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KEY WORD : LINEAR PROGRAMMING / CONVENTIONAL TEACHING PROGRAMS/ FOOD SAFETY.

NIRAPORN AGEPIYAKUL : ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS (LEVEL 3) IN THE LINEAR PROGRAMMING AND CONVENTIONAL TEACHING PROGRAMS IN FOOD SAFETY. THESIS ADVISOR : DUSANEE SUTTAPREYASRI, M.D., Dr.P.H. SOMCHAI DURONGDEJ, Ed.D. WONGDYAN PANDII, Ph.D. 152 p. ISBN 974-589-704-3

The objective of this research is to study the academic achievement on "The Food Safety" of Mathayomsuksa 3 students comparing between linear Programmed lesson and conventional teaching method.

Sixty students of Mathayomsuksa 3 of Tratsunsernvitayakom Aumphur Meung Trat Province were selected by simple random sampling and divided equally into experimental and control groups. The linear programmed lesson was constructed and tested 3 times for validation(94.3/94.0) before the experiment. The content of the lesson consisted of 4 headings: The importance of food safety, the causes of the food unsafety, consumer protection and food additives, with the learning objective being the application of the knowledge in daily life.

The results show that the achievement score of the experimental group (90.0%) was significantly higher than the control group (83.7%) at $p < 0.001$ and met the measurement criteria of learning objective which was set at 90%. Linear programmed lesson is recommended to be used as a single teaching method or as one of the multi learning materials and teaching methods on food safety, as well as other subject matters. Teachers should receive training on how to develop linear programmed lessons.