

ชุดพัฒนาทักษะการอ่าน
(English Reading Skill Exercises)
วิชาภาษาอังกฤษ5 อ23101 ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 3

ชุดที่ 1

FOOD AND PLANTS



นางจิราภรณ์ บรรณโสภิษฐ์

ตำแหน่ง ครู วิทยฐานะ ครูชำนาญการ

โรงเรียนท่านครานุวโรภาสอุทิศ อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดนครศรีธรรมราช

สำนักงานเขตพื้นที่การศึกษามัธยมศึกษา เขต 12

Preface

These exercises are intended mainly for students in Mathayom 3 where they can practice by themselves. These exercises address about “English for everyday life”, such as:

1. FOOD AND PLANTS
2. HEALTH
3. ENVIRONMENT
4. WEATHER
5. SCIENCE AND TECNOLOGY

I hope that these exercises can develop the student’s English and communicative skills. I also hope that these would make them more interested and more motivated to learn.

Chiraporn Bannasopit

Contents

Page

Instructions to Improve English Reading Skills

Pretest

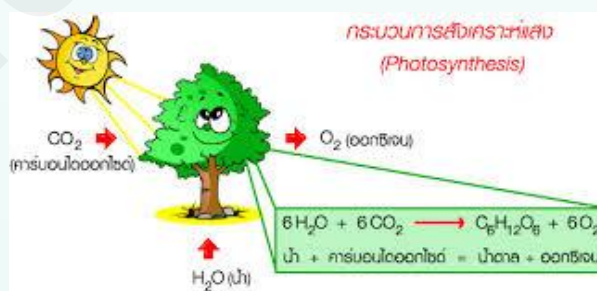
| | |
|----------|----------------------|
| Task I | PLANTS CAN MAKE FOOD |
| Task II | FOCUS ON THE FOOD |
| Task III | RUBBER TREES |
| Task IV | ASEAN FOODS |

Posttest

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| Answer Key | Pretest and Posttest |
| Answer Key | Reading Comprehension Exercises |
| Vocabularies | |
| Bibliography | |

Instructions to Improve English Reading Skills

1. Read the instructions.
2. Do the Pretest
3. Study and try to understand the given text.
4. Do the exercises to increase reading skills.
5. Do the posttest.
6. Check your answers from the answer key to know the progress of your reading skills.





PRETEST

www.shutterstock.com · 31944217

Choose the correct answer.

1- 5 Read the passage and answer the questions.

“ Most plants make their own food. To do this, they use air, green chemical. It is called chlorophyll. With chlorophyll a plant can make food from air, water, sunlight and minerals. ”

1. How does a plant get food?

- a. Through soil.
- b. Through sunlight.
- c. Through air.
- d. Plants make their own food.

2. Which one is not about making food for plants?

- a. Water
- b. Sunlight
- c. Leaves
- d. Minerals

3. What is in the leaves?

- a. Water
- b. Green chemical
- c. Mineral
- d. Sunlight

4. What is chlorophyll?

- a. Water
- b. green chemical
- c. Mineral
- d. Sunlight

5. What are in good soil?

- a. Green chemical
- b. A lot of Leaves.
- c. Chlorophyll.
- d. Many kinds of minerals.

6 – 10 Read the passage and answer the questions.

“The biggest hamburger restaurant in the world is McDonald’s. It has more than 20,000 restaurants worldwide. There is more than 12,000 McDonald’s restaurant in the US alone. There are old McDonald’s part of one restaurant in England is 600 years old. The fast food businesses give us plenty of food for though, as well convenient, affordable meals. ”

6. Which one is not food?

- a. Taco
- b. Hollywood
- c. Pizza
- d. Hamburger

7. There are _____ hamburger restaurants in the world?

- a. a lot of
- b. a few
- c. Rarely
- d. not much

8. What is McDonald's?

- a. It's food.
- b. It's a department store.
- c. It's an airport.
- d. It's a restaurant.

9. How long has McDonald's sold hamburger?

- a. Two hundred years.
- b. Three hundred years.
- c. Four hundred years.
- d. More than six hundred years.

10. Which is the advantage of fast food?

- a. It's more nutrition.
- b. It's expensive.
- c. It's convenient.
- d. It's can recycle.

