

UNIT III

**COMPARISON & CONTRAST
ARGUMENTATIVE
COMPOSITION WRITING**

WHAT IS A COMPARISON & CONTRAST ARGUMENTATIVE COMPOSITION ?

ลักษณะสำคัญ :

เป็นการแจกแจงแสดงเหตุผลตอบโต้ หรือโต้แย้งต่อปัญหาเช่นเดียวกับ analysis argumentative composition แนวทางนำเสนอก็ต้องก่อปรด้วยเหตุและผลที่จะแจ้ง ชัดเจน

ที่แตกต่างออกไป คือ ต้องอธิบายของสองสิ่งว่าคล้ายกันหรือแตกต่างกันในแง่ใด (Discuss how two things are similar or different!)

รูปแบบการนำเสนอขึ้นอยู่กับความถนัดของผู้นำเสนอ อาจเป็นการเปรียบเทียบประเด็นต่อประเด็น (aspect-to-aspect) หรือเสนอเบ็ดเสร็จสมบูรณ์อย่างเดียว แล้วต่อท้ายว่าอีกสิ่งหนึ่งไม่มีหรือตรงกันข้ามเพื่อให้เห็นภาพพจน์และเข้าใจง่ายขึ้น ลองพิจารณาจากหลายแบบที่นำมาเสนอในตำรานี้ อ่านแต่ละแบบอย่างใคร่ครวญให้ถ่องแท้ เพื่อให้เข้าใจรูปแบบ ศิลปะการนำเสนอ รวมทั้งศัพท์สำนวนที่ใช้และรูปแบบประโยคที่แตกต่างกัน

อนึ่ง ในบทเรียนว่าด้วย “Analysis Argumentative Composition Writing” นั้น ได้ทำทั้ง jotted outline และ sentence outline ไว้เกือบทุกเรื่อง ผู้เรียนคงพอจะรู้

แนวทางการจัดทำดีพอสมควรแล้ว ในบทนี้และบทต่อไปก็จะจัดทำ **outline** ให้ดูเปรียบเทียบกับของผู้เรียน แต่ยังคงถือว่าเป็นเรื่องสำคัญและจำเป็นที่สุดที่ผู้เรียนต้องทำเองทุกครั้งก่อนการเขียน composition เพราะ outline เปรียบเสมือน “ลายแทง” ค้นหาสมบัติไม่พบ **แน่นอน** ถ้าขาดสิ่งนี้และจะทำให้เขียนเรียงความววน อ้อมค้อม ไม่ตรงประเด็น ขาดเอกภาพของเรื่อง (unity) งานเขียนงานเสนอนั้นก็ไม่สมบูรณ์ ขาดน้ำหนัก หรือมีช่องโหว่ (vague) ได้

Let me help you to start out your Assignment 1.

เพราะว่าเป็นงานชิ้นแรกของการเขียนเชิงเปรียบเทียบ ลองมาช่วยกันเริ่มต้นให้ถูกทาง

ขั้นแรก : ทำความเข้าใจความหมายของหัวข้อเรื่อง (topic) ที่จะเขียนก่อน

“จงเปรียบเทียบชีวิตการเป็นนักเรียนกับชีวิตคนทำงาน”

แน่นอน หัวข้อนี้ต้องการให้ผู้เขียนหาประเด็นสำคัญมาเสนอหรือแจกแจง ถึงความแตกต่างกันของคนที่อยู่ในสองฐานะ คือ คนที่กำลังเล่าเรียนอยู่กับคนที่ทำงานแล้ว ผู้เขียนจะเจาะประเด็นอะไรก็ได้ที่คิดว่าแตกต่างกัน แต่ต้องนำประเด็นนั้นมาเปรียบเทียบให้เด่นชัดว่าในฐานะหนึ่งกับอีกฐานะหนึ่งนั้นต่างกันอย่างไร มีข้อมูลตัวเลขตัวอย่างที่เรียกว่า “illustration” มาสนับสนุนเพียงพอ ผู้เขียนก็ควรทำ outline เช่นเดียวกับตัวอย่างการเขียนของ analysis

ขั้นที่สอง : วางแนว *outline* เอาแบบ *jotted* ก็ได้ สองฐานะนี้ต่างกันในระดับใดบ้าง เช่น

ความรับผิดชอบ	การคบค้าสมาคม
การวางแผน	การแก้ปัญหาเฉพาะหน้า
การดูแลตัวเอง	สูตรสำเร็จเพื่อให้พบความสำเร็จ
ปัจจัยการเงิน	สิ่งที่ต้องหลีกเลี่ยง
การใช้เวลาและเวลาว่าง	

จะเห็นว่า มีมากมายอยู่หลายแง่มุมที่น่าจะนำมาเปรียบเทียบให้เห็น ว่าต่างกันอย่างไร เมื่อยังเป็นนักเรียนอยู่ กับเมื่อเวลาทำงานแล้ว ทุกคนคิดออก ทุกคนมีเหตุผล จากประสบการณ์ของตัวเองทั้งทางตรง (*direct experience*) และทางอ้อม (*indirect experience*) ซึ่งอาจมาจากคำบอกเล่า หรือจากการอ่านหนังสือ

ขั้นที่สาม : ลงมือทำ *jotted outline* จริง

จากหลายเหตุผลลองเลือกมาเพียง 3 เหตุผล เพื่อจะเขียนให้เป็น *unified composition* ที่มีเหตุผลสนับสนุน 3 paragraphs และมี Introduction กับ Conclusion อีก 2 paragraphs เปิดหัวปิดท้ายครบ 5 paragraphs ถูกต้องตามหลักของการเขียน *composition* ชีวิต 2 ฐานะนี้มีความแตกต่างที่อยากนำมาเขียนหรือเสนอสัก 3 ประเด็น คือ

1. ต่างกันเรื่องฐานะทางการเงิน (*finance*)
2. ต่างกันเรื่องการใช้เวลาโดยเฉพาะการใช้เวลาว่าง (*spending time-leisure time*)
3. ต่างกันเรื่องความรับผิดชอบ (*responsibilities*)

ในความแตกต่างทั้ง 3 ประเด็น ก็ลองหาเหตุผลสนับสนุนแต่ละประเด็นให้ครบถ้วน outline นี้ก็กลายเป็น “ลายแทง” ให้นำทางไปสู่ ขุมทรัพย์ คือ unified composition ที่ต้องการได้

ฉะนั้น ลองวางแผน jotted outline ที่ดีดู ถ้าเป็นไปได้ ควรลองทำ sentence outline ด้วย ก็จะช่วยให้เขียนเป็น composition ง่ายขึ้นและดีขึ้น เมื่อทำเสร็จแล้ว ก็ลงมือทำขั้นที่สี่ เขียนเป็นเรียงความเปรียบเทียบเชิงสารกที่สมบูรณ์ด้วยตนเอง

The Jotted Outline

Compare the Student's Life with the Working Men's Life

1. Thesis :

Those are different in finances, leisure time and responsibilities.

2. Finances

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| Student | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supported by parents - no worry about money - tuition costs, book expenses, weekly or monthly allowance paid by parents |
| Working men | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support himself and family - work for money - work more gain more |

3. Time Spending

- Student**
- spend a lot of time attending class
 - have a lot of free time to enjoy life
- Working men**
- required many hours to be at work
 - sometimes work on weekends
 - have a very less free time to enjoy life
 - free time used with family

4 . Responsibilities

- Student**
- be responsible to study and exam
 - no concern with money making
 - important goal is graduating
- Working men**
- try doing his job well
 - supporting family basic needs

5. Conclusion

They live two different lifestyles. Three aspects discussed above are finances, leisure time and responsibilities.

**Now, you should try to do your
own sentence outline
then write your unified composition.**

[ASSIGNMENT 1]

Directions : *From the following given topic, make your own outline then write the unified composition composing at least five paragraphs.*

Topic : “Compare the Student’s Life with the Working Men’s Life’

It is more reasonable to do your own outline either the jotted or the sentence before starting to write your unified composition.

Your composition must consist of not less than three **support** paragraphs.

Exercise Sheet : Assignment 1

The Jotted Outline :

Topic : *“Compare the Student’s Life with the Working Man’s Life”*

Exercise Sheet : Assignment 1

The Sentence Outline :

Topic : "Compare the Student's Life with the Working Man 's Life"

.

Exercise Sheet : Assignment 1

The Complete Composition :

Topic : “Compare the Student’s Life with the Working Man’s Life”

Exercise Sheet : Assignment 1

The Complete Composition :

Topic : “Compare the Student’s Life with the Working Man’s Life”

After you get your assignment
done completely,
why don't you spend more time to
review carefully
the sample-unified composition and
the list of
Vocabulary Review & Sentence
Construction
attached in the following pages ?

Compare the Student's Life with the Working Man 's Life

Generally in society there are people who work and people who study. ***These two groups lead different lives. There are differences in finances, leisure time and responsibilities.***

In money matters students and workers are not the same. Students are supported to their parents. They do not have to worry about money. Their parents usually may support tuition cost, book expenses, and perhaps give them a weekly or monthly allowance. This also means that they don't have much money of their own to spend. The working man, on the other hand, supports himself and his family. He must work for money, and the more he works, the more money he has.

Students and workers spend their time differently. Students spend a lot of time attending classes and studying. They also have a lot of free time that they can spend as they want. For example, they can sit and talk with their friends at the university or go and see a movie. The working man on the other hand is required to be at work at specific hours each day. For example, many people work eight hours or more a day Monday through Friday. Some people even work on weekends. They do not have much free time. Their free time is usually spent with their family.

Responsibilities vary between students and workers. Students are responsible for studying and passing the exams. They do not have to concern themselves with earning money or supporting a family. Their most important goal is graduating. The working man can't relieve responsibility in doing his job well. In addition, he has responsibilities towards his family. These include bringing home enough money for the necessities: food, clothing and shelter.

