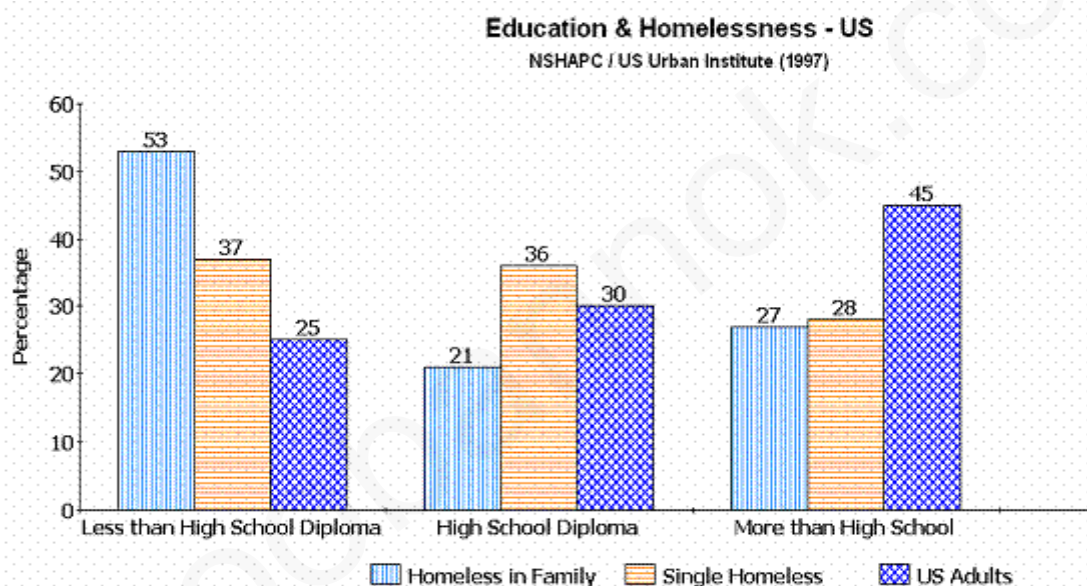
1. Tina spends \_\_\_\_\_ of her day at work.
2. Tina has the least amount of time in her day for \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Tina spends a larger percentage of her day on \_\_\_\_\_ than she does sleeping.
4. Childcare and \_\_\_\_\_ combined take up more than 50% (half) of Tina's time each day.

(Taken from <http://www.tv411.org/reading/understanding-what-you-read/reading-charts-and-graphs/activity/3/3>)

## Exercise 5

Directions: Read the graph and complete the sentences by the given words.

higher, while, more successful, worst, worse, lower, best



The chart shows the educational achievements of homeless people in America (divided into those in families and single homeless people) compared to those of all US adults, for the year 1997. The (1) worst educational attainment was for homeless people in families (53% with less than a high-school diploma), (2) while the (3) worse results were for all US adults (45% or more with a high-school diploma). Single homeless people were (4) more successful than those in families: the percentage of single homeless without a high-school diploma was much (5) lower than for homeless people in families (37% compared to 53%), (6) while the percentage having only high-school diplomas was much (7) higher (36% compared to 21%). Having said this, similar percentages of homeless people in families and single homeless people had more than a high-school diploma: 27% and 28% respectively. In sum, it is clear that homeless people had (8) lower educational attainments than US adults as a whole, and that homeless people in families had (9) worse levels of achievement than single homeless.

## Let's Work

Directions: Survey the information about your friend in your class, for example The most favorite pet in my class. Then draw the graph from your information.



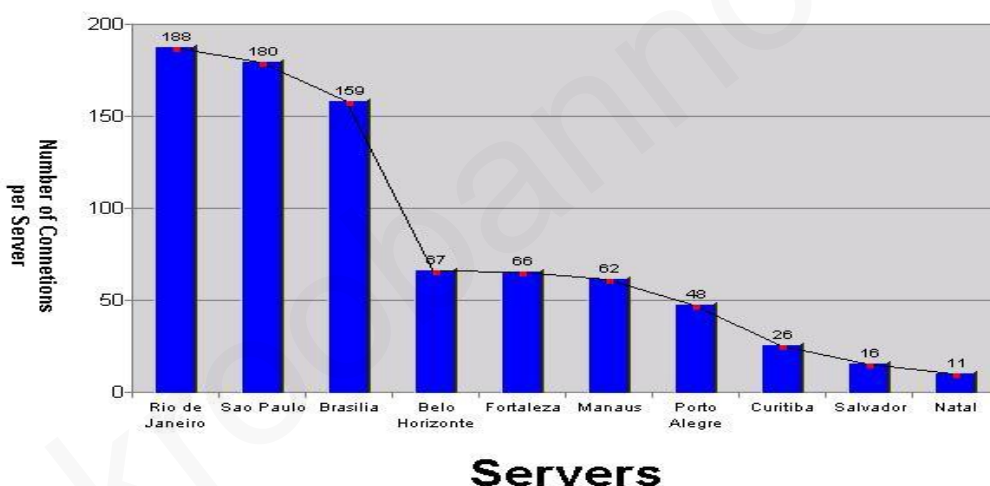
# Post-test

Directions: Read the questions carefully and choose the correct answer.

