

ตอนที่ 1
ภาคทฤษฎี

บทที่ 1

ทักษะในการอ่าน

การศึกษาคำและวลี (Word and Phrase Study)

1. การอ่านให้เร็ว

1.1 ฝึกจำคำ

ผู้ที่อ่านหนังสือได้ดีมักเป็นผู้ที่อ่านหนังสือเร็วด้วย การอ่านเร็วทำให้อ่านได้มากและเข้าใจเรื่องได้ดี สิ่งสำคัญอย่างหนึ่งที่จะทำให้เราอ่านหนังสือได้เร็วขึ้นก็คือ เราต้องจำคำนั้น ๆ ได้ว่าเขียนอย่างไร สะกดอย่างไร มีความหมายอย่างไร เพราะคำบางคำมีรูปใกล้เคียงกัน แต่ความหมายต่างกันเป็นคนละคำ เช่น *hot* และ *not* หรือคำบางคำออกเสียงคล้าย ๆ กัน แต่สะกดต่างกัน เช่น *had* และ *hat*

แบบฝึกหัดต่อไปนี้ต้องการให้นักศึกษาฝึกอ่านเพื่อให้รู้จักแยกแยะคำ และจดจำคำได้รวดเร็วขึ้น

Exercise 1 Look at the first word. Then look at the other words on the same line. Find the first word and underline it. Read as quickly as you can. Try to finish in the suggested time.

Example:

hot not cot had hat hot hut not

cost cast coast cost lost cattle cost cast

belong belong below being belong balcony below

1. (เวลาที่กำหนด: 40 วินาที)

heat head hell hit heat heal head hate

fall fell tell fail hail tall fall fell

send sand sent sound sent sand send mend

there three where their these there where sphere
form farm form firm from frame farm fern
wild wind yield went word wild wend wound
eyes yes ice eyes eye says ever yes
text taste list lest flex text test
guess guest quest gust guess dress egress
flour flower floor flour flow found frown
charge chance change large cringe charge orange

2. (เวลาที่กำหนด: 40 วินาที)

source sauce scarce source score scare
computer computer compute commuter composer
collect collect connect correct collection
expensive expensive expansive expensive explosive
storage shortage salvage storage stove steorage
aloud loud along load aloud alone
signal single singer several signal signed
quiet quite quest quit quiet querie
analyze analyze analyst analysis analytic catalyst
uses used usage user uses use
natural national naturalist natural natal

3. (เวลาที่กำหนด: 30 วินาที)

marry many merry marry many marry morning
these there these there this their there
haste hate hectare haste hate hesitate haste

purpose propose purpose provide propose porpoise purpose
nonfiction nonfunction nonfiction nonformal nonfiction nonfunction
whether whether whither weather wither whiter whether
patron matron patron baton patrol baton patron matron
float flow floor flown float flour float
variety vanity variety vary variant variety varied

4. (เวลาที่กำหนด: 30 วินาที)

offer often after other other offer after other often
even even even oven even every even over oven
form farm form forum from form forum form from
facility facility factory faculty factory faculty facility
service survive service severe survive severance severe
shapes shades shares shaves shapes shares shades shapes
sense sense since science sense since sense scene

5. (เวลาที่กำหนด: 20 วินาที)

must most mist mast must much most mush much
price prize price praise place price prose prize
firm firm farm form from firm fire film firm
major mayor major magic minor wager major mayor
personal personal personality personnel person personally
real read real real reel rail reed reel read
change change charge chance charge glance change charge

6. (เวลาที่กำหนด: 20 วินาที)

share shave share shove share stare slave shave share

lasted listed fasted lasting lasted listed lasted fasten
 founded found funded founded founded flounded funded
 when when then where when whom which when then wren
 who who why how whom how who why who two wow
 clause cause clause close cause choose chose class
 apartment agreement apartment argument department apartment
 interest inspect interject interest intersect injected
 signal single signed signal single signal several signed

