

UNIT IV

WHAT IS A CAUSE & EFFECT ARGUMENTATIVE COMPOSITION ?

WHAT IS A CAUSE & EFFECT ARGUMENTATIVE COMPOSITION ?

ลักษณะสำคัญ :

- เป็นการแจกแจงแสดงเหตุผลตอบโต้ หรือโต้แย้ง ต่อปัญหา เช่นเดียวกับ analysis และ comparison & contrast argumentative composition writing
- ถ้าหัวข้อกำหนดถึง “cause” (สาเหตุ หรือ เหตุ) ว่า อะไรเป็นเหตุของปัญหานั้น เช่น --> “อะไรเป็นสาเหตุให้น้ำท่วมกรุงเทพฯ”

เราก็ต้องแจกแจงแสดงเหตุผลคือ เหตุ หรือ สาเหตุนั้นให้เด่นชัด เช่น น้ำท่วมกรุงเทพฯ เพราะ.....ผังเมืองไม่ดี ที่ลุ่ม ไม่มีระบบป้องกันน้ำที่ดี คนทำลายป่ามากขึ้น เป็นต้น

- ถ้าหัวข้อกำหนดถึง “effect” (ผล) เมื่อเกิดเหตุอะไรขึ้น จะมีผลต่อสิ่งนั้นอย่างไร เช่น --> “น้ำท่วมกรุงเทพฯ จะมีผลอย่างไรต่อประเทศไทย”

เราก็ต้องแจ่มแจ้งแสดงเหตุผลให้เห็นเด่นชัดว่า เมื่อน้ำท่วมกรุงเทพฯ จะมีผลเสีย หรือ ดี ต่อประเทศไทย เช่น ผลเสีย ทำให้สูญเสียทางเศรษฐกิจ ทำให้สุขภาพกายและใจของคนเสื่อมทราม ทำให้การจราจรยุ่งเหยิง เป็นต้น

- ที่สำคัญต้องทำความเข้าใจหัวข้อให้ดี เพราะไม่จำเป็นต้องมีคำว่า “cause หรือ effect” อยู่ในหัวข้อเสมอไป แต่ในความหมายโดยนัย (implied meaning) หรือ (connotative meaning) นั้น บ่งบอกชัดเจนว่า หมายถึงอะไร ถ้าอ่านแล้วไม่เข้าใจหรือไม่ทำความเข้าใจให้ดี ก็อาจตอบโต้ หรือโต้แย้งต่อปัญหานั้นหรือให้เหตุให้ผลต่อปัญหานั้นผิดแนวทางไป กลายเป็นเขียนกันคนละเรื่อง ขอให้ศึกษาจาก composition ที่นำมาเสนอไว้มากพอสมควร

คำแนะนำ ก่อน ลงมือเขียน

รูปแบบและขั้นตอน

ทั้งรูปแบบและขั้นตอนเหมือนกันทุกประการกับการเขียน analysis และ comparison & contrast argumentative composition เชื่อกันว่า ผู้เรียน คงคุ้นเคยรูปแบบและเข้าใจขั้นตอนดีมากขั้นพอควรแล้วจึงไม่ขอกล่าวซ้ำอีก

มาเริ่มต้นกันที่ ดีความหัวข้อ หรือ ตัวปัญหาให้เข้าใจถูกต้องเสียก่อน เพื่อจัก ได้คิดหาเหตุผลมาเป็นแนวทางการเขียนให้ตรงประเด็น จากหัวข้อที่ว่า

“Cause of Drought in the Northeast”

(สาเหตุของความแห้งแล้งในภาคตะวันออกเฉียงเหนือ)

หัวข้อเดียวกันนี้ได้นำมาเป็นตัวอย่างของการเขียน *argumentative paragraph* ใน PART ONE (ควรเปิดย้อนไปอ่าน จะได้เข้าใจรูปแบบและวิธีการเขียนในส่วนที่ต่างกัน)

เมื่อหัวข้อถามถึงเหตุ หรือ สาเหตุ (ของความแห้งแล้ง) เราต้องชูประเด็นหลักที่เป็นสาเหตุเท่านั้น อย่า ! ไปปะปนกับผลของความแห้งแล้งว่า มีผลอย่างไร มันเป็นคนละแนวทาง (concept) กัน

สาเหตุสำคัญ (major supporting reasons)

- Poor soil
- deforestation
- improper irrigation
- ดินเลว ดินไม่สมบูรณ์
- การตัดไม้ ทำลายป่า
- การจัดระบบชลประทานไม่ถูกต้องเหมาะสม เป็นต้น

เมื่อมีสาเหตุสำคัญเป็นแนวทางแล้ว ควรลงมือทำ outline เพื่อจะได้หาเหตุผลรอง (minor supporting reasons) ของแต่ละเหตุผลหลักมาสนับสนุน จะทำให้การเขียนมีความสัมพันธ์ (coherence) มีความต่อเนื่อง (continuity) และเป็นเอกภาพ (unity)

ไม่เขียนนอกนอกเรื่อง หรือ คดโค้งอ้อมค้อม

The Jotted Outline

Topic : *“Cause of Drought in the Northeast”*

I. Thesis

Reasons for this problem include poor soil, deforestation, and improper irrigation.