จุดประสงค์ที่ 1 บอกลักษณะทั่วไปของกราฟได้

(Items 1-3)

**Current Top 10 Servers**

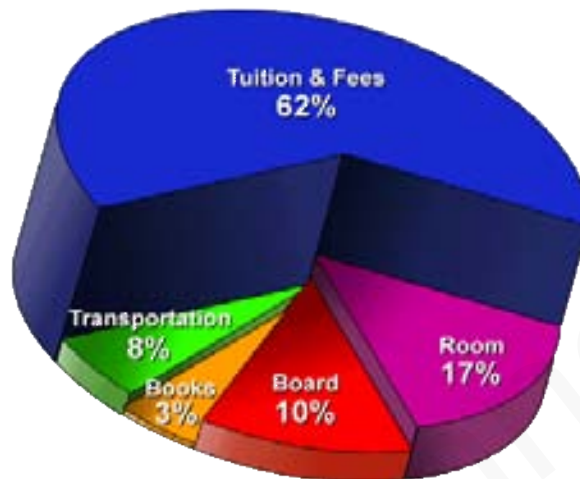


- What does the vertical axis of this graph represent?
  - Number of connections per server
  - Servers
  - Current top 10 servers
  - City
- What does the horizontal axis of this graph represent?
  - Number of connections per server
  - Servers
  - Current top 10 servers
  - City
- What is the title of this graph?
  - Number of connections per server
  - Servers
  - Current top 10 servers
  - City



จุดประสงค์ที่ 2 บอกชนิดของกราฟได้

4. What kind is this graph?



a. Bar graph

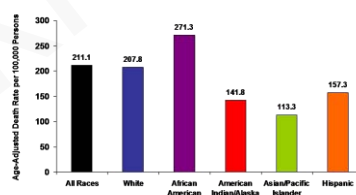
b. Pie graph

c. Line graph

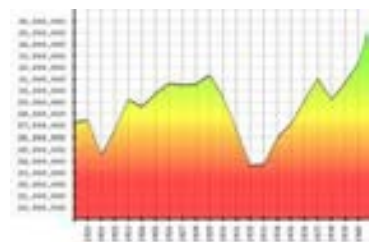
d. Pictograph

5. Which picture is the line graph?

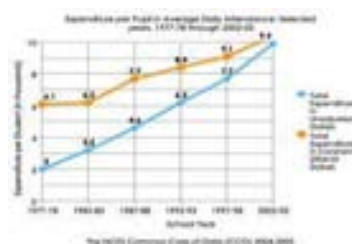
a.



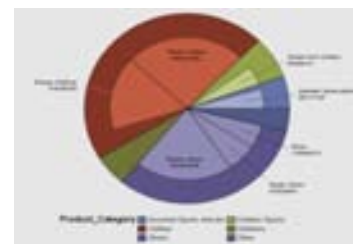
b.



c.

