ภาคผนวก

ภาคผนวก ก

การวิเคราะห์ข้อทดสอบเป็นรายข้อในการทดลองใช้แบบทดสอบวัดการรู้สำนวนภาษาอังกฤษ (Idiom Test)

ตาราง 5 การวิเคราะห์ข้อทดสอบเป็นรายข้อในการทดลองใช้แบบทดสอบวัดการรู้สำนวนภาษาอังกฤษ

ข้อที่	High	Low	PH	PL	p	r
1	4	4	.20	.20	.20	.00
2	10	11	.50	.55	.53	-.05
3	19	9	.95	.45	.74	.61
4	10	6	.50	.30	.40	.21
5	16	9	.80	.45	.63	.37
6	13	4	.65	.20	.42	.46
7	12	6	.60	.30	.45	.31
8	11	3	.55	.30	.34	.44
9	11	7	.55	.35	.45	.21
10	5	3	.25	.15	.20	.25
11	19	8	.95	.40	.77	.76
12	15	5	.75	.25	.50	.50
13	8	1	.40	.05	.29	.64
14	15	11	.75	.55	.65	.22
15	19	11	.95	.55	.80	.70
16	14	3	.70	.15	.41	.56
17	2	5	.10	.25	.17	.24
18	14	8	.70	.40	.55	.31
19	12	2	.60	.10	.33	.55
20	11	8	.55	.40	.47	.25

ตาราง 5 (ต่อ)

ข้อที่	High	Low	PH	PL	p	r
21	15	2	.75	.10	.40	.66
22	19	12	.05	.60	.80	.51
23	8	4	.40	.20	.30	.24
24	14	4	.70	.20	.44	.50
25	6	1	.30	.05	.26	.42
26	6	6	.30	.30	.30	.00
27	18	4	.90	.20	.57	.69
28	18	6	.90	.30	.62	.62
29	7	8	.35	.40	.40	.00
30	7	4	.35	.20	.27	.18
31	11	5	.55	.25	.40	.31
32	8	3	.40	.15	.27	.31
33	18	10	.90	.50	.72	.48
34	8	6	.40	.30	.35	.21
35	11	2	.55	.10	.30	.51
36	10	8	.50	.40	.45	.10
37	6	8	.30	.40	.30	.51
38	18	2	.90	.10	.50	.77
39	9	3	.45	.15	.29	.35
40	19	8	.95	.40	.71	.64
41	19	6	.95	.30	.67	.60

ตาราง 5 (ต่อ)

ข้อที่	High	Low	PH	PL	p	r
42	13	3	.65	.15	.39	.52
43	9	5	.45	.25	.35	.22
44	1	4	.05	.20	.15	.22
45	5	2	.25	.10	.27	.24
46	9	4	.45	.20	.32	.28
47	2	2	.10	.10	.10	.00
48	13	5	.65	.25	.45	.41
49	14	2	.70	.10	.38	.60
50	4	3	.20	.15	.17	.08
51	10	6	.50	.30	.40	.21
52	16	9	.80	.45	.63	.37
53	13	4	.65	.20	.42	.46
54	15	2	.75	.10	.40	.60
55	12	2	.60	.10	.33	.55
56	8	3	.40	.15	.27	.31
57	11	2	.55	.10	.30	.51
58	13	3	.65	.15	.39	.52
59	11	5	.55	.25	.40	.31
60	9	5	.45	.25	.35	.22

ภาคผนวก ข

การวิเคราะห์ข้อทดสอบเป็นรายข้อในการทดลองใช้แบบทดสอบวัดความสามารถในการอ่านภาษาอังกฤษ (Reading Comprehension with Idioms)

ตาราง 6 การวิเคราะห์ข้อทดสอบเป็นรายข้อในการทดลองใช้แบบทดสอบวัดความสามารถในการอ่านภาษาอังกฤษ

ข้อที่	High	Low	PH	PL	p	r
1	15	15	.75	.75	.75	.00
2	13	10	.65	.50	.63	.27
3	14	7	.70	.35	.53	.35
4	11	10	.55	.50	.53	.25
5	13	13	.65	.65	.65	.00
6	12	6	.60	.30	.45	.31
7	8	2	.40	.10	.24	.39
8	10	3	.50	.15	.31	.40
9	9	7	.45	.35	.41	.21
10	8	3	.40	.15	.27	.31
11	9	3	.45	.15	.29	.35
12	9	9	.45	.45	.45	.00
13	13	3	.65	.15	.39	.52
14	7	12	.35	.10	.21	.35
15	4	11	.20	.05	.12	.31
16	10	5	.50	.25	.37	.27
17	7	4	.35	.20	.27	.28
18	5	3	.25	.15	.20	.25
19	13	7	.65	.35	.50	.30
20	9	2	.45	.10	.26	.44