The student's life seems easier than the working man's life. In fact, they live two different lifestyles. ***Three aspects which have been discussed above are finances, leisure time and responsibilities.***

VOCABULARY REVIEW & SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

Compare the Student's Life with the Working Man's Life

allowance : (n) – an amount of food, money; given for a special purpose (อาหารหรือเงินที่จัดหาให้)

Ex-->

1. He gave his wife a weekly **allowance** to buy food.
2. Billy gets an **allowance** of one dollar a week for helping his father cut the grass.

aspect : (n) – a particular way in which something can be looked at and thought about; look; appearance (ลักษณะหรือแง่มุม)

Ex-->

1. All **aspects** of the question must be examined.
2. The deserted old house had such a gloomy **aspect** that the children were afraid to go near it.

attend : (v) – to be present at; go to (ไปเรียน, เข้าเรียน)
– to take care of (รักษาพยาบาลเอาใจใส่)

Ex-->

1. They **attend** school five days a week.
2. Doctors and nurses **attended** to the injured man.

chief (n) - a person who is highest in rank of power; leader of a group

(หัวหน้า)

Ex-->

1. The **chief** of police will lead the parade.
2. The Indian **chief** smoked the peace-pipe before making peace with an enemy.

cost : (n) - price; an amount of money paid or charged for something

(ราคา)

Ex-->

1. The **cost** of that book is five dollars.
2. The **cost** of the hat was high.

difference : (n) - the state of quality of being unlike or different

(ความแตกต่าง)

Ex-->

One of the **difference** between the sisters is the color of their hair.

different : (adj.) - not alike or not similar (แตกต่าง)

Ex-->

A bicycle and a motorcycle are **different**.

discuss : (v) - talk about; opinions; consider by presenting various

ideas (สนทนา, พิจารณา)

Ex-->

1. The city council held a meeting to **discuss** the building plans for the new hall.
2. Father will **discuss** the plans for the party tonight.

earn : (v) – to get as pay for work done; to observe or win because of hard work (ทำได้, สมควรได้)

Ex-->

1. Tom **earned** his high marks by studying hard.
2. Marry **earned** fifty dollars a week.

expense : (n) – the cause of spending; the cost; the money paid out (ค่าใช้จ่าย)

Ex-->

1. He could not afford the **expense** of a new car.
2. The **expense** of buying a home did not keep us from buying one.

finance : (n) – the amount of money had by a person, business or government; the management of money matters for people, businesses or governments (การเงิน, การคลัง)

Ex-->

1. The company's **finances** were very low.
2. He studied banking and **finance** at the university.

generally : (adv.) – usually (โดยปกติ)

Ex-->

1. I **generally** walk to school.
2. **Generally**, Mary gets better marks than Jack.

graduation : (n) - taking a degree at college or university (ผู้ที่ได้รับปริญญา
จากมหาวิทยาลัย, บัณฑิต)

Ex-->

1. After his **graduation** Bob went on holiday.
2. Certain subjects must be taken by **graduation** at that college.

include : (v) - contain; to have as part of the whole; to put in a group
(รวมทั้ง, ประกอบด้วย)

Ex-->

1. He **included** some of his sister's friends in the list of people he would invite to the party.
2. You don't have to buy batteries with that toy because they are already **included** in the box.

lead : (v) - to show the way; to go or be first; be ahead of others
(นำทาง)

Ex-->

1. The General will **lead** the parade.
2. The dog **leads** the blind man across streets.

leisure : (n) - the time to do what you like; free time (เวลาว่าง)

Ex-->

1. The busy farmer did not have much **leisure**.

2. Betty spends much of her **leisure** time playing tennis.

pass : (v) - to go past; move or go by; to go from one place or state to another; to complete a test or course of study with success
(ผ่านไป, ผ่าน)

Ex-->

1. Suda always **passes** all her subjects.
2. The hours **passed** slowly.

pay : (v) - to give money to someone in return for things at work
(ให้ค่าจ้าง, ชำระค่าจ้าง)

Ex-->

1. He had to **pay** fifteen dollars to have the radio fixed.
2. This job **pays** two hundred dollars a week.

require : (v) - to have need to; to force someone to do something
(ต้องการ, บังคับให้)

Ex-->

1. Sewing a dress **requires** skill and patience.
2. The law **requires** that people stop their cars at a red light.

responsibility: (n) - job or duty; anything one is expected to do;
attend to (ความรับผิดชอบ)

Ex-->

1. Mother's **responsibilities** are keeping the house clean, cooking, caring for the children.

2. Setting the table for dinner is your **responsibility**.
3. Being burdened by too many **responsibilities** is what causes many people to leave the city.

shelter : (n) – a place of safety; something that gives protection (ที่กำบัง)

Ex-->

1. A cave was their **shelter** for the night.
2. A roof is a **shelter** from the rain.

society : (n) – human beings as a group; all people; a particular group of people; club or other group of people who join together because of an interest they all share (สมาคม, สังคม)

Ex-->

1. Having enough food to go around will be one of **society's** biggest problems in years to come.
2. My aunt belongs to a literary **society**.

specific : (adj.) – definite; particular (เป็นลักษณะเฉพาะ, โดยเฉพาะ)

Ex-->

1. Nine hundred dollars was the **specific** amount of money he needed to buy that used car.
2. He had **specific** instructions to follow.

spend : (v) - to pay out money; to pass time; to use up (ใช้เงิน, ใช้เวลา, ใช้หมด)

Ex-->

1. Mary said she could **spend** ten dollars on a scarf.
2. We **spent** weekend in the country.
3. Jim **spends** a lot of energy working on his car.

support : (v) - to hold up; to help; to provide for (สนับสนุน)

Ex-->

1. Jane's mother **supports** her family by working in a bank.
2. Scientists do not believe that the planet Venus can **support** life.

tuition : (n) - money paid for instruction or teaching (ค่าเล่าเรียน)

Ex-->

1. My parents pay my sister's **tuition** at college.
2. Their parents usually pay **tuition** costs.

weekend : (n) - the period of time from Friday night or Saturday morning until Sunday night or Monday mornings (ปลายสัปดาห์)

Ex-->

1. We went to the country for the **weekend**.
2. Jim and Joe go to school during the week and play during the **weekend**.

worry : (v) – to feel or express great anxiety (กังวล, กังวลใจ, เป็นห่วง)

Ex-->

1. My parents **worry** when she is out too late.
2. They **worry** about their son's health.

ASSIGNMENT 2

Directions : From the following given topic, make your own outline then write the unified composition composing at least five paragraphs.

Topic: “The Beauty of Rama V’s Women and the Woman of Today”

After you get your work assigned done completely, don’t forget to review carefully the sample unified composition and the list of vocabulary review & sentence construction attached.

The Beauty of Rama V's Women and the Woman of Today

To begin, honestly, beauty in nature or a woman is always a perspective attitude among viewers. “*Beauty is in the eye of the beholder*” is the well-known proverb. It implies that when someone beholds something or someone. He feels that it, or she, is “*beautiful*.” Thai women are admired by both foreign visitors and Thais, themselves. **However, although most important aspects of Thai feminine charm remain, several features are different such as the physical beauty, moral attitude and speech.**

On the question of physical beauty of a woman, women in the age of Rama V had different attitudes than women do now. For example, many women believed or were taught that blackening their teeth was a sign of beauty; henceforth, betel was popular in those days. Furthermore, the style of hair more popular at that time was cropped up behind the head. Women of that era also used completely natural cosmetics. Most people today believe that white, healthy teeth is more beautiful. Modern women use manufactured cosmetics such as Eve Arden or Max Factor and their hair-styles range from many styles including punk, etc. Some people still believe that long hair is more beautiful. Gold and gems were popular accessories then and many young women still prefer them. The saree or an Indian style skirt with a western style blouse were popular fashions of dress compared with the today's more western, more modern styles.

Ethics and morality classify as beauty of the spirit *more* than physical beauty but they can *help offset* à *young lady*. Rama V's era was a modernized Thai culture but women were expected to act and speak like ladies. They did not gamble, procure young girls for prostitution, fake passports or shoot forestry officials. They were not allowed to smoke or drink either. Nowadays, many women still maintain this tradition fortunately. Many modern women not only refuse to smoke or drink but also they do not respect a man who does. However, there are cases where women were involved in some offence and selfish desires have overshadowed the traditional feminine virtue. Furthermore, women are now expected to drink beside a man, offer him cigarettes and so on.

The women of Rama V's era knew more how to talk with others. Verbal etiquette was a more of society at that time. Women were expected to talk softly and to avoid criticizing other people. She could only say something good about them. Otherwise, she may not be allowed to speak. Today, although many women are still expected not to criticize others, they have more freedom of speech and often upset their beauty by loud noises, unsophisticated or ill-mannered ways and so on. Many women today are also put at a disadvantage because, according to the tradition, since they cannot criticize, they must accept even the bad with the good in other people-and in men, especially.

Although basic humanity, such as virtue, manners and ethics are not totally discarded, Thai women have changed much from the time of during Rama V. The women of that era dressed in different styles and believed that black teeth and short, cropped hair styles were beautiful. They also spoke softly and tried not to lose their patience. Today, black teeth is white and styles of dress are more modern and westernized. The opportunity for wealth has also produced striking examples of feminine misbehavior.

VOCABULARY REVIEW & SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

The Beauty of Rama V's Women and the Woman of Today

accessories : (n) - extra personal items or decorative items (เครื่องตกแต่ง)

Ex.-->

1. Many women, buy **accessories** to decorate themselves.
2. Most **accessories** are cheaper than jewels.
3. Women's **accessories** include small baubles for their faces.

attitude : (n) - viewpoint, outlook (ทัศนคติ)

Ex.-->

1. Spitting in public is a poor social **attitude**.
2. A good work **attitude** leads to promotion.
3. They released him due to his bad work **attitude**.

beholder : (n) - one who looks (at, upon) (ผู้ชม)

Ex.-->

1. Beauty is in the eye of the **beholder**.
2. **Behold** the glory that is God in every aspect of nature.
3. When I **behold** a cloud in the sky, it brings a teardrop to my eye.

betel : (n) - tropical plant whose nuts' (arena) are filled with black paste (หมาก)

Ex.-->

1. Betel grows in tropical climate.
2. The paste in betel nuts acts like toothpaste, some people think.
3. Eating too much **betel** causes black teeth and root canal damage.

disadvantage : (n) - loss or damage; unfavorable condition (เสียเปรียบ)

Ex.-->

1. To try to watch a film while someone talks loudly is a **disadvantage**.
2. Smoking has several serious **disadvantage**.
3. Foreigners are at a **disadvantage** because they are overcharged.

ethics - good conduct in business, society, etc. (จรรยาบรรณ)

Ex.-->

1. Business **ethics** ensure the long term operation of business.
2. **Ethics** is often lacking in business and politics.
3. **Ethics** may be conceived of as a foreign concept.

fake passport : (n) - passports issued illegally (หนังสือเดินทางปลอม)

Ex.-->

1. During the Soviet Union, the KGB issued several thousand **fake passports**.
2. He used a **fake passport** to enter Sweden last year.

feminine : (adj.) – of women, or the female sex (เกี่ยวกับเพศหญิง)

Ex.-->

1. Softness, gentleness, giving and love are **feminine** virtues.
2. Everyone has **feminine** chromosomes and a female aspect.
3. To be **feminine** means to understand when and how to be gentle and strong alternately.

forestry official : (n) – officials who maintain national forests

(เจ้าหน้าที่ป่าไม้)

Ex.-->

1. The wife of a timber worker, or he himself, shot a **forestry official** in Surat Thani last year.
2. Killing **forestry officials** may have secret agreement from someone in the department.

misbehave : (v) – to act improperly (ประพฤติไม่เหมาะสม)

Ex.-->

1. When a child **misbehaves**, he embarrasses his parents.
2. The opportunity to be rich and famous has caused several people to 'misbehave'.

modernize : (v) make modern (ทันสมัย)

Ex.-->

1. Thailand **modernized** during the time of Rama V.
2. People **modernize** their appearance, not their ideas.

3. **To modernize** fully requires new ways of thinking.

morality : (**n**) - good conduct; principles of good behavior (จรรยา,
ศีลธรรม)

Ex.-->

1. **Morality** is a high virtue.
2. Have standards of **morality** become so low?
3. Nowadays **morality** may be eroded by greed.

offset : (v) - **make more** noticeable ; compensate (ทดแทน)

Ex.-->

1. Women **offset** themselves with jewels.
2. A good personality will **offset** people.
3. Virtue in a woman can **offset** her beauty.

polite : (adj.) - characterized by correct social **usage** (สุภาพ)

Ex.-->

1. People should be more **polite** in public.
2. We deem that sneezing in public is **impolite** unless one covers his nose.
3. Someone is not very **polite**, when he talks on his hand-phone during a movie.

prostitute : (n) - a woman who earns her *living by* sexual contact

(โสเภณี)

Ex.-->

1. Thai **prostitutes** were not so common and accepted in Thai society.
2. Former Prime Minister tried to re-employ *prostitute*.
3. Most *prostitutes* are poor, uneducated girls.

westernize : (v) - to make western (นิยมตะวันตก)

Ex.-->

1. Many developing countries have *westernized*.
2. Thai **westernization** began with Rama V.
3. 'Westernize' should include attitude as well.