1.2 ฝึกจำวลี

วลี คือ กลุ่มคำที่มีความหมายตั้งแต่ 2 คำขึ้นไป การฝึกอ่านเร็วนอกจากจะใช้วิธีจำคำแล้ว ต้องฝึกจำวลีให้เร็วขึ้น ผู้ที่อ่านหนังสือเป็นจะอ่านข้อความเป็นกลุ่มคำ แต่ผู้ที่อ่านหนังสือได้ช้าหรืออ่านไม่เป็นมักจะอ่านทีละคำ ทำให้อ่านเก็บใจความได้น้อยและใช้เวลามาก ดังนั้น เมื่อเราอ่านใจความ 1 ประโยค เราควรจะอ่านแบ่งช่วงเป็นกลุ่มคำหรือเป็นวลี ดังตัวอย่างต่อไปนี้

Good readers can read phrase-by-phrase.

แบบฝึกหัดต่อไปนี้จะช่วยให้นักศึกษาจำวลีที่อ่านได้เร็วขึ้น ซึ่งจะส่งผลให้นักศึกษารู้จักอ่านเป็นกลุ่มคำ ๆ

Exercise 2 *Look at the key phrase. Then look at the other phrases in the list. Find the key phrase and underline it. You may find the key phrase more than one time. Read as quickly as you can and try to finish in the suggested time.*

Example:

Key phrase: look at

look for

look at

look over

look in

look at

look out

How many times did you find the key phrase? 2

Key phrase: no matter whether

no matter whether

no matter when

no matter whether

no matter what

no many which

no matter whether

no matter whether

no matter when

no matter which

to matter whether

no matter whether

How many times did you find the key phrase? 5

1. Key phrase: as well as (เวลาที่กำหนด: 30 วินาที)

as full as

as well as

as well is

is well as
as far as
as well as
as far as
as well as
as full as

How many times did you find the key phrase? ____

2. Key phrase: consist of (เวลาที่กำหนด: 30 วินาที)

contents of
consists of
composed of
contest for
consent to
consist of
contrast to
consists of
contents of
comprised of
consists of
contents of
composed of
comes from
consists of

How many times did you find the key phrase? ____

3. Key phrase: source of energy (เวลาที่กำหนด: 20 วินาที)

sources of everything
source of energy
consists of energy

sources of pollution
courses of energy
sources of energy
scarcity of energy
sources of danger
sources of analysis
signals of energy
sources of materials
sources of energy
sources of solar energy
energy resources

How many times did you find the key phrase? ____

4. Key phrase: special collections (เวลาที่กำหนด: 20 วินาที)

special collections
special collectors
special services
special collections
special collectors
special collections
special service
special collections
special collections
special corrections
special corrections
special collectors
special corrections

How many times did you find the key phrase? ____

Exercise 3 Look at the key phrase. Then look at the other phrases in the given list. Find the key phrase and underline it. You may find the key phrase more than one time in the list.

Example:

Key phrase: is called

*is called his cold has called
is called was cold this call
is pulled was killed is walled
his wallet this caller is called
was called if called is tall
his call is called in all
so tall is calling was called
is called was walled is calling
is called*

How many times did you find the key phrase? 6

Key phrase: reference collection

*reference collection reference librarian
reference correction relevant collection
reference collector relevant librarian
reference collection residence collection
reference collection relevant correction*

How many times did you find the key phrase? 3

' Key phrase: a good idea

*a bad idea a good idea a good deal
a food idea a good idea a bad deal
a good idea a wooden idol a wood idea
an ideal food a good idea a long ordeal
a pool idea a fool idea an idle foot*

a good index a food idea a good idea
 a good idea an idle pool a good deal
 a good idea a good slide good eyes
 an ideal good a good ideal a good ideal
 a good idea

How many times did you find the key phrase? 8

1. Key phrase: in conclusion (เวลาที่กำหนด: 40 วินาที)

is conclusive in conclusion in collection is collected if concluded
 is concluded in conclusion in collusion in concord in compulsion in collision
 in conclusion in conclusion is conclusive is collusive if cohesive in cohesion
 in conclusion is conclusive is compulsive in collection in correction in conclusion