ตาราง 6 (ต่อ)

ข้อที่	High	Low	PH	PL	p	r
21	8	6	.40	.30	.37	.26
22	8	3	.40	.15	.27	.31
23	8	5	.40	.25	.32	.17
24	7	1	.35	.05	.18	.47
25	4	1	.20	.05	.12	.31
26	7	2	.35	.10	.21	.35
27	13	8	.65	.40	.53	.25
28	9	6	.45	.30	.37	.16
29	6	5	.30	.25	.27	.06
30	8	4	.40	.20	.30	.24
31	14	7	.70	.35	.53	.35
32	8	2	.40	.10	.24	.39
33	8	6	.40	.30	.37	.26
34	10	5	.50	.25	.37	.27
35	13	8	.65	.40	.53	.25
36	9	3	.45	.15	.29	.35
37	13	13	.65	.65	.65	.00
38	13	7	.65	.35	.50	.30
39	8	3	.40	.15	.27	.31
40	9	2	.45	.10	.26	.44

ภาคผนวก ค

แบบทดสอบการรู้สำนวนภาษาอังกฤษ และ แบบทดสอบวัดความสามารถในการอ่านภาษาอังกฤษ

IDIOM TEST

Directions :

1. This test has 5 pages and 50 items altogether.
2. Do not mark anything on this test paper.
3. Answer all items on the answer sheet provided by marking (X).
4. You have 50 minutes to complete the test.

FIND THE MEANING IN THAI OF THE UNDERLINED WORDS. (No. 1-15)

1. Tina : I feel upset because my little brother broke my glasses.

   Pam : Don't be angry. After all, he is only a baby!

   a. ยิ่งไปกว่านั้น b. ผลที่ตามมา

   c. อย่างไรก็ดี d. เพราะว่า

2. Once upon a time, slavery was used in Thailand, but it was abolished by King Rama V.

   a. กาลครั้งหนึ่ง b. ทันทีทันใด

   c. ในสมัยโบราณ d. เมื่อไม่นานมานี้

3. We have changed our minds and are going to the movie instead of swimming.

   a. เปลี่ยนเรื่อง b. เปลี่ยนเส้นทาง

   c. เปลี่ยนใจ d. เปลี่ยนวิธี

4. I went to send this telegram at once.

a. ในไม่ช้า
b. เร็ว ๆ นี้
c. ทันทีที่
d. ทันที

5. Lee : I just got a promotion and a big raise.

Jack : You must be doing your job pretty well.

a. ประสบผลสำเร็จ
b. ทำงานเร็ว
c. ก้าวหน้า
d. พอใจมาก

6. Drama : Why does Wicha work so hard?

Aree : In order to get enough money to buy a new car.

a. เนื่องจาก
b. เพราะว่า
c. เพื่อที่จะ
d. ด้วยเหตุผลที่

7. After a long delay, at last we reached home.

a. ในไม่ช้า
b. ในที่สุด
c. โอกาสดี
d. ไม่นานนัก

8. That rich man seldom gives anything to his neighbor. He is a cheapskate.

a. คนโหดร้าย
b. คนใจดี
c. คนขี้เหนียว
d. คนเห็นแก่ได้

9. Please don't worry about this problem, my brother will cope with it.

a. กำจัด
b. จัดการ
c. ช่วยเหลือ
d. ต่อสู้กับ

10. Linda : Excuse me, please. Could you tell me the way to the cathedral?

Policeman : Well. No wonder. You're walking the wrong way. It's in that direction.

a. ไม่น่าสนใจ
b. ไม่ต้องตกใจ
c. ไม่น่าประหลาดใจ
d. ไม่ต้องกังวลใจ

11. Laura : Do you like coffee?

Rita : No, I don't like it at all.

a. ไม่มาก
b. ไม่เลย
c. นิดหน่อย
d. น้อยมาก

12. Anna : Can I try on this dress?

Salesgirl : Certainly, the fitting room is over there.

a. ขอยืม
b. ทดลอง
c. ลอง
d. ขอดู

13. The auditors are looking over the bank's books.

a. สอบสวน
b. เยี่ยม
c. ค้นหา
d. ตรวจ

14. Aree : Nid is looking forward to hearing from you.

Noi : I have just sent her a letter.