II. Poor Soil

- food produced in the soil
- can't retain enough moisture
- plants receive not adequate water
- soil is salty
- hold barely enough water

III. Deforestation

- forests retain water in the soil
- “Man” actually live with forests
- ”Man” and forests inseparable
- greedy “Man” fell trees
- plant trees destroying soil
- valuable surface layer washed away

IV: Improper Irrigation

- limited water supply
- managed improperly
- required adequate education
- unaware the effect of the impractical management

V. Conclusion

Three important reasons – the poor soil, the deforestation, and the improper irrigation are the major causes of drought in the Northeast.

ASSIGNMENT 1

Directions: Write a complete cause & effect argumentative composition from this given topic. "Cause of Drought in the Northeast"

Do your own jotted or sentence outline before starting developing your unified composition.

Make your five-paragraphed composition with at least three support paragraphs.

Exercise Sheet : Assignment 1

The Jotted Outline :

Topic : "Cause of Drought in the Northeast"

Exercise Sheet : Assignment 1

The Sentence Outline :

Topic : "Cause of Drought in the Northeast"

Exercise Sheet : Assignment 1

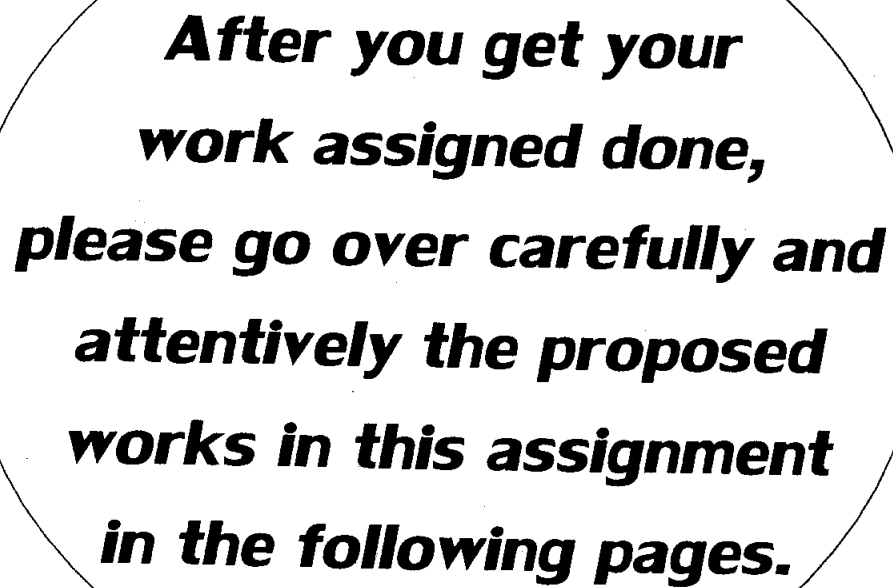
The Complete Composition :

Topic : "Cause of Drought in the Northeast"

Exercise Sheet : Assignment 1

The Complete Composition :

Topic : "Cause of Drought in the Northeast"



***After you get your
work assigned done,
please go over carefully and
attentively the proposed
works in this assignment
in the following pages.***

Cause of Drought in the Northeast

Aed Carabao (Yuenyong Opakoon) once wrote a song about the drought and asked, possibly rhetorically, why it happened. Mostly, it complained that the event had been in effect over many years. However, only by retracing one's steps and re-examining the causes of drought, anywhere, we can understand and thereby resolve the problem. Drought is never irreversible even when the causes were natural. Nothing is ever permanent in life. ***This paper intends to look at the most likely causes in depth. Reasons for this problem include poor soil, deforestation, improper irrigation.***

Poor soil is significant because food is produced in the soil. So long as the soil is able to retain enough moisture, the roots of all vegetable matter may receive adequate water to grow. However, the soil in the Northeastern provinces is basically saline (salty) and holds barely enough water. Therefore, what can be produced in it is very little.

