The green anole lizard is usually sold in pet shops as a chameleon, by which name it has been known to generations of American children. The true Chameleon and the green anole are actually different animals, but they do have much in common. They are both lizards. Most live in trees or bushes, subsisting mainly on insects. Both can change color, although the anole’s ability to do so is considerably more limited than the chameleon’s. This is the trait that has made chameleons and anoles popular as pets. However, the anole’s color change, in contrast to the chameleon’s is not, as many people think, related to the color of the background. Instead it is determined by such factors as light and temperature or by such emotions as fright, triumph, or defeat. The chameleon is an animal of the Old World, whereas the anoles are found in the warmer regions of North and South America. The chameleon lays from two to forty eggs at a time, the anole only a single egg. Recently biologists have become familiar with the anole as an excellent animal for laboratory studies of the interaction between behavior and hormones. The particular value of the green anoles as experimental animals is that they are abundant and that under the appropriate conditions they will establish in the laboratory the same social system and behavior they display in their natural environment.
จากนูนท้ายตัวนี้ออกไปให้สั่งเกิดการใช้ Passive Constructions ของประโยคต่อไปนี้
1. The green anole lizard is usually sold in pet shops as a chameleon, by which name it has been known to generations of American children.
2. Instead it is determined by such factors as light and temperature or by such emotions as fright, triumph or defeat.
3. The chameleon is an animal of the Old World, whereas the anoles are found in the warmer regions of North and South America.

จากประโยคตัวอย่างจะสังเกตได้ว่า ประโยคถูกกำหนดเป็น Passive Constructions จึงสืบกลุ่มแบบและการใช้ Passive โดยละเอียดดังนี้

หลักการใช้ Passive Constructions

ในประโยคภาษาอังกฤษ ประโยคทั่ว ๆ ไป ประธานของประโยคจะเป็นผู้กระทำหรือประธานของประโยคเป็นผู้กระทำที่หรือได้รับผลของการกระทำประโยคที่แล้วนั้น คือ ประโยค Passive ขอให้ถูกนำที่สั่งเกิดความแตกต่างของโครงสร้างประโยคที่ต้องแบบ

Next term the college will offer a course in news writing. (Active)

Next term a course in news writing will be offered (by the college). (Passive)

ประโยค Passive ที่ใช้กันอยู่ในภาษาอังกฤษมีอยู่ตัวอย่างกัน 4 ชนิด คือ
1. Passive with agent และ Agentless Passive
2. Passive reporting verbs
3. The “have” Passive
4. The Passive with “get”
1. Passive with Agent และ Agentless Passive

ตัวอย่าง
1. Next term a course in news writing will be offered (by the college).
   (เทอมหน้าจะมีการเปิดวิชาการเขียนข่าวหนังสือพิมพ์)
2. The family pictures were taken by a professional photographer.
   (ภาพของครอบครัวถูกถ่ายโดยช่างภาพมืออาชีพ)
3. Jane will be awarded a full scholarship.
   (เจนจะได้รับทุนการเรียนเต็ม)
4. Bread is made from wheat flour.
   (ขนมปังทำมาจากแป้งสาลี)
5. The water should be tested by the laboratory.
   (ควรนำน้ำไปตรวจสอบที่ห้องทดลอง)

นักศึกษาจะสังเกตว่าประโยคเหล่านี้มีความแตกต่างกัน ประโยคที่ 2 และ 5 คือประโยค Passive ที่มีตัวผู้กระทำอยู่ในประโยค โดยตามหลัง Preposition by เรียกว่า Passive with Agent ส่วนประโยคที่ 3 และ 4 ไม่มีตัวผู้กระทำอยู่ในประโยค เรียกว่า เป็นประโยค Agentless Passive ในประโยคที่ 1 จะมีตัวผู้กระทำหรือไม่มีผู้กระทำ ประโยคก็ไม่เสียความหมายเพราะความสนใจของประโยคที่หลัก ไม่ใช่ตัวผู้กระทำ

งานที่ได้รับคือให้ Agent ในประโยค Passive เมื่อเป็นที่ทราบกันดีว่า ใครคือผู้กระทำ ถ้าให้นักศึกษาดูตัวอย่างประโยคในย่อหน้าต่อไปนี้

At Florence in 1501, Michelangelo began to carve a figure of David from a huge block of marble. This (a figure of David) was finished in 1504 when he was 29. David was shown with a sling on his shoulder.