11-13 Read the passage and answer the questions

Rubber trees grow best in hot and humid climates in the Amazon Basin in South America. Europeans brought rubber trees to other tropical regions. Asia now produces most of the world's natural rubber. People grow rubbers mainly for their sap, called latex. The workers cut a slit in the bark. Rubber may be shaped into many objects: tires, hoses, etc.

11. Where can we usually see rubber trees?

- a. In cold climates area.
- b. In hot, humid climates area.
- c. In the city.
- d. In the Antarctica.

12. People grow rubber trees because _____.

- a. They have sap.
- b. They have a lot of leaves.
- c. They have a lot of branches.
- d. They have oil.

13. Which part of rubber tree can you cut a slit?

- a. Trunk
- b. Leave
- c. Branch
- d. Seed

14. Ah Mok of Cambodia _____ to Ho Mok of Thailand.

- a. looks like
- b. doesn't look like
- c. is similar
- d. is not similar

15. Ambuyat _____ by dipping grilled meat in sour fruit sauce.

- a. sold
- b. have sold
- c. served
- d. is served

Passage I

PLANTS CAN MAKE FOOD

All living things must have food.

You must have food.

Your dog must have food.

When you need food, you buy it from the shop. You can also pick vegetables from your garden. But how does a plant get food?

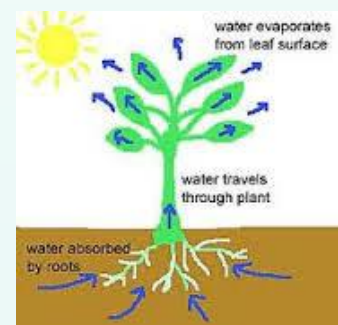
Most plants make their own food. To do this, they use air, water, sunlight, and minerals.

Air, water, and sunlight are all around us. But we cannot turn them into food. Only plants can make food from these things.

In the leaves of most plants

There is a green chemical. It is called

Chlorophyll. A plant can make food from air, water, sunlight, and minerals.