How many times did you find the key phrase? ____

2. Key phrase: a special method (เวลาที่กำหนด: 30 วินาที)

a social method a special method a specific method a special material
 especially modern a social method the scientific method a special method
 a social method a special model a specific method a special reason a special
 method a special method a social model a special method a specific method
 a scientific model

How many times did you find the key phrase? ____

3. Key phrase: with their fingers (เวลาที่กำหนด: 30 วินาที)

with the family with their fingers withered fingers with the wringer
 with their fingers with the winter with their fingers with their fingers with the
 finger with their fingers both their fingers with other singers with these finger

with other fingers with their fingers with tiny fingers with their finger with their fingers withered fingers winter fingers

How many times did you find the key phrase? ___

4. Key phrase: audio-visual material (เวลาที่กำหนด: 40 วินาที)

audio-lingual method audio-visual method audio-lingual material
audio-visual method audio-visual method cardio-vascular monitor
audio-lingual material anti-venom medicine audio-visual material
audio-visual material audio-visual method audio-lingual method
audio-lingual material

How many times did you find the key phrase? ____

5. Key phrase: the extended family (เวลาที่กำหนด: 40 วินาที)

the extended family the expanded family the extended frontier
three extended families the extended family the expensive family
the family expanded the family expenses the expensive family
the expensive family the expanded family the extended family
the extended formula the extended formality the intended family

How many times did you find the key phrase? ____

6. Key phrase: in order to (เวลาที่กำหนด: 30 วินาที)

in order of on order to an order to
in order to in order of an over to
an order of in order of on order to
in order to in order to on order to
in order of in order to

How many times did you find the key phrase? ____

7. Key phrase: low-income families (เวลาที่กำหนด: 30 วินาที)

low-income families	high income families	low-income fathers
one-income families	low-income families	low-increase families
two-income families	low-income fathers	low-income families
less-inclined families	slow-income families	low-incoming planes
one-income families	low-income families	two-income families
slow-income families	low-increase families	

How many times did you find the key phrase?

1.3 ผูกจาวลีหลัก ๆ ที่ปรากฏในข้อความ

เวลาที่นักศึกษาอ่านหนังสือเตรียมตัวสอบหรืออ่านตำราเรียน นักศึกษาย่อมมองหาใจความสำคัญ ๆ หรือวลีหลักของข้อความที่อ่าน เพราะวลีหลักเหล่านั้นก็คือใจความสำคัญของเรื่องที่เราอ่าน แบบฝึกหัดต่อไปนี้จะช่วยให้นักศึกษาฝึกหาวลีหลักได้เร็วขึ้น

Exercise 4 Look at the key phrase. Then look at the other phrases in the paragraph. Find the key phrase and underline it. You may find the key phrase more than one time in the paragraph. Try to finish in the suggested' time.

Paragraph 1

Key phrase: the new word (เวลาที่กำหนด: 40 วินาที)

Do you have trouble remembering new words in English? Many people have this problem. This method may help you to remember new words. Look at the new word. Look at the letters and the shape of the word. Close your eyes. Can you see the word? Listen to the word. Listen to the sounds in the word. Look at the word as you listen. Say the word aloud. Close your book. Do not look at the word. Can you say it? Write the word. Write it three or four times. Say the

word as you write it. Use the new word. Use it in class today, and use it at home tonight. Use it tomorrow and next week. Look for the new word in the newspaper and listen for it on the radio or on television. To remember a new word, you must use it.

How many times did you find the key phrase? _____

Paragraph 2

Key phrase: computer chips (เวลาที่กำหนด: 30 วินาที)

Computer chips have changed our way of life. With computer chips we can make very small computers. Space scientists use these small computers for business. We can make very small calculators with computer chips. Some calculators are as small as a credit card, and these calculators are not very expensive. Computer chips are also used for making digital watches. A normal watch has a spring and moving hands, but a digital watch has no moving parts. A digital watch shows the time and the date with numbers, and some digital watches even have an alarm and a stop-watch. The computer chips make all of this possible.