นักศึกษาจะสังเกตว่าประโยค passive ทั้ง 2 ประโยคนี้ไม่จำเป็นต้องใส่ Agent หรือผู้กระทำเพราะเป็นตัวอย่างให้ Agent ของทั้ง 2 ประโยค คือ Michelangelo ซึ่งกล่าวถึงในตอนแรก ตั้งแต่นั้น จึงไม่จำเป็นต้องใส่ ประโยคที่ 2 ประโยค

เหตุผลหลักการหนึ่งที่จะไม่ใส่ Agent คือ ในบางรูปแบบ ผู้กระทำ หรือ Agent ไม่จำเป็นต้องมีผู้กระทำ หรือผลของการกระทำ หรือไม่เกี่ยวข้องในรูปแบบนั้น ดังเหตุผลดังกล่าว
The family pictures *were taken* by a professional photographer. (Passive)
A professional photographer *took* the family pictures. (Active)

The water *should be tested* by the laboratory. (Passive)
The laboratory *should test* the water. (Active)

A professional photographer *did not take* the family pictures and the laboratory *did not test* the water.

**Passive ของ tense ต่าง ๆ**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Simple</th>
<th>This room <em>is cleaned</em> every day.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>am/is/are + v.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Simple</td>
<td>This room <em>was cleaned</em> yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>was/were/+ v.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Continuous</td>
<td>The room <em>is being cleaned</em> at the moment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am/is/are + being + v.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Continuous</td>
<td>The room <em>was being cleaned</em> when I arrived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>was/ were/+ being + v.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect</td>
<td>The room looks nice; it <em>has been cleaned</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has/ have/ been + v.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
<td>This room looked nice; it had been cleaned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>had been + v. 3</td>
<td>This room was cleaned later.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Simple</td>
<td>This room will have been cleaned by the time I arrive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>will be + v. 3</td>
<td>This room will be cleaned later.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Perfect</td>
<td>This room will have been cleaned by the time I arrive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>will + have been + v. 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Passive with modal verbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>should</th>
<th>This room should be cleaned.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ought to</td>
<td>This room ought to be cleaned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>must</td>
<td>This room must be cleaned before I arrive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has/have to</td>
<td>This room has to be cleaned before I arrive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>may</td>
<td>This room may be cleaned but I am not sure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can</td>
<td>This room can be cleaned if I have enough time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>could have been + v.3</td>
<td>The room could have been cleaned if I had had enough time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>should have been + v. 3</td>
<td>The room should have been cleaned. It looks dirty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Passive in questions and statements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ประโยคปฏิเสธ</th>
<th>ประโยคคำถาม</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This room is not cleaned every day.</td>
<td>Is this room cleaned every day?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This room was not cleaned yesterday.</td>
<td>Was this room cleaned yesterday?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The room is not being cleaned at the moment.</td>
<td>Is the room being cleaned at the moment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The room was not being cleaned when I arrived.</td>
<td>Was the room being cleaned when I arrived?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The room has not been cleaned yet.</td>
<td>Has the room been cleaned yet?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The room had not been cleaned.</td>
<td>Had the room been cleaned?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The room will not be cleaned later.</td>
<td>Will the room be cleaned later?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Passive reporting verbs

She is said to work 16 hours a day.
(กล่าวกันว่าเธอทำงานวันละ 16 ชั่วโมง)

Ten people were reported to have been killed.
(มีรายงานว่าคน 10 คน ถูกฆ่าตาย)

It is said that she works 16 hours a day.
(กล่าวกันว่าเธอทำงานวันละ 16 ชั่วโมง)

It is reported that ten people were killed.
(มีรายงานว่าคน 10 คน ถูกฆ่าตาย)

Passive structures like these in news reports and may be used with such verbs as suppose, assume, consider, claim, think, believe, report, know, expect, allege, understand etc.

It is believed that the thieves got in through the kitchen window.

It is expected that the strike will end soon.

It is thought that the prisoner escaped by climbing over a wall.

It is alleged that he scolded a policeman.
3. The "have" passive (Causative passive)

รูปแบบของริยาในประโยคปั่นตั้งนี้

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb to have</th>
<th>something</th>
<th>กริยาชองที่ 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

ลักษณะการใช้ประโยคหล่านี้ จัดรวมอยู่ในประเภท Passive เพราะประธานของประโยคเป็นผู้ที่ได้รับผลของการกระทำ ขณะเดียวกันในประโยค Passive ขอให้นักศึกษาสังเกตประโยคดังอย่างต่อไปนี้

Jane had her handbag snatched.