The sun shines on the green leaves and the leaves take the air in. The water to make food comes from the ground. The roots take water from the soil. In water there are minerals. All living things need minerals to grow. Plants, too, need minerals. Good soil has many kinds of minerals in it.

~~~~~

**Reference :** Missouri Botanical Garden. (2009). Making Food.

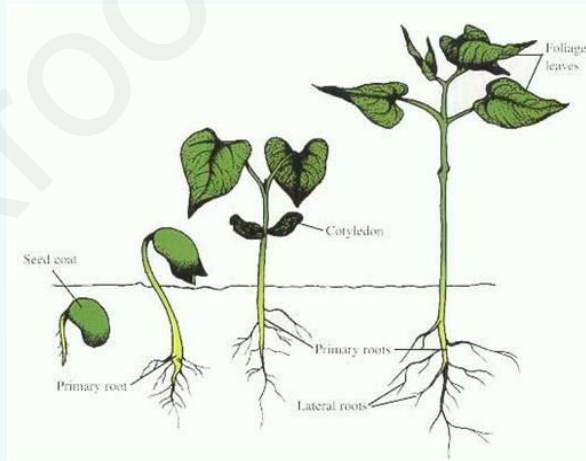
URL : <http://mbgnet.net/bioplants/food.html>.



## Worksheet I

**Instruction:** Write **T** before the true statements and **F** before the false ones according to the story.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Plants cannot make their own food.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ There are green chemicals in the leaves.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ There are no minerals in water.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Roots take water from the soil.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ All living things need minerals to grow.



## Worksheet II

**Instruction:** Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

**Vegetables minerals sunlight shop green**

1. When you need food, you buy it from the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Air, water, and \_\_\_\_\_ are all around us.
3. You can pick \_\_\_\_\_ from your garden.
4. In leaves there is a \_\_\_\_\_ chemical.
5. Good soil has many \_\_\_\_\_ in it.



## Worksheet III

**Instruction:** Answer the following questions.

1. Name 3 kinds of living things.

---

2. How can plants make food?

---

3. Why is chlorophyll important in most plants?

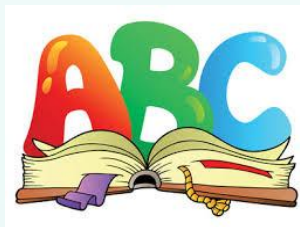
---

4. What are two things plants get from the ground?

---

5. How do plants get air in?

---



## Worksheet IV

**Instruction: Choose the ending that suitable for sentence.**

- a. you buy it from the shop.
- b. their own food.
- c. must have food.
- d. from the soil.
- e. from your garden.

- 1. All living things .....
- 2. When you need food .....
- 3. You can also pick vegetables .....
- 4. Most plants make .....
- 5. The roots take water .....





## Passage II

### FOCUS ON THE FOOD

It's lunchtime. You are hungry, and food is definitely on your mind. You want to eat something that is fast and economical. What about a pizza, a trace or perhaps a hamburger...Yes, there are hamburger restaurants everywhere!

The biggest hamburger restaurant chain in the world is McDonald's. It started in 1955 with just one restaurant, but now has more than 20,000 of them worldwide. There are more than 12,000 McDonald's restaurants in the US alone. You can find them in 100 countries on six continents. There isn't a McDonald's in Antarctica, but I don't suppose they eat hamburgers at the South Pole. When you eat at a McDonald's restaurant you are joining the 35 million people who eat and drink at McDonald's every day, and the more than one million people who work there McDonald's has sold 100 billion hamburgers since it's opened, and it sells than 6.8 million pounds of French fries every day.



How do you like your hamburgers restaurant? There are old McDonald's part of one restaurant in England is 600 years old. There are elegant McDonald's – there is one on the Champs Elysees in Paris. There are cool McDonald's – there is one in Hollywood. There are cool McDonald's restaurants on ships and trains, in hospitals and zoos, in airports and on college campuses among other places.

Clearly many people appreciate the speed, hygiene, and cheapness of fast food restaurants. Nevertheless, not everyone likes fast food. It's difficult to think that food can be controversial, but fast food has its critics.

They question the nutritional value of the food, the response of fast food companies to environmental issues such as recycling of waste, and the way they treat their workers. The fast food business gives us plenty of food for thought, as well as convenient, affordable meals.



## Worksheet I

**Instruction:** Write **T** before the true statements and **F** before the false ones according to the story.

- \_\_\_ 1. McDonald's is the biggest hamburger restaurant in the world.
- \_\_\_ 2. More than one million people work at McDonald's.
- \_\_\_ 3. There is one McDonald's in Antarctica.
- \_\_\_ 4. Pizzas, tacos and hamburgers are fast and cheap.
- \_\_\_ 5. You can't find McDonald's in hospitals and zoos.



## Worksheet II

**Instruction : Choose the ending that suitable for each sentence.**

- a. think about fast food.
- b. 100 countries on six continents.
- c. are important for fast food restaurants.
- d. 12,000 McDonald's in the US.
- e. more than 50 years ago.