Deforestation also contributes to this problem because natural forests provide shelter and help retain water in the soil. Man actually can live with the forests because Man was once a tree-dwelling species and later descended to build his home upon the soil. However, even then, he learned to depend upon the forests. The people who argue that Man and Forest are separable are the greedy people who fell trees or plant "economic forests" such as eucalyptus which destroys the ground

water tables. This deforestation or reforestation leads to valuable surface layer being washed away.

Irrigation is a tertiary cause *since neither water supply is adequate nor the people are educated enough to understand proper irrigation.* Water supply is limited due to poor soil, as stated above, and therefore irrigation cannot be blamed totally upon the people. However, whatever water is available to the provinces must be managed properly and this requires adequate education on ecology and earth science. The people are poorly educated and some are uneducated. They are unaware of the effect of their old methods upon the soil and their livelihoods. The resolution lies in sufficient education, which is up to government policy and provincial councils.

Drought is, like any other major event, brought about by specific reasons. These causes can and should be analyzed and studied as a guideline for preventing the recurrence of the problem in other places. Only after studying thoroughly are we aware of the solution. Lord Buddha has always emphasized Cause and Effect inter-relations. It is a serious and complicated matter, but not totally irresolvable. ***Poor soil, deforestation, and improper irrigation contribute largely to the problem of drought in the Northeast.***

VOCABULARY REVIEW & SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

Cause of Drought in the Northeast

adequate : (adj.) - sufficient (เพียงพอ)

Ex.-->

1. **Adequate** skill in a language is required for most jobs.
2. Somchai had less than **adequate** ability in English.

deforestation : (n) - destructive of forests (การตัดไม้ทำลายป่า)

Ex.-->

1. We must blame **deforestation** for drought and flood both.
2. **Deforestation** deprives the soil of minerals and anchorages and allows flooding.

descend : (v) - to come down from (สืบทอดต่อไป)

Ex.-->

1. Science argues that Man **descended** from apes.
2. Forest dwelling people **descended** from the trees to live on the land.

drought : (v, n) - lack of water (แห้งแล้ง, ขาดน้ำ)

Ex.-->

1. Several provinces have had **drought** for many years.

2. A cartoon claimed that the **drought** was solved by flood.

ecology : (n) - study of the environment, concerning animal habits
(ศาสตร์ที่ศึกษาเกี่ยวกับสิ่งแวดล้อม)

Ex.-->

1. Reforestation should be based firmly in **ecology**.
2. Eucalyptus is an economical plant, not **ecological**.
3. Man should understand **ecology** thoroughly, being part of Nature himself.

greedy : (adj.) - never satisfied; very selfish (ตะกระตะกราม)

Ex.-->

1. **Greedy** people are always behind some problem in society.
2. One day the **greedy** (people) shall be punished.

irreversible : (adj.) - unable to undo (กลับไม่ได้)

Ex.-->

1. No accident or Act of God is **irreversible**.
2. He vowed to her that his love was **irreversible**.

irrigation : (n) - locating water for food production (การชลประทาน)

Ex.-->

1. In most countries, **irrigation** is used to supply water for agriculture.

2. Proper education can make Northeastern people familiar with **irrigation**.
3. The “*native American*” was familiar with **irrigation** long before ‘paleface’ came to the US.

livelihood : occupation (สัมมาชีพ, อาชีพโดยชอบ)

Ex.-->

1. Right **livelihood** implies anything legal, safe, useful and beneficial to society.
2. People choose a **livelihood** for its financial advantage.
3. A proverb says “*Men fear a wrong livelihood, Women fear a wrong lover.*”

moisture : (n) – dampness; wetness; water content (ความชื้น)

Ex.-->

1. Natural cosmetics claim to return **moisture** to dry skin.
2. **Moist** skin is accomplished by skin care.
3. Soil needs **moisture** to hold vegetation.

permanent : (adj.) – unchanging; eternal (ถาวร)

Ex.-->

1. Buddha warned that no thing was **permanent**.
2. Since no thing is **permanent**, all problems of life can be solved.
3. In the 1970s, a “**permanent**” hair style was popular.

recur : (v) - to happen again (เกิดขึ้นอีก)

Ex.-->

1. **Recurring** dreams as nightmares could be a warning.
2. If we forget the past, it **recurs** alarmingly.

reforestation : (n) - replanting forests (ปลูกป่า)

Ex.-->

1. Eucalyptus is not a suitable tree for **reforestation**.
2. **Reforestation** should be based firmly in ecology, not economics.

resolve : (v) - to correct; to solve (แก้ไข)

Ex.-->

1. Never use weapons to **resolve** a conflict.
2. To **resolve** a dispute properly, use reason and mentality.

retain : (v) - keep; hold (รักษา)

