ตอนที่ 1
ภาคทฤษฎี
การศึกษาคำและวลี (Word and Phrase Study)

1. การอ่านให้เร็ว
   1.1 สกิลคำค้า

   ผู้ที่อ่านหนังสือได้ติดมักเป็นผู้ที่อ่านหนังสือเร็วตัว การอ่านเร็วทำให้อ่านได้มากและเข้าใจเร็ไว้ได้ดี สิ่งสำคัญอย่างหนึ่งที่จะทำให้อ่านหนังสือได้เร็วขึ้นคือ เร้าต้องจับคำค้าที่มีอยู่ในหนังสือและคำค้าที่มีอยู่ในหนังสือ แล้วยังสามารถดำเนินการได้ง่าย เช่น hot และ not หรือคำค้าบอกสิ่งของต่าง ๆ ถ้า แต่ยกตัวอย่างเช่น had และ hat

   แบบฝึกหัดต่อไปนี้ดังกล่าวให้นักเรียนที่มีก่อนเพื่อให้เข้าใจง่ายขึ้น 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

EN 201
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  steerage
   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      hatre     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 วันที่)

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 วันที่)

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 change

6. (เวลาที่กำหนด: 20 วันที่)

share shave share shove share stare slave shave share

EN 201
1.2 ฝึกหัดต่อไปนี้จะช่วยให้นักศึกษาจารวัญที่อ่านได้เร็วขึ้น 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
to matter whether
no matter whether

How many times did you find the key phrase? 5

1. Key phrase: as well as (บทความกำหนด: 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
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 วันทำการ)
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 if. 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
1. Key phrase: in conclusion (เวลาที่ก้าหนด: 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 (เวลาที่ก้าหนด: 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 (เวลาที่ก้าหนด: 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 fingers
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? ___
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  

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

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? ___*
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>start</th>
<th>begin</th>
<th>real</th>
<th>equal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>start</th>
<th>end</th>
<th>increase</th>
<th>begin</th>
<th>control</th>
<th>make</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nearly</td>
<td>really</td>
<td>ancient</td>
<td>repair</td>
<td>produce</td>
<td>almost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>increase</td>
<td>interest</td>
<td>raise</td>
<td>intersect</td>
<td>repair</td>
<td>major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goods</td>
<td>produces</td>
<td>prices</td>
<td>causes</td>
<td>makes</td>
<td>products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>major</td>
<td>main</td>
<td>minor</td>
<td>rent</td>
<td>rule</td>
<td>almost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>company</td>
<td>income</td>
<td>product</td>
<td>consumer</td>
<td>firm</td>
<td>fix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>share</td>
<td>repair</td>
<td>part</td>
<td>increase</td>
<td>main</td>
<td>goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rule</td>
<td>cause</td>
<td>result</td>
<td>law</td>
<td>rent</td>
<td>produce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fix</td>
<td>repair</td>
<td>produce</td>
<td>major</td>
<td>intersect</td>
<td>result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancient</td>
<td>consumer</td>
<td>share</td>
<td>part</td>
<td>novel</td>
<td>result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make</td>
<td>increase</td>
<td>repair</td>
<td>produce</td>
<td>income</td>
<td>ancient</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.5  ติทานคำที่มีความหมายเหมือนกันตามที่ปรากฏในประโยค

ในการเรียนอนุเคราะห์นี้ ๆ บางครั้งผู้เรียนจะบอกความหมายของคำศัพท์ใหม่ โดยใช้ศัพท์อีกคำหนึ่งซึ่งมีความหมายอย่างเดียวกันซึ่งปรากฏในประโยคนั้นไป นอกจากนี้ผู้เรียนมีข้อความภาษาไทยส่งผ่านประโยคให้คำศัพท์ใด ๆ ในประโยคที่ไม่ใช้คำศัพท์ใด ๆ เกินกว่าหนึ่งครั้งภายในอนุเคราะห์นี้

Example:

ในประโยคต่อไปนี้ นักศึกษาจะพบคำที่ใช้คำศัพท์ยังไม่ใช้ synonyms แต่ให้คำศัพท์ยังคงใช้คำศัพท์เดียวกัน ๆ คำนั้นคือ คำว่า big
Today Duer Tool and Die Inc. is a big corporation. It is big because there is a big demand for its products. Like all big corporations, Duer Tool and Die faces big 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 manufacture 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 การหาข้อความสำคัญในแต่ละ臃เลท

โดยปกติ เมื่อนักศึกษาอ่านข้อความแต่ละย่อหน้า นักศึกษาจะมองหาข้อมูลสำคัญ ๆ ในเรื่องที่ตนศึกษาอยู่ จะหาได้เร็วเพียงใด ย่อมขึ้นอยู่กับนักศึกษาเองว่ารู้จักแย็กข้อความในแต่ละย่อหน้านั้นหรือไม่ แบบสิกรัดต่อไปนี้จะช่วยให้นักศึกษาเรียบร้อย ข้อความใน臃เลท
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? Maybe a genealogist can help you. A genealogist is specially trained to find information about family histories from many different sources. Some of this information comes from old records, such as birth certificates, marriage certificates, and death certificates. Often the genealogist finds information in old newspapers, tax records, or immigration records. It may even be necessary to visit distant towns and villages to collect information from the people who live there. Once the information is complete, the genealogist writes a genealogy which describes the family’s history.

คำถามที่ 1: How many sentences are about what a genealogist does?
คำตอบ: 4 (sentences 1, 2, 3 and 7)
คำอธิบาย: คำถามถามว่าในย่อหน้าที่ 1 นี้ มีประโยคใดบ้างบรรยายเกี่ยวกับลักษณะที่นักประวัติศาสตร์ทำ คำตอบคือ ประโยคที่ 1,2,3 และ 7 ประโยคที่ 1 และ 2 บอกถึงลักษณะที่นักประวัติศาสตร์ทำ ประโยคที่ 3 บอกถึงลักษณะที่นักประวัติศาสตร์ ประโยคที่ 7 บอกให้เจริญรุ่งเรืองระหว่างระหว่าง

คำถามที่ 2: How many sentences are about specific sources of information about family history?
คำตอบ: 3 (sentences 4, 5 and 6)
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. They study hard, and it usually takes them a long time to master the language. 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. 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.

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. He is very patient with me. He never gets tired or angry when I make too many mistakes. He always explains everything very carefully and makes sure that I answer every question correctly. When I need extra help after class, he is always in his ‘office’ ---even late at night. 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. 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. 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. In China, families can be punished for having more than one child. 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. 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. 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.

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. 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. All you need to do is to give your subject to the computer. This is not as easy as it sounds; however, because you must know exactly what your subject is, and you must express it in words the computer can understand. The computer then searches its memory for books and articles about your subject. It takes less than a second for the computer to complete its search. Finally, it prints a bibliography—a list of the authors and titles of the books and articles it has found for your subject.
Questions:

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

1) __________________________________________________________________________

2) __________________________________________________________________________

3) __________________________________________________________________________

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.

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

nักศึกษาจะเห็นว่าผู้เขียนได้แบ่งหน่วยความคิดออกเป็นช่วงสั้น ๆ เช่น แบ่งเป็น noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase ซึ่งแต่ละหน่วยความคิดนั้นจะแบ่งสั้น ๆ เพื่อให้นักศึกษาเข้าใจโครงสร้างและสัมพันธ์กัน นักศึกษาจะต้องอย่างการอ่านโดยรับแบ่งเป็นหน่วยความคิดเพิ่มเติมต่อไปนี้

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.

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 required to generate 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.