



dissolve technique in which some moving pictures could be seen in some parts. Next, the video tape was examined by the experts for the good quality before being tried out. The subjects involved in this research were the students in the third year's secondary school program, Donmuang Taharn-agard bumrung school, Bangkok, in 1988. Those subjects were selected at random sampling. There were 54 students in the experimental group and 46 students in the controlled one. The experimental technique used was the Pretest-Posttest Control Group Design.

The resulting analysis showed that: the learning achievement score and the knowledge retention of the students who studied social studies on the "Hazards from Food" by the video tape was increased with a statistical significant at the .01 level and the learning achievement score of the experimental group (22.81) was higher than the one in the controlled group (16.96) with a statistical significant at the .01 level. Ten experts indicated that the video tape produced was qualified in the quality of the clearness of the pictures, the sound recorded, and the content of the lesson as well. All the teachers indicated the video tape was interesting and was of good and very good quality which was suitable to be used as teaching aid in social studies in the third year's secondary school program. The students also found that this video tape was effective for it showed how hazards from food was harmful to health. They knew that they should be careful to whatever they ate and they could also tell anyone else to be aware of the danger of hazards from food.

The result of the research shows that how video tape is efficient. The students have learned more the hazards from food is dangerous to health.