Ex.-->

1. Trees help to **retain** flood water.
2. The natural forest **retains** soil moisture.

retrace . (v) - to return and follow (ย้อนรอย)

Ex.-->

1. Sherlock Holmes **retraced** Moriarty to the home of Lady Caroline Winter.
2. **Retracing** one's steps helps to inform one of his mistakes.

reverse : (v) – to go backward; exchange function or position
(กลับด้าน, เปลี่ยนบทบาท)

Ex.-->

1. Ron **reversed** the car into the garage.
2. Their situations are now **reversed** as employee has become employers.

rhetorical : (adj.), **rhetoric** : (n) – persuasive style (วาทศิลป์)

rhetorically : (adv.)

Ex.-->

1. Carabao asked a **rhetorical** question in each of his songs.
2. Politicians are skilled in **rhetoric**.

saline : (adj.) – consisting of salt; salty (เจือปนความเค็ม, เค็ม)

Ex.-->

1. Taste is classified into 4 main types – **saline**, sweet, bitter and sour.
2. **Saline** foods contain high percentage of salt content.
3. Please avoid drinking **saline** water.

shelter : (n) – home; protection (ที่อยู่อาศัย)

Ex.-->

1. The forest is **shelter** to over 30 species of wild life.
2. They found **shelter** from the storm in an old house.

tertiary : (adj.) – third in sequence (ลำดับสาม)

Ex.-->

1. Poor irrigation could be a **tertiary** because of drought.
2. The **tertiary** cause of poverty is lack of finance.

unaware : (adj.) – not knowing (about) (ไม่สำเหนียก)

Ex.-->

1. Uneducated people always claim to be **unaware** of their doings.
2. How could Reagan have been **unaware** of Irangate?
3. A young woman is often **unaware** that she loves a man.

ASSIGNMENT 2

Directions: Write a complete cause & effect argumentative composition from this given topic. ***“Causes of Crime in Thailand”***

Do your own jotted or sentence outline before starting developing your unified composition.

Make your five-paragraphed composition with at least three support paragraphs.

<i>Causes of Crime in Thailand</i>

Crime is an increasing problem in Thailand both in Bangkok and in the provinces. The change of society from self-sustained agriculture to industry has brought both modern conveniences and problems into Thai society generally. Items which no one ever dreamt of in the old times become “lusted after” to the extent that people may do anything for them. Whereas crime may be an individual or gang action, the reasons for it are usually the same. Herein, we shall examine gang action as an outstanding example. Gangs are composed of Thais indigenously, or Thais and foreigners as in the case of Thai mafia working with the Yakuza of Japan or even foreign independent gangs. ***Gangs usually perpetrate from rivalry over business benefits, or revenge motivated by rivalry-incited murder.*** In the case of foreign gangs the motivation is usually economic and the victim is the foreign tourist.

Rivalry is first mentioned because the economy in Thailand is different from abroad and there is fierce competition to succeed. Gangs of lumber producers, etc., may resort to violent means to remove a rival gang or industry as can be seen in the news and movies. Former accidental Prime Minister Anan Punyarachun has said that Thais are impatient and take themselves very seriously. Furthermore, there were cases in the newspapers of rival lumber gangs which fought each other for supremacy of the industry several years ago.

Gangland violence is also due to revenge, which is usually the rival gang attempting to avenge the death (slaying) of their leader by their rival. Basically, one gang must open fire on the other and the other gang decides to answer it. Any innocent person caught in the feuding also suffers and the gangs never worry about the loss of life. Their only objective is to be king in their territory.

Opening up to tourism and foreign investment is the third possibility both in the city and the provinces. In the first two paragraphs, they were discussed the causes affecting the provinces but different causes may be evident in the city. In the city such as Bangkok, not only Thais may try to steal or rob but also foreign gangs prey upon foreign tourists. In the city, both modus operandi and reasons are more sophisticated. Some gangs ply the victim with liquor and then rob him whereas others pretend to give services to the visitor, take his money and then disappear.

Thailand's crime problem has many dimensions with many nationalities participating for their own reasons and / or collaborating with Thai gangs. The changing economy is one very important cause, as demonstrated above. In fact, it is the prevalent cause because changing economics causes tension in business and a passion for benefits. Hot-tempered people act impulsively and start killing each other to succeed. The relatives or friends of the slain react equally passionately by slaying the suspect for his gang. Only simple economic trouble may motivate any gang.

