

สิ่งที่ควรเรียนรู้

ภาคไวยากรณ์ (Structure) : *Question Forms*

ภาคคำศัพท์ (Vocabulary) : *essential, survive, complex, balance, existence, physical, mental, necessary, calory, active, classify, intimacy, maintain, conclusion, relationship*

Giving your body what it needs most

What are the **essentials** of life? Is it getting up and going to work as we need to do to **survive** or is it a more **complex** issue that gives us the required **balance** in our day-to-day **existence**?

Our **physical** and **mental** health relies on having a balance of five **necessary** factors. Having enough food to provide the **calories** for our daily activities is a good start. We also should have enough sleep-eight hours being the norm. Exercise is also emphasised to keep our bodies **active** and fit.

But what about time for yourself? Can this be **classified** as essential? And what about **intimacy**? Do we really need this for balance in our lives, or is it just nice to have? According to experts, all these are important for **maintaining** a balanced you.

In **conclusion**, the five factors that provide a healthy balance in our lives are a good, all-round balanced diet, enough sleep, three to five times per week of aerobic exercise, enjoying time to ourselves and lastly a good **relationship** with others.

Summarized from : Giving your body what it needs most by Sharon Christine Riley

ภาคไวยากรณ์ (Structure)

จากอนุเจตข้างต้น ขอให้สังเกตประโยคคำถามต่อไปนี้

- What are the essentials of life?
- Is it getting up and going to work?
- Is it a more complex issue?
- Can this be classified as essential?
- Do we really need this for balance in our lives?
- Is it just nice to have?

จากประโยคตัวอย่างจะสังเกตเห็นคำถามประเภทต่าง ๆ

I. คำถามประเภทแรก คือ Wh-questions

Wh-question words คือ คำต่อไปนี้

Who/Whom/Whose/Which/What/When/Where/Why

และ How ซึ่งจัดอยู่ในคำถามประเภทนี้ด้วย

ขอให้นักศึกษาสังเกต วิธีการตั้งคำถาม

Who/What/Which ใช้เป็นประธานของประโยค

แบบที่ 1

Who/What/Which (+ noun) + verb

ตัวอย่าง

Who saw him?

What happened to you last night?

Which bus goes to town?

Whom/What/Which ใช้เป็นกรรมของประโยค

แบบที่ 2

Whom/What/Which/ (+ noun) + aux. verb + subject + verb

ตัวอย่าง

What did he buy yesterday?

(ใช้ *verb to do* เมื่อไม่มีกริยาช่วยตัวอื่นในประโยค)

Which job have you applied for?

Whose ต้องมีนามตามหลังเสมอ เพราะ **whose** ใช้แสดงความเป็นเจ้าของ (**whose + noun**)

Whose book are you reading?

Wh-question words ตัวอื่น ๆ ใช้ตามแบบที่ 2

When will you do?

When did the rain stop?

Why did he go home?

Where do you come from?

How did the accident happen?

How + adj. ใช้ถามเกี่ยวกับ **degree** ต่าง ๆ

How old is she?

How long is the river?

II. Yes-No question

คำถามประเภทนี้ คือ คำถามที่คำตอบมี 2 ลักษณะ คือ ใช่ (yes) หรือ ไม่ใช่ (no) ลักษณะของการตั้งคำถามจะเป็นดังนี้ คือ ย้ายกริยาช่วยไปวางไว้หน้าประธาน

aux. verb + subject

ประโยคบอกเล่า	ประโยคคำถาม
Present Tense Tom is busy. They are late. John plays bridge. Jack and Jim play football.	Is Tom busy? Are they late? Does John play bridge? Do Jack and Jim play football?
Past Tense Tom was busy. They were busy. John played bridge. Jack and Jim played football	Was Tom busy? Were they busy? Did John play bridge? Did Jack and Jim play football?

หมายเหตุ **เมื่อไม่มีกริยาช่วยในประโยค ให้ใช้ verb to do มาช่วย และ verb to do นี้จะผันตามประธาน และ tense**

ตัวอย่างเพิ่มเติม

ประโยคบอกเล่า	ประโยคคำถาม
Jane will be here tomorrow. He can swim. She must go now. They should come back.	Will Jane be here tomorrow? Can he swim? Must she go now? Should they come back?
ถ้ามีกริยาช่วย 2 ตัว ให้ย้ายเฉพาะกริยาช่วยตัวที่ 1 ไปวางไว้หน้าประธาน	
He should have made an appointment last week. It had been raining all day yesterday.	Should he have made an appointment last week? Had it been raining all day yesterday?
Short Answer Have you locked the door? Do you like onions? Are Jim and Jane getting married? Did you buy a newspaper yesterday?	Yes, I have. (= I have locked the door.) No, I don't. (= I don't like onions.) Yes, they are. (= They are getting married.) No, I didn't. (= I did not buy a newspaper)

III. คำถามปฏิเสธ (Negative Questions)

เรามักใช้คำถามปฏิเสธเพื่อแสดงความประหลาดใจ

ลักษณะการตั้งคำถามคือ ย้ายรูปย่อของกริยาช่วยปฏิเสธ (isn't it/didn't you/hasn't she/haven't we, etc.) ไปไว้ข้างหน้าประธาน

ตัวอย่าง

Didn't you hear the bell? I rang it three times.