a. ตั้งตารอ
b. ตั้งใจค้นหา
c. ตั้งตามอง
d. ตั้งใจที่จะพบ

15. Nangnoi : I don't like Wipa because she always looks down on the poor.

Dara : Neither do I.

a. รังเกียจ b. โหดร้าย

c. ดูถูก d. ตำหนิ

FIND THE MEANING IN ENGLISH OF THE UNDERLINED WORDS. (No. 16-50)

16. Pam : The movie we saw last night looked so real!

Ann : I'll say. I thought the spaceship was going to land in my lap!

a. It is impossible for me b. I agree with you.

c. I don't think so. d. It's unreasonable to say so.

17. Porn : I had to get rid of my dog because my daughter was allergic to it.

Brown : Oh, really.

a. kill b. keep

c. put in the cage d. send away

18. Police : When did the crime take place?

Woman : On Sunday evening.

a. occur b. happen

c. break d. Both a and b

19. Ken : You look so happy. You have a date with Laura, don't you?

Mike : Yes, but I'm really kicking myself! I dare not ask her out for so long.

a. i'm angry with myself. b. I'm very clumsy myself.

c. I feel ashamed of myself. d. I really want to kick myself.

20. Brown : There will be a meeting at the office tomorrow morning.

Porn : Please bring up your plan at the meeting.

a. show b. suggest

c. inform d. expose

21. Ann : I am going to Japan and I'll board the plane at 7 p.m. on Sunday.

Joice : I wish you luck.

a. fly b. get on c. leave d. get off

22. Sally : Does your father smoke?

Sarah : No, he gave up smoking two years ago.

a. stopped b. started c. hated d. reduced

23. The winners went on the stage to pick out their prizes.

a. decide b. collect c. select d. dial

24. The couple got on the bus at the bus terminal.

a. left b. boarded c. found d. postponed

25. Don't forget to fasten your belt before the plane takes off.

a. leaves the ground b. explodes in the air

c. arrives at the airport d. is not used any more

26. Thai people usually take off their shoes before entering their houses.

a. wear b. remove c. leave d. keep

27. We waited and waited and at last he arrived.

a. customarily b. suddenly c. finally d. exactly

28. Bob : Where did the accident take place?

Bill : Near the bus station.

a. participate b. decide c. arrange d. happen

29. Teacher : We are taking up chapter six, on oxidation.

a. discussing b. reporting c. explaining d. arranging

30. All efforts to help her were in vain.

a. without any result b. without any value

c. without any prejudice d. without any pride

31. Those men set out at dawn on their long journey to the South.

a. arrived b. left c. woke up d. started

32. Bob : What are those policemen doing?

Bill : They are looking for the man who robbed the bank last night.

a. seeking b. watching c. capturing d.guarding

33. Ann : Who called you up this morning?

Judy : Sarah did.

a. visited b. telephoned c. arrived d. left

34. The audience got up when they played the national anthem.

a. wore up b. moved c. stood up d. left

35. His manner is off-color when he talks with us.

a. clumsy b. polite c. dirty d. impolite

36. Jenny : Do you like horror movies?

Pom : You bet.

a. No, of course not! b. Yes, of course!

c. You want to bet me! d. I don't agree with you!

37. Woman : What's the matter?

Man : Nothing much. The police are looking into the case.

a. questioning b. investigating c. finding d. arresting

38. Man : What will you do when you get to the Bangkok Bank?

Woman : I'll ask the receptionist for some information.

a. arrive b. leave c. find d. discover

39. All the students were talking when their teacher went into the classroom.

a. arrived b. left c. entered d. arranged

40. Sally : How should I dress for the party tonight?

Sue : Put on your pink dress, I think.

a. design b. remove c. cover d. wear

41. John was in a hurry, so he picked up his brother's bag.

a. chose b. took c. collected d. studied

42. Mana : What will you do after the exam?

Manit : I can't make up my mind what to do.

a. find b. arrange c. prepare d. decide

43. Wimol called on her friend, Urai, at the hospital.

a. phoned b. visited c. collected d. stayed with

44. Secretary : Shall I go through the document with you?

Manager : Yes, please.

a. examine b. collect c. recheck d. suffer

45. Some burglars broke into my house last night and took my television away.

a. entered suddenly b. entered carefully

c. entered illegally d. entered openly

46. Reporter : Congratulations, coach. Great game!

Coach : Thanks. In fact, the team played well.