VOCABULARY REVIEW & SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

Causes of Crime in Thailand

agriculture : (n) – farming; food producing (เกษตรกรรม)

Ex. >

1. Two thirds of the world's population is engaged in **agriculture**.
2. **Agriculture** in the New World (America) has modernized.
3. Third world **agriculture** still uses the same tools it used two hundred years ago.

avenge : (v) – to answer for harm done (แก้แค้น)

Ex. -->

1. Sorn vowed to **avenge** his parents' murder.
2. Gangs **avenge** gang murder with more murder.
3. He vowed to **avenge** them by risking his own life.

collaborate : (v) – cooperate; join with (ร่วมมือกัน)

Ex. -->

1. Some gangs **collaborate** to commit vice.
2. Is it true that some politicians **collaborated** with the Mafia?
3. Newspaper reported that the Thai Mafia **collaborated** with the Yakuza.

convenience : (n) – (เครื่องอำนวยความสะดวก)

convenient : (adj.) – comfortable and simple (สะดวกสบาย)

Ex.-->

1. Modern **conveniences** refer to electricwares, such as the washer.
2. Some times a modern **convenience** is **inconvenient**.
3. The elevated railway will certainly be **convenient**.

crime : (n) – wrong doing; a serious doing against the law (อาชญากรรม)

Ex.-->

1. Muslims view many wives as fair but drinking liquor is a **crime**.
2. “That I have to live in fear of the law, itself, is a **crime**”
3. The punishment should fit the **crime**.

evident : (adj.) – visible; presenting itself (ประจักษ์แจ้ง)

Ex.-->

1. Truth is always self-**evident**.
2. God’s love is **evident** in the beauty of Nature.
3. Love is **evident** in how friends behave with each other.

feud : (n) – a prolonged quarrel (ศึกสายเลือด)

(v) – (ฆ่าล้างแค้นกันในเครือญาติ)

Ex.-->

1. Royal families **feuded** for land rights in Early rural USA.

2. Family **feuds** seldom included outsiders.
3. Innocent outsiders died if they were involved in the **feud**.

hot-tempered : (adj.) – quick tempered; impatient (ใจร้อน)

Ex.-->

1. Thais are often **hot-tempered**, and some are slow-witted beside.
2. Being **hot-tempered** should compel people to think twice.
3. Often, being **hot-tempered** leads to accident, death and accident.

impulse : (n) – sudden emotion or desire (อารมณ์ชั่ววูบ, แรงบีบคั้น, หุนหัน)

Ex.-->

1. Thais have acted on **impulse** for twenty years onwards.
2. Not all **impulses** should be obeyed.
3. Not separating **impulses** from each other, but acting on all will lead to disaster and misery.

industry : (n) – producing goods and services other than food
(อุตสาหกรรม)

Ex.-->

1. The change to **industry** has caused upheaval of families.
2. Widespread **industry** in the urban sector has caused rural families to separate.

3. **Industry** itself caused pollution which the owners must be willing to resolve at their own expense.

lust : (v, n) – passion; desire (ราคะ, ตัณหา)

to “**lust after**” – to have a passion for (เกิดตัณหา)

Ex.-->

1. A man usually **lusts** after two things : wealth and woman.
2. People today **lust** after things their ancestors never thought about.
3. People should simple **lust** for help.

mafia : (n) – group of people who exert great influence secretly (มาเฟีย, กลุ่มผู้มีอิทธิพล)

Ex.-->

1. There is a rumour that a well-known person is leader of the Thai **mafia**.
2. The original **Mafia** was Italian and emigrated.
3. The Japanese **mafia** is Yacusa.

modus operandi : (criminal legal slang) – method of work
(แผนปฏิบัติการเฉพาะ)

Ex.-->

1. Certain suspects have specific **modus operandi**.
2. Poh Dam's **modus operandi** was to use aliases (false names).
3. Crime detection must always study **modus operandi**.

passion : (n) – strong desire; lust (กิเลส, ตัณหา, ราคะ)

Ex.-->

1. She has a **passion** for dogs.
2. A **passion** for life should suffice.
3. People have **passion** for anything, which burns and consumes like fire.

perpetrate : (v) – commit; do; act (ทำให้เกิด)

Ex.-->

1. As Hyde, Dr. Jeckle would **perpetrate** vice of all kinds.
2. Gangs **perpetrate** murder for revenge mostly.
3. Whoever **perpetrates** an evil is victim of evil finally.
4. No man has ever lived who has **perpetrated** crimes without knowing their effect.

ply : (v) – repeatedly give or feed others food or drink (ปรนเปรอข้าวปลาอาหารหรือสุรา)

Ex.-->

1. Some Chinese emperors would **ply** their wives with liquor.
2. They **plied** him with bullets and left him to die.
3. **Plying** a woman with liquor was followed by rape or other crime.

