Unit 7
Knowing Your Children

When children begin school in the United States, at the age of five or so, they are usually clearly either right-handed or left-handed. In schools in the United States, left-handed children are usually allowed to learn to write, cut with scissors, and work with art supplies with their preferred hand. But in the past, it was often the custom to force a left-handed child to learn to write and do other
work with the right hand. In some countries, this is done today. Researchers do not agree on the effects of such a change. Some say that forcing a left-handed child to be right-handed can cause emotional and physical problems and even learning difficulties. They say such a child may start to confuse the directions left and right and reverse letters and numbers accidentally, such as writing 36 instead of 63. Other specialists laugh at such findings and say that changing a child's handedness will have no such effects. Perhaps part of the disagreement is due to the fact that children differ in how strong their hand preference is. Some left-handers are so strongly left-handed that they fight any change, and if they are forced, they may indeed develop problems. Others are not so strongly left-handed and can make the change without any great difficulty.

(Translated from Clarke, Mark A. Choice Readings, Ann Arbor The University of Michigan Press, 1966, P. 204)

Word Study

right(left)-handed (adj.) = done with right (left) hand (ถนัดข้างหรือถนัดข้าง)
allow (v) = permit (อนุญาติ)
prefer (v) = like better (ชอบมากกว่า)
confuse (v) = mix up (สับสนระหว่างสองสิ่ง)
reverse (v) = turn the other way round (ไปทางกลับกัน)
findings (n. pl) = what has been discovered as the result by research (ผลที่ก้าวหน้าหรือผลที่ค้นพบจากการศึกษา)
handedness (n) = ability in using one hand more skillfully than the other

due to = caused by; resulting from

Word Building:

Give the noun form of the following adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADJ.</th>
<th>NOUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>left-handed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emotional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difficult</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accidental</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comprehension Questions

Choose the correct answer.

1. According to the passage, schools in the U.S.

a. want left-handed children to write with the right hand
b. let left-handed children write with the left hand
c. help left-handed children learn to write with both hands
d. have found that left-handed children have more difficulty in learning than do right-handed children
2. Teaching a left-handed child to write with the right hand
   a. usually causes the child to have learning difficulties
   b. does not cause any problems
   c. usually causes the child to have emotional problems
   d. may or may not cause problems for the child

3. What is the “disagreement” (line 12) about?
   a. whether left-handers are ill or not
   b. the effects of teaching left-handers to write with the right hand
   c. how strongly left-handed some people are.
   d. how often left-handers have fighting problems.

4. How do the authors of this passage feel about teaching left-handers to use their right hands?
   a. They think it should not be done to children who strongly prefer the left hand.
   b. They think it prevents many serious problems.
   c. We do not know what their opinion is.
   d. They think it should never be done to any left-handers.

Grammar Points

I Compound Adjective

Compound Adjective เป็นอีกหนึ่งของกิจกรรมการสร้างคำศัพท์ขึ้นมาใหม่ เพื่อให้ได้ความหมายที่ต้องการ ทั้งนี้โดยอาศัยคำศัพท์เดิมเป็นส่วนประกอบที่สำคัญ โดยมีรูปแบบต่างเนื้อ
Adj. + N-ed + Noun

คำพ้องที่พบในเรื่องคือ left-handed ซึ่งให้นามไวยากรณ์เป็นคำคุณศัพท์ที่บอกลักษณะ
namและขยายนามต้องประโยคต่อไปนี้

They are usually clearly either right-handed or left-handed.
Adj. Adj.

But in the past, it was often the custom to force a left-handed child
to learn to write with the right hand. (adj. ขยาย นาม)

เพื่อให้เกิดความเข้าใจในวิธีการสร้างคำ compound adjective มาขึ้น ขอให้ลักษณะ
จากตัวอย่างต่อไปนี้

A long-handled rake มาจาก a rake with a long handle
A long-legged boy มาจาก a boy with long legs
A white-haired man มาจาก a man with white hair
A one-eyed beggar มาจาก a beggar with only one eye
A blue-eyed girl มาจาก a girl with blue eyes
A four-footed animal มาจาก an animal with four feet

จากตัวอย่างทั้งหมดนี้ พอจะสรุปได้ว่า คำผสมชนิดนี้แท้จริงแล้วก็มาจาก
Adj. + Noun นั่นเอง แต่เมื่อถึงการจะให้คำนามค้านั้นกลายเป็นคำคุณศัพท์ก็ต้องมีการ借鉴หมาย
hyphen ที่ระหว่างคำ adj. และ noun เพื่อให้กลาย
เป็นค้านั้นก็ว่าถ้า พร้อมกับติ้ม-ed ท้ายคำนามนั้น คำที่สุดท้ายก็คือคำนามที่จะติ้ม-ed ได้ จะ
t้องเป็นคำนามเฉพาะบุคคล และเป็น "part of" ของคำนามหลักเสมอ ออกจากวัตถุทางคำ คำว่า
handle, leg, hair, eye, และ foot ต้องเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของ rake, boy, man, beggar, girl
และ animal ตามลักษณะ
Activity 1

Change the underlined expression into a Compound Adjective.