ASSIGNMENT 3

Directions : From *the* following given topic, make your own outline then write the unified composition composing at least five paragraphs.

Topic: “*Children Are Less Happy Now Than Before : Why ?*”

After you get your work assigned done completely, don't forget to review carefully the sample unified composition and the list of vocabulary review & sentence construction attached.

Children Are Less Happy Now Than Before : Why ?

Obviously, as civilization increases in any country, the values and easiness of life became eroded. We used to claim that we wanted a better world for our children but instead things only get worse for them. Children have less time to play and relax. Either they must stay at home to help their parents, or they learn in order to guarantee their own “*better futures.*” Older children study harder than before. Children in some countries are pushed to compete for a “good school,” also. ***Children have less time to play and relax,’ older children study harder for their futures and some even leave education early because of poverty.***

Many years ago, when all countries were still agricultural societies, people generally had fewer responsibilities. Children had only to play and eat and grow strong enough to help in the fields. Young children neither studied very hard nor had to work until they were about twenty years old. Now, there is a school system and they must learn from kindergarten through primary school, at least, if their families can afford it. Poor families, in Thailand particularly, often urge their children to stay at home although this does not mean that they can play. Many school-aged children have to help at home.

With civilization and a school system, the easy-going attitude toward education schooling for all is being replaced, especially in the

Orient, with a fierce competition to enter a “good school.” Many misguided parents become selfishly fixed to the concept that this or that school is better than another and their little angels must be admitted. Japan and Taiwan are good examples. In Japan, children must compete from even kindergarten. Many Taiwanese schoolchildren compete to enter a good secondary school. Whereas the lucky applicant had a better future in education, the unlucky applicant is denied that. At least in part, this causes both that child and his / her parents unhappiness. Years ago, everyone knew that education was free and available to all.

Older children continue to work and study hard for their futures and, in Thailand, many must also guarantee the future of their immediate relatives. In the agricultural age, we had enough of everything because it “grew **up** beside us.” Now, we work for everything because the fields are leveled for factories, etc. There is fewer place to grow food. Consequently, our future depends upon higher learning and employment afterwards which, in crowded, dirty cities, is neither totally possible nor very secure. The ease of farm life becomes hell for older children especially in cultures where they are expected to pay everyone’s share in the family. Their burdens never lessen but only increase. Furthermore, the university-level education in Thailand, as an example, is still largely competitive as only a few Bangkok universities are **“open.”** There are so many applicants who are pushed to get a degree in order to find a good job and help support their parents and younger siblings.

Children suffer the maladies passed onto them by their parents, in the name of “a better **world** to live in.” Some may even resent their parents for it. The need for education in a modern world has deprived children of a right to play and be happy, replacing it with competition to go to a good school. *Children in school have almost no time for recreation . Furthermore, poor children are denied the opportunity for education as recreation by staying at home to help their parents. Either way, they cannot be happy.*

VOCABULARY REVIEW & SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

Children Are Less Happy Now Than Before: Why?

compete : (v) - fight for; struggle for (แข่งขัน)

Ex.-->

1. Asian children **compete** for a good school.
2. Try to **compete** in mental athletics.
3. Candidates must **compete** together to get scholarship.

consequence : (n) - result; effect (เป็นผลมาจาก)

consequent : (adj.)

Ex.-->

1. There are the **consequences** of our actions in foreseeable.
2. Each answer is the start of a **consequent** question.
3. The **consequence** of deforestation is loss of animal habitat.
4. **Consequent** problems can be prevented by avoiding the causes thereof.

crowd : (n) - **large** masses of people (คนจำนวนมาก, แน่น)

crowded : (adj.)

Ex.-->

1. On Christmas Eve, shops are always **crowded**.
2. The **crowd** enraged becomes a riot.

3. I feel uneasy in a **crowd**.
4. **Crowded** places "leave me cold."

deprive : (v) - to lack.....from (not physically) (ขาดในทางจิตใจหรือความรู้สึก)

Ex.-->

1. Overwork **deprives** us of rest needed for good health.
2. Lack of amusement **deprives** children of happiness.
3. A selfish parents may **deprive** his or her children of a good future.

erode : (v) - reduce; worn away (เซาะ, กัดกร่อน)

Ex.-->

1. Self-interest and higher cost of living **erode** social values.
2. Slowly but surely, wine and water **erode** a bed of rock.
3. Metals are **eroded** by acids.

fierce : (adj.) - intense (รุนแรง)

Ex.-->

1. The **fierce** fighting in Bosnia resulted in 100 dead and 50 seriously injured, at last report.
2. The mother animal is only **fierce** when anxious of her children.
3. The heat is **fierce** during the months of April and May.

get worse : (idiom) – go from bad to worse (เลวลง, เสื่อมทรามลง)

Ex.-->

1. People complain that Bangkok traffic only **gets worse**.
2. Contrary to the doctor's expectations, her condition only **gets worse**.
3. Good people get better, bad people **get worse**.
4. If you don't rest, your cold will only **get worse**.

kindergarten : the first stage of education (การศึกษาระดับอนุบาล)

Ex.-->

1. "She is so dumb, she probably dropped out of **kindergarten**."
2. **Kindergarten** also allows children to meet each other.
3. Life in **kindergarten** is still fairly simple.

malady : (n) – illness, sickness, disease (โรคต่าง ๆ)

Ex.-->

1. Overwork is a **malady** of the modern world.
2. Children's **maladies** include tension, lack of amusement and increased burdens from parents.
3. Most common **maladies** start from the mind.

Orient – Asia, the East (Far and near East) (ตะวันออก เอเชีย)

Ex.-->

1. Asia is composed of the Far East – or China, Japan, Korea, Southeast Asia, or Indochina, and the Near East, or countries including and near India.
2. The **Orient** has had its attraction for foreigners for 200 years.
3. He makes his home in the **Orient**.
4. Today, many people still visit the **Orient**.

primary school : grade 1 to 6 (การศึกษาระดับประถมศึกษา)

Ex.-->

1. Children in **primary school** learn basic subjects.
2. In USA, education in **primary school** is free.
3. **Primary school** is six years.

recent : (v) - dislike, to feel upset by.... (เกลียด, ไม่ชอบ)

Ex.-->

1. I **recent** being called "bald" by ignorant people.
2. Foreigners **recent** being insulted publicly.
3. Women **recent** lack of men's attention.

recreation : (n) - amusement (ความสนุกสนาน, ความเพลิดเพลิน)

Ex.-->

1. All people need **recreation**.
2. **Recreation** allows us to release tension acceptably.
3. The US has the most places for **recreation**.

siblings : (n) - brothers and sisters (พี่ ๆ น้อง ๆ)

Ex.-->

1. If a woman has no father or husband, let her follow older **siblings**.
2. One should not fight with his **siblings**.
3. One's **siblings** can be one's best friends.

ASSIGNMENT 4

Directions : From the following given topic, make your own outline then write the unified composition composing at least five paragraphs.

Topic : “*Conservatives vs Liberals : Who Is More Adaptable to Society ?*”

After you get your work assigned done completely, don't forget to review carefully the sample unified composition and the list of vocabulary review & sentence construction attached.

<i>Conservatives vs Liberals : Who Is More Adaptable to Society?</i>

By definition, “Liberal” refers to someone who is not confined to conservative or narrow-minded ideas whereas the “conservative” person tries to maintain the status quo, the “liberal” perceives that change of any kind is necessary. This change way include his status. Furthermore, he is able to accept and use changes in order to survive in the changing world. Finally, in the international age, the liberal is able and willing to know people of many nationalities. He can make friends any where he goes and can be one with the rest of his world.

Liberal or open-minded people can accept change and change to survive. Adaptability, or the ability to suit change to one’s needs, is key to the survival of all living things in nature. Animals and insects must change their color and other characteristics to fit changes in their environment to survive against difficult odds. People of any civilization and society must be fully aware of significant changes in their immediate environment and quickly adapt them to survive. In this way, the open-minded person in society considers what is important to his survival in a changing world and changes with it.

The open-minded person is able and willing to perceive change as vital to his survival and to use those changes to help him. Actually, every new influence in our environment is merely an “occurrence” which is void of judgment; it is inert. People superimpose judgment

("This is good. That is bad.") on inert and non-committed objects. and later believe those judgments to be accurate and national. For this reason, the open-minded person can convince himself that any new incident in life which he encounters is intended to teach or change him in important ways. From hence, he changes and survives.

Finally, the open-minded individual realizes that his society must enter the new age of international relations and is both ready and willing to make friends. The open-minded person is always able to accept new information concerning foreign citizens instead of merely adhering to older, less accurate information. He will think more objectively about the foreigners and accept them, simply, as people because they are and have never been less. He can learn more easily about foreign culture, because his willingness to meet foreigners makes him curious and interested in knowing them King Rama IV was a good example. He used openness toward foreign visitors to maintain Thailand against "invasion" and updated Thai culture.

All people, whether Thai or foreign, wish to survive in a changing world. To survive against difficult odds in a modern society requires both perseverance and adaptability. Whenever we meet an unusual event or unexpected change, we must believe that it can teach us something. We must adapt ourselves to circumstances or be victims of our own environment. This requires an open, liberal mind. ***Therefore, more than the conservative who tries to keep things as they are despite constant change, the liberal is more adaptable to society.***

VOCABULARY REVIEW & SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

Conservatives vs Liberals : Who Is More Adaptable to Society ?

accurate : (adj.) – precise; correct (แม่นยำ)

Ex:-->

1. People tend to believe their judgment is **accurate**.
2. Swiss watches are usually **accurate**.
3. Fortune-tellers are not always **accurate**.

adapt : (v) – to change oneself to meet the environment (ปรับตัว)

Ex:-->

1. Nature disguises animals to help them **adapt** and survive.
2. He who **adapts** to foreign culture can gain from it.
3. If you fail to **adapt**, you can't survive.

adhere : (v) – stick to; hold (ยึดถือ)

Ex:-->

1. It is pure ignorance to **adhere** to superstition.
2. Selfish people **adhere** to their own ideas and refuse others.
3. One should **adhere** to practices which lead to self realization.

characteristics: (n) – features, qualities (ลักษณะ, คุณสมบัติ)

Ex:-->

1. The **characteristics** of the open-minded include faith, optimism and patience with life.
2. Change only those **characteristics** which you think should change.
3. Endearing qualities are **characteristics** to preserve.

civilization : (n) - the culture and other results of a race of people
(อารยธรรม)

Ex.:-->

1. Banchiang was one of the first known **civilizations** in Thailand.
2. The ancient **civilizations** of Srivijaya began in the South.
3. The most famous **civilizations** in Thailand are Ayuthaya and Sukhothai.

commit : (v) - to bring about; perform (ตัดสินใจกระทำการ)

Ex.:-->

1. A man should think twice before he **commits** a crime.
2. Those who **commit** themselves to their work get rewarded.
3. He has **committed** himself to support his brother's children.