แจ็คถูกสิ่งมีชีวิตแย่ง

Jack had his pocket picked.

ทหารถูกโจมตี

They had their telephone wires cut.

พวกเขากำลังถูกกระทำ

4. The Passive with "get"

รูปแบบของริยาในประโยคปั่นตั้งนี้

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>get</th>
<th>กริยาชองที่ 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

นักศึกษาจะสังเกตว่าในบางกรณีจะใช้ get แทน Aux. be กับกริยาบางตัวซึ่งส่วนใหญ่เป็นกริยาที่พูดถึงสิ่งที่อยู่ใกล้ร่างกายหรือสิ่งที่เราไม่สามารถควบคุมได้ เช่น get stolen, get killed, get attacked, get punished, get stuck etc. ประโยคดังกล่าวนี้มักจะใช้ในบทสนทนากล่าว (Conversational English)

ตัวอย่าง

His bicycle got stolen yesterday.

(ทหารถูกโจมตีกับกระทำ)

The soldiers got attacked by the terrorists.

(ทหารถูกโจมตีกับกระทำ)

The boy got punished because he forgot his homework.

(เด็กผู้ชายถูกทำโทษเพราะลืมการบ้าน)
1. Since the first space mission, many communication satellites _________.
   1. are launched
   2. was launched
   3. have been launched
   4. had been launched

2. Yesterday Jack _________ a ticket for the concert.
   1. was gave
   2. was given
   3. had been given
   4. gave

3. Jenny has recently had her novel _____________.
   1. publish
   2. be publish
   3. to publish
   4. published

4. Over the past weeks, the company __________ its production.
   1. will be increasing
   2. is increased
   3. would increase
   4. has increased

5. The fire __________ before everybody left camp.
   1. was putting out
   2. had been put out
   3. put out
   4. had put out

6. The new president __________ when we hold our next meeting.
   1. elected
   2. will elect
   3. had been elected
   4. will be elected

7. My sister plans to get her long skirt __________.
   1. shortened
   2. shorten
   3. be shortened
   4. to have shortened

8. Paul feels that he __________ a raise in pay.
   1. gave
   2. was given
   3. is given
   4. should be given

9. The teacher said the report __________ by Monday.
   1. has done
   2. must be done
   3. was being done
   4. should do

10. The game __________ yesterday.
    1. had cancelled
    2. cancelled
    3. was cancelled
    4. are being cancelled
1. Did you get your schedule_________ yesterday?
   1. change 2. changing
   3. changed 4. to change
2. Are you going to have your apartment________?
   1. paint 2. painting
   3. painted 4. to paint
3. It is_________ that many people are homeless after the earthquake.
   1. reporting 2. reported
   3. to report 4. reports
4. Five passengers in the bus are reported to have been________.
   1. injuring 2. injures
   3. to injure 4. injured
5. Has your friend had his bicycle________?
   1. repairs 2. repaired
   3. repairing 4. repair
6. Is your roommate having a desk________ in?
   1. moves 2. moving
   3. move 4. moved
7. Have you ever had anything________?
   1. steal 2. stealing
   3. stolen 4. steals
8. When will you have your work________?
   1. completed 2. completing
   3. completes 4. to complete
9. It is_________ the strike was supported by some politicians.
   1. says 2. said
   3. saying 4. to say
10. What style do you want to have your hair________?
    1. doing 2. do
    3. done 4. does
ภาคคำศัพท์ (Vocabulary)

จากอนุกรมที่ให้ที่ kakaiha no dictionaries of vocabulary (Part of Speech) ความหมาย (Meaning) และการใช้ (Usage) ตั้งโต๊ะไปนี้

ชั้นของคำศัพท์ (Part of Speech)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>คำศัพท์</th>
<th>รูปแบบ</th>
<th>คำศัพท์</th>
<th>รูปแบบแผนที่</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>generation (s)</td>
<td>generational</td>
<td>generator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actuality</td>
<td>actual</td>
<td>actually</td>
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<td>ability</td>
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<td>limit</td>
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<td>trait</td>
<td>factor</td>
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<td>fright</td>
<td>frighten</td>
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<td>frighteningly</td>
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<td>familiarity</td>
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<td>familiarly</td>
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<td>excellency</td>
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<td>excellently</td>
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<td>abundance</td>
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<tr>
<td>appropriateness</td>
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<td>establishment</td>
<td>establish</td>
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<tr>
<td>display</td>
<td>display</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Meaning and Usage

1. generation (n.)