prevail : (v) – exist or happen, generally (บังเกิด, ปรากฏ)

Ex.-->

1. Justice and virtue usually **prevail**.
2. Goodness must **prevail** for people to hope in life.
3. Though punishment or reward may come late, justice **prevails**.

revenge : (n) – payment of kind for harm done (พยาบาท)

(v) – to answer to a wrong done to oneself (แก้แค้น)

Ex.-->

1. Most acts of **revenge** don't consider feeling.
2. Gangs kill often to **revenge** (avenge) violence against them.
3. Maxwell vowed **revenge** for the murder of Elaine, his wife.

rival : (n) – competitor; enemy (คู่แข่ง, ศัตรู)

rivalry : (n) – competition (การแข่งขัน)

Ex.-->

1. He and Count Rusland were **rivals** for Miss Delon.
2. **Rival** business compete by changing prices or offering special sales.
3. **Rival** gangs murder each other for supremacy.

self-sustain : (v) – to continue by itself for long time (ดูแลตัวเอง)

self-sustained : (adj.)

Ex.-->

No suffering is ever **self-sustained**.

slay : (v) – kill; murder (ฆ่า, ฆาตกรรม)

Ex.-->

1. Rival gangs **slay** each other to succeed.
2. So long as death is the effect, even war is **slaying**.
3. Hamlet vowed to **slay** the murderer of his father.

supreme : (adj.) – highest, most powerful (อำนาจสูงสุด)

Ex.-->

1. The **Supreme** Court has the highest authority.
2. The Lord, God, is most **supreme** and we'd best remember it.
3. No man is **supreme** who kills an other and usurps his power.

victim : (n) – one cheated; fooled killed or damaged (เหยื่อผู้เคราะห์ร้าย)

Ex.-->

1. Many pets are **victims** of overfeeding.
2. Many **victims** are found in a city like Bangkok.
3. He is the **victim** of his own success.

violent : (adj.) – fierce and dangerous (รุนแรง, อันตราย)

Ex.-->

1. A **violent** storm is a hurricane or large typhoon.
2. When a man is **violent**, his wife should leave him.
3. Krisna taught love and non-**violence**.

ASSIGNMENT 3

Directions: Write a complete cause & effect argumentative composition from this given topic. ***“The Effects of Carbon Monoxide on the Environment”***

Do your own jotted or sentence outline before starting developing your unified composition.

Make your five-paragraphed composition with at least three support paragraphs.

The Effects of Carbon Monoxide on the Environment

Years ago, astronomers discovered a dense cover on Venus which made them discount the possibility of life thereon. After careful, long-term analysis, scientists discovered that one specific gas dominated this atmosphere, that was, simply, Carbon Monoxide. Carbon Monoxide gas is poisonous. Scientists, now, try to discourage this extensive gas emission for this reason. ***Effects of the increasing carbon monoxide gas in the atmosphere will prove harmful to all living things. Global warming will lead to floods, the greenhouse effect will occur effecting major areas of the globe and we may end by living in domed cities, to name only a few.***

First, let us look at global warming. Global warming refers to glacial ice at the poles melting and increasing the level of water bodies such as rivers and oceans. Millions of years ago, the depth of the water was only a fraction of the level today. Thawing glaciers steadily added more water and the earth's "blue area" expanded. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the more water enters our rivers and oceans, the more flooding will occur. Bangkok already suffers from flooding but the effect will be totally disastrous without imagining it. However, global warming may require several hundred years at most.

Next, let us discuss the Greenhouse Effect. In comparison, the Greenhouse effect may be more varied and/or larger in scope. It entails

rising temperatures which will later cause hot air to condense and fall as rain; thus, in some areas, it will lengthen the growing season and increase agricultural yield.. Scientists contend, however, that this will only help certain nations or regions of the globe, not the entire surface of it. The Greenhouse effect derives its name from greenhouses which hold tropical vegetation over long periods of time.

Last, let us consider domed cities. When the outer atmosphere becomes polluted and unbreathable, the inhabitants may produce artificial oxygen to breathe and surround their cities with glass domes to protect them from ultraviolet lights. Everything in the city will be adjusted to the inhabitants' needs and survival will be possible only within the dome. Perhaps, people will need to carry oxygen on their backs when commuting between cities as well.

These results may seem like science fiction but they may be closer to fact than anyone is able to realize. ***Greenhouse effects, global warming and artificial oxygen are already a reality although artificial oxygen is used only in outer or inner space.*** Furthermore, scientists continue to worry that continued, extensive gas emission will lead to an atmosphere similar to Venus. No living thing would be able to live in this atmosphere. Finally, we may hypothesize that our planet would have to be abandoned or everything on it would die. Perhaps Venus had been inhabited and, later, abandoned.