1. a man who has brown hair = ________________________
2. a baby with fat fingers = ________________________
3. an airplane with four engines = ________________________
4. a child with curly hair = ________________________
5. a woman who has a kind heart = ________________________

II Adverb ‘so’ in the pattern

so \{ \begin{align*}
\text{adjective} \\
\text{adverb} \\
\end{align*} \} that

มีความหมายว่า “มากจนกระแท้ง”ประโยชน์ทั่วไปเรื่องคือ

Some left-handers are so strongly left-handed that they fight any change if they are forced. (หูข้อมุงคนถือด้วยว่าขึ้นขึ้นแม่น้ำจนกระทั่งจำกัดการคือตัวหรือตัวจนหากถูกกักทับให้เปลี่ยนไปใช้ยั่งยืน)

ขอให้นักศึกษาที่สามารถจำคำว่ายิ่งต่อไปนี้

Mary was so ill that we had to send Tom for a doctor.

He came so early that no one was ready.

There are so many students that the classes are crowded.

She was so late for school that she missed most of the lessons.
Activity 2

Combine each of these pairs of sentences by using "so — that" as the example above.

1. That man speaks fast. I can never understand what he says.

2. We all went to bed late. None of us were up until after nine the next morning

3. Travel by air is expensive. Most people still travel by car or train.

4. Many people are poor. They can’t buy new clothes.

5. The thief ran away quickly. No one could catch him.

Activity 3

Complete these sentences with suitable clause of result.

1. He spoke so fast that ______________________

2. It is so warm today that ______________________

3. That book is so interesting that ______________________

4. The mountains are so high that ______________________

5. There is so much noise that ______________________
The fact that some naturally left-handed children are forced into becoming right-handed may even result in levophobia, an irrational fear of the left. Sufferers from this rare condition find their hearts pound as if a heart attack were coming on as a result of their brains releasing adrenalin at the mere prospect of a left-oriented maneuver. They refuse to stand on the left side of an elevator, make left-hand turns when driving, sometimes even to look to the left. Psychologists believe levophobia will only disappear entirely when left-handed children—a minority in all known societies—are fully accepted.

Wordy Study

levophobia (n) = a strong irrational fear toward the left-hand side
irrational (adj.) = unreasonable (ไม่เห็นมา)
rare (adj.) = not common; not occur very often
pound (v) = beat, strike, or thump heavily and noisily with the fists
release (v) = let go; set free
adrenalin (n) = a substance which one produces when he is angry
mere (adj.) = nothing more or other than; only
prospect (n) = wide view over land; that which one looks forwards to
left-oriented (adj.) = mainly concerned with the left
maneuver (n) = any movement skillfully
entirely (adv.) = completely; not just partly
Comprehension Questions

Answer the questions by choosing the correct answer.

1. What was the paragraph before this one probably about?
   a. Other problems caused by attitudes towards left-handed children
   b. The advantages of being right-handed as a child
   c. Other causes of levophobia
   d. A definition of levophobia

2. It may be inferred from the passage that ____________________.
   a. levophobia affects a minority in all known societies
   b. levophobia attacks may occur before a left-handed movement is required
   c. excess adrenalin is a contributory cause in levophobia
   d. levophobia causes heart attacks

3. The passage suggests that levophobia sufferers ____________.
   a. are afraid of right-handed people
   b. generally refuse to use elevators unless forced to
   c. never look to their left-handed side
   d. often have to seek roundabout routes when driving

4. It is believed that levophobia will not be gotten rid of until _____.
   a. certain general attitudes change
   b. left-handers are in a majority
   c. sufferers’ irrational fear are dealt with by psychologists
   d. sufferers change their uncooperative ways
5. According to the passage, levophobia

a. affects only children
b. is likely to disappear soon
c. is a psychological problem
d. is a heart ailment

Grammar Point

“As if” in the adverb clause of manner

As if เป็น subordinator ของ adv. of manner ทำหน้าที่ขยายกริยาใน main clause เพื่อบอกอาการเปลี่ยนแปลง ว่าเกิดขึ้นมากก็เป็นการกระทำ “ราวกับว่า” เป็นอย่างนั้นอย่างนี้แต่ความจริงแล้วไม่ได้เป็นเช่นนั้น ดังอย่าง

He speaks English as if he lived in England for years.