Ex. Three generations were present here: myself, my mother and my grandmother.

2. actually (adv.)

synonym: really, in actual fact

Ex. She looks very young, but she’s actually 49.

3. ability (n.)

synonym: efficiency, capability

Ex. He is a man of great musical ability.

4. limited (adj.)

synonym: restricted, fixed

Ex. Because the room is small, there are a limited number of seats.

5. trait (n.)

synonym: particularity, characteristic

Ex. The Prime Minister’s broad vision is one of his most pleasing traits.

6. factor (n.)

synonym: cause

Ex. The rise in crime is mainly due to economic factors.

7. fright (n.)

synonym: panic, fear

Ex. When you get a fright, your body will produce adrenaline.
8. familiar (adj.): คุ้นเคย รู้จักเป็นอย่างดี
กู้สิ่งที่คุณให้กับ verb to be และตามด้วย adjective with synonym: acquainted (with)
Ex. Are you familiar with this kind of product?

9. excellent (adj.): ดีเต็ม ยอดเยี่ยม
synonym: superior
Ex. This shop sells only excellent products.

10. interaction (n.): ปฏิสัมพันธ์
synonym: communication
Ex. There should be a lot more interaction between the government and the people.

11. behavior (n.): ความประพฤติ พฤติกรรม
synonym: conduct
Ex. She won a prize for good behavior at school.

12. abundant (adj.): มากมาย
synonym: plentiful
Ex. The country does not have abundant supplies of oil and gas.

13. appropriate (adj.): เหมาะสม
synonym: suitable, correct
Ex. This is not an appropriate moment to raise the issue.

14. establish (v.): ก่อตั้ง ตั้ง เริ่มต้น
synonym: set up, begin
Ex. The company has established a new system for dealing with customers.

15. display (v.): แสดง
synonym: show
Ex. The fashion designer has displayed clothes in the shop window.
1. The teacher used language games to encourage student_________.
   1. expansion 2. collection 3. interaction 4. assumption

2. Deafness at an early age is a genetic_________.
   1. function 2. trait 3. character 4. personality

3. His calm________makes thing better.
   1. sensibility 2. belief 3. intention 4. behavior

4. We have decided to_______a new working system.
   1. make 2. establish 3. do 4. infer

5. She has the________to motivate people.
   1. facility 2. abnormality 3. ability 4. community

แบบฝึกหัดที่ 2
1. The shops have displayed the latest fashions on their windows, so_______.
   1. they gain more profit 2. they save more money 3. they attract people’s attention 4. the passers-by will not pay attention

2. These clothes are not appropriate for job interviews;________.
   1. you will surely get the job 2. they are beautiful 3. you should wear them 4. I think you have to change.

3. The man in the picture doesn’t seem familiar to me;_________.
   1. I talk to him very often 2. I used to see him. 3. he is my friend 4. I don’t recognize him

4. You gave me such a fright________.
   1. entering the room quietly 2. smiling happily 3. singing a song 4. doing your homework
5. You have to teach the younger generation to know what hard work is, so 
   1. they will be rich 
   2. they will live happily 
   3. they will learn the value of money 
   4. they will love their parents

แบบฝึกหัดทดสอบความเข้าใจเนื้อเรื่อง
ạngตอบคำถามต่อไปนี้เพื่อทดสอบความเข้าใจเนื้อเรื่องในอนุเลาข้างต้น

1. Where do the chameleon and the green anole live?
   1. On the ground 
   2. In the water 
   3. In trees or bushes 
   4. On the mountain 

2. What makes the color of the anole change?
   1. Light 
   2. Temperature 
   3. Emotions 
   4. All are correct 

3. Where can we find the anole?
   1. In the warmer regions 
   2. Everywhere in the world 
   3. In North and South America 
   4. In the Old world 

4. How many eggs does the anole lay each time?
   1. One egg 
   2. Two eggs 
   3. Forty eggs 
   4. Many eggs 

5. Why do biologists choose the anoles as an animal for experiments?
   1. Because there are a lot of anoles. 
   2. Because the anole has its own social system. 
   3. Because the biologists like this kind of lizard. 
   4. Because the anole’s behavior is good.