

COMPREHENSION ABILITY

CHUTIKAN SUWANTHADA : EFFECTS OF USING SUPPORTIVE READING

PROGRAMME ON DEVELOPING READING INTEREST AND READING COMPREHENSION

ABILITY OF MATHAYOM SUKSA ONE STUDENTS. THESIS ADVISOR : ASSO.

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The research was aimed at studying the effects of using supportive reading programme on developing reading interest and reading comprehension ability of Mathayom Suksa One students. The subjects comprised of 84 students in Mathayom suksa One of Rajavinit Bangkhen School, academic year 1993, Out of a total of 14 classes, 2 classes were chosen as samples based on the close scores in reading interest and reading comprehension that the students achieved. One of the classes was the randomly assigned as the experimental group and the other as the control group. Each group consisted of 42 students. The students in the experimental group were participated in supportive reading programme as set up by the researcher. The reading programme was constructed based on Bloom and Associates' procedure of developing interest, and Barrett's guidelines of developing interest, and Barrett's guidelines of developing reading comprehension ability. The PANORAMA'S reading technique was also included in the reading programme. All subjects in the experimental group participated in the reading programme for 14 sessions within 7 weeks. Each session lasted 50 minutes, and conducted by the researcher. The subject in the control group participated in the guidance activities as specified by school for equivalent periods. All subjects were tested by researcher in their interest of reading and capabilities of reading comprehension before and after the experiment. The testing scores were analyzed by using the t-test

The findings revealed that :

1. The students in the experimental group obtained higher posttest scores than pretest scores, and the difference was statistically significantly at the .01 level.
2. The students in the experimental group obtained higher reading interest scores and reading comprehension scores for the posttest than those in the control groups, and were different at the .01 level.