VOCABULARY REVIEW & SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

The Effects of Carbon Monoxide on the Environment

abandon : (v) – discard, dispose of without killing (ละทิ้ง, ยกเลิก)

Ex.-->

1. Love songs are either “chirp” about falling in love or “moan” about being **abandoned**.
2. Today’s consumers **abandon** lovers with as little conscience as they have when discarding waste products.
3. **Abandoned** by five men in the same year, Mary returned home alone.

artificial : (adj.) – not natural; man-made (สิ่งประดิษฐ์ มิใช่เกิดตามธรรมชาติ)

Ex.-->

1. Nature produces **artificial** cover (camouflage) to protect animals.
2. **Artificial** oxygen may be produced for consumption in 50 years.
3. Man’s **artificial** production is most varied.

astronomer : (n) scientist who studies stars (นักดาราศาสตร์)

astronomy : study of stars (ดาราศาสตร์)

Ex.-->

1. **Astronomy** studies the movement of space.
2. Who studies **astronomy** can learn the history of stars.
3. **Astronomy** is often confused with astrology.

atmosphere : (n) – the layer of air closest Earth; air in and round a place (บรรยากาศ)

Ex.-->

1. The earth's **atmosphere** contains ozone which shields us from ultraviolet.
2. The **atmosphere** over the home-coming day party was fun and friendly.
3. A good home **atmosphere** keeps men from roving.

condense : (v) – cool (อุณหภูมิลดลง)

Ex.-->

1. Water boils to steam then **condenses** and falls as rain water.
2. Vapouring and **condensing** only prove changes in structure, not changing value.
3. After glacial ice melts, it may turn to vapor; then **condense** into rain.

contend : (v) – debate; maintain an opposing opinion (เห็นแย้ง)

Ex.-->

1. Mary of Scotland **contended** for the throne of England.

2. Scientists **contend** that only some states will benefit from longer growing seasons.
3. Opposing theories **contend** the history of Mars.

disaster : (n) – serious problem; hazard (ภัยพิบัติ)

Ex.-->

1. “Natural **disaster**” refers to violent storm, fire caused by lightning, flood, earthquake, etc.
2. “Man-made **disaster**” means – collapsing buildings, forest depletion.
3. **Disasters** can be avoided by realizing their causes and effects.

discount : (v) – reduce or overlook; diminish (ทำให้ลดน้อยลง)

Ex.-->

1. **Discounting** prices is a frequent method of competition.
2. Clues to Mafia connection clearly **discounts** the idea that Monsurati was independent.
3. That various gangs units for common benefit cannot be **discounted**.

emission : (n)

emit : (v) – to release; expel (พ่น, ขับออก)

Ex.-->

1. Automobile forever **emit** CO₂ and sulphur.

2. **Emission** of poisonous gases leads to ozone depletion and skin cancer.
3. The human body **emits** gases waste from food. (methane).

fiction : (n) – something told or written that is not fact (นวนิยาย)

Ex.-->

1. Science **fiction** is a story based on probable fact of science.
2. What was once **fiction** is a fact today?
3. Fact (Truth) is often stranger than **fiction**.

fraction : (n) – small part (เศษส่วน, ส่วนน้อย)

Ex.-->

1. **Fractions** are simply parts of a whole unit.
2. Two **fractions** combined form a larger, different whole.
3. A comet is a **fraction** of a star, shooting through space.

gas : (n) – substances of which atoms have expanded to be lighter than solid or liquid (ก๊าซ)

Ex.-->

1. **Gases** include oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen which are colorless.
2. Another word for **gas** is “vapour”.
3. Poisonous **gases** includes CO₂ (carbon monoxide) and SO₂ (sulphur dioxides).

glacier : (n) – ice fields (สนามน้ำแข็ง)

Ex.-->

1. Massive **glacier** were a symbol of the last Ice Age.
2. Today, these are some **glacier** but they are melting.
3. Melting **glacier** increases water volume.

hypothesis : (n)

hypothesize : (v) – suppose; assume (สมมุติ)

Ex.-->

1. Science **hypothesizes** future states from past and present evidences.
2. Having studied the clues, Holmes **hypothesized** about our suspect.
3. One should **hypothesize** only until solid evidence is found.

inhabit : (v) – to live, dwell, reside at (พำนักอาศัย)

inhabitant : (n) – one who lives permanently in a place (ผู้พำนักอาศัย)

Ex.-->

1. Dinosaurs **inhabited** Earth millions of years ago.
2. The red-skinned people were America's first **inhabitants**.
3. After pollution worsened, no one will be able to **inhabit** Earth.

length : (n) – being long

lengthen : (v) – to become long (ทำให้ยาวขึ้น)

long : (adj.)