How many times did you find the key phrase? _____

1.4 ฝึกหาคำที่มีความหมายเดียวกัน

ฝึกหาคำที่มีความหมายเดียวกันหรือ synonyms นี้ จะช่วยให้นักศึกษาู้และจดจำความหมายของคำที่สะกดต่างกันแต่มีความหมายคล้ายคลึงกันหรือเหมือนกันแบบฝึกหัดต่อไปนี้จะช่วยให้นักศึกษาสามารถจดจำและรู้ความหมายของศัพท์มากขึ้นได้

Exercise 5 Look at the following parts of words. Do they have similar meanings or different meanings? If the two words have similar meanings, circle the letter S. If they have different meanings, circle the letter D. Try to do this exercise as quickly as you can.

Example:

<i>start</i>	<i>begin</i>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> S	<input type="radio"/> D
<i>real</i>	<i>equal</i>	<input type="radio"/> S	<input checked="" type="radio"/> D

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. firm | company | <input type="radio"/> S | <input type="radio"/> D |
| 2. goods | prices | <input type="radio"/> S | <input type="radio"/> D |
| 3. equal | nearly | <input type="radio"/> S | <input type="radio"/> D |
| 4. nearly | almost | <input type="radio"/> S | <input type="radio"/> D |
| 5. producer | consumer | <input type="radio"/> S | <input type="radio"/> D |
| 6. repair | fix | <input type="radio"/> S | <input type="radio"/> D |
| 7. intersect | interest | <input type="radio"/> S | <input type="radio"/> D |
| 8. increase | raise | <input type="radio"/> S | <input type="radio"/> D |
| 9. most | all | <input type="radio"/> S | <input type="radio"/> D |
| 10. major | real | <input type="radio"/> S | <input type="radio"/> D |
| 11. products | goods | <input type="radio"/> S | <input type="radio"/> D |
| 12. ancient | old | <input type="radio"/> S | <input type="radio"/> D |
| 13. novel | income | <input type="radio"/> S | <input type="radio"/> D |
| 14. main | major | <input type="radio"/> S | <input type="radio"/> D |
| 15. rent | repair | <input type="radio"/> S | <input type="radio"/> D |
| 16. law | rule | <input type="radio"/> S | <input type="radio"/> D |
| 17. cause | result | <input type="radio"/> S | <input type="radio"/> D |
| 18. produce | make | <input type="radio"/> S | <input type="radio"/> D |
| 19. increase | less | <input type="radio"/> S | <input type="radio"/> D |

Exercise 6 Look at the first word. Then look at the other words on the line. Find the word with a similar meaning to the first word and circle it. Try to do this exercise as quickly as you can.

Example:

	start	end	increase	begin	control	make
1. <i>nearly</i>	really	ancient	repair	produce	almost	most
2. <i>increase</i>	interest	raise	intersect	repair	major	real
3. <i>goods</i>	produces	prices	causes	makes	products	increase
4. <i>major</i>	main	minor	rent	rule	almost	most
5. <i>company</i>	income	product	consumer	firm	fix	intersect
6. <i>share</i>	repair	part	increase	main	goods	result
7. <i>rule</i>	cause	result	law	rent	produce	low
8. <i>fix</i>	repair	produce	major	intersect	result	raise
9. <i>ancient</i>	consumer	share	part	novel	result	real
10. <i>make</i>	increase	repair	produce	income	ancient	less

1.5 ฝึกหาคำที่มีความหมายเหมือนกันตามทีปรากฏในบริบท

ในการเขียนอนุเจตหนึ่ง ๆ บางครั้งผู้เขียนจะบอกความหมายของคำศัพท์ใหม่ โดยใช้ศัพท์อีกคำหนึ่งซึ่งมีความหมายอย่างเดียวกันซึ่งปรากฏในประโยคถัดไป นอกจากนี้ผู้เขียนนิยมใช้ synonyms เพราะเขาไม่ต้องการใช้คำซ้ำในประโยคเดียวกัน หรือไม่ประสงค์จะใช้คำศัพท์ใด ๆ เกินกว่าหนึ่งครั้งภายในอนุเจตหนึ่ง

Example:

ในอนุเจตต่อไปนี้ นักศึกษาจะพบว่าผู้เขียนไม่ใช่ synonyms แต่ใช้คำเดียวกันซ้ำ ๆ คำนั้น คือ คำว่า *big*

Today Duer Tool and Dic Inc. is a big corporation. It is big because there is a big demand for its products. Like all big corporations. Duer Tool and Dic faces big labor problems.