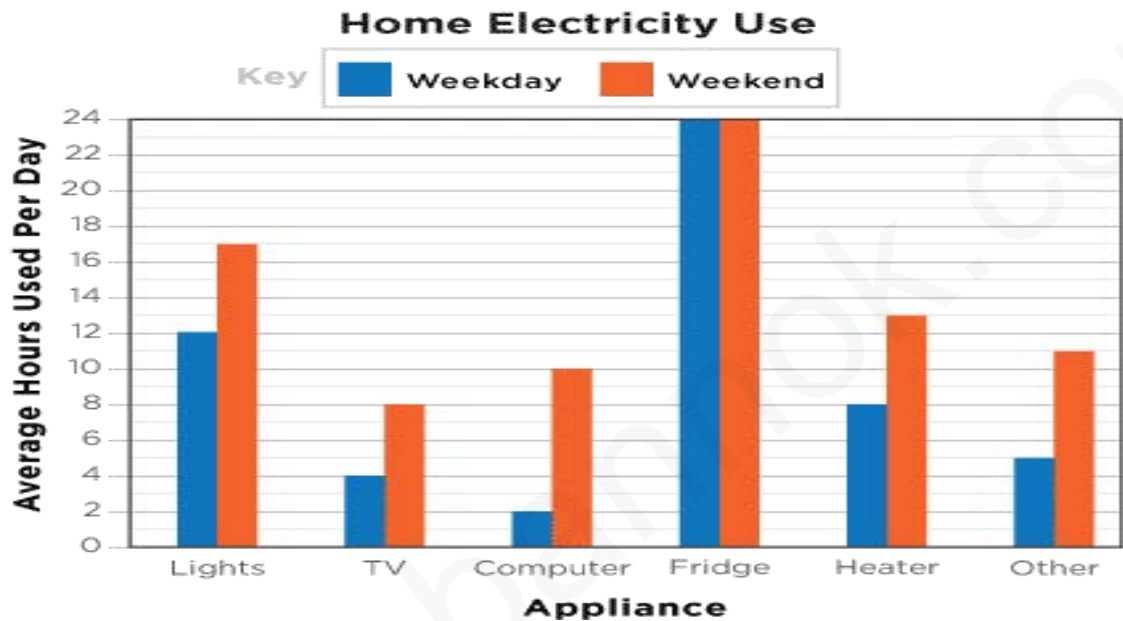


d.



จุดประสงค์ที่ 3 เปรียบเทียบข้อมูลจากการอ่านกราฟได้

(Items 6-10)



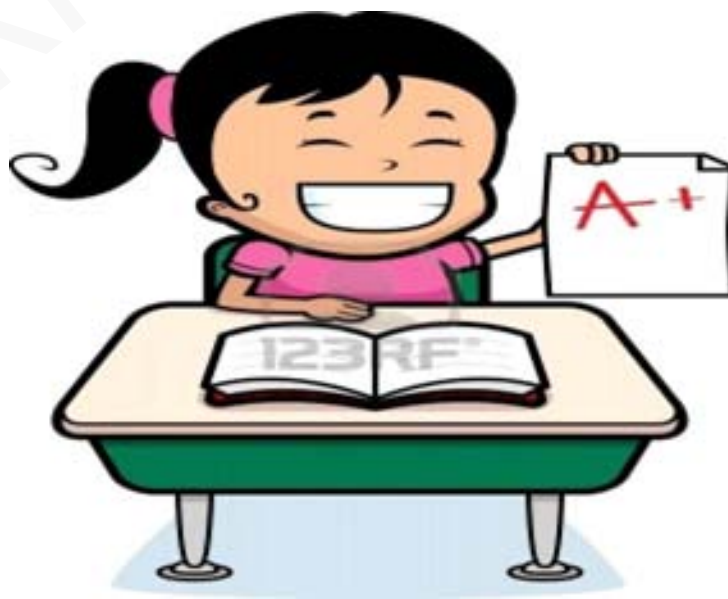
6. Which sentence is true?

- There is a huge difference between the rate of the electricity used among television and fridge.
- Light is highest of the electricity used in weekends.
- Television and other have similar levels of the electricity used in weekdays.
- The lowest rate of the electricity used in the graph is found in television.

7. Which appliance has the most total usage?

- Fridge
- Heater
- Lights
- Television

#### d. Television





## บรรณานุกรม

ไกรคุง อ้นคัมกุล, และกรรณิการ์ อ้นคัมกุล. (ม.ป.ป.). **Reading Newspaper Preparation for Entrance Exam**. กรุงเทพฯ: ภูมิบัณฑิต.

ไกรคุง อ้นคัมกุล, และกรรณิการ์ อ้นคัมกุล. (ม.ป.ป.). **Reading Strategies for Entrance**. กรุงเทพฯ: ภูมิบัณฑิต.

ชัยวิชิต เจษภานุภักตร์กุล. (ม.ป.ป.). **Reading Express**. กรุงเทพฯ: เดอะ กูรู.

ทनु เตียวรตันกุล. (ม.ป.ป.). **เทคนิคพิชิตการอ่าน**. กรุงเทพฯ: พัฒนาศึกษา.