confine : (v) - to keep within limits (จำกัด)

Ex.:-->

1. When you claim to be unable, you **confine** yourself.
2. Don't think like a human and **confine** your abilities.
3. It is cruel to **confine** a bird in a cage.

encounter : (v) – meet; to come upon face to face (เผชิญหน้า)

Ex:-->

1. Everyone will **encounter** difficulty.
2. All occurrences that we **encounter** are tests.
3. What makes people different is how they deal with every thing they **encounter**.

immediate environment : the current surroundings (สภาพสิ่งแวดล้อมปัจจุบัน)

Ex.:-->

1. Society is our **immediate environment**.
2. Our **immediate environment** can enlighten us.
3. Some people are oblivious to their **immediate environment**.

impose : (v) – to place some thing upon another (กำหนด, บังคับ)

Ex.:-->

1. To **superimpose** judgment is to judge an inert concept.
2. People divide between “good” and “bad” and then **impose** this judgment on others.
3. Don’t **impose** yourself on others. It’s selfish.

individual : (adj., n) – one person (compared to many) (แต่ละบุคคล)

Ex:-->

1. Democracy respects the rights of an **individual**.
2. In society, every **individual** is equally important.

3. Communism expects people to surrender **individual** rights on behalf of the state.

inert : (adj.) – lacking judgment or emotion (เฉื่อยชา)

Ex.:-->

1. Nation is **inert**. It understands survival as most important.
2. People have emotions and concepts, and can't easily be **inert**.
3. The most **inert** things are usually inanimate objects.

intend : (v) – to mean; to have the objective to (เจตนา, ตั้งใจ)

Ex.:-->

1. All events **intend** to teach us something.
2. If you truly **intend** to study, you will learn much.
3. Most events were **intended** to happen.

narrow-minded : (adj.) – thinking only one way; ungenerous (ใจแคบ)

Ex.:-->

1. Many politicians are **narrow-minded** and self-interested.
2. The **narrow-minded** cannot accept new ideas easily.
3. In fact, **narrow-minded** people are too common in the world.

nation : (n) – country (ประเทศ)

Ex.:-->

1. People, themselves, form the **nation**.

2. How others see the people of a **nation** affects others' opinions of the **nation**.
4. "You are the **nation**. Love yourselves and your countrymen properly and you love the **nation**."

objective : (adj.) – broad; unconfined, non-judgmental (แท้จริงมิใช่เพียงอยู่ในความนึกคิด)

Ex:-->

1. People should be more **objective** in their opinions of others.
2. **Objective** attitudes are usually easier to accept.
3. God and Nature are **objective**.

occur : (v) – to happen (ปรากฏ, บังเกิด)

Ex:-->

1. Something strange has **occurred** to him, surely.
2. "Whatever **occurs**, always, remembers that I love you."
3. Accidents **occur** so long as people ignore something.

odds : (n) – difference; disagreement (ความแตกต่าง, ความไม่ลงรอย)

Ex:-->

1. To succeed against difficult **odds**, this is the great hero.
2. To see all **odds** as tests of faith and courage is to be open-minded.

open-minded : (adj.) – broad-minded; accepting (ใจกว้าง)

Ex:-->

1. **Open-minded** people accept and live with change.
2. The **open-minded** see change as a benefit.
3. Being **open-minded** means being non-judgmental.

persevere : (v) – insist, continue trying (อดทน)

Ex:-->

1. For those who **persevere**, their efforts yield results.
2. **Persevere** even in adversity and they'll call you "great."
3. To **persevere** against terrific odds is never simple.

rational : (adj.) – reasonable (มีเหตุผล)

Ex:-->

1. **Rational** people stay calm and analyze.
2. A **rational** mind does not err in ways which cause trouble.
3. People need to be more educated to be **rational**.

realize : (v) – to understand (รู้, เข้าใจ, สำนึก)

Ex:-->

1. Man should **realize** his effect on Nature before buildings.
2. Unenlightened people never fully **realize** who they are.
3. When one **realizes** that he or she is truly intelligent, he or she will make fewer mistakes.

signify : (v) –to mean or suggest (มีความหมาย)

Ex.:-->

1. The postures of the Lord Buddha **signify** stages of enlightenment for others to follow.
2. Earthquake and flood **signify** both imbalance in Nature and dynamic changes in the earth.
3. The birth of Jesus **signified** the Age of Love for all men.

status quo :(n) – the income gap, his own level of income
(ฐานะที่เป็นอยู่ในปัจจุบัน)

Ex.:-->

1. The **status quo** is “Keeping up the Jones”.
2. Those who have try to have always; this is the **status quo**.
3. Those who have put down those who have not; that too is **status quo**, isn't it?

update : (v) – improve; edit or add features (ปรับปรุงเปลี่ยนแปลง)

Ex.:-->

1. The following message : “Your file has been altered..”
requires the following choices : **Update**, Ignore, Execute,
Cancel.
2. **Updated** versions often include new features.
3. It is often wise to **update** your software.

will : (n) - *intention to* (ความตั้งใจ)

Ex:-->

1. Where there is a **will**, there is a way.
2. Who has the **will** to survive, usually survives.
3. **Will** is the single most powerful force in the world.

ASSIGNMENT 5

Directions : *From the following given topic, make your own outline then write the unified composition composing at least five paragraphs.*

Topic : *“Liberal Education vs Vocational Studies”*

After you get your work assigned done completely, don't forget to review carefully the sample unified composition and the list of vocabulary review & sentence construction attached.

Liberal Education vs Vocational Studies

Liberal education differs from vocational study considerably. Liberal education is broader in scope and concentrates on general studies of our world. Furthermore, liberal education emphasized art music, science and mathematics among other subjects to promote free thought. ***Vocational study is exactly what it implies. It is narrower and concentrates only on those subjects required in the “working world.”*** With a wider scope, a student can choose his major and minor from among many topics. The advantages to this method are many and varied, and include wider range of important subjects, broader definition of education and preparing the student with “knowledge for life.”

Liberal education really refers to a wide spectrum of topics from mathematics and natural sciences to business and career-oriented studies. Therefore, the student can choose his major and minor from them and “tailor” his own learning. Vocational studies contain only subjects about work. They cannot give the student as broad a perspective of his environment as with liberal education. It is almost shameful about developing countries that the major emphasis is on vocational studies. The citizen may understand the value and operation of work but not about its relationship to his environment.

Due to the wider range of subjects, liberal education provides a broader definition of education. Education should mean more than

simply teaching people “How to insert a screw or nut into a washer.” It should, and must, give the learner valuable ideas about and for life in general. Liberal education has the best framework for this since, as stated above, it has more subjects to learn. Vocation study cannot provide this because its scope of education is narrower, limited to those subjects which relate to work.

From both of the above comparisons, we may deduce that liberal education actually prepares a student for what he may face in the outside world more than vocational studies can. Again, if the student has graduated with general knowledge, he may one day be able to fit into any position in a business or assume any job readily available. He also has enough knowledge to solve other matters not related to work. However, the vocational learner has only work-related knowledge and can solve only work-related problems. Problems in marriage or other personal relationships remain unsolved or are solved improperly because there is no knowledge of a solution. From the above, we can tell that liberal education in the university is broad enough in scope to prepare us for the future. It offers a wider range of subjects to study and freedom to choose a suitable major and minor for graduation; furthermore, this implies a larger definition of education itself. Most of all, liberal education prepares the student to face the world outside and his future. ***The above points should thereby tell the student that liberal education is truly more useful than learning a vocation. Liberal education can give the learner enough general knowledge to “fit in anywhere at any time.”***

VOCABULARY REVIEW & SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

Liberal Education vs Vocational Studies

assume : (v) – to suppose; concludes without evidence (สันนิษฐาน)

Ex.-->

1. There is a proverb “**Assume** makes an ass of you and me.”
2. She **assumed** that you know about her engagement.
3. Never **assumes** anything ‘Get the facts.’

avail : (v) – to be useful; to help (ช่วย, เอื้อประโยชน์)

available : (adj.)

Ex.-->

1. “Calling for help won’t **avail** you,” Marietta warned.
2. Worrying about the exams can’t **avail** a student.
3. Worrying about anything is of no **avail**.

career-oriented : (adj.) – designed for starting a career (ปรุมนิเทศก์)

Ex.-->

1. Today’s youth is seriously (drastically) **career-oriented**.
2. Vocational studies are **career-oriented** but do not train to think.
3. **Career-oriented** subjects area could help solve problems in the work.

concentrate : (v) – to pay special attention to (ตั้งใจ, สมาธิ)

Ex.-->

1. **Concentrate** on any single objective and gain knowledge.
2. Modern youth **concentrates** less easily than earlier people.
3. Buddhist meditation offers several teaching us to help people **concentrate**.

deduce : (v) – conclude, usu. from evidence (สรุปว่า)

Ex.-->

1. Holmes **deduced** that Lady Beth left in disguise.
2. Sak **deduced** that Siriporn didn't love him after she had been absent for a long time.
3. We **deduce** that Liberal Arts education makes total human-beings.

emphasize : (v) – to stress one or more things (เน้น)

Ex.-->

1. Developing countries tend to **emphasize** vocational studies.
2. Ancient Greece **emphasized** that sound mind resulted from healthy body.
3. The United States **emphasized** justice and equality.

framework : (n) – structure, outline (โครงงาน)

Ex.-->

1. Wood and steel form the **framework** of buildings.

2. The subjects we study are the **framework** of education.
3. The **framework** of some business should be revised.

give...about : (idiom) – give something about (เอื้อประโยชน์) , not care at all (ไม่แยแส)

Ex.-->

1. Many people don't **give** a damn **about** the environment.
2. When you're in love, you don't **give** a hoot **about** other's opinion.
3. Education **give** us ideas **about** own lives.

give-for : (idiom) – provide (ให้.....เพื่อ)

Ex.-->

1. Food **gives** us energy **for** work and life.
2. Learning **gives** us ideas **for** the future.
3. Sometimes we should **give** at least one thought **for** other.

imply : (v) – to suggest; to mean that..... (หมายความว่า.....)

Ex.-->

1. He **implied** that several staff had neglected their duties.
2. Corruption **implies** that someone is doing something illegal.
3. Success **implies** that one continues to work hard.

insert : (v) – to put one thing into an other (สอดแทรก)

Ex.-->

1. There is more to life than “**inserting** a nut into a washer.”
2. When you **insert** the coin into the slot, something falls down the shoot.
3. He **inserted** his dime but nothing came out.

Liberal (art) education : (n) – education for personal social development (ศิลปศาสตร์)

Ex.-->

1. **Liberal** (art) education taught free thought.
2. Countries which emphasized **liberal** education were Europe England and America.
3. The result of **liberal** education was great discoveries in Science, Math, Music, Literature and Art.

operate : (v) – to perform; to conduct activity or business (ปฏิบัติกร)

Ex.-->

1. Vocational studies only teach how to **operate** business.
2. To **operate** a business properly, one must study all techniques of administration, follow the laws and get a license.
3. He had **operated** a business illegally for five years.

perspective : (n) – point of view; angle (มุมมอง)

Ex.-->

1. Different ideas have different **perspectives**.
2. Each cultures poses its own **perspective** of the world.

3. A **new perspective** of law can give hope.

Problem in marriage : ~ **problems of married couple** (ปัญหาของคู่สมรส)

Ex.-->

1. **Marriage problems** are due to self-interest and lack of acceptance.
2. **Problems married** people face are income, satisfaction with each other and child-rearing.
3. **Problems in marriage** can be solved if the couple has had a good education before marrying.