- 1. There are more than \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. You can find McDonald's in \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. McDonald's started \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Speed, hygiene and cheapness \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. At lunch time, a lot of people \_\_\_\_\_



## Worksheet III

**Instruction: Answer the following questions.**

1. How long McDonald has's been opened?

---

2. How many McDonald's restaurants are there in 100 countries?

---

3. Where can't you fine a McDonald's restaurants?

---

4. Why do many people like fast food?

---

5. Tell two weak points of fast food?

---



## Worksheet IV

**Instruction: What are these numbers about?**

**6   600   68   1955   12,000**

1. McDonald started in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. There are more than \_\_\_\_\_ McDonald's restaurants.
3. McDonald in England is \_\_\_\_\_ years old.
4. McDonald sells more than \_\_\_\_\_ million pounds of French fries everyday.
5. You can find McDonald's restaurants on \_\_\_\_\_ continent.

Delicious starts  
right here.



### Passage III

## RUBBER TREES

Rubber trees grow best in hot, humid climates with deep, well drained soil. Rubber trees originally grew in the Amazon Basin in South America. Europeans brought rubber trees to other tropical regions, including Southeast Asia, South Asia, and West Africa. Asia now produces most of the world's natural rubber.

Rubber trees can grow to be 65 to 130 feet (20 to 40 meters) tall. They grow taller in the wild than on plantations. Their trunks are smooth and gray. They do not have any branches on the lower trunk, but they do not have any branches at the top.

People grow rubber trees mainly for their sap, called latex. After workers cut a slit in the bark, latex runs out and collects in the cup. This process is called tapping. The latex was mixed with chemicals to thicken it. They then dry and press the latex into blocks or sheets of rubber. Rubber can be shaped into many objects, including tires, hoses, shoe soles, and balls. Some latex that is not processed as rubber is used to make medical gloves.

The seeds of rubber trees produce oil that can be used in soap, paints, varnishes, and insect repellent. Bees make honey from rubber tree flowers.



<https://www.google.co.th/search?q=RUBBER+TREES&oq=RUBBER+TREES&aqs>



## Worksheet I

**Instruction:** Write **T** before the statements and **F** before the false ones according to the story.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Rubber tree can be found at the beach.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. You must always climb a rubber tree to get the sap.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. There is no use for their seed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. People grow rubber trees for their sap.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Some latex that is processed as rubber is used to make tired, houses, shoe soles, etc.



## Worksheet II

**Instruction: Match the words and the meanings.**

- a. To cut the bark of a tree in order to collect the sap.
- b. To make or manufacture something.
- c. The tough outer covering of tree trunks and branches.
- d. the part of the plant from which new plant.
- e. The liquid in a plant.

1. sap

\_\_\_\_\_

2. tap

\_\_\_\_\_

3. produce

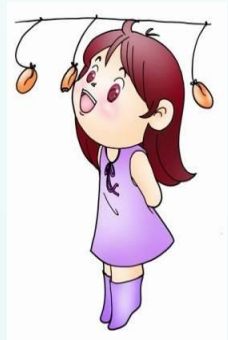
\_\_\_\_\_

4. bark

\_\_\_\_\_

5. seed

\_\_\_\_\_



## Worksheet III

**Instruction: Answer the following questions.**

1. Where do rubber trees grow well?

---

2. How do the workers get the sap?

---

3. What are the value of the rubber trees ?

---

4. Which part of the rubber trees can be used to make oil?

---

5. What objects can we make the rubber?

---



## Worksheet IV

**Instruction:** Tick ✓ the box that tells the facts of rubber trees.

1. ☐ Rubber trees grow well on plantations.
2. ☐ Rubber trees originally grew in South America.
3. ☐ They have a lot of branches at the top.
4. ☐ The workers use the chemicals to thicken the latex.
5. ☐ We can use the oil from the trunks to make soap and vanishes.
6. ☐ The rubber trees flowers aren't useful.
7. ☐ Asia can grow rubber trees.
8. ☐ The sap comes from the trunk.



## Passage IV

### ASEAN FOODS

The Union of Myanmar Lahpet is a popular dish in the Union of Myanmar, the fermented tea leaves eaten with fried garlic, roasted beans of different types, sesame, ginger,



grated coconut. Lahpet is similar to Mieng Kam of Thailand. This dish is served on special occasions or in every festival meal in Myanmar. It is said that there are no parties without Lahpet.

