in order to determine the extent to which human characteristics are influenced by heredity and environment

identical twins

who were brought up together

who were brought up apart

Exercise 16 Find the main verb in each of the following complex sentence and underline it. (Some of the sentences are in active voice and some are in passive voice.) The first one is done for you.

1. To keep up with what is happening in the world, people who are well informed read newspapers and newsmagazines.

2. Most American newspapers also publish a Sunday edition which contains articles about the news of the day and of the week, plus a number of entertainment and advertisement supplements.

3. Other types of newspapers include campus newspapers, which are written by university students, and weekly newspapers, which are intended for specific audiences.

4. People who own home computers can receive their news directly from the wire services, which supply newspapers, magazines, radio, and television with news reports, through special telephone links.

5. On February 14, Americans celebrate St. Valentine’s Day, which is a special day for people who are in love.

6. According to one legend, St. Valentine’s Day gets its name from a Christian priest named Valentine who lived in Rome during the third century after Christ.
7. There are two types of twins: identical twins, who look exactly the same because they have identical genetic characteristics, and fraternal twins, who have different genetic characteristics.

8. Are thoughts and behavior-determined by heredity (the genetic characteristics children inherit from their parents) or by environment (the influences children receive from the world around them)?

9. Some scientists question the results that have come from twin studies because many of the environmental factors are difficult to control.

10. The results of more twin studies must be carefully compared before any real conclusion can be drawn.

Exercise 17 Read the following paragraph carefully. Find the main verb in each complex sentence and underline it.

1. The architecture of Buddhist temples in Chiangmai blends influences from the Lanna Thai, Burmese, Sri Lankan and Mon cultures of long ago. Intricate wood-carvings, Naga or serpent staircases, guardian figures from the tales of the Ramayana, gilded umbrellas and Stupas trimmed with gold filigree create a flamboyance which reflects the awesome reverence of the Thais for the Buddhist religion.

   To date, around Chiangmai and its outskirts, there have been 300 temples constructed. Visitors should become acquainted with at least seven of the most revered temples which are built during the noble Lanna Thai dynasty.

2. The city of Chiangmai, like many of Thailand’s smaller cities, takes great pride in the preservation of its historic temples (Wats), and the people of Chiangrai welcome visitors to view these temples at their leisure. The city was founded by King Mengrai prior to his founding of Chiangmai. It is one of Thailand’s northernmost cities and the main city within a province that borders both Laos and Burma.
Much of what you will see at Chiangrai’s temples stems from its old heritage. It’s well worth a tour.

2.4 การทำความหมายจากคำย่อถิ่ง  
คำย่อถิ่ง (reference) หมายถึง คำที่ปรากฏในข้อความที่อ่านไม่ได้เมื่อตัดสิ่งที่กล่าวมาออก ซึ่งอาจต้องการสิ่งที่กล่าวมาถูกต้องในประโยคเดียวกัน หรือสิ่งที่กล่าวมาถูกต้องแต่ยุติความประโยค คำย่อถิ่งมีดังนี้

2.4.1  คำสรรพนาม (pronoun)  ย่อถิ่งคำหรือข้อความใดที่ปรากฏมาก่อน คำสรรพนามนั้นจะย่อถิ่ง คำสรรพนามเหล่านั้นจะย่อถิ่ง

- คุณ ซึ่งรู้ หรือสิ่งของ เช่น he, she, it, they, we, us, who, him, her, etc. เช่น

The most urgent job facing the new government is to take care of the refugees who are driven from their homes.

Who refers to the refugees.

You should never confuse your child by teaching him to do what you would not do yourself.

Him refers to your child.

John graduated with a degree in mechanical engineering, but now he is working as a salesman.

He refers to John.

Mukda is writing a letter. It is an application one.

It and one refer to a letter.

The children are on holiday. They are very noisy when they are at home.

They refer to the children.

How do you like your new friends? I found them interesting.

Them refer to new friends.
It is considered that the moon contains all the elements found on earth, including those required to generate nuclear energy.

Those refers to the elements.

I never teamed hate at home, or shame. I had to go to school for that.