a. Certainly b. Luckily c. Really d. Of course

47. Mr.Rush : Where is my camera? I don't want to check it.

Mrs.Rush: It's hanging over your shoulder. Honestly, you'd lose your head if it weren't fastened on.

a. Unfortunately b. Really c. Certainly d. Luckily

48. Mary : What is a tennis game like?

Joe : It is head-to-head game.

a. between two heads in the same place

b. between two persons in one side

c. use two heads during the game

d. between two people in the same place

49. Policeman : Did you get a look at the robber, ma'am?

Woman : How could I? I was lying on the sidewalk.

a. be able to see b. be unable to see

c. be able to stare d. be unable to stare

50. Murderer : Can you hurry up? I lost my glasses, and I can't see a thing without them.

Dttecive : You won't need to see much where you're going! Your're under arrest for the murder of Kevin Jones!

a. hanged by the police b. punished by the police

c. held by the police d. accused by the police

Reading Comprehension Test with Idioms

Direction :

1. This test has 6 passages and 30 items altogether.
2. Do not mark anything on this test paper.
3. Read the passages carefully before answering the questions.
4. Answer all items on the answer sheet provided by marking (X)
5. You have 50 minutes to complete the test.

PASSAGE ONE

Professor Baker was a little late to class this afternoon. When he went into the room, he said "Good afternoon" to his students. He said, "I'm sorry to be late. I lost my watch. What time is it?"

One of the students told him that it was ten after two, and he apologized again. Then he told his students that he was going to give them an exam on Friday of next week. He always announces exams to his students a week before he gives them. Someone asked him which chapters the exam was going to cover. Professor Baker said that it was going to cover the first ten easy chapters. Another student said, "We didn't take up Chapter Six, on oxidation." Then Professor Baker said that he was going to take up oxidation on Monday.

Someone asked him, "What kind of exam will we have?"

"It won't be a true-false exam or multiple choice exam." he replied. "It will be an essay type exam and there will be problems on it. There will be one question on each chapter."

Before he began to lecture, the professor asked his students a few questions about last week's lecture. He called on several members of the class and most of them knew what he asked them. "This is a very good class," he told them. "You won't have any trouble with the exam."

After class Professor Baker called his wife up and told her that he wasn't going to be home until six o'clock. "I have to prepare an exam for the students in my elementary chemistry class," he said.

1. Why did Professor Baker apologize his students?

   a. Because he lost his watch.

   b. Because he came to class a little late.

   c. Because his students were angry with him.

   d. Because he forgot to make a test for the students.

2. Professor Baker's lecture was .....that day.

   a. very late b. at 2.10 a.m.

   c. very difficult d. in the afternoon

3. The students' exam would be .....

   a. a multiple choice exam b. a true-false exam

   c. an essay type exam d. all the above

4. How did the students react when Professor Baker asked them to recite?

   a. All of them knew the answers.

   b. Some of them knew the correct answers.

   c. Most of them wrote the answer correctly.

   d. Most of them understood what he asked.

5. How did Professor Baker tell his wife that he was going to be home at 6 o'clock?

   a. By sending a note b. By phoning

   c. By asking a student to tell her d. Not telling her anything

PASSAGE TWO

One of childhood's leisure pastimes these days is breaking into big institutonal computer systems. Naturally, this irritates the grownups who run these systems.

The grownups have invested fortunes in them and stuffed them with confidental information. The notion that a lot of adolescents with cheap home computers can tune themselves in, look over the information on file-- and even change it if the whim strikes them-- that's enough to drive a grownup right up the wall.

I know it drives me up the wall when I think of some youngsters looking over my bank balance, going through my medical history, and reading what some malicious neighbors once told the FBI about my personal habits.

These computer-crazy old men said life was going to be 200 % better as soon as they put everything in electronic storage. I told them at the time, "All you're going to do is make life 300 % worse by making it 500 % easier for teenagers to invade everybody's privacy."

"Oh no," they said. "If you weren't such a dumbbell, we'd tell you about our foolproof security systems."

But soon after that, I began to read new stories about teenagers romping through all this confidential information. Just a couple of weeks ---- in Detroit, the FBI found a 14-year-old who had broken into Defense Department computers with a $ 250 Atari home computer. That's like robbing the Bank of England with a wire clothes hanger, isn't it?

Part of the thrill undoubtedly comes from making monkeys of grownups who build these systems. There is nothing wrong with that. Sending grownups the wall is one of the things adolescence is about. A few years ago it was done with rock'n'roll music. Now at least they can do it quietly with a home computer.