**Laos- Lung Prabang Salad** of Laos is famous because of its mild taste for both Eastern or western people. Key ingredients are fresh water vegetables from flowing streams or in the wild, served with sliced cucumber, tomatoes, boiled eggs, lettuce and minced pork seasoned by salad dressing. Then top with fried garlic and peanuts.

**Vietnam – Vietnamese Spring Rolls** is considered one of the most famous local dishes of Vietnam. The thin round dough made from glutinous rice wraps



In with some cooked chicken or pork or shrimp and rolls with vegetables such as carrot, mint, lettuce, roasted nuts and other as favor. The spring roll is served with sweet sauce.

**Thailand – Tom Yum Koong** is worldwide well – known. The herbs, lemon grass, Galangal, bergamot leaves as ingredients make it smell really good and appetitive. This Thai spicy sour shrimp soup is served while it is hot with fresh cooked rice.



**The Philippines – Adobo** is a popular dish of the Philippines made from pork or chicken minced garlic, bay leaf, black pepper. The meat is roasted or fried and eaten with fresh hot rice. Adobo can be kept and preserved for a long time and used to be taken by travelers for their long journey in the past. Now it is easily eaten anywhere and any time.



**Indonesia – Gado Gado** is popular in Indonesia. Fresh vegetables, carrot, potato, cabbage, bean sprouts, and some other kinds of grains are served with tofu and boiled eggs. Nutty sauce which is similar to satay sauce of Thailand, makes the nice taste and flavor with coriander root, shallots, garlic, and lemon grass.



**Brunei – Ambuyat** is popular dish of Brunei, the remarkable



feature is the dough which is thick like porridge or congealed tapioca flour. The dough is tasteless, so dip it with sour fruit sauce. Ambuyat is also served with fresh vegetables, meat wrapped in

banana leaf and grilled or fried meat. Be eaten while it is hot.

**Malaysia – Nasi Lemak** is famous food of Malaysia which is



usually cooked rice in coconut milk. It is served with fried anchovies, sliced cucumber, hard-boiled eggs and baked beans. Traditional Nasi Lemak becomes more popular in many countries around Malaysia such as Singapore or even Southern Thailand.

**Singapore – Laksa** is renowned cuisine of Singapore. Main



Sami is like noodles in spicy coconut milk soup and similar to Khao Soi of Thailand. The intense flavor, a mixture of dried chili,

preferable.



boiled shrimp, scallops is also for people who like seafood. Laksa can be serve without coconut milk, but with the coconut milk is

**Cambodia – Ah Mok** is a meat popular dish in Cambodia. It looks similar to Ho Mok of Thailand. Fish, coconut milk, chili and other ingredients are mixed and cooked by steaming. Chicken can be used instead of dish.

People in Cambodia like fish because there are a lot of water resources around the country so it is easy to find fish for food.



**Reference :** [http:// www.asean thai.in.th/addc/?p = 3559](http://www.asean thai.in.th/addc/?p=3559)





## Worksheet I

**Instruction : Read the passages and complete the sentences with the name of foods.**

1. People in Myanmar eat ..... in any parties or in special occasions.
2. Chicken or shrimp with some vegetables are rolled in dough sheet served with sweet sauce is .....
3. .... is shrimp in hot spicy sour soup with some herbs. It is very popular among foreigners in Thailand and all over the world.
4. The ingredients of ..... can be kept and preserved for a long time and it is suitable to take when people have a long journey.
5. In Laos, people eat ..... which is served with salad dressing and many kinds of fresh vegetables.

## Worksheet II

**Instruction :** Write **T** before the true statements and **F** before the false ones according to the story.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Laphet is a famous dish in The Union of Myanmar.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Lung Prabang Salad of Laos is famous because of its mild taste for Eastern people.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Vietnamese Spring Rolls is served with sour sauce.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. This Thai spicy sour shrimp soup is served while it is hot with fresh cooked rice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Adobo is popular dish for breakfast.





## worksheet III

**Instruction:** Choose the suitable words to complete the sentences.

- a. Cooked chicken or pork or shrimp.
- b. Spicy sour shrimp soup.
- c. Mieng Kam
- d. Fresh water vegetables
- e. Fresh hot rice

1. Lahpet is similar to .....