That refers to learning hate or shame.

How did you like the movies? I found those interesting.

Those refers to the movies.

All plants and animals must have four elements: carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen and oxygen. These elements are combined to form proteins, fats and carbohydrates in the animal or plant.

These elements refer to carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen and oxygen.

He asked for his green raincoat, insisting that this was his usual coat during the winter months.

This refer to his green raincoat.

These shoes are extremely cheap. This is because the labour is cheap and plentiful.

This refer to these shoes are extremely cheap.

I want to go to London because I have never been there.

There refers to London.
They have been here in Bangkok several times. Here refers to Bangkok.

My friends think English is easy, but I disagree with them because learning English is very difficult for me. Them refers to my friends.

Sumaree is an eager worker, but sometimes her eagerness makes her careless. Her refers to Sumaree.

The farmers wanted to transport their corn to market, but they didn’t have enough money to pay for transportation. Their and they refer to the farmers.

This is not my ring; it's hers. Hers refers to ring.

The phrase "that, which, who, whom, whose, where, when, why (คำเหล่านี้ถ้าใช้เป็นคู่เชื่อมหรือคำช่วยยึดกันไม่ได้อยู่ในประโยคคำสั่ง นักศึกษาอาจเข้าใจซับซ้อน) เช่น".
Babies who are born deaf have trouble learning to speak.

Who refers to the babies.

Those dogs that attacked your sheep ought to be shot.

That refers to those dogs.

The reasons why he did it are obscure.

Why refers to the reasons.

กลุ่มที่ 2 มี one, another, the other, others, some, those, etc. เช่น
Some children learn languages easily, and others with difficulty.

Others refers to children.

Some people were accidentally late for work while a few were purposely late.

A few refers to people.

Octopuses are easily tamed and can be trained to take food from your hand.

Some will even pull your hand open to get at he tightly held bit of food.

Some refers to octopuses.

กลุ่มที่ 3 เป็นคำที่ตัวแสกต่างกันอยู่หลังคือ
Of these two men the former is dead, but the latter is still alive.

The former and the latter refers to two men.

Some students read slowly and know it: others read slowly and don't know it.

The former can be helped easily than the latter.

Others refers to students.

The former refers to students who read slowly and know it.

The latter refers to students who read slowly but do not know it.
Exercise 18 Underline the reference word and draw an arrow to the word /phrase /clause to which it refers.

1. My homework is incomplete because I did not have time to finish it.
2. When I was a child I depended on my parents for food, clothing and shelter; but now I am independent and must find these things for myself.
3. An audience is a group of people who come to listen to something.
4. You can buy medicine at a drug store: you can also buy magazines, books, film, toys and many other goods there.
5. Many people know about solar energy, but few people use it.
6. Although sign languages do not involve sound, they are true languages.
7. Nowadays, there are many supermarkets in Bangkok where people can buy food, household goods and many more.
8. This plan will not answer; we must find a better one.
9. The people in the United States speak the same language as those in Great Britain.
10. Paris is an interesting city, but I have never been there.

Exercise 19 Underline the reference word and write what the underlined reference word refers to.

1. He is a thief, and you are another.

2. May I borrow some sugar? Sorry, I haven’t any left.

3. Which color would you rather have, red or green? Either will do.

4. If the first store is closed, we’ll go to the other.
5. I don't like the story that has unhappy endings.

6. I recently went back to the town where I was born.

7. Our vegetable garden which we started as a hobby will save us quite a bit of money.

8. The sun resembled a red disk as it went down beyond the horizon.

9. Before a child is fourteen years old, he or she views eleven thousand murders on TV.

10. Some students study in the library; and others study in their room.

2.5 เครื่องหมายวรรคตอน

เครื่องหมายวรรคตอนก็เป็นอีกสิ่งหนึ่งที่ใช้เพื่อแสดงให้เห็นความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างประโยคในประโยค ดังนั้น ความสัมพันธ์แจ้งไปในเรื่องเครื่องหมายวรรคตอนต่าง ๆ จึงเป็นสิ่งสำคัญกับการเห็นว่าจะช่วยให้เกิดความเข้าใจในเรื่องที่อ่านดีขึ้น ซึ่งให้ผู้อ่านไม่สับสน เครื่องหมายวรรคตอนเป็นเครื่องมือที่ช่วยบอกให้ผู้อ่านทราบว่าข้อความใดเป็นส่วนขยายของข้อความใด สื่อความหมายโดยแก่ผู้อ่าน