One thing you can do is erase tales about me to the FBI by malicious neighbors. So I have been discretly looking for a 14-year-old interested in earning a few dollars for a little dishonest work. Any kid out there like to make a few bucks?

6. According to the passage, teenagers like to spend their free time.....

a. secretly going into the Defense Department to see how a computer works

b. getting into a big computer company and taking out a computer

c. stealing secret information from big computer systems to sell

d. invading the big computer systems in order to look at their secret information

7. In the phrase "turn themselves in" (line 6), the word "themselves" refers to .....

a. computers b. teenagers c. systems d. grownups

8. The passage states that the equipment used for breaking into the big computer systems is .....

a. complicated to operate b. very simple

c. difficult to use d. very expensive

9. In the last paragraph the writer says he wants a teenager to...

a. add some stories about his neighbors in FBI computer

b. search for some information about his malicious neighbors

c. remove the personal information the FBI recorded about him in its computer

d. find out what his neighbors have told FBI

10. A teenager who breaks into the big computer systems could be called .....

a. an electronic bandit b. a keyboard operator

c. a computer scholar d. an expert programmer

PASSAGE THREE

In this experiment, Robert Rosenthal and Lenore Jacobson looked into the way that innocents might be affected by another person's expectations. First, they gave an intelligence test to the entire student body at an unnamed elementary school in the San Francisco area. Then, they picked out students at random and told their teachers that the students' tests had shown that they were about to experience a period of rapid learning. Teachers did not change their methods or materials for teaching the designated students, but, at the end of the year, when the test was administratered again, first and second graders who had been selected had, in fact, gained twice as many I.Q. points as the other children. The experimenters concluded that they had performed better because they had been given more attention. Teachers had challenged them and had given them more positive reinforcement because they had expected more from them.

11. What was tested in this experiment?

    a. the influence of I.Q. tests

    b. the influence of teacher expectations

    c. the influence of designated teachers

    d. the influence of teaching methods and materials

12. How were the subjects chosen to participate in the experiment?

    a. They were selected by their teacher.

    b. They were selected by the experimenters .

    c. They agreed to participate. d. They passed a test.

13. The children who were designated for the experiment gained more I.Q. points than the others because they were .....

    a. more intelligent

    b. taught with new materals and methods

    c. taught by different teachers.

    d. given more encouragement by their teachers

14. Teachers gave the designated children more attention because ..

    a. they were not as intelligent as the other children

    b. they were told to teach them in a different way

    c. they expected them to learn faster

    d. they did not want to challenge them

15. What was the conclusion drawn by the experimenters?

    a. that an intelligent child scores higher on I.Q. tests

    b. teachers should use different teaching methods and materials for intelligent children

    c. that the expectations of teachers influence children's learning

    d. that the I.Q. test used in San Francisco schools should be changed

PASSAGE FOUR

Weeds can be quite a nuisance. Some of them are not only unsightly, but they can harm the growth of desirable plants. Most people hate weeds on their lawns. They work hard to keep the growth of weeds under control. People who worry about weeds on their lawn

or in the garden may pull them or poison them. In any case, they make every effort to get rid of them.

In Florida, weeds that grow in the water, rather than on lawns and in gardens, are a subject of concern right now. Fast growing water weeds are cogging drainage channels. This is a problem. In addition, such weeds hamper enjoyment of sports like swimming, fishing, boating, and water skiing.

Many different approaches have been tried to control the growth of these weeds. Chemicals have been used, but they must be reapplied every six months. This is very expensive and long term effects of these chemicals may be harmful. Underwater mowers been used to cut off the weeds near their base, but they have not been able to keep up the rapid rate of weed growth.

Scientists now believe that a Siberian fish called White Amur may be more effective than either chemicals or under water mowing. A project done by people of the University of Florida has shown that in twenty-four hours, one hundred Amurs ranging from two to twenty pounds could eat a ton or more of weeds. Perhaps this hungry fish, the White Amur, is the answer to Florida's problem of rapidly growing water weeds.

16. This selection is mainly about .....

a. crab grass on lawns. b. weeds helping people.

c. diving for pretty weeds. d. weeds in Florida's water.

17. A costly way of controlling weeds is to .....

a. burn them. b. leave the weeds alone.

c. use chemicals. d. attack them with fish.

18. In a day, White Amurs can .....

a. eat up many weeds. b. cut off weeds at the base.

c. fill a pond with chemicals. d. use a mower very well.