ในอนุเจตต่อไปนี้ ผู้เขียนใช้คำที่มีความหมายอย่างเดียวกันหลาย ๆ คำ และไม่ใช่คำศัพท์ซ้ำ คำที่ผู้เขียนใช้เป็น synonyms ของคำว่า *big*

Today Duer Tool and Dic Inc. is a huge corporation. It is big because there is a large demand for its products. Like all giant corporations. Duer Tool and Dic faces enormous labor problems.

Exercise 7 Look at the key word. Then read the sentences and look for words with similar meanings to the key word. Circle each word that has a similar meaning to the key word.

Example:

Key word: produce

Many companies produce computer games. For example, Atari and Intellivision both make their own computer games. Companies such as Apple and Radio Shack also manufacturing games for their home computers.

1. Key word: company

The company she works for is Ace Chemicals. She joined the firm in 1965 when it was small. Now Ace Chemicals is the largest business in the area.

2. Key word: laws

Anarchists are against the laws that governments imposed on people. They feel that these regulations take freedom away from the people. In fact, anarchists believe that rules hurt people more than they help people.

3. Key word: major

Cars are the major source of air pollution in some cities. In industrial cities, factories are the principal source of pollution. The main source of air pollution in my town, however, is smoke from cooking fires.

4. Key word: started

Jean Henri Dunant, a Swiss banker, started the International Red Cross in 1862. The Red Cross officially began at the Geneva Convention in 1864. Clara Barton, an American nurse, founded the American Red Cross in 1881.

5. Key word: decrease

Sometimes producers decrease their prices in order to sell their goods. When producers lower their prices, people will buy more goods. Producers do not like to reduce their prices, but sometimes it is necessary.

1.6 การหาข้อความสำคัญในแต่ละอนุเขต

โดยปกติ เมื่อนักศึกษาอ่านข้อความแต่ละย่อหน้า นักศึกษาย่อมมองหาข้อมูลสำคัญ ๆ ในเรื่องที่ตนศึกษาอยู่ จะหาได้เร็วเพียงใด ย่อมขึ้นอยู่กับนักศึกษาเองว่า รู้จักแบ่งข้อความในแต่ละย่อหน้าหรือไม่ แบบฝึกหัดต่อไปนี้จะช่วยฝึกให้นักศึกษารู้วิธีแบ่งข้อความในอนุเขต

Exercise 8 Read each paragraph quickly to see how the information is divided, then answer the following questions about the sentences in the paragraph. The first one is done for you.

Paragraph 1

Do you want to know more about your family history.¹ Maybe a geneologist can help you.² A geneologist is specially trained to find information about family histories from many different sources.³ Some of this information comes from old records, such as birth certificates, marriage certificates, and death certificates.⁴ Often the geneologist finds information in old newspapers, tax records, or immigration records.⁵ It may even be necessary to visit distant towns and villages to collect information from the people who live there.⁶ Once the information is complete, the geneologist writes a geneology which describes the family's history.⁷

คำถามที่ 1: *How many sentences are about what a geneologist does?*

คำตอบ: 4 (sentences 1, 2, 3 and 7)

คำอธิบาย: คำถามถามว่าในย่อหน้าที่ 1 นี้ มีประโยคใดบ้างบรรยายเกี่ยวกับสิ่งที่นักประวัติศาสตร์ทำ

คำตอบคือ ประโยคที่ 1, 2, 3 และ 7

ประโยคที่ 1 และ 2 บอกว่านักประวัติศาสตร์สามารถทำอะไรบ้าง

ประโยคที่ 3 บอกเกี่ยวกับการฝึกอบรมนักประวัติศาสตร์

ประโยคที่ 7 บอกให้เราทราบว่านักประวัติศาสตร์เขียนเกี่ยวกับเรื่องอะไร

คำถามที่ 2: *How many sentences are about specific sources of information about family history?*

