

The purpose of this research was to construct the model for enhancing verbal analogy reasoning ability according to Sternberg's theory.

Three models developed from Sternberg's Componential Subtheory, were proposed for training and comparing their effects through experiment. Eighty four Mattayomsuksa students were randomly assigned into three experimental groups and one control group. The subjects of the first experimental group, model 1, were received the training of the metacomponents, the knowledge acquisition components, and the performance components. The subjects of the second experimental group, model 2, were received the training of the knowledge acquisition components, and the performance components. For model 3, the subjects received the performance components only. The subjects of the control group received no training but the acquaintance of using microcomputer. The training for each model was programmed through microcomputer for the training of one hour per week for 8 weeks. The verbal analogy test was employed to collecting the data after the experiment and the solution latency time for the correct answer were also recorded by the computer. ANCOVA and ANOVA were employed to analyze the verbal analogy reasoning and the solution latency time respectively. The finding were as following

1. There was no significant difference at .05 level of verbal analogy reasoning ability among those three experimental groups as well as among the experimental groups and the control group.

2. The experimental group trained with 3 components as model 1 had more automatization than the experimental group trained with 1 component as model 3, the experimental group trained with 2 components as model 2 had more automatization than the experimental group trained with 1 component as model 3, as well as the control group, each had more automatization than the experimental group trained with 1 component at .05.

*D. S.*