2. Key ingredients of Lung Prabang Salad are.....
3. There are some .....in Spring Rolls.
4. Tom Yam Kung tastes like .....
5. The popular dish, Adobo can be eaten with.....



## Worksheet IV

**Instruction : Read the passages and complete the sentences with the name of foods.**

1. Singaporean people like to eat ..... , noodles served in spicy coconut milk soup and seafood.
2. .... of Cambodia is similar to Ho Mok of Thailand.
3. In Malaysia, people eat ..... for breakfast or other meals of the day.
4. .... consist of vegetables and gains with tofu and boiled eggs served with bean sauce is very popular in Indonesia.
5. .... is served by dipping grilled meat in sour fruit sauce.



## Worksheet V

**Instruction :** Write **T** before the true statements and **F** before the false ones according to the story.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. There is not vegetable in Gado Gado.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Ambuyat is made from thick dough.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Nasi Lemak is usually cooked rice in coconut milk.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Laksa is like spicy noodle soup.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Ah Mok is similar to fish.



## Worksheet VI

**Instruction: Choose the best answer.**

1. Asean cuisine styles can be \_\_\_\_\_ down in to several tiny regional styles.
  - a. broken
  - b. brake
  - c. brakes
  - d. braking
2. South Asian states that \_\_\_\_\_ made up of India, Burma, Sri Lanka and Pakistan.
  - a. is
  - b. am
  - c. are
  - d. were
3. In much of Asia, the term \_\_\_\_\_ not include the country's native cuisines.
  - a. do
  - b. did
  - c. does
  - d. done

4. The term Asean cuisine might also be used to address \_\_\_\_\_ establishments.

- a. eat
- b. eats
- c. the eating
- d. is eating

5. \_\_\_\_\_ might refer to the culinary exploration of cross – cultural Asian cuisine traditions.

- a. Asean cuisine
- b. Asean festival
- c. Asia cuisine
- d. Asean culture



## POSTTEST

Choose the correct answer.

Read the passage and answer the questions.

“The biggest hamburger restaurant in the world is McDonal’s. It has more than 20,000 restaurants worldwide. There are more than 12,000 McDonal’s restaurants in the US alone. There are old McDonald’s part of one restaurant in England is 600 years old. The fast food business gives us plenty of food for thought, as well as convenient, affordable meals.”

1. Which one is not food ?
  - a. Taco.
  - b. Holly wood.
  - c. Pizza.
  - d. Hamburger.
2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ hamburger restaurants in the world.
  - a. a lot of
  - b. a few
  - c. rarely
  - d. not much



3. What is Mcdonald's ?

- a. It's food.
- b. It's a department store.
- c. It's an airport.
- d. It's a restaurant.

4. How long has McDonald's started?

- a. Twenty years.
- b. Thirty years.
- c. Forty years.
- d. More than fifty years.

5. Which is the advantage of fast food ?

- a. It's more nutrition.
- b. It's expensive.
- c. It's convenient.
- d. It's can recycle.

**Read the passage and answer the questions.**

Rubber trees grow best in hot and humid climates in the Amazon Basin in South America. Europeans brought rubber trees to other tropical regions. Asia now produces most of the world's natural rubber. People grow rubbers mainly for their sap, called latex. The workers cut a slit in the bark. Rubber may be shaped into many objects: tires, hoses, etc.

6. Where can we usually see rubber trees ?
  - a. In cold climates area.
  - b. In hot humid climates area.
  - c. In the city.
  - d. In the Antarctica
7. People grow rubber trees because .....
  - a. They have sap.
  - b. They have a lot of leaves.
  - c. They have a lot of branches.
  - d. They have oil.

8. Which part of a rubber tree can you cut a slit ?

- a. Trunk.
- b. Leave.
- c. Branch.
- d. Seed.

9. What do we call their sap ?

- a. Oil
- b. Seed
- c. Latex
- d. Branches

10. Who produces most of the world's natural rubber ?

- a. European.
- b. Amazon Basin.
- c. South America.
- d. Asia.

**11– 13 Read the passage and answer the questions.**

“ Most plants make their own food. To do this, they use air, green chemical. It is called chlorophyll. With chlorophyll a plant can make food from air, water, sunlight and minerals. ”

11. How does a plant get food?
- e. Through soil.
  - f. Through sunlight.
  - g. Through air.
  - h. Plants make their own food.
12. Which one is not about making food for plants?
- e. Water
  - f. Sunlight
  - g. Leaves
  - h. Minerals
13. What is in the leaves?
- e. Water
  - f. Green chemical
  - g. Mineral
  - h. Sunlight