คำตอบ: 3 (sentences 4, 5 and 6)

คำอธิบาย: คำถามที่ 2 ถามว่า ประโยคใดบ้างพูดถึงข้อมูลเฉพาะเกี่ยวกับประวัติ
ของวงศ์ตระกูล

คำตอบคือ ประโยคที่ 4,5 และ 6

ประโยคที่ 4 พูดถึงการหาข้อมูลจากบันทึกโบราณ

ประโยคที่ 5 กล่าวถึงการเก็บข้อมูลจากหนังสือพิมพ์ ประวัติการเสีย
ภาษี ประวัติการอพยพ

ประโยคที่ 6 เล่าเกี่ยวกับการหาข้อมูลโดยสืบถามจากชาวบ้านชาว
เมืองผู้อาศัยในถิ่นนั้น ๆ

Paragraph 2

Most children are excellent language learners.’ They can learn a second language quickly and easily.’ Most adults, on the other hand, find a second language difficult.³ They study hard, and it usually takes them a long time to master the language.⁴ Adults usually try to learn a second language the same way they learn mathematics, science, history, or other subjects, but children learn a second language the same way they learned their first language.⁵ The child language learner has all the necessary skills to learn another language, but the adult language learner often has to relearn these skills in order to learn a second language.⁶

Questions:

3. How many sentences are only about child language learners?

4. How many sentences are only about adult language learners?

5. How many sentences are only about both adult and child language learners?

Paragraph 3

PLATO is my favorite teacher.¹ He is very patient with me.² He never gets tired or angry when I make too many mistakes.³ He always explains everything very carefully and makes sure that I answer every question correctly.⁴ When I need extra help after class, he is always in his 'office' ---even late at night.⁵ Not only does he teach me English, but he is also teaching me to type." But PLATO is not as friendly as my human teachers.⁷ He never smiles or laughs, and he doesn't ask about my family or what I plan to do next weekend.* In fact, he doesn't talk at all.⁹ You see, PLATO is a computer, a special computer that teaches me English."

Questions:

6. How many sentences tell the good things about PLATO?

7. How many sentences tell the bad things about PLATO?

Paragraph 4

The government of India encourages married men and women to be sterilized so they cannot have more children.¹ In China, families can be punished for having more than one child.² Both of these countries have very large populations, and if the number of people continues to increase, there will not be enough food, houses, or jobs for the people.³ As a result, India, China, and other populous countries are

following a family-planning policy-they want families to limit the number of children they will have.⁴ Teachers, doctors, and social workers are explaining to the people why they should have fewer children by using birth control methods such as contraception and sterilization.⁵

Questions:

8. How many sentences are only about India?

9. How many sentences are only about China?

10. How many sentences are about both India and China?

Paragraph 5

Before the introduction of the computer search, library research was a long and tedious task.¹ Now, instead of spending long hours looking through the card catalog and periodical indexes for books and articles on your subject, you can have a computer to do the looking for you.² All you need to do is to give your subject to the computer.³ This is not as easy as it sounds; however, because you must know exactly what your subject is, and you must express⁴ it in words the computer can understand.⁴ The computer then searches its memory for books and articles about your subject.⁵ It takes less than a second for the computer to complete its search.⁵ Finally, it prints a bibliography-a list of the authors and titles of the books and articles it has found for your subject.⁵

Questions:

11. What are the three steps in the 'computer search' process?

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

2. การอ่านเป็นวลี

การอ่านนั้นเราต้องอ่านเป็นหน่วยความคิด ผู้เขียนจะเสนอความคิดของเขาเป็นหน่วย แต่ละหน่วยความคิดของเขาอาจมีตั้งแต่หนึ่งคำหรือมากกว่าหนึ่งคำขึ้นไป คือเป็นกลุ่มคำหรือวลี ดังนั้น เพื่อให้เข้าใจหน่วยความคิดของผู้เขียน นักศึกษาคควรอ่านโดยแบ่งข้อความออกเป็นหน่วยความคิดซึ่งอาจเป็นคำ หรือเป็นวลีที่สัมพันธ์กัน ทำให้เข้าใจเรื่องทีอ่านได้ดี อย่าอ่านเป็นคำโดด ๆ ทีละคำ ๆ เพราะจะทำให้อ่านช้าและจับใจความไม่ได้ ดูตัวอย่าง

Apes have been used in America in helping to make cars, and scientist believes that these large monkeys may one day gather crops and even drive trains, although it's unlikely they will be able to perform jobs at the same highly skilled level as human.