Don't you want to go to the party?

Isn't it a beautiful day?

Haven't we met each other before?

IV. Question-tags

Question-tags เป็นลักษณะหนึ่งของประโยคคำถาม ซึ่งมักจะใช้ในภาษาพูด (Spoken English)

ลักษณะของประโยค Question-tags จะวางกริยาช่วยต่อไว้ท้ายประโยค ซึ่งค้น ด้วยเครื่องหมาย comma โดยมีกฎเกณฑ์ดังนี้

ประโยคบอกเล่า ต่อท้ายด้วย question-tag ที่เป็นปฏิเสธ

Positive sentence + negative tag

ตัวอย่าง

Jane **will** be here soon, **won't she?**

There **was** a lot of rain, **wasn't there?**

Paul **should** pass the test, **shouldn't he?**

ประโยคปฏิเสธ ต่อท้ายด้วย question-tag ที่เป็นบอกเล่า

negative sentence + positive tag

ตัวอย่าง

Maggi **won't** be late, **will she?**

They **don't** go, **do they?**

She **hasn't** got a can, **has she?**

หลังประโยคชักชวนที่ขึ้นต้นด้วย Let's question-tag คือ **shall we?**

ตัวอย่าง

Let's go shopping, **shall we?**

หลังประโยคคำสั่ง (Imperative) question-tag คือ **will you?**

ตัวอย่าง

Open the window, **will you?**

ข้อสังเกต

1. Question-tag ที่ต่อท้ายจะใช้กับสรรพนามเท่านั้น

ตัวอย่าง

Mary is your sister, **isn't she?**

They will come, **won't they?**

2. Question-tag รูปปฏิเสธที่ใช้กับ I คือ **aren't I**

ตัวอย่าง

I am late, **aren't I ?**

I am not late, **am I?**

แบบฝึกหัดที่ 1

1. If the sewing machine doesn't work, why don't you _____?
 1. have repaired it
 2. to repair it
 3. repaired it
 4. have it repaired
2. When _____?
 1. will be the letter mailed
 2. will the letter mail
 3. will mail the letter be
 4. will the letter be mailed
3. _____ just before the concert began?
 1. Why they left
 2. Why did they leave
 3. Why they did leave
 4. Why they had left
4. The new families are looking for an apartment, _____?
 1. don't they
 2. didn't they
 3. aren't they
 4. are they
5. Those flowers are lovely, _____?
 1. aren't they
 2. didn't they
 3. are they not
 4. did they
6. _____ the exam?
 1. Should have be passed
 2. Should he have passed
 3. Should have passed he
 4. Should passed have he
7. _____ locked your room?
 1. Did you
 2. Don't you
 3. Have you
 4. Didn't you
8. Let's go home, _____?
 1. did we
 2. could we
 3. are we
 4. shall we
9. Clean the table, _____?
 1. don't you
 2. will you
 3. aren't you
 4. are you
10. _____ a musical instrument?
 1. Can you played
 2. Did you played
 3. Can you play
 4. Had you play

แบบฝึกหัดที่ 2

1. _____ bought this book?
 1. Whose
 2. Which
 3. Who
 4. What
2. Where did the plane _____?
 1. crashed
 2. crash
 3. crashing
 4. to crash
3. When _____ from Italy?
 1. will come back she
 2. she will come back
 3. will she come back
 4. will she came back
4. You don't like durian, do you?
_____.
 1. Yes, I don't
 2. No, I don't
 3. Yes, I like not
 4. No, I like a lot
5. What _____ today?
 1. is it day
 2. day it is
 3. day is it
 4. is day it
6. Why _____?
 1. did you do that
 2. do you did that
 3. that did you do
 4. do that you did
7. _____ to Bangkok yet?
 1. Haven't they move
 2. Have they not move
 3. Haven't they moved
 4. They haven't move
8. These shirts were made in Korea, _____?
 1. were these
 2. were they
 3. weren't these
 4. weren't they
9. _____ did you buy the present for?
 1. Whom
 2. What
 3. Whose
 4. Which
10. _____ at the dance tonight?
 1. Won't he is
 2. Won't he be
 3. Won't is he
 4. Will he be not

ภาคคำศัพท์ (Vocabulary)

จงศึกษาชนิดของคำศัพท์จากอนุเจต (Part of Speech) ความหมาย (Meaning) และ
การใช้ (Usage) ดังต่อไปนี้

ชนิดของคำศัพท์ (Part of Speech)