Spectrum : (n) ~ range; **variety** (ความหลากหลาย)

Ex.-->

1. There is always a wide **spectrum** of sports to practice.
2. The **spectrum** of activities of the firm included 15 activities for personnel health and development.
3. Balanced diet includes a great **spectrum** of food.

vocational study : (n) ~ occupational studies (อาชีวศึกษา)

Ex.-->

1. **Vocational study** prepares for finding or doing a job only.
2. Developing countries tend to emphasize **vocational studies**.
3. Education needs to balance **vocational study** and liberal arts.

work-related : (adj.) - related to or concerned with work (เกี่ยวข้องกับงาน)

Ex.-->

1. **Work-related** learning is too narrow.
2. **Work-related** curricula prepares people to work only.
3. **Work-related** knowledge can't help solve social problems.

ASSIGNMENT 6

Directions : From the following given topic, make your own outline
*then write the unified composition composing at least five
paragraphs.*

Topic : “**Men’s and Women’s Rights in Thai Society**”

After you get your work assigned
done completely, don’t forget to
review carefully the sample
unified composition and the list of
vocabulary review & sentence
construction attached.

Men's and Women's Rights in Thai Society

By tradition in a male-oriented society like Thailand, men have had more rights or rather *privileges* than women in many respects. From then until the present, we find more men holding major offices than women, such as executive officers of business and local administration. Men also have more power in family matters than women. Whereas the highest executive offices in large firms are mostly men, smaller firms may be managed by women.

More men than women Thai society hold major offices. The number of men in Parliament still outnumber women MP's even in this more liberated age. Comparing the total male MP roster with women during the election, more especially the pro-military parties which are obviously more traditionalist had two or three male candidates to one female and she was there most likely to follow the trend. Furthermore, there are still more male district officers and police officers than there are women. Women are traffic officers in the police department and deputy district officers in local government. However, the number of women managers to men in private business is impressive. People attribute this to the intelligence of women compared to men.

The similar reason, women have less to say in family matters than their *husbands*. Men are still free to roam and wander while their wives must bear the responsibility and the burden for them. Men decide whether and what to sell among property, including valuables and even

children while their wives may watch helplessly. A man may gamble away his family's savings or spend it in election campaigns by dumping it in the provinces but his wife may not. In this regard, a good wife must support her husband 'even when saying a tearful farewell to grown children who are sold to brothels in Bangkok or major cities.

As spoken about above, ***more women are managers in private business than men.*** They assume more important office posts while their husbands and male kin assume labour posts. Perhaps this is due to the fact that Thai men prefer labour or regard women as incapable of hand labour, or that they are not capable of important office work like accounting and personnel management. It is a known fact that Thai women outsmart their male counterparts so long as women receive a good education, and a higher education than men.

Whereas administration of government and large businesses remains primarily a man's occupation, as well as being the "head of the family." Women are showing their ability as administrators in other areas. Men still outnumber women in Parliament or local government, as with male MPs in female or male district officers to female deputies. ***However, women are often managers of small firms in any capacity. Men take the handwork and let women handle the customers or paperwork for the firm.***

VOCABULARY REVIEW & SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

Men's and Women's Rights in Thai Society

attribute : (v) ~ regard something as belonging to (เป็นคุณสมบัติ)

Ex.-->

1. Gentleness is **attributed** to women; courage is attributed to men.
2. Greed could be **attributed** to many politicians.
3. Honesty and justice are supposedly **attributed** to Americans.

bear : (v) ~ tolerate, carry (burden) (อดทน, แบกรับภาระ)

Ex.-->

1. Women must **bear** the folly of men or children.
2. She could **bear** his treatment no longer.
3. At last his abuse was too much for her to **bear**.

brothel : (n) ~ the place of prostitute (ห้องโสเภณี)

Ex.-->

1. **Brothel** is a house where men pay to have sex with prostitutes.
2. **Brothels** are often patronized by police.
3. Tear down the **brothels** and save our daughters.

candidate : (n) - **applicant for political office** (ผู้สมัครงานการเมือง)

Ex.-->

1. My last employer was a **candidate** for Bangkok.

2. A ***candidate*** with no previous record may buy votes.
3. Some ***candidate*** receives much money to join someone's party.

counterpart : (n) - person or thing what corresponds to or has the same function (ผู้ร่วมงาน, ของคู่กัน)

Ex.-->

1. Honestly, Thai women do not exceed their Western ***counterparts***.
2. Western men may be better gentlemen than their Thai ***coun terparts***.
3. Women often work better than their male ***counterpart***.

customer : (n) - client - receiver of goods / services (ลูกค้า)

Ex.-->

1. The ***customer*** is "usually" right.
2. ***Customers*** Service handle complaints and requests.
3. Don't maintain a ***customer*** simply because it is a custom.

election campaigns : (n) - advertising and activities for being selected as an MP. (การรณรงค์เลือกตั้ง)

Ex.-->

1. ***Election campaigns*** are unsolicited by money dumping in USA.
2. Thai MPs spend hundred thousands of bahts on ***election campaigns***.

3. If programmed cleverly, an **election campaign** can be cheap.

executive officer : (n) - position of administrative (ตำแหน่งผู้บริหาร)

Ex.-->

1. More men still have more **executive officers** than woman.
2. To hold an **executive officer** should be very responsible.

family matters : (n) - household management (เรื่องในครอบครัว)

Ex.-->

1. Childbearing and budgeting household accounts are **family matters**.
2. Husbands should help in **family matters** as much wives.
3. **Family matters** require the attention of both husband and wife.

farewell : (n) ~ goodbye; parting (กล่าวคำอำลา)

Ex.-->

1. "**Farewell** to Arms" was about the end of World War I.
2. They bade each other a tearful **farewell**.
3. **Farewell** usually suggests long parting.

gamble : (v) ~ to risk; to take chances ; (to bet on) (พนัน, เล่นการพนัน)

Ex.-->

1. Men who **gamble** excessively risk losing their families.
2. Some thinks life itself is **gambling**. Perhaps it is.

3. Gambling is taking chances, taking unnecessary risks is foolish.

hand labour - manual labour work done by hand (แรงงานทำด้วยมือ)

Ex.-->

1. Any job **hand** work, e.g. building, is manual **labour**.
2. Handicraft, or artwork by hand, is not **hand labour**.
- 3. Hand labour** is still used in developing countries.

helpless : (adj.) - without (someone to) help (ขาดผู้ช่วยเหลือ, ช่วยเหลือตัวเองไม่ได้)

Ex.-->

1. Man often view a lady as weak, innocent and **helpless**.
- 2. Helpless**, she watched as the thieves searched and robbed her home.
3. A woman is **helpless** if she thinks she has no one.

intelligence : (n) - cleverness; intellect; knowledge; wit (ความเฉลียวฉลาด, ปัญญา)

Ex.-->

- 1. Intelligence** is actually in-born.
2. Woman are not physically strong, but they are often more **intelligent** than men.
- 3. Intelligence** exists regardless of gender, but women study harder than men in Asia.

labour post : (n) - position of manual labour (แรงงาน)

Ex.-->

1. Man may feel that their education is unimportant, because they can always fell, **labour posts** or do farming.
2. Men still fail **labour posts** in developing countries.
3. Two women accept **labour posts**.

liberated age = Age of Freedom (ยุคเสรี)

Ex.-->

1. This is a **liberated age**, when women have equal opportunity.
2. In a **liberated age**, all minorities have the same rights as the majority.
3. Despite an **liberated age**, there is still little freedom.

male kin : (n) - brothers and male relatives (ความเกี่ยวพันของพี่ชายน้องชาย ของญาติฝ่ายชาย)

Ex.-->

1. Imperial China dictated that a widow should follow **male kin**.
2. If one's **ma/e kin** are unable to lead; a girl should ask a wise teacher.
3. Following **male kin** in Thailand may be very unusual.

male MP roster : - list of male Members of Parliament (บัญชี ส.ส.)

Ex.-->

1. The current **roster** of **male** Chart Thai **MPs** members 30 to 5 women.

2. Check the male **MP roster** for Chuan Leekpai.
3. To be put on the **MP roster**, **you** must have at least 100 contentments.

male-oriented society : (n) – a society owned and run by men
(สังคมที่ผู้ชายเป็นใหญ่หรือเป็นผู้นำ)

MP = Member of Parliament (สมาชิกสภาผู้แทนราษฎร)

Ex.-->

1. **MPs** are usually paid over 70,000 Baht per month to sit in debate.
2. There are always more male **MPs** than female in Thailand.
3. Being a **MP** requires civil service, and duty to one's country above all.

outnumber : (v) – be more than (เป็นจำนวน, มากกว่า)

Ex.-->

1. In traditional society, male politician **outnumbers** woman.
2. Women teachers **outnumber** men in most schools.
3. The outbreak of war caused women to **outnumber** men.

outsmart : (v) – to be cleverer than (หลักแหลมกว่า, ฉลาดกว่า)

Ex.-->

1. Even an educated thief **outsmarts** the homeowner.
2. No suspect ever **outsmarted** Sherlock Holmes.
3. The fox usually **outsmarts** the hounds.

paperwork : (n) - all **d**ocuments written and used by **o**ffices (งานเอกสาร)

Ex.-->

1. Business usually have a lot of *paperwork*.
2. Women do most **of** the **paperwork** in Thai firms.
3. *Paperwork* is less thing but not less important.

Parliament : (n) ~ assembly that makes the law *for the* country (รัฐสภา)

Ex.-->

1. Last two years, **Parliament** disbanded government due to the land deed notification.
2. Many people want to be elected to **Parliament** to serve themselves.
3. A Member of **Parliament** must work for all the country.

privileges : (n) - *rights* (สิทธิ)

Ex.-->

1. In traditional society, men had more **privileges** than woman.
2. The question politicians have to answers is “How many privileges should a woman have?”
3. Should woman have different **privileges** from men or the same?

promilitary : (political) parties = political parties near and supported *by the* military (พรรคการเมืองฝ่ายทหาร)

Ex.-->

1. The **promilitary** parties try to hold on to their power.

2. Promilitary parties are ultraconservative.

3. The **promilitary** parties in Thai Parliament can never stay in the opposition long.

regard : (v) - (consider; deem (legal use) (พิจารณาว่า....))

Ex.-->

1. Men **regard** women as weak.
2. Women **regard** men as self-important, overbearing, headstrong.
3. Man **regards** animals as dumb (unable to speak).
4. Buddha taught to **regard** all living things as having feelings.
- 5. Regarding** the subject of promotion, these with good performance should be promoted first.

respect : (n) - aspect, section, part (ด้าน, แง่มุม)

Ex.-->

1. This document is true and correct in each **respect**.
- 2.** In **respect** to your question, it may be said that
3. Our firm has the opinion, **respect** to the good, that we are continually upgrading.

roam : (v) - wander from home (พเนจร)

Ex.-->

1. They **roamed** the foothills of South Dakota.
- 2.** Men **roamed** for many years while their lovers waited.

3. He **roamed** the outlying lands in search of the love.

tearful : (adj.) - sad, broken-hearted, sorry weeping (น้ำตานองหน้า,
เศร้าโศกเสียใจ)

Ex.-->

1. They bade each other a **tearful** farewell; then, he left.
2. Shed no **tears** for him, alas! he was no good.
3. **Tears** often clean the eye of small particles.

traditionalist : (n) - person who follows or supports tradition (พวกหัวเก่า,
หัวโบราณ)

Ex.-->

1. **Traditionalists** tend to advantage.
2. The **traditionalist** could end as endangered species, or a vanishing one.
3. There should be little spare left to **traditionalists** in Modern Society.

wander : (v) - to go around, aimlessly (พเนจร, ท่องเที่ยวไปโดยไร้จุดหมาย)

Ex.-->

1. If **you wander** far from home, you'll be lost.
2. Pirates **wandered** the sea in search of treasure.
3. He **wandered** out for many days until they found him.