14. Ambuyat ..... by dipping grilled meat in sour fruit sauce.
- a. sold
  - b. have sold
  - c. served
  - d. is served

15. Ah Mok of Cambodia ..... to Ho Mok of Thailand.

- a. look like
- b. doesn't look like
- c. is similar
- d. is not similar

## Answer Key

### Pretest

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. A
8. D
9. D
10. C

11. B
12. A
13. A
14. C
15. D

### Passage I PLANTS CAN MAKE FOOD

#### Worksheet I

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. T



## **Worksheet II**

1. Shop
2. Sunlight
3. Vegetables
4. Green
5. Minerals

## **Worksheet III**

1. People, dogs, plants etc.
2. They use air, water, sunlight and minerals.
3. With chlorophyll they can make food from air, sunlight and minerals.
4. Water and minerals.
5. They use leaves.

## **Worksheet IV**

1. C
2. A
3. E
4. B
5. D

## Passage II FOCUS ON FOOD

### Worksheet I

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. F

### Worksheet II

1. D
2. B
3. E
4. C
5. A

### Worksheet III

1. Since 1955.
2. More than 20,000.
3. In Antarctica.
4. They like the speed, hygiene and cheapness.
5. The nutritional value of food.



## Worksheet IV

1. 1955
2. 12,000
3. 600
4. 68
5. 6

## Passage III RUBBER TREES

### Worksheet I

1. F
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. T

### Worksheet II

1. E
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. D



### Worksheet III

1. They grow well in hot and humid climates.
2. They cut a slit the bark.
3. They have sap.
4. The seed.
5. Tires, hoses, shoes soles and balls.

### Worksheet IV

- 1.
2. ✓
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. ✓
8. ✓



## Passage IV ASEAN FOOD

### Worksheet I

1. Lappet
2. Thick dough
3. Tom yam Goong
4. Adobo
5. Luang Prabang Salad

### Worksheet II

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. F

### Worksheet III

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

### **Worksheet IV**

1. Laksa
2. Ho Mok
3. Nasi Lemak
4. Gado Gado
5. Ambuyat

### **Worksheet V**

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. F

### **Worksheet V**

1. a. broken
2. c. are
3. c. does
4. c. the eating
5. a. Asian cuisine

## Posttest

1. b

2. a

3. d

4. d

5. c

6. b

7. a

8. a

9. c

11. d

12. c

13. b

14. d

15. c

10. d



# Vocabularies

## Passage I PLANTS PLANT MAKE FOOD

|             |        |            |
|-------------|--------|------------|
| vegetable   | (n)    | ผัก        |
| mineral     | (n)    | แร่ธาตุ    |
| sunlight    | (n)    | แสงแดด     |
| definite    | (adj)  | แน่นอน     |
| leaf        | (n)    | ใบไม้      |
| around      | (pre)  | รอบๆ       |
| soil        | (n)    | พื้นดิน    |
| chemical    | (n)    | สารเคมี    |
| chlorophyll | (n)    | คลอโรฟิลล์ |
| among       | (prep) | ท่ามกลาง   |

## Passage II FOCUS ON THE FOOD

1. campus (n) วิทยาเขต
2. economical (adj) ประหยัด
3. tato (n) ขนมอบ้งชาวเม็กซิกัน
4. worldwide (adj) ทั่วโลก
5. continent (n) ทวีป
6. convenience (n) ความสะดวก
7. issue (n) ประเด็น

|               |       |            |
|---------------|-------|------------|
| 8. elegant    | (adj) | ยิ่งใหญ่   |
| 9. appreciate | (v)   | เห็นคุณค่า |
| 10. hygiene   | (n)   | สุขภาพ     |

### Passage III RUBBER TREES

|            |       |       |
|------------|-------|-------|
| climate    | (n)   | อากาศ |
| drained    | (adj) |       |
| region     | (n)   |       |
| plantation | (n)   |       |
| trunk      | (n)   |       |
| sap        | (n)   |       |
| hose       | (n)   |       |
| process    | (n)   |       |
| vanish     | (n)   |       |
| repellent  | (n)   |       |



## Bibliography

เลิศ เกสรคำ และสวัสดิ์ สุวรรณอักษร. หนังสือเรียนภาษาอังกฤษ HIGHLIGHTS OF READING & WRITING. กรุงเทพฯ : สำนักพิมพ์วัฒนาพานิช.

วิทย์ ศิวะศรียานนท์. (2542) **สำนวนภาษาอังกฤษน่ารู้**. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 5. กรุงเทพฯ : วิทยาพัฒน์

สาธิตา วัฒนโมคากุล. (2545). **ศัพท์ง่าย ..... ง่าย จากอุปสรรคและรากศัพท์**. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 4. กรุงเทพฯ: ออฟเซ็ท เพรส.

Missouri Botanical Garden. (2009). **Making Food**. URL : <http://www.mbgnet.net/bioplants/food.html>:

Pearson Longman. (2003). **LONGMAN Dictionary of Contemporary English**. England Pearson Education Limited.

Pieter Koster. (2003). **READING SUCCESS**. Published by Compass Publishing INC.

Rosemary Allen. (2006). **COMPREHENSION GRAPHOC STIMULUS CIOZE**. First Edition.

<http://www.aseanthai.in.th/aadc/?p = 3559>

[www.tropical – rainforest – facts.com](http://www.tropical-rainforest-facts.com)

[Kid.britannica.com/elementary/article – 390324/rubber – tree](http://Kid.britannica.com/elementary/article – 390324/rubber – tree).