2.5.1 เครื่องหมาย comma (,)

1. แยกคำศัพท์หลาย ๆ ตัว ออกจากกัน ซึ่งสัพท์ที่ถูกแยกด้วยเครื่องหมายนั้นจะอยู่ในกลุ่มเดียวกัน ดังนั้น ถ้าเราทราบศัพท์คำหนึ่ง เราก็อาจจะทราบศัพท์คำที่ตาม ๆ มาได้ คือ รวบรวมความหมายของศัพท์ที่มาก เชน

   We wanted to buy many kinds of flowers such as roses, lilies, orchids, and zinnias.
In the library we can find reading material such as books, newspapers, magazines, and journals.

ส้านักศึกษาไม่เข้าใจคำสัพท์ journals ก็สามารถจะเลือกความหมายได้ว่าอยู่ใน
ประเภทเดียวกับสิ่งที่คิดคือ ประเภทหนังสือนั่นเอง

2. เครื่องหมาย comma ใช้คั่นระหว่างคำหรือสิ่งหรืออยู่ประโยค ซึ่งบางให้ผู้อ่าน
ทราบว่าคำหรือสิ่งหรืออยู่ประโยคนั้นขยายความคำนามที่มาข้างหน้า เช่น

My older brothers, after traveling a month, arrived in Europe.

My car, parked in the garage, needs cleaning.

Linda, my daughter, is in America.

ผู้อ่านจะเห็นว่าข้อความสิ่งที่อยู่ระหว่างเครื่องหมาย comma ขยาย
ประธานทั้งสามประโยค

3. เครื่องหมาย comma แบ่งใจความในประโยโค้งเป็นตอน ๆ เช่น

Listening to the stereo, he wrote a letter.

If I see Jack today, I will give him your letter.

Maggie, the teacher is coming.

2.5.2 เครื่องหมาย dash (–) เป็นเครื่องหมายวรรคตอนที่ปรากฏอยู่ ๆ ใน
ข้อความที่เราอ่านพบ ดังนั้น ผู้อ่านจึงควรรู้ว่าเครื่องหมาย dash ถึงความหมายอะไรให้
เราทราบ

1. ใช้เพื่อแสดงรายละเอียดเพิ่มเติมหรือตัวอย่างของข้อความที่อยู่ข้างหน้า
หรือเน้นย้ำความสำคัญของข้อความที่อยู่ข้างหน้า ขยายข้อความข้างหน้า เช่น

My friend introduced me to her fiancé – a teacher and a handsome man.

He has only one interest – money.
Dances, parties, football games – these are all parts of his social life.

2. 舞蹈，聚会，足球比赛等都是他社交生活的一部分。

A platypus – a river mammal whose young are born from eggs – is a native of Australia.

Anthropology, the study of the human race, is an interesting subject.

2.5.3 半字句 (:) 用于连接两个并列的句子时，如果上下文需要强调或表示两个句子之间的关系时，可以使用半字句。例如：

Open the window. The weather is hot,
Open the window; the weather is hot.
Open the window for the weather is hot.

It rained. The yard was flooded.
It rained; the yard was flooded.
It rained and the yard was flooded.

2.5.4 子句 (;) 通常用于连接两个并列的句子时，如果上下文需要强调或表示两个句子之间的关系时，可以使用子句。例如：

There are many kinds of animals in the zoo: chimpanzees, zebras, birds, and giraffes.

There are three major political ideologies in the world today: capitalism, socialism, and communism.
2. The chemical formula for water \( (H_2O) \) is well known.

There's one good reason to stay home: we don't have enough money to go elsewhere.