19. All of the following help controll weeds except .....

a. White Amure b. boating c. underwater mower d. chemicals

20. Florida will probably control weeds using .....

a. pesticides b. prospecting c. flowing water d. hungry fish

PASSAGE FIVE

After her husband had gone to work and her children had set out for school, Mrs. Richards went to her bedroom. She stopped all the house work that morning, for in the evening she would be going to a fancy dress party with her husband. She decided, to dress up as a ghost and she made her costume the night before, she was impatient to try it on. Though the costume consisted only of a sheet; it was very effective. After putting it on, Mrs. Richards went downstairs. She wanted to find out whether it would be comfortable to wear.

Just as Mrs. Richards was entering the dining room, there was a knook on the front door. She knew that it must be the baker who used to come in the morning. She told him to come straight in if ever she couldn't come to open the door and to leave the bread

on the kitchen table.

Having no time to take the costume off and not wanting to frighten the poor man, Mrs. Richards, at once, hid in the small store room under the stairs. She heard the front door open and heavy footsteps in the hall. Suddenly the door of the store was opened and a man entered. Mrs. Richards realized that it must be the man from the Electricity Board who had come to read the meter. She tried to explain the situation, saying "It's only me," but it was in vain. The man let out a cry and jumped back several paces. When Mrs. Richards walked toward him, he fled, slamming the door behind him.

21. Mrs. Richards went upstairs to her bedroom when .....

a. she was alone in the house.

b. her children had left the school.

c. the baker came to knock at the door.

d. a ghost was dressed up

22. Mrs. Richards' dress was made of .....

a. a square piece of canvas. b. rags sewn together.

c. a flat piece of wall-paper. d. a large piece of cloth.

23. Mrs. Richards was dressed .....

a. as a dreadful creature. b. as a spirit of dead.

c. as a frightful monster. d. as a wife of Frankenstien.

24. There was a knock on the front door .....

a. when Mrs. Richards went into the dining room.

b. after Mrs. Richards went into the dining room.

a. before Mrs. Richards went into the dining room.

d. when Mrs. Richards got entangled at the dining room's door.

25. The baker had been told .....

a. to leave with the kitchen table.

b. to read the meter in the store room.

c. to put the bread on the table.

d. to come straight into the store room.

PASSAGE SIX

Once upon a time, there were six blind men who thought they were very wise. Every afternoon they would sit around a table in their favorite cafe and talk about how wise they were.

One day, they heard that there was an elephant in town. None of them knew what an elephant was like, so they made up their minds to go and look into it.

When the blind men got to the tent where the elephant was kept, one of them tripped and fell against the animal's side. It felt very tall and very wide, so the man said, "I know what an elephant is like. It's like a wall."

But one of the other men reached out and touched the elephant's tusk. "This animal feels very different from a wall to me," he said. "I think an elephant is like a spear."

"Oh, no," said the third man, who had felt the elephant's trunk. "An elephant isn't at all like a wall or a spear. It's like a snake!"

The fourth blind man walked toward the elephant. He felt something and moved his hands around it. It was the animal's leg. "You're all wrong," he said. "An elephant is like a tree."

By then, the fifth man had become very confused. He stepped closer to the elephant, reached up, and touched its ear. He smiled. "Now I know what an elephant is like," he said. "It feels the same as a great big fan."

The sixth blind man walked around the elephant. At once the animal moved its tail and the man picked it up. "Your're all foolish!" he said. "Anyone can tell that an elephant is exactly like a rope!"

The six blind men still go to their favorite cafe every day, but now they don't talk about how wise they are. In stead, they spend every afternoon arguing about what an elephant is like. Each one is convinced that he's right and the others are wrong, and none of them will ever change his mind.

26. What did the six blind men talk about every afternoon?

a. an elephant
b. their wisdom
c. the past
d. their favorite cafe

27. What happened when the blind men reached the tent where the elephant was?

a. They all fell against the elephant's side.

b. One of them touched the elephant's side.

c. One of them tripped and fell against the elephant's side.

d. All of them tripped and fell against the elephant's side.

28. All of the blind men .....

a. were very wise.

b. talk about how wise they are.

c. touched different parts of the elephant's body.

d. could see different parts of the elephant's body.

29. Why do all the blind men argue about what an elephant is like?

a. Each has touched a different part of an elephant's body.

b. Each can't see well through every part of the elephant.

c. All of them think differently about an elephant.

d. Each has seen differently.

30. All of these are parts of the elephant's body except .....

a. trunk b. tusk

c. spear d. tail