ASSIGNMENT 7

Directions : *From the following given topic, make your own outline then write the unified composition composing at least five paragraphs.*

Topic : **“Western Culture vs Thai Culture”**

After you get your work assigned done completely, don't forget to review carefully the sample unified composition and the list of vocabulary review & sentence **construction** attached.

Western Culture vs Thai Culture

Thai culture differs from Western culture in several outstanding ways. Most important are language, cultural origin and cuisine. The location of the culture in terms of the geographical environment is worth mentioning. The area in which a culture is based provides exciting, exotic and striking differences.

Thai language was comprised of more Asian dialects due to its location. Thailand is central to Indochina, which receives influences in all three levels from both India and China. Hence, the language borrowed much from Indian and Chinese. The alphabet was ingeniously altered and modeled from Khmer, an other Asian dialect. In the same way, English was a European model, derived from the Roman conquest of Germany and France. It later was revised into Middle English and refined to be Modern English.

Thai culture is more prominent as culture produced language. Here, again, being central to Indochina is an influence. Visiting Indian Theravadists brought curries, Hinayana Buddhism and the Indian aspects of Thai language. Chinese immigrants and tribes from Xipxongbana, Yunnan, added Chinese culture. Western culture is different because Europe is a collection of independent sites with their own culture. German culture comes from the Goths and Tutons; French from Gaul, and Scandinavia from the Norsemen (Vikings). English culture

stemmed from Celts, Britons and Gaels whom were ancient cultures in Pre-Victorian England, Scotland and Wales.

Finally, the cuisine is different because of available resources.

Thailand could receive curry and spice from India or China because visiting merchants or caravans would import it. Therefore, Thai cuisine includes exotic spices and flavors as well as identical equipment such as round-bottom pans. Western cooking included spice only after the explorers went to the spice islands, India or China. French and Italian cooking uses wines as seasoning and is cooked in high flames.

The most significant differences between Thai and Western culture reflect district geographical locations. Particularly, the Chinese and Indian influences in Thai language and cuisine borrowed much from these cultures in Thailand as English had borrowed from Europe.

VOCABULARY REVIEW & SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

Western Culture vs Thai Culture

alphabet : (n) - the symbols or letters used to compose words (written language) (พยัญชนะในแต่ละภาษา)

Ex.-->

1. The Thai **alphabet** was developed from ancient Khmer.
2. The English **alphabet** come from Latin.
3. Every child learns language by learning the **alphabet** first.

alter : (v) - change (เปลี่ยนแปลง, แก้ไข)

Ex.-->

1. The Burtons **altered** Old English in the 15th Century.
2. After independence, the US **altered** English.
3. Radiation **alters** genetic structure and causes mutation.

cuisine : (n) - food (อาหาร)

Ex.-->

1. Thai **cuisine** uses chillies and curries.
2. French and Italian **cuisines** are most famous in the West.
3. Chinese **cuisine** is most common in Asia and the world.

culture : (n) - customs, arts, social institutions, etc. of a particular group or people (วัฒนธรรม)

Ex.-->

1. Many people have tried to define “**culture.** ”
2. To some, **culture** means high class living.
3. **Culture** may be the material aspects of civilization.

curry : (n) - *dish of meat, fish, or vegetables cooked with certain hot-tasting spices, usually served with rice (แกง)*

Ex.-->

1. **Curry** was most popular in India.
2. **Curry** forms a common ingredient in Thai cuisines.
3. **Curry** soup is a popular food in Southern Thailand.

derive : (v) + *from* - *taken or developed from (ได้มาจาก, พัฒนามาจาก)*

Ex.-->

1. Historian think most of Thai language was **derived** from Khmer.
2. English was **derived** from Germanic and Latin.
3. Most medicines were originally **derived** from herb.

dialect : (v) - *form of a language used in a part of the country or by a class of people (ภาษาของกลุ่มชนชั้นเดียวกัน, ภาษาถิ่น)*

Ex.-->

1. Cantonese is a **dialect** of Chinese.
2. Southern Thai is a **dialect** of Thai.
3. Is American English a **dialect**?

exotic : (adj.) - unusual and attractive, mysterious (เสน่ห์ต้องใจ)

Ex. -->

1. The Orient has been exotic for hundreds of years.
2. The night bazaar was filled with exotic sights and smells.
3. A young woman should wear exotic clothes to attract people's attention.

flavor : (n) - taste (รสชาติ)

Ex. -->

1. Spice adds **flavor** to food.
2. Bland food lacks particular **flavor**.
3. Eat slowly and capture the **flavor**.

genius : (n) - exceptionally great mental or creative ability (อัจฉริยะ)

Ex. -->

1. Albert Einstein was a genius.
2. They call anyone smarter than themselves a genius.
3. My friend think I am a genius but I deny it.

geography : (n) the earth's substance (ภูมิศาสตร์, วิชาภูมิศาสตร์)

Ex. -->

1. **Geography** should be taught in school.
2. **Geography** affects culture and language.
3. The **geographv** of the Middle East is dunes and desert wasteland.

immigrate : (v) – to enter the country in order to live there

(อพยพเข้าเมือง)

Ex.-->

1. Chinese **immigrated** to Thailand from Yunnan.
2. Thousands of people **immigrate** to United States every year.
3. After the Pogrom, Jews **immigrated** to Europe.

merchant : (n) – wholesale trader (พ่อค้า)

Ex.-->

1. The oldest **merchants** in the World were Chinese.
2. The most famous **merchants** in the West were Italian.
3. After being familiar, the West sent **merchant** ships to Japan.

model : (n) – pattern; style; type (เป็นแบบ)

(v) – be styled after (ทำตามแบบ)

Ex.-->

1. **Models** are paid a lot of money to look good.
2. Teenagers are **modeled** after super stars.
3. People **model** themselves after favorite personalities.

prominent : (adj.) – distinguished or important (เด่น, สำคัญ)

Ex.-->

1. Culture is most **prominent**.
2. Wilbur Wright is **prominent** for flying.
3. Henry Ford is **prominent** as the originator of motorcars.

revise : (v) – to alter to be better than; update; upgrade (เปลี่ยนแปล
ปรับปรุงให้ดีขึ้น, ยกระดับ)

Ex.-->

1. People should **revise** their thinking.
2. **Revise** and rewrite are the secrets of good writing.
3. The boss asked him to **revise** his project for the budget.

seasoning : (n) – enhancement for flavor (เครื่องปรุงรส)

Ex.-->

1. Curry was a popular **seasoning** in India.
2. **Seasonings** may be harmful if eaten excessively.
3. Wine was used as a **seasoning** in France and Italy.

stem from : come from; developed from (มาจาก, พัฒนามาจาก)

Ex.-->

1. German culture **stemmed from** Gothic and Tutionic.
2. English **stemmed from** Caesars conquest of Western Europe.
3. English culture **stemmed from** the ancient people living in the British Islands.

striking : (adj.) – noticeable; visible (เด่น, เห็นชัดเจน)

Ex.-->

1. She had a very **striking** figure.
2. The damage caused by the drought was **striking**.

tribe : (n) – *specific sub-group of people* (เผ่าชน)

Ex.-->

1. Life within the **tribe** was decided by elders.
2. **Tribes** of people are living in Thailand's mountain.
3. The American Indians were divided with several **tribes**.

ASSIGNMENT 8

Directions: *From the following given topic, make your own outline then write the unified composition composing at least five paragraphs.*

Topic : *Which Is Better : “Going Abroad or Staying at Home?”*

After you get your work assigned done completely, don't forget to review carefully the sample unified composition and the list of vocabulary review & sentence construction attached.

Which Is Better : “Going Abroad or Staying at Home ? ”

No society is more mobile than American society. Families move when the parents jobs require moving. But, today everyone likes to tour. Going abroad provides some challenges for modern men and women. **Going abroad has three major advantages not yet found in staying at home: the traveler can gain more knowledge, test his endurance and make new friends.** Although friends can be ‘made anywhere, there is no greater excitement than visiting a foreign country and making a friend with local people.

First, the traveler can learn about foreign culture and gain insight. The visitor has the environment in which to study the culture and the people can enlighten him about it. Foreign guests in Thailand eat Thai food and can learn Thai culture only in Thailand, as an example. However, staying at home can only enlighten the citizen about foreign culture so long as he meets foreign citizens. This is limited so that foreign citizen is away from his native environment. The foreign citizen may not remember his culture sufficiently to describe it in details.

Second, being abroad can test the traveler’s endurance. Whenever the traveler leaves home to visit a foreign country, he or she must depend upon immediate factors in that environment. Everything is different around him. Therefore, he must accept and understand Thai cultures to discard harmful or useless aspects of their culture for public

convenience. Contrarily, whenever we remain at home, we feel too confident because everything in our home environment is familiar. Therefore, we become lazy and do not work so hard to survive.

Finally, the traveler *can* make some exciting *new* friends in a foreign country and be *welcomed* everywhere that he goes. Since the world traveler must go abroad and live abroad temporarily, in a foreign culture, he should learn from and with the citizens of his host country. Whilst he is doing that, he can make friends with his hosts and learn about their culture directly and without charge. Living with that citizen in his home is the best way, as it is most direct; however, one should make friends first.

The well-traveled persons can easily tell you of their experiences in traveling. They will usually mention new culture, new places which they have never seen before and even that they have made friends with some citizens there. Going abroad can prove so exciting that many people plan their next hours in advance. Some may also return to the same places to revisit them...and their friends in those countries. That can be an exciting experience for the citizens too.