2.5.5 Parentheses ( )  เป็นเครื่องหมายที่ใช้เพื่อขยายความหรือเพิ่มเติมรายละเอียดที่ทำให้ผู้อ่านเข้าใจน้อยที่สุดในการอ่านความหรือความตัวอย่าง เครื่องหมาย parentheses ( ) ทำหน้าที่คล้ายคลึงกับหน้าที่ของ dash (—) และ comma (,) เช่น

The chemical formula for water \((H_2O)\) is well known.
The other man (David Johnson) refused the answer.
He won the essay award (I can't understand how) for the second straight year.

2.5.6 Question mark (?)  ใช้กับข้อความที่เป็นคำถามเมื่อจบคำถามนั้น ๆ

Are you ready to go out?
Who is that girl?

2.5.7 Period  หรือ fullstop (.) ใช้เมื่อจบความคิดในประโยคแบบเดียว ทุกครั้งที่นักศึกษาเขียนประโยคต้องใส่เครื่องหมาย period นี้ และเมื่อเห็นจะขึ้นต้นประโยคต้องเขียนด้วยอักษรใหญ่เสมอ ซึ่งนักศึกษาอาจจะละเลยกับการใช้เครื่องหมายนี้ ส่งนั้น ต้องจดจำไว้ให้มั่น
There are many flies in summer.

You should carry that box. It is light.

Exercise 20 Read the following sentences and guess the meaning of the italicized word with the help of the punctuation clue.

1. I have not yet got the information from the other woman — Elizabeth Taylor.
   the other woman = __________________________

2. They think of themselves as the elite group on campus, looking down their noses at others.
   the elite group = __________________________

3. He has a bellicose nature, always trying to fight.
   bellicose = __________________________

4. Pemmican or dried beef, is an Indian food.
   Pemmican = __________________________

5. The typhoon, or tropical hurricane, caused a great deal of damage.
   the typhoon = __________________________

6. The first chapter of this book concerns cytology (the science of cell structure).
   cytology = __________________________

7. When you exhale, you push air out of your lungs: when you inhale, you pull air into your lung.
   exhale = __________________________
   inhale = __________________________

8. This is a picture of Jack, my husband, with Linda. Linda is sixteen now, and she is very bright — makes top marks at school.
   "...my husband" modifies __________________________
   "...makes top marks at school" modifies __________________________
9. Jason's father had died, but Medea, an enchantress, brought him back to life and made him young again.

Medea is ................................................

10. That toy is a lethal weapon: the kid almost killed me with it.

lethal = ................................................

Exercise 21  Read the following paragraph and answer the questions with the help of the punctuation clue.

Modern Times was the name of a nineteenth century anarchist community. “Anarchy” is a Greek word that means “without a leader”. An anarchist is a person who thinks that all governments are bad. Pierre Joseph Proudhon, the French philosopher, was the first anarchist who believed that a government with a leader is bad for the people. An anarchist community is a place where there are no leaders, so Modern Times was a community without a leader.

1. What is “Modern Times”?

............................................................

2. What does “anarchy” mean?

............................................................

3. Who is an anarchist?

............................................................

4. Who is Pierre Joseph Proudhon?

............................................................
5. What did Pierre Joseph Proudhon believe?

6. What is an anarchist community?

7. Do you believe that all governments are bad?

2.6 การคาดการณ์มายาคตโดยอาศัยข้อความข้างเคียง (contextual clues)

เมื่อนักศึกษาอ่านข้อความในช่องน้ำหนึ่ง ๆ อ่านพบคำศัพท์ที่ไม่ทราบความหมายในบางประโยค นักศึกษาควรคาดการณ์มายาคตโดยอาศัยข้อความข้างเคียงและทำความเข้าใจกับคำศัพท์ในประโยคนั้นโดยขยายความถึงมาหรือพูดคุยคำศัพท์นั้น โดยใช้คำหรือสิ่งที่มีความหมายอย่างเดียวกัน ต่อดังต่อไปนี้

1. Linda reached for the pills but couldn’t find them: her husband had purposefully placed them obscurely in the back of the medicine cabinet.