ให้นักศึกษาลองหัดอ่านประโยคข้างต้นนี้ว่าควรจะอ่านแบ่งช่วงความคิดอย่างไร เมื่อนักศึกษาอ่านประโยคนี้แล้ว คราวนี้ลองมาดูข้อความประโยคเดียวกันว่านักศึกษาอ่านแบ่งช่วงความคิดเหมือนตัวอย่างที่ผู้เขียนแบ่งให้ดูหรือไม่

Apes / have been used / in America / in helping / to make cars, / and scientist / believes / that these large monkeys / may one day/gather crops / and even drive trains,/ although

*/ it's unlikely / they will be able / to perform jobs /at the same
/ highly skilled level / as human.*

นักศึกษาจะเห็นว่าผู้เขียนได้แบ่งหน่วยความคิดออกเป็นช่วงสั้น ๆ เช่น แบ่งเป็น noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase ซึ่งแต่ละหน่วยความคิดนั้นจะแบ่งสั้น ๆ เพื่อให้นักศึกษาเข้าใจโครงสร้างและศัพท์ด้วย นักศึกษาจงดูตัวอย่างการอ่านโดยวิธีแบ่งเป็นหน่วยความคิดเพิ่มเติมต่อไปนี้

- 1. During the storm / all of you / should stay / in the shelter.*
- 2. Very few people / have seen / the interior / of the ancient palace.*
- 3. Reading good books /is / what I really enjoy.*
- 4. In the United States / a University professor / is granted / a
few months / of freedom / from his duties / approximately /
every seventh year / for travel / or advanced study.*
- 5. The most urgent job / facing the new government / is to
take care /of the refugees /driven away/from their homes.*
- 6. In spite / of my warning, / the crying boy / rushed out / of
my house / and stood / in front / of the parked truck.*

จากตัวอย่างทั้งหมดนี้ นักศึกษาจะเห็นว่าผู้เขียนได้แบ่งหน่วยความคิดออกเป็นช่วงสั้น ๆ โดยแบ่งตาม noun phrase, verb phrase, preposition phrase และ participle phrase

Exercise 9 Look at the following sentences and put (T) in front of statements you think are correct and put (F) in front of the ones you think are wrong.

1. ___ a) The tired man / walked slowly / toward the office.
___ b) The tired / man walked / slowly/toward / the office.

2. ___ a) Because of / the noise made / by the workman in / the room above / my office, I usually go / into one of/the other offices / when I talked / on the telephone.
- ___ b) Because of the noise / made by the workman / in the room /above my office, / I usually go / into one / of the other offices / when I talked / on the telephone.
3. ___ a) It is considered / that the moon / contains all / the elements found / on earth, including those / required to / generate nuclear energy.
- ___ b) It is considered / that the moon / contains all the elements / found on earth, / including those I required to generate I nuclear energy.
4. ___ a) The outer ear / and the ear canal / are subject / to all / of the various disorders / that affect / the skin.
- ___ b) The outer / ear and the ear canal /are subject/to all of/the various disorders /that affect the skin.
5. ___ a) Once / every 17 minutes, / a great whale / is killed; / its back / blown open / by a grenade-tipped harpoon, / its blood /spewing / into the ocean.
- ___ b) Once every / 17 minutes, / a great whale is / killed; / its back blown / open / by a grenade-tipped harpoon, / its blood spewing / into / the ocean.

Exercise 10 Correctly separate the unit of thought in the following sentences.

1. Those five fine old red dilapidated brick houses are unsafe since the city has set up her master plan.
2. You should never confuse your child by teaching him to do what you would not do yourself.