VOCABULARY REVIEW & SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

Which Is Better : “Going Abroad or Staying at Home?”

challenge : (v) - to stimulate action (ท้าทาย, เร่งเร้า)

(n) - stimulation, cause to attempt

Ex.-->

1. Today's youths need to **challenge** themselves.
2. People who resist **challenge** are defeated by circumstances.
3. Modern society faces fewer **challenges** than early society.

discard : (v) - to get rid of as useless or unwanted (ทิ้งไปเมื่อไร้ประโยชน์)

Ex.-->

1. **Discard** waste properly.
2. She **discarded** her boyfriend and returned to Thailand.
3. In the Consumer Age, even people are **discarded** if they can't cut the image.

endure : (v) - tolerate (ยอมรับ, อดทน)

Ex.-->

1. I can't **endure** that woman.
2. He **endured** three years in prison for his religious belief.

go abroad : (idiom) - go overseas, to a foreign land (ไปต่างประเทศ)

Ex.-->

1. To better understand foreign culture, you should **go abroad**.
2. You can't keep a man in the farm, after he's gone **abroad**.
3. Some people like to **go abroad**, others stay (at) home.

immediate : (adj.) - happening or done at once (เกิดขึ้นทันทีทันใด)

Ex.-->

1. Society is our most **immediate** environment.
2. What must **be** done **immediately** should be done immediately (not put aside till later).
3. The **immediate** cause of death is unknown.

mobile : (adj.) - that can move or be moved easily from place to place (เคลื่อนที่หรือเคลื่อนย้ายได้ง่าย)

Ex.-->

1. Mobile society means that people go from one place to place.
2. The handphone is also called **mobile** phone.
3. American society is considered "**mobile**."

native : (adj.) - born **in a place** (เป็นมาแต่กำเนิด)

(n) - a person born somewhere (คนพื้นเมือง)

Ex.-->

1. Far from one's **native** land, one should learn to live in a new place.
2. **Natives** should know more than visitors about local customs.
3. "Return of the **Native**" talked about a man overseas who returned to England.

survive : (v) - *to live through a crisis* (มีชีวิตรอด, เอาตัวรอด)

Ex.-->

1. We must know how to **survive** in the hectic world.
2. To **survive**, one should learn to do without modern convenience.
3. "Knowledge of subjects cannot match knowing how to survive." (รู้อะไรไม่สู้รู้วิชา วิชาตัวรอดเป็นยอดดี - สุนทรภู่)

temporary : (adj.) - *only for a short time* (ชั่วคราว)

Ex.-->

1. Lord Buddha taught that everything was **temporary**.
2. The factory stopped producing **temporarily**, for repair.
3. Since nothing last forever, even Death is **temporary**.

whilst : (เป็นคำโบราณไม่นิยมใช้แล้ว) = *while*

Ex.-->

1. **While** skiing, he encountered a snow.
2. Some people work part-time, **while** studying.
3. **While** he was overseas, his wife fell in love.
4. Many travelers lose their bags **while** waiting for tickets.

ASSIGNMENT 9

Directions : From the following given topic, make your own outline then write the unified composition composing at least five paragraphs.

Topic: *“Which Is Better “the University Degree or Experience”?*

After you get your work assigned done completely, don't forget to review carefully the sample unified composition and the list of vocabulary review & sentence construction attached.

Which Is Better “ the University Degree or Experience”?

The University degree is a prerequisite for high-paying jobs throughout the world, but especially in developing countries. However, work experience tends to carry more weight lately. It is often seen in newspaper advertisement as a criterion for being accepted. ***Work experience can guarantee performance of the task. It also can increase our knowledge of operations. Last, most employers throughout the world are seeking it.***

Without experience, an employee can hardly perform his or her task well. Thailand has a sufficient labour supply with over one hundred thousand men and women able to work; however, they remain undereducated and inexperienced. Although the freak accidents such as scaffolding collapsing do happen, there are often inexperienced and ignorant people involved. No one told them that they were overloading the scaffold and they continued to increase upon it. Furthermore, there are often cases where the ignorant staff member insults and/or bungles on the job.

Experience can increase knowledge of the operation. In many cases, the experienced, senior staff members advise the newcomers about the tasks. Having delivered many jobs satisfactorily to the project owners, he will usually relate his experience to the new personnel in order that they may imitate his performance on the job. This experience

is very valuable to the operation and no operation is ever without an experienced person overseeing it.

Finally, a glance through the classified advertisements especially in the Bangkok Post or the Nation will reveal that most employers desire experienced staff. Most employers have their own time from training to guaranteeing that the company runs properly. If a company can employ a knowledgeable and experienced staff, it is guaranteed that the operation will be smooth with few errors. Furthermore, the company can begin operations as soon as possible because it does not need to train the staff on the job. It can save time and money, and this is vital in today's 'troubled economic times.'

A good, advanced education can help the applicant understand and co-exist with others on the job; but experience is still more valuable. Without experience, a worker cannot do his or her work well. He or she may fail to understand the task before or during operation, thus causing mistakes or problems. ***Therefore, prospective employers advertise for people with about two years previous experience. It is, really, an essential criterion for acceptance in a working world.***

VOCABULARY REVIEW & SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

Which Is Better “the University Degree Or Experience”?

bungle : (v) – to make stupid mistakes (ทำผิดโดยไม่รู้เรื่องรู้ราว)

Ex.-->

1. Work often fails because someone **bungles**.
2. He embezzled funds, claiming to **bungle** the accounts.
3. When a capable man **bungles**, it's worth pointing out.
4. Too many students simply **bungled** their exams.

collapse : (v) – to fall; to fail (ยุบพังทลาย)

Ex.-->

1. Businesses **collapse** where they fail to meet financial objectives.
2. In 1930, the NY Stock Exchange **collapsed**.
3. If a business does not or will not adjust, it is doomed to **collapse**.

deliver : (v) – supply (ส่งมอบของ); produce children (คลอดบุตร)

Ex.-->

1. The company shall **deliver** within 30 days from signatory date.
2. Our company always **delivers** the product intact.
3. After a tense period of several days, she finally **delivered**.
4. Many women gain weight after **delivering** their children.

glance : (n) - a brief look (ชำเลื่องมอง)

(v) to look at briefly

Ex.-->

1. The poor may - or should- do no more than **glance** at high-priced goods.
2. She gave him only a passing **glance**.
3. They **glanced** at each other as they passed.

imitate : (v) copy someone's or something *characteristics* (เลียนแบบ)

Ex.-->

1. Many places have **imitated** KFC, but failed.
2. Boys often **imitate** their fathers or older brothers.
3. One should at least **imitate** a good example of character.

inexperienced : (adj.) - lacks experience (ไร้ประสบการณ์)

Ex.-->

1. Beside being uneducated, many Thai workers are **inexperienced**.
2. More than half of modern problems are due to **inexperienced** people in society.
3. **Inexperienced** people should be given a chance to gain experience.

insult : (v + n) - to say something rude (ดูถูก)

Ex.-->

1. Foreigners are offended by the **insults** of ignorant person.
2. Be careful that you don't **insult** him.
3. To make light of a good feature is an **insult**.

overload : (v) - to increase weight or specifications beyond needed
(น้ำหนักเกิน, เกินขีดจำกัด)

Ex.-->

1. Too much use of electricity causes a circuit to **overload**.
2. No one warned them that they **overloaded** the scaffold.
3. For **overload**, there is a tax of 200 baht per item at the airport.

previous : before (hand); coming before in time or order (ที่ผ่านมา)

Ex.-->

1. **Previous** experience is often needed in a job.
2. How could they have built the pyramids without the **previous** knowledge of geometry?
3. The **previous** governments left much undone.

prospective : (adj.) - expected to be or to occur (คาดว่าจะเกิดในวันหน้า)

Ex.-->

1. Tarin is the **prospective** party candidate the next election.
2. Suda might be her **prospective** mother-in-law.
3. These are many **prospective** changes in business.

reveal : (v) – to make known (เปิดเผยให้รู้, ทำให้รู้)

Ex.-->

1. The survey **revealed** that the customers had low purchasing power.
2. The workers **revealed** to the press that they were going on strike.
3. Close examination **revealed** the causes of corruption.

satisfy : (v) – to please someone (เอาใจ, พึงใจ)

Ex.-->

1. He declared that his new lover **satisfied** him more.
2. If you know how much is enough, you can **satisfy** yourself.
3. Suddenly disillusioned with life, nothing could **satisfy** him.

scaffold : (n) – a work platform, usu. used in construction (นั่งร้าน)

Ex.-->

1. The **scaffold** collapsed due to excess weight.
2. A **scaffold** can hold no more than 5 persons.
3. The manager is to blame, too, for not warning them to leave the **scaffold**.

task : (n) – job; mission (งาน, ภารกิจ)

Ex.-->

1. **Tasks** should be suited to the performer, and vice versa.
2. Don't give a boy a man's **tasks**.

3. All people's tasks are seldom finished.

undereducated : (adj.) ~ lacking sufficient education (ด้อยการศึกษา)

Ex.-->

1. **Undereducated** people cause problems for educated people to solve.
2. **Undereducated** people still outnumber the educated in Asia.
3. The problem of keeping people in schools is one factor which governments must solve. The other is teaching the **under-educated**.

ASSIGNMENT 10

Directions : From the following given topic, make your own outline then write the unified composition composing at least five paragraphs.

Topic: "The Woman and the Snake"

After you get your work assigned done completely, don't forget to review carefully the sample unified composition and the list of vocabulary review & sentence construction attached.

The Woman and the Snake

The proverb “Who has woman has an eel by the tail” remind us to understand woman better and clearer. Generally, this proverb means a woman and a wet eel have both slippery tails. ***A woman is like a snake for many reasons. She is sensual and clings to a man like a snake, silent and often capricious, turning against him at any provocation.***

A woman clings and grasps almost full-bodily. In much the same way that a snake clings to the trunk or limb of a tree, a woman clings to and embraces the body of her lover. When she is pleased with him, she grasps his arm; she grasps his leg to beg him to stay when he is upset with her. She embraces him with her entire body in the way that a snake winds around the trunk of a tree. Sometimes she lies close to the ground or the surface of her bed.

She is often silent and creeps along the ground, except when wearing shoes. Perhaps a man may notice that a woman enters or leaves a room without making a noise. She seems to slide over the ground the way a snake glides over a surface. She only makes a sound when she wears shoes. Her man may never know whether she has come or gone. Her movement and her breathing are very sensuous, much like the snake.

Last, she is capricious and subtle, like a snake. When she is pleased, she promises her love to a man but she may suddenly feel anxious, suspicious or deceitful and turn away from him or against him at a slight provocation. She screeches at him in warning and says unflattering or ugly words, like a snake spitting venom. Sometimes she may strike at him and injure him.

The above ideas should give the reader the feeling that women are very similar to snakes, indeed. Movement, mood and action as mentioned should help explain their similarity. ***They are only similar but not the same; so, don't be afraid of woman. She is sensual, silent, capricious and provocation.***

VOCABULARY REVIEW & SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

The Woman and the Snake

caprice : (n)

capricious : (adj.) – emotional unpredictable change (เปลี่ยนตามใจชอบ,
ตามอารมณ์)

Ex.-->

1. Women are as **capricious** as weather.
2. Women's **capricious** change as often as the weather.
3. However, a man cannot be so **capricious** since the women let him respond for all.

cling : (v) – to have a strong emotional attachment (เคลือบคลอ, เคล้าคลอ)

Ex.-->

1. The aspects of attachment which cause suffering are “**clinging**” and “grasping”.
2. The tighter you **cling** to the side of a raft, the more it will overturn.
3. Asian parents **cling** to children more than American ones.

creep : (v) – to walk silently, usually along the ground (คลาน)

Ex.-->

1. Insects and serpents **creep** along the earth.

2. Fear or dread are feelings which **creep** into people's hearts.
3. She **creeps** into the room as though her feet did not touch the floor.

deceitful : (adj.) – intended to mislead (หลอกลวง, ทำให้หลงทาง)

deceit : (n), **deceive** : (v) – to trick (หลอกลวง)

Ex.-->

1. A woman may **deceive** a man for wealth or benefit.
2. He thinks he **deceives** others but truly he **deceives** himself.
3. She **deceived** those around her by pretending to be wealthy.

embrace : (v, n) – to hug; to clasp in the arms (โอบกอด, กอด)

Ex.-->

1. She **embraced** him tenderly when he returned.
2. A loving **embrace** is a woman's way of welcome.
3. Kissing and **embracing** are expressions of intimate affection.

