Like an avocado, a kiwifruit is ready to eat when slightly soft to the touch. Cut in half, it can be scooped out with a spoon. Kiwifruit seeds are edible, and the sliced green flesh is slow to turn brown, a boon for fix-ahead salads, garnishes, desserts, and main courses. Enzymes in the fruit even make it a good meat tenderizer.

According to a study by the Produce Marketing Association of Newark, Delaware, kiwifruit may be as good for us as it is good tasting, and the more traditional apple, pear, peach, or orange cannot compare to it nutritionally. Gram for gram, the kiwifruit provides more iron, magnesium, phosphorus, potassium, vitamin C, and riboflavin than any of them. A kiwifruit is also high in fiber, low in calories (about 45), and has no cholesterol or sodium.

Up from nowhere, the kiwifruit seems destined for a place in the world’s diet forever. As orchards multiply, so will desirable mutations—genetic variations that could be propagated to create berries with less fuzz or vines that are self-pollinating or bear more heavily. Recently it was reported that the Chinese were experimenting with a variant whose fruit is red inside. Might this be the lucky chance that triggers another kiwifruit boom?

Recently it was reported that the Chinese were experimenting with a variant whose fruit is red inside.

Past Continuous Tense

Was / were + verb + ing

(รูปแบบของคำวิชาที่ติด ing ทบทวนได้ในบทที่ 3)

Focus on the use of Past Continuous Tense in sentences for practice with sentence 1, sentence 2, and sentence 3 together.

Was I watching television?

were watching television.

I was not watching television.

Was we running?

we were running.

We were not running.

Was you eating?

you were eating.

You were not eating.

Was you reading?

you were reading.

You were not reading.

Was John/He/She/It drinking?

was drinking.

John/He/She/It was not drinking.

Were the Johnsons/They having dinner?

they were having dinner.

The Johnsons/They were not having dinner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ประโยคบอกเล่า</th>
<th>ประโยคปฏิเสธ</th>
<th>ประโยคคำถาม</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I was watching television.</td>
<td>I was not watching television.</td>
<td>Was I watching television?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We were running.</td>
<td>We were not running.</td>
<td>Were we running?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You were eating.
John was drinking.
They were singing.

You were not eating.
John was not drinking.
They were not singing.

Weren't you eating?
Was John drinking?
Were they singing?

1. ประโยคคำถาม อักษรเฉพาะ verb to be ไปวิ่งหน้าประธาน สำหรับ verb ที่ติ้ง ing อยู่ใน
   ตัวแหน่งติ้ง
   ตัวอย่าง  Were you eating?
2. ประโยคปฏิเสธ เค็ม not ไว้วิ่งหลัง verb to be
   ตัวอย่าง  We were not running.

หลักการใช้ Past Continuous Tense มีดังต่อไปนี้

1. ใช้เพื่อบอกถึงการกระทำที่ก้าวลังดำเนินอยู่ ณ ช่วงเวลาใดเวลาหนึ่งในอดีต

   Two hours ago I was having dinner with some friends.
   (เมื่อสองชั่วโมงที่แล้ว ฉันก้าวลังรับประทานอาหารกับเพื่อน)

   This time last year I was living in London.
   (ในช่วงเวลาเดียวกันที่ผ่านมา ฉันอยู่ในเเดนนี้)

   What were you doing at 10 o'clock last night?
   (คุณก้าวลังทำอะไรอยู่ เมื่อตอน 4 ทุ่ม คืนนั้น)

2. Past Continuous Tense มักจะใช้ควบคู่กับ Past Simple Tense เพื่อแสดงความสัมพันธ์
   ของเหตุการณ์ 2 เหตุการณ์ ที่เกิดขึ้นในอดีต เหตุการณ์หนึ่งก้าวลังดำเนินอยู่ (Past Continuous Tense) และอีกเหตุการณ์หนึ่งเกิดขึ้นในนาม (Past Simple Tense)

   It was raining--when I got up.
   (ฝนกำลังตกเมื่อฉันตื่นขึ้นมา)

   Yesterday evening I was taking a bath when the phone rang.
   (ตอนเย็นวันนั้น ฉันกำลังอาบน้ำอยู่เมื่อโทรศัพท์มีฝัง)

   Recently it was reported that the Chinese were experimenting with a
   variant whose fruit is red inside.
   (เมื่อช่วง ๆ นี้ มีรายงานว่า จีนกำลังทดลองผลิตพันธุ์ต่าง ๆ ที่ผลไม้มีเมื่อในสีแดง)
As soon as she saw me she waved.
(ทันทีที่เธอเห็นผม เธอโบกให้)

3. ใช้พ่อแม่สองความเห็นเรื่องบางสิ่งบางอย่างในอดีตกาลลังกรเปลี่ยนแปลง พัฒนา หรือก้าวหน้าไป
   The children were growing up quickly.
   เด็ก ๆ กำลังเติบโตอย่างรวดเร็ว