แม่นักศึกษาไม่ทราบความหมายของ obscurely แต่นักศึกษาสามารถแปลข้อความใกล้เคียงและคาดการณ์คำศัพท์นี้ได้จากกลุ่มคำสั่งเดียวกัน เช่น couldn’t find them, purposely placed them in the back of the medicine cabinet กลุ่มคำสั่งเดียวกันนี้ช่วยให้นักศึกษาใจได้ว่า obscurely คงจะแปลว่า อย่างลึกลับ ปิดบัง หายไป

2. Somchai opened the letter from Siam Motor Company apprehensively—would his job application be accepted or rejected?

นักศึกษาควรคาดการณ์กับคำที่มีความหมายที่ต้องการใช้ ในช่วงข้างต้นนี้ชี้ความช้าลง—ขยายความข้อความที่มาก่อน คำศัพท์ขนาด หรือบอกให้รู้ว่า rejected มีความหมายตรงข้ามกับ accepted เมื่อนักศึกษาแปลผ่านประโยคหลังที่ทำหน้าที่ขยายนี้ได้ ก็ยิ่งเข้าใจความในประโยคหน้าได้กว่า สมชายเปิดจดหมายตอบจำกบริษัทลงมูลการอย่างลังต์ ๆ เขาไม่แน่ใจว่าบริษัทจะทรงเข้าที่จ้าง หรือปฏิเสธเขาทันแก่น
1. Scientists use a special method, or way of doing things, in their work.

2. People who study the stars are called astronomers.

3. Blind people (people who cannot see) have a difficult life.

4. Ignorance and illiteracy are bad for people, and we should replace them with knowledge and understanding.
2. The debate over the precise benefits and drawbacks of exercise has gone on for decades.

Exercise 22 Read the following sentences and guess the meaning of the difficult word by using all the contextual clues you have learned. Write the meaning of the guessed word in Thai and state which clue you used. The first one is done for you.

1. The ya prak, a kind of grass, has two meanings.
   a. meaning: มะนาวชนิดหนึ่ง
   b. clue: ว่า

2. They were as different as night and day. While he was friendly and talkative, she was reserved and taciturn.
   a. meaning: น่าจะหมายถึงสิ่งที่ตรงข้ามกับ knowledge and understanding
   b. clue: ซึ่งตรงกันข้ามกับ
3. The headmaster gave the head of department carte blanche to develop the school curriculum however he wished.
   a. meaning: ___________________________________________________________________
   b. clue: ___________________________________________________________________

4. There is also a law prohibiting advertising billboards, thereby ensuring that these ugly signs will not mar the natural landscape.
   a. meaning: ___________________________________________________________________
   b. clue: ___________________________________________________________________

5. She must be very affluent! She wears expensive clothes and jewelry, drives a Mercedes Benz, and owns a B5,000,000 condominium in Pattaya.
   a. meaning: ___________________________________________________________________
   b. clue: ___________________________________________________________________

6. His language and humor could be as coarse in private conversation as they were correct on the public platform.
   a. meaning: ___________________________________________________________________
   b. clue: ___________________________________________________________________

7. Bereaved people need to mourn, to go through the normal stages of grief and to talk about their feelings and memories.
   a. meaning: ___________________________________________________________________
   b. clue: ___________________________________________________________________

8. If you were to ask a reasonably intelligent and well-informed person what caused forgetting, you might get the offhand reply. “Oh, just the passage of time, I guess.” If pressed a little harder he might say, “Well, as time passes, the impressions of what we learn just get weaker and finally fade away.
   a. meaning: ___________________________________________________________________
   b. clue: ___________________________________________________________________
impressions
a. meaning: ____________________________
   b. clue: ____________________________

9. A year after the catastrophic chemical fire at the Klong Toey port razed the
shanty houses of 763 families, many are still waiting to be moved to the tem-
porary shelters promised by port authorities.
    razed
    a. meaning: ____________________________
    b. clue: ____________________________
    temporary
    a. meaning: ____________________________
    b. clue: ____________________________