นาม	กริยา	คุณศัพท์	กริยาวิเศษณ์
essential	-	essential	essentially
survival survivor	survive	surviving	-
complexity	-	complex	-
balance	balance	balanced	-
existence	exist	existent	-
-	-	physical	-
-	-	mental	mentally
necessary necessity	necessitate	necessary	necessarily
calorie	-	calorific	-
activity	activate	active	actively
classification	classify	-	-
intimacy	-	intimate	intimately
maintenance	maintain	-	-
conclusion	conclude	conclusive	conclusively
relationship	relate	related	-

ความหมายและการใช้ (Meaning and Usage)

คำอธิบายและตัวอย่างประโยคประกอบการใช้คำศัพท์

1. essential (s) (n.) สิ่งจำเป็นต่อการดำรงชีวิต
synonym : necessity (necessities)
Ex. Homeless people need **essentials** like food and clothing.
2. survive (v.) รอดชีวิต ดำรงชีวิต
Ex. There were a people who luckily **survived** the major earthquake.
3. complex (adj.) ซับซ้อน ยุ่งยาก (ที่จะเข้าใจ)
synonym : complicated
Ex. The causes of cancer are very **complex**.
4. balance (n.) ความสมดุล
Ex. Human beings need a realistic **balance** between work and relaxation.
5. existence (n.) ชีวิต
synonym : life
Ex. He lived a very happy **existence**.
6. physical (adj.) (เกี่ยวกับ) ร่างกาย
Ex. This program was arranged for people who had **physical** disabilities.
7. mental (adj.) จิตใจ
Ex. A bad experience has an effect on a child's **mental** development.
8. necessary (adj.) จำเป็น
synonym : essential (adj.)
Ex. It's not **necessary** to wear a tie.

9. calorie (n.) หน่วยที่ใช้คำนวณพลังงานจากอาหาร
 Ex. Fried rice has about 400 **calories**.
10. active (adj.) แคล่วคล่อง ว่องไว กระตือรือร้น
 synonym : energetic, lively
 Ex. He is over eighty but still very **active**.
11. classify (v.) จัด แบ่งประเภท
 Ex. In most of the libraries, books are **classified** by subject.
12. intimacy (n.) ความใกล้ชิดสนิทสนม
 synonym : close relationship
 Ex. Everybody noticed their **intimacy**.
13. maintain (v.) รักษาเอาไว้
 synonym : keep on, retain
 Ex. He **maintained** a speed of 60 miles an hour on the expressway.
14. conclusion (n.) ข้อสรุป
 Ex. From the evidence, the police drew the **conclusion** that he was still alive.
15. relationship (n.) ความสัมพันธ์ ความเกี่ยวข้อง
 synonym : connection
 Ex. The **relationship** between mother and child is beautiful.

แบบฝึกหัดที่ 1 จงเลือกคำตอบที่ถูกต้อง

1. Food is _____ for life.
 1. joyful
 2. necessary
 3. delicious
 4. healthy
2. Since he has been heart-broken, he is not so _____ anymore.
 1. enjoyable
 2. sorry
 3. active
 4. funny
3. Hornbills are _____ as an endangered species.
 1. verified
 2. arranged
 3. identified
 4. classified
4. Nobody _____ the plane crash.
 1. lived
 2. survived
 3. escaped
 4. endured
5. We had reached the _____ that the evidence was not enough.
 1. decision
 2. intention
 3. conclusion
 4. attention

แบบฝึกหัดที่ 2

1. Water is **essential**; _____.
 1. we are happy with it
 2. we will be thirsty
 3. we cannot live without it
 4. we will be clean
2. Because he was concerned about **calories**, _____.
 1. he liked eating
 2. he did not enjoy eating
 3. he did not go shopping
 4. he did not cook
3. The acrobat lost her **balance** and _____.
 1. stood firmly
 2. fell from the rope
 3. jumped happily
 4. lay down quickly

4. The couple have a special **relationship**; _____.

1. they always quarrel with each other
2. they choose the same subject
3. they cannot live alone
4. they care for each other

5. The problem is very **complex**; _____.

1. it has happened for a long time
2. everybody understands it very well
3. it cannot be solved easily
4. we have to avoid it

แบบฝึกหัดทดสอบความเข้าใจเนื้อเรื่อง

จงตอบคำถามต่อไปนี้เพื่อทดสอบความเข้าใจเนื้อเรื่องในอนุเลขข้างต้น

1. According to this passage, what are **not** the essentials of life?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1. food | 2. clothes |
| 3. exercise | 4. good relationships |

2. How many hours should we sleep?

- | | |
|--------|-----------|
| 1. six | 2. eight |
| 3. ten | 4. twelve |

3. How many factors in life represent the required balance?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. six | 2. five |
| 3. four | 4. ten |

4. "Intimacy" in this passage means _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| 1. love | 2. sex |
| 3. close relationship | 4. emotion |

5. What kind of exercise is good for the body?

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. swimming | 2. aerobic |
| 3. running | 4. walking |