flatter (v) – to praise falsely; for personal profit (ยกยอปอขึ้น)

Ex.-->

1. **Flatterers** never gain their benefits.
2. She **flattered** Sak and expected to gain by it.
3. "**Flattery**" implies that 'honey catches more flies than vinegar.'

glide : (v) – to move smoothly, continuously and effortlessly (ร่อน,
เลื่อนไหลด้วยความเร็วปกติ)

Ex.-->

1. Some airplanes **glide** in air without engines.
2. Snakes **glide** over the earth.
3. "He glides through the air with the greatest of ease."

grasp : (v) - to hold in the hand firmly; to cling (จับ, ยึดไว้นั่น)

Ex.-->

1. Jack **grasped** the vine and swung away.
2. **Grasping** is the cause of suffering.
3. The tighter one **grasps**, the more an other desires to take.
4. Beside clinging, Asian parents **grasp** children until they need money; then they let go.

injure : (v) - harm; hurt; wound; cause pain to (เจ็บปวด)

Ex.-->

1. Clearly her remarks were meant to **injure** him.
2. Most reasons people **injure** themselves are they were careless.
3. Why **injure** others? To get imagined personal benefit.

limb : (n) - the part extending, in different directions, from the trunk;

branch; arm (กิ่ง, ก้าน)

- (human anatomy) arm and leg

Ex.-->

1. Her ways have put him on a **limb**.
2. When climbing-a tree, avoid the thinner **limbs** near the top.

3. Lack of nutrition leads to weakness of the **limbs**.

provocation : (n)

provoke : (v) - to cause or inspire reaction; instigate (ปลุกเร้า)

Ex.-->

1. If you **provoke** serpent, it bites.
2. Very likely, he **provoked** her to leave.
3. Don't **provoke** something you can't solve.
4. They found Sophon at home Rayong, **provoking** a riot.

screech : (v) - hiss; whine; complain *noisily* (ร้องกรีด, ส่งเสียงขู่ฟ่อ)

Ex.-->

1. Cats and venomous serpents **screech** in warning.
2. Lord deliver us from things which **screech** in the night.
3. She **screeched** when she learned he'd wasted her money.

sensual : (adj.) appealing to the senses (ให้ความรู้สึก)

Ex.-->

1. Women generally are **sensual** creatures.
2. Visual Art is a **sensual** expression of media.
3. It seems undeniably true that Asian women remain more **sensual** than Western women.

slippery : (adj.) - easy to slip and slide (ลื่น)

Ex.-->

1. The roads are always **slippery** during the Rainy Season.
2. They called Dick Tucker "**slippery dick**" because he avoided arresting for many years.
3. Ice made the path **slippery** underfoot.

spit : (v) - to eject (saliva, venom) from the mouth (อุจ)

Ex.-->

1. **Spitting** is considered low-class.
2. Some folks even **spit** in public places.
3. After smoking, they usually **spit** some tobacco out.
4. **Spitting** betel juice often resembles vomiting blood.

subtle : (adj.) - difficult to understand; unnoticeable (ยากที่จะแก้ไขหรือสังเกตเห็น)

Ex.-->

1. The turn of the earth is **subtle**.
2. A woman's change of needs is often **subtle** to men.
3. **Subtle** are the ways of God.

trunk : (n) - the part (of the tree) above the roots (ลำต้น)

Ex.-->

1. The snake winds itself tautly round the **trunk** of a tree.
2. Like a snake round its tree **trunk**, so a woman finds the **trunk** of a man.
3. The remainder of the thousand year old tree was a **trunk**.

turn away (from): (idiom) – to leave; ignore; quit; avoid (หนี/เลี่ยง)

Ex.-->

1. **Turn away** from sin, it is the road to damnation.
2. A good woman never **turns away** from her man.
3. As they **turned away** from Udom, Sarin became a column of salt.

venom : (n) – poisonous matter (สารพิษ)

Ex.-->

1. In early Europe, **venom** was used as medicine.
2. Due to **venom**, the snake's mouth is free of bacteria.
3. Who has never stung fears not the **venom** he carries in his hands?

ASSIGNMENT 11

Directions : *From the following given topic, make your own outline then write the unified composition composing at least five paragraphs.*

Topic : *“Young Leaders vs Older Leaders”*

After you get your work assigned done completely, don't forget to review carefully the sample unified composition and the list of vocabulary review & sentence construction attached.

Young Leaders vs Older Leaders

Both in the United States and Thailand, there has been a trend toward more youthful leadership. The older, were conservative administrators are being replaced by new paces. Many important aspects of younger people stand out among older people. ***Younger leaders have more spirit and energy. They are in an area of change and being new ways of doing things into government. However, the older politicians have experience in government and experience is still important.***

Younger leaders have more spirit and energy. Simply because they are younger, the new generation of leaders have more spirit to solve problems of national importance. They are quicker to solve problems because they are among the generation ignored by their conservative and self-interested compatriots. For example, Bill Clinton rescued Louisiana from a hurricane without considerations, while George Bush replied that no state had asked him to help. As a result, Clinton won the mandate of the people.

Younger politicians mean a change in government and ways of doing things. After many years of senile American leadership under a 70-year old Reagan and not so much younger George bush, in which there were many promises but little action, or broken promises. "No new taxes," the people wondered whether or not things would be different. One can hardly expect changes from a stubborn veteran politician who has done things the same way for many years. Citing Thailand as a

example, the more “veteran” politicians are adamant about the traditional methods of politics. However, to give themselves a new image to the people, they elected new, younger members.

However, experience does count in politics and older leaders have more of it. This is natural for someone who has kept his seat in government, by hook or crook, for so many years. After he has been elected, he does his job but how well he performs does not enter the question. He argues that the people put him there and that he has their support; in fact, more so in Thailand than the United States, he earned supported by extraparliamentary procedures—namely, vote-buying and money-dumping. These may count as experience as well, but they seriously affect the quality of government in a country. Law or budget in the United States prohibits money-dumping and education prohibits vote-selling. These are lacking in Thailand, although Bangkok seems free from both practices.

Experience counts in politics. No one can deny that. However, younger, newer politicians can also gain experience. They have a vitality (energy or spirit) which can be helpful in working for their country. They have the desire to change or improve the system of government and try to introduce this change. ***Through this change and vitality, younger politicians win support in elections and may gradually replace the old, “die-hard” conservatives.***

VOCABULARY REVIEW & SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

Young Leaders vs Old Leaders

adamant : hardened (*in* opinion) (ยืนกราน)

Ex.-->

1. He was **adamant** about independence.
2. Naree was **adamant** that she would not marry.
3. I am **adamant** that I should be promoted.

aspect : (n) - *pattern*; part; section (ประเด็น)

Ex.-->

1. Study all the **aspects** of this subject.
2. It is true and correct in every **aspect**.
3. My teacher is supervisor in every **aspect**.

by 'hook or crook : (*slang*) - *by any means, usually dishonest*
(ด้วยเล่ห์เพทุบาย)

Ex.-->

1. Politicians may try to get elected **by hook or crook**.
2. Some people acquire their wealth **by hook or crook**.
3. He intends to 'get ahead' **by hook or crook**.

compatriot : (n) - *fellow - country man* (พี่น้องเพื่อนร่วมชาติ)

Ex.-->

1. One's **compatriots** and one's self set the national image.
2. One does not need to follow one's **compatriots** in everything.

faces : (slang) – personalities (บุคลิกภาพ, ตัวคน)

Ex.-->

1. Despite new **faces** in Thai political parties, old policies are still enforced.
2. There are still more older **faces** than new ones in Chart Thai.
3. Politicians use new **faces** to encourage voting.

hurricane : (n) – a powerful storm of circular wind (ลมพายุหมุน)

Ex.-->

1. Within the last two years, two **hurricanes** have hit Florida.
2. **Hurricanes** are common to coastal areas.
3. They hit the First Federal Bank with the force of a **hurricane**.

mandate : (n) – mission (ภารกิจ) authority by vote (ให้อำนาจโดยการลงเสียงเลือกตั้ง)

Ex.-->

1. A popular **mandate** means election and the right to govern for the people.
2. George Washington had popular **mandate** for three terms.
3. In Bangkok, the Democrat Party rescued **mandate** for two terms.

money-dumping : (slang) – paying large some of money for favors
(การแจกเงิน, การซื้อเสียง)

Ex.-->

1. **Money-dumping** is common among the conservative politicians.
2. At least two parties dumped much **money-dumping** in the Northeast.
3. **Money-dumping** should be outlawed.

outstanding : (adj.) – easily seen; extraordinary; special (เด่น, พิเศษ)

Ex.-->

1. An **outstanding** personality attracts people quickly.
2. The 18th century in Europe produced **outstanding** styles.
3. To be **outstanding** requires that we do something different and singular.

patriot : (n) – a person who loves his country (ผู้รักชาติ)

Ex.-->

A good **patriot** also be ready to improve his country.

prohibit : (v) – to prevent from (ห้าม, ไม่อนุญาต)

Ex.-->

1. The US Government **prohibited** alcohol in the 1930's.
2. New laws can **prohibit** vote-buying.
3. The more law **prohibit**, the more people try to break it.

promise : (v) - *a spoken word given in agreement* (คำสัญญา)

(v) - *to agree without written contract* (สัญญา)

Ex.--> .

1. Politicians seldom carry out their **promises**.
2. A spoken **promise** has less substance than a contract.
3. Never accept a promise without evidence, nor **promise** anything you can't do.
4. He **promised** to return to her in one year.

rescue : (v) - *help from trouble or damage* (ช่วยเหลือให้พ้นอันตราย)

Ex.-->

1. The Coast Guard **rescued** the survivors of the wreck.
2. Superman always **rescued** Lois Lane.
3. A brave, good man will always **rescue** a lady.

self-interested : (adj.) - *to be concerned with one's own needs*
(เห็นแก่ตัว)

self-interest : (n)

Ex.-->

1. Most people are **self-interested**, to some extent.
2. **Self-interested** people have few, if any friends.
3. **Self-interest** can be defeated by charity and compassion.

senile : (adj.) - *older (and often incapable)* (สูงอายุ)

Ex.-->

1. Senile relatives are often problems for a family.

2. Reagan and Busch are “**senile**” because of age and ability.
3. **Senile** people are people over 65 years old.

stand out : (v) – to be observable; clear; noticeable

(**outstanding** – adj.) (เห็นเด่นชัด)

- Ex.**--> 1. People who dress well or unusually **stand out** in crowd.
2. If you dress or act oddly, you’ll “**stand out** like a sore thumb.”

stubborn : (adj.) – headstrong; unwilling to change (ดื้อ)

Ex.-->

1. The older people are, the more **stubborn** they are.
2. An “old goat” means a **stubborn**, senior citizen.
3. He is as **stubborn as** a donkey.
4. **Stubborn** people find living with change different.

trend : (n) – pattern of behavior, consumerism (แนวโน้ม)

Ex.-->

1. Social **trends** can be detected by popular items.
2. There is a **trend** toward the “for right” in Asian politics.
3. **Trends** can be started more easily than can be reversed.

veteran : an experienced person (ผู้มีประสบการณ์)

- Ex.**--> 1. **Veteran** politicians could less power if they “**give in.**”
2. **Veterans** of the war deserve financial support.
3. Thai **veteran** politicians have served themselves for too many years.