10. After a four-month legal battle, Manuel Wackenheim has won the right to be
hurled across a bar room by burly Frenchmen twice his size.
    legal
    a. meaning: ____________________________
    b. clue: ____________________________
    bury
    a. meaning: ____________________________
    b. clue: ____________________________

Exercise 23 Following are short passages extracted from various articles. Use the
skills you have learned to find the meanings of unfamiliar words or
expressions in the texts. Then, do the exercise which follows each
passage. You are to choose the best alternative of each item or fill in
the blank as directed.
The boat turns into Klong Bang Chuak Nang, heading deeper into rural serenity. The name of the canal has a historical connotation. In the past, this area had a reputation for producing the best leather thong—chuaknang—of the type widely used by farmers for tethering their buffaloes.

1. “Connotation” (line 3) means
   1. meaning
   2. addition
   3. process
   4. suggestion

2. From context, you can guess that ‘leather thong’ (line 4) is synonymous to ___.
   1. chuak nang
   2. of the type
   3. producing
   4. reputation

3. “Tethering” (line 5) means

———

“| can’t tell you how grateful. I am,” said Alan, watching him filling it. “| like to oblige,” said the old man. “Then customers come back, later in life, when they are rather better off, and want more expensive things. Here you are. You will find it very effective.”

1. "Oblige" (line 2) means __________
   1. be ready
   2. do a favour
   3. please
   4. share

2. ‘Au revoir’ (line 7) means ________________

**Passage 3**

"There's nothing new about an unmarried woman having a child. It’s been happening for ages. But, in most instances, it was considered a scandal. The child was branded “illegitimate” and the mother a “fallen woman.” And even when an unwed mother was not looked down upon, as has happened in the underclass in many societies, being a single parent was almost always considered an unwelcome burden.

1. ‘Scandal’ (line 3) means ________________
   1. defensive behavior
   2. frightening moment
   3. shocking and immoral situation
   4. traditional idea

2. “Was branded” (lines 3-4) means ________________

3. The prefix “un-” in “unmarried, unwed, unwelcome.” means __________
   1. without
   2. not
   3. before
   4. able to

4. An illegitimate child was born to a / an ________________
   1. unmarried woman
   2. single parent
   3. unwed mother
   4. All are correct
5. “Was looked down upon” (line 5) means

1. was treated unfairly
2. being scorned
3. being questioned
4. was deserted

Passage 4

I’m not sure what my sister would have done had she known that she wouldn’t be here for the tomorrow we all take for granted. I think she would have called family members and a few former friends to apologize and mend fences for past squabbles. I like to think she would have gone out for a Chinese dinner, her favorite food. I’m guessing—I’ll never know.

1. My sister’s favorite food is ________________________________

2. “Take for granted” (line 3) means ________________________________

   1. assume as true without further investigation
   2. be just what is needed
   3. arrange or tamper with the results of something
   4. run well and smoothly

3. “Apologize” and “mend fences” (lines 4-5) have ______ meaning

   1. the opposite
   2. the same
   3. forceful
   4. different

4. From context, you can guess that “squabbles” means ____________

   1. agreements
   2. decisions
   3. quarrels
   4. reaction
Anand gets kudos from many senior military men. When Air Force Commander in Chief ACM Kaset Rojananil gave Anand Panyarachun the thumbs-down as prime minister last week, he was definitely not reflecting the views of many in the armed forces.

Despite Kaset's open criticism of Anand, the business man-turned-prime minister finds support among many senior and middle-ranking military officers who admire his personality, leadership and handling of economic affairs.

Most of them said they believed in Anand's integrity and found him to be a very decisive person. A few praised him for his position vis-a-vis the military.

1. One can guess the meaning of "kudos" as ____________
   1. admiration
   2. acknowledgement
   3. support
   4. All are correct

2. Many senior military men's views were ____________
   1. different among themselves
   2. positive on Anand's work
   3. the same as their chief
   4. negative on Anand's personality

3. "The thumbs-down" (line 3) means ________________
   1. a great roar
   2. gesture
   3. rejection
   4. investigation

4. You may guess from the context that "vis-a-vis" (line 12) means __________
   1. opposite to
   2. in accordance with
   3. compromising
   4. in relation to