4. บางครั้งเรียกใช้ Past Continuous เพื่อเน้นว่าเหตุการณ์สองเหตุการณ์ในอดีตกาลลังเกิดขึ้นต่อเนื่องกัน

   While Jane was sewing, Mary was painting.
   (ขณะที่เจนกำลังเย็บผ้า แมรี่กำลังวาดรูป)

5. ขอให้เปรียบเทียบการใช้ Past Simple Tense กับ Past Continuous Tense

   When Tom arrived, we were having dinner.
   (เมื่อทอมมาถึง เรากำลังรับประทานอาหารเย็น)

   When Tom arrived, we had dinner.
   (เมื่อทอมมาถึง เรา (เจ้า) รับประทานอาหารเย็นกัน)

แบบฝึกหัด จงเลือกคำตอบที่ถูกต้อง

1. What were you ________ at 9 o’clock last night?
   1. done
   2. to do
   3. do
   X doing

2. While I was watering the plants, I ________ a snake.
   1. was seeing
   2. had seen
   X saw
   4. would see

3. I ________ hungry, so I ________ something to eat in the shop.
   1. were, bought
   2. was, buy
   X was, bought
   4. were, buy

4. Anne was writing a letter in her room when her mother ________ her.
   1. was calling
   X called
   3. had called
   4. would call
5. I ______ ready to go out when the phone rang.
   1. would get  2. had got
   ___ got  4. was getting

6. We ______ some money, so we ______ our car.
   1. need, sell  2. needed, sold
   3. needed, sell  4. needed, sold

7. We ______ an accident while we were waiting for the bus.
   1. had seen  2. would see
   ___ saw  4. were seeing

8. The painter ______ off the ladder while he ______ the ceiling.
   1. fall, was painting  2. fell, was painting
   3. had fallen, had painted  4. falls, paints

9. Last night I ______ in bed when suddenly I heard a scream.
   1. would read  2. had read
   ___ was reading  4. read

10. Fifty years ago, forests ______ most of the country.
    1. covers  2. covered
    3. will cover  4. had covered

11. This time last year I ______ in Brazil.
    1. lived  2. had lived
    ___ was living  4. had been living

12. They ______ in Thailand until they buy a new house in Canada.
    1. are staying  2. stayed
    3. had stayed  4. have stayed

13. We ______ television when the phone rang.
    1. watched  2. were watching
    3. had watched  4. had been watching

14. She ______ her hand while she ______ the dinner.
    1. burnt, was cooking  2. burnt, cooked
    3. was burning, was cooking  4. had burnt, cooked
15. I saw you yesterday; you ______ on the bus.
   1. has stepped  
   2. had stepped  
   3. was stepping  
   4. were stepping

16. I ______ Carol at the party.
   1. see  
   2. have seen  
   3. saw  
   4. would see

17. The little cat ______, so I jumped in and saved it.
   1. drown  
   2. was drowning  
   3. had been drown  
   4. was drown

18. I ______ home yesterday when suddenly a man ______ into the road in front of me.
   1. drove, stepped  
   2. had drove, had stepped  
   3. was driving, stepped  
   4. would drove, stepped

19. I saw Sue in town yesterday, but she did not see me. She ______ the other way.
   1. has looked  
   2. was looking  
   3. had looked  
   4. had been looking

20. She ______ out while I ______ in.
   1. went, came  
   2. goes, was coming  
   3. was going, was coming  
   4. was going, came

ภาคคำศัพท์ (Vocabulary)

จากบุญเขต ขอให้ศึกษาชนิดของคำศัพท์ (Part of speech) ความหมาย (Meaning) และการใช้ (Usage) ต่อไปนี้

ชนิดของคำศัพท์ (Part of speech)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>คำศัพท์</th>
<th>คำศัพท์</th>
<th>คำศัพท์</th>
<th>คำศัพท์</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>edible</td>
<td>edible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flesh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>fleshy</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boon</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>นาม</td>
<td>ถวิลภาษา</td>
<td>ศัพท์ภาษาไทย</td>
<td>ถวิลภาษาไทย</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garnish</td>
<td>garnish</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>association</td>
<td>union, organization, associate</td>
<td>associate</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nutrition</td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>nutritious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>nutritional</td>
<td>nutritionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nutritionist</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>nutritive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diet food</td>
<td>diet</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orchard</td>
<td>plantation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutation</td>
<td>mutation</td>
<td>mutated</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geneticist</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>genetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genetics</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>genetic</td>
<td>genetically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variation</td>
<td>alternative, vary</td>
<td>varied</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propagation</td>
<td>propagate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propagator</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pollination</td>
<td>pollinate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>experiment</td>
<td>experiment</td>
<td>experimental</td>
<td>experimentally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>experimentation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trigger</td>
<td>set off</td>
<td>trigger</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ความหมายและการใช้คำศัพท์ (Meaning and Usage)
คำอธิบายและตัวอย่างประโยคประกอบการใช้คำศัพท์

1. edible (adj.) : วัปประจำได้
   synonym : eatable
   Ex. That is edible mushroom.