Admc.hct.ac.ae. (n.d.). **Graphs: Obesity**. Retrieved March 24, 2012, from <http://www.admc.hct.ac.ae/hdl/english/graphs/obesity.htm>

Beacon Learning Center. (n.d.). **Kinds of Graphs**. Retrieved March 24, 2012, from <http://beaconlearningcenter.com/weblessons/kindsofgraphs/#page3>

Clearpoint English. (n.d.). **Graph Description**. Retrieved March 24, 2012, from <http://www.clearpointenglish.co.uk/describing%20graphs.htm>

Cstl.syr.edu. (n.d.). **Points on a Graph**. Retrieved March 24, 2012, from <http://cstl.syr.edu/fipse/GraphA/Unit2/Unit2.html>

DIP Thailand. (2011). **Statistics**. Retrieved March 24, 2012, from [http://www.aseanip.org/ipportal/Index.php?option=com\\_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=80&Itemid=238](http://www.aseanip.org/ipportal/Index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=80&Itemid=238)

I-base.info. (n.d.). **How to read a graph**. Retrieved March 24, 2012, from <http://i-base.info/ttfa/learning-resources/how-to-read-a-graph/>

Ivan Johansen. (2012). **What is Graph?**. Retrieved March 24, 2012, from <http://padowan.dk/doc/english/Introduction.html>

Kaye Mastin Mallory. (n.d.). **Chart Reading Practice**. Retrieved March 24, 2012, from <http://www.english-zone.com/reading/charts-01.html>

Oxford Dictionaries. (n.d.). **Comparative and superlative adjectives** . Retrieved March 24, 2012, from [http:// www.oxforddictionaries.com/words/comparative-and-superlative-adjectives](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/words/comparative-and-superlative-adjectives)

Roseindia. (n.d.). **Types of Graphs and Charts** . Retrieved March 24, 2012, from [http:// www.roseindia.net/chartgraphs/types-of-graphs-and-charts.shtml](http://www.roseindia.net/chartgraphs/types-of-graphs-and-charts.shtml)

Sophia.org. (n.d.). **Types of Graphs** . Retrieved March 24, 2012, from <http://www.sophia.org/types-of-graphs/types-of-graphs-tutorial>

Tv411.org. (n.d.). **Reading Charts and Graphs** . Retrieved March 24, 2012, from <http://www.tv411.org/reading/understanding-what-you-read/reading-charts-and-graphs/activity/3/3>

Uc Atlas of Global Inequality. (2003, March 21). **How to Read a Graph**. Retrieved March 24, 2012, from [http:// ucatlas.ucsc.edu/howto/graph.html](http://ucatlas.ucsc.edu/howto/graph.html)

University of Victoria. (n.d.). **Comparative and Superlative** . Retrieved March 24, 2012, from <http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/regcom.htm>

Wagner DosAnjos. (2003, September 30). **Cool Graph object to plot Column and Line Graphs in your web page** . Retrieved March 24, 2012, from <http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/3371/Cool-Graph-object-to-plot-Column-and-Line-Graphs-i>

WikiRicardo, Chris, Liana, Lutherus. (n.d.). **How to Read Graphs**. Retrieved March 24, 2012, from <http://www.wikihow.com/Read-Graphs>

# ภาคผนวก

# ANSWER KEYS

## Pre-test / Post-test

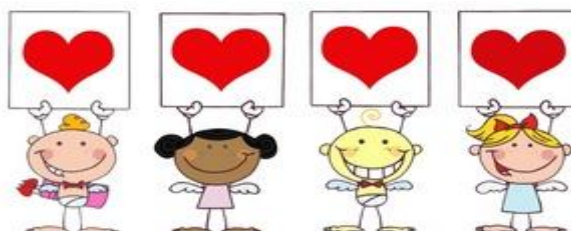
1. a	2. b	3. c	4. b	5. c
6. a	7. a	8. c	9. c	10. d

## Let's think

1. Statistics.
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.
4. Answers will vary.
5. Yes, it is a graph.

## Exercise 1

1. d	2. e	3. a	4. c
5. f	6. b	7. c	8. d



## Exercise 2

1. Number of cars sold in a week
2. color of cars
3. Number of cars sold
4. Red
5. 4
6. White and black
7. Green
8. 15
9. 10
10. 35

## Exercise 3

1. Tina spends the largest portion of her income on **Rent**
2. Tina spends the least amount of money every month on **Bus fare**
3. Tina spends **12%** of her monthly income on clothing.
4. The percentage of her income that Tina spends each month on "bus fare" and "other" expenses combined equals what she spends on **Utilities**.

## Exercise 4

1. Tina spends **33 %** of her day at work.
2. Tina has the least amount of time in her day for **Leisure**.
3. Tina spends a larger percentage of her day on **work** than she does sleeping.
4. Childcare and **work** combined take up more than 50% (half) of Tina's time each day.



## Exercise 5

1. worst
2. while
3. best
4. more successful
5. lower (or 'worse')
6. while
7. higher
8. worse (or 'lower')
9. lower (or 'worse')



www.kroobannok.com

---

---

---