(เขาพูดภาษาอังกฤษราวกับว่าเขาเคยอยู่ในประเทศอังกฤษมาหลายปี) แต่ความจริงแล้วเขาไม่เคยอยู่ในประเทศอังกฤษเลย เป็นการขอให้การพูดภาษาอังกฤษของเขาว่าพูดได็ดีมากทุนเอง ดังนั้นเมื่ออยู่ขณะเดิมที่มีคำว่า as if จึงต้องเข้าไปที่ว่าข้อความหลัง as if นั้น เป็นเพียงประโยชน์เพียงในเชิงกล่าว หรือ รวากับว่า เท่านั้น มีวิธีใช้ดังนี้

Subj. + V1 + as if + subj. + V2

และ Subj. + V2 + as if + subj. + had + V3

N.B. กรณีที่เป็น Verb to be ให้ใช้ were ค่ำเดียวกับนั้น ไม่ว่ากริยาประโยคนั้นจะเป็น V1 หรือ V2 ก็ตาม ในบางกรณีอาจจะใช้ as though แทน as if ถ้าได้
Activity 4

Read the following sentence and discuss its meaning with your friends.

1. He laughed as if it had been a big joke.
2. She jumps for joy as though she got a new car.
3. He looked as if he were tired.
4. The man looked at me as though he had seen a ghost.
5. This dress looks as if it were new.

READING 3

A child at five is friendly, competence, and obedient, although he may be bossy with other children and is sometimes sufficiently independent to call his mother names. He is still dependent on adult approval and praise, and so orientated to the grown-up that he tells tales without seeing the other child’s point of view. There is no real discussion yet—five talking together indulge in a “collective monologue”; quarreling with words often begins towards the end of the year. Group play is often disrupted because everyone wants to be the mother or the bride or the captain of the fire brigade. Each child had an urgent need for constantly recurring contact with an adult in spite of all his efforts to be independent. In his unsureness he may make statements about his own cleverness and beauty, hoping that the adult will praise him: this is not conceit but a cry for reassurance. He loves to say “Watch what I can do.” Reality and fantasy are still intermingled and this confusion may lead him to elaborate on facts.
Word Study

competent (adj.) = having enough ability, skill, or knowledge to do one’s duty (ความสามารถหรือทักษะในการทำงาน)

approval (n) = the action of showing that one is satisfied

praise (n) = the act of expressing approval

orientated (adj.) = mainly concerned with things or persons

indulge (v) = break to pieces; break up

fire brigade (n) = an organization whose job is to put out fires

conceit (n) = too much pride in oneself

intermingle (v) = mix together

elaborate (v) = work out in detail

call somebody names (idiom) เป็นคำที่นิยมใช้ในชีวิตประจำวันการตั้งถามต่าง ๆ ตามบุคคลของผู้อื่น ด้วยประโยคเป็นภาษาที่ไม่ดูถูก

Comprehension Questions

Complete the following sentences, according to the passage.

1. It is implied in the passage that a competence child

   a. does what he is told
   
   b. plays with other children
   
   c. can perform certain tasks
   
   d. tells other children what to do
2. A five-year-old child sometimes shows his independence by _______.
   a. making friends
   b. calling his mother names
   c. seeking adult approval and praise
   d. being bossy with other children

3. The passage points out that when everyone wants to be the mother or the bride, group play is often _____________.
   a. broken up
   b. spoiled
   c. interrupted
   d. halted for a moment

4. Which of the following is not conceit but a cry for reassurance?
   a. An urgent need for contact with adults.
   b. A child’s effort to be independent
   c. A child’s unsureness
   d. A child’s making statements about his own cleverness.

5. The last sentence of the passage tells us that the five-year-old child _____________.
   a. likes to recite facts
   b. tells lies
   c. gets very confused
   d. sometimes mixed up what is real with what is unreal.
Grammar Point

“In spite of” + Noun

In spite of เป็นคำสุนทรภุชแปลว่า “พัง ๆ” มีความหมายเช่นเดียวกับ though หรือ although ใช้แสดงการยินยอมให้เกิดสิ่งที่ขัดแย้งกัน คำที่ตามหลัง in spite of ต้องเป็นคำนามหรือคำที่ใช้แทนคำนามได้ ซึ่งให้ถึงกายภาพตัวอย่าง

In suite of his illness, he went to his office.
= Though he was ill, he went to his office.

He came to school in spite of the rain.
= He came to school though it rained.

He wore a thick coat in spite of the heat.
= He wore a thick coat, although it was hot.

Activity 5
Rewrite each sentence beginning “In spite of...”
The first one has been done as an example.

1. The parcel was large, but it was not very heavy.
   In suite of its large size, the parcel was not very heavy.

2. The weather was bad, but they started out on their journey.

3. He was injured, but he went on playing.
4. She was unhappy, but she managed to look cheerful.

5. The sea was rough, but the ship did not turn back.

6. They had been given a warning, but they still swam in the river.