2. flesh (n.) : เนื้อ (ของคนหรือสัตว์)
   synonym : skin, meat
   Ex. The trap had cut deeply into the rabbit’s flesh.
3. **boon (n.)**: ข้อดี ข้อได้เปรียบ  
   **synonym**: advantage  
   **Ex.**: Parks are a great **boon** for people in Bangkok.

4. **garnish (n.)**: สิ่งที่ใช้ตกแต่งอาหาร และรับประทานได้ด้วย  
   **synonym**: decoration  
   **Ex.**: A **garnish** of mixed herbs smells very good.

5. **association (n.)**: สมาคม องค์การ  
   **synonym**: union, organization  
   **Ex.**: He is a chairman of the Housing **Association**.

6. **nutritionally (adv.)**: อย่างดูดค้องตามหลักโภชนาการ  
   **synonym**: healthfully  
   **Ex.**: Everybody should eat a **nutritionally** balanced diet.

7. **diet (n.)**: อาหาร  
   **synonym**: food  
   **Ex.**: Some illnesses are caused by a poor **diet**.

8. **orchard (n.)**: สวนผลไม้  
   **synonym**: fruit garden  
   **Ex.**: There are a lot of durian **orchards** in the south.

9. **mutation (n.)**: การเปลี่ยนแปลงหรือกลายพันธุ์ (ของสัตว์หรือต้นไม้)  
   **synonym**: deviation  
   **Ex.**: The scientists used radiation in the process of **mutation**.

10. **genetic (adj.)**: เธ่ากับพันธุกรรม  
    **synonym**: hereditary  
    **Ex.**: The police studied the **genetic** pattern of the accused’s fingerprints.

11. **variations (n.)**: ความหลากหลาย  
    **synonym**: changes, alterations  
    **Ex.**: Picasso painted several **variations** on this theme.

12. **propagate (v.)**: ปลูกขยายพันธุ์  
    **synonym**: breed  
    **Ex.**: The gardener **propagated** mangoes from seeds.
13. pollinate (v.) : ผสมเกสร
Ex. There are no insects to help pollinate flowers.

14. experiment (v.) : ทำการทดลอง
synonym : test
Ex. The scientist experimented on monkeys.

15. trigger (v.) : ทำให้เกิด
synonym : set off, detonate
Ex. The thief triggered the bomb and hid inside the building.

แบบฝึกหัดที่ 1 จงเลือกคำตอบที่ถูกต้อง
1. Parsley and basil leaf are edible.
   1. concerned about ☑️ suitable to eat
   3. ready to cook ☑️ easy to cook
   2. A garnish of fresh strawberries makes her cake look beautiful.
      ☑️ decoration 2. design
      3. style 4. fashion

3. He wants to be a member of the teacher ________.
   1. clan ☑️ association
   3. forum 4. group

4. The patient should have a balanced ________.
   1. medicine ☑️ diet food
   3. health 4. fruit

5. Many apple ________ were destroyed by the flood.
   1. lands 2. plantations
   ☑️ orchards 4. farms
1. The smoke triggered the alarm, so ________.
   1) everybody slept happily
   √ the hotel guests ran away from the rooms
   3) the police came
   4) the fire was burning

2. A rain coat is a real boon in the rainy season; ________.
   1) it is not expensive
   2) it is better than an umbrella
   3) it can protect you from the rain
   4) it is very beautiful

3. Without sufficient pollination, ________.
   1) the flowers do not bloom
   2) the bees fly away
   3) there is no honey
   √ there are no seeds

4. There is no variation in the food at the cafeteria; ________.
   1) we can choose many kinds of food
   2) we enjoy eating
   3) we have the same food everyday
   4) we are happy with the food

5. AIDS is not a genetic disease; ________.
   1) it is fatal
   2) it is curable
   3) it is caused by a virus
   4) it cannot be transferred from parents to the children
1. What is this passage about?
   1. Enzymes
   2. An avocado
   3. Vitamins
   4. A kiwifruit

2. What make a kiwifruit a good meat tenderizer?
   1. Vitamins
   2. Enzymes
   3. Magnesium
   4. Potassium

3. Why can’t the traditional fruit be compared to a kiwifruit nutritionally?
   1. A kiwifruit has less vitamins.
   2. A kiwifruit has more vitamins and minerals.
   3. A kiwifruit is more delicious.
   4. A kiwifruit is cheap.

4. Who is experimenting on kiwifruit?
   1. The European
   2. The Chinese
   3. The American
   4. The Australian

5. A kiwifruit provides more ________.
   1. iron
   2. magnesium
   3. phosphorus
   4. All are correct