Ex.-->

1. **Longer** growing seasons leads to more food production.
2. Summer has "**longer days**" than Winter.
3. In reality, days never **lengthen** because the Sun never rises or falls.
4. "**Lengthening days**" is caused by the slower turn of the earth.

pollute : (v) - cause to be dirty and hazardous (ทำให้เกิดมลภาวะ)

Ex.-->

1. Uneducated householders **pollute** water as much as industries.
2. Give a hoot, don't **pollute**.
3. **Polluting** over air and water is harmful to the world at larger.

thaw : (v) - melt (ละลาย, สลายตัว)

Ex.-->

1. Frozen foods need to **thaw** before eating.
2. They left the Ice Man to **thaw** until he was free.
3. When glaciers **thaw**, they cause water levels to rise.

tropic : (n) - having a warm, moist climate (อากาศเมืองร้อน)

tropical : (adj.)

Ex.-->

1. The "**tropics**" refers to all states between the Equator (0° longitude) and the **Tropic** of Cancer or the South Pole.

2. Moderate climate dwellers, almost all of the Westerners, like the *tropical* air of Southeast Asia.
3. People in *tropical* states work less vigorously.

***ultraviolet light* : (n) - producing ultraviolet radiation** (แสงสีม่วง)

Ex.-->

1. *Ultraviolet light* affects skin, eyes and hair most directly.
2. Various products now claim to protect against *ultraviolet light*.
3. *Ultraviolet light* enters through ozone depletion.

***yield* : (n) - result** (ผลลัพธ์, ผลผลิต)

: (v) - surrender (ยอมแพ้)

Ex.-->

1. Produce is agricultural yield.
2. Longer growing seasons will cause more *yield*.
3. The Black Knight demanded that Maurice De Bracy *yield* to him. (“Ivanhoe”)
4. A woman must *yield* to a man - sometimes.

ASSIGNMENT 4

Directions: Write a complete cause & effect argumentative composition from this given topic. **“Effects of Tradition on Modern Thai Society”**

Do your own jotted or sentence outline before starting developing your unified composition.

Make your five-paragraphed composition with at least three support paragraphs.

<i>Effects of Tradition on Modern Thai Society</i>
--

All cultures, were traditionally, established according to social characteristics indigenous to their locations. From this viewpoint, this writer insists that societies existed before culture. Culture was acquired over time and did not grow from the ground like the tree. Thai cultural and social traditions, mostly, are admirable. Even the foreign tourist enjoys them. *However, Thai tradition has certain limitations which often cannot withstand the rapid change in society. It may finally bewilder their adherents, isolate people from society and produce or sustain misconceptions about the world generally.*

Adherents to tradition are usually narrow-minded because they depend upon only the ideas they have been taught by tradition. This may be that they are lazy and would rather accept the information given them instead of **“investigating for the truth”** as taught by the Khamma. Whenever they encounter untraditional or specially difficult problem, they try to solve them through traditional means and, failing in this, they become bewildered.

Society needs to be flexible and curious toward new concepts in order to accept them and utilize them. People who stubbornly cling to traditions while their societies change and adapt to new circumstances will finally be ignored by more modern, progressive numbers of society

and feel isolated. They may feel bitter because they cannot, or will not, change themselves to keep abreast of the times. Societies are perceived by all members thereof as “*cold, unemotional and survival-conscious*” synonymous of Nature itself. Unwillingness to adapt to change is both unnatural and self-destructive. People who conduct their lives in society must certainly weigh and balance all events before changing. In order to keep what is good and discard what is useless or improper; yet, they must certainly change to remain members in that society.

As before, people who tend to accept tradition instead of fact-finding may finally form wrong ideas about their environment.

Traditional thinking makes them stubbornly follow what was reasonable and correct for the time when those traditions were created. However, they have followed them so long that they forgot that traditions started as relatively new ideas and became accepted. They continue to follow these traditions rather than to create new ones, more appropriate for the time. Their ideas become outdated because they are too lazy or stubborn to update them with new information and these concepts conflict with what is true at the time. It finally makes them feel wrongly about their world.

Not all traditions are useless, and those which are good should be maintained. However, people nowadays too easily discard good traditions in a blind follow-the-leader trend of “*in with the new, out with the old.*” This is practiced without consideration of effect and leads to coldness in society. *Yet, blindly following a useless tradition is equally dangerous. The above topic was prepared, simply, to warn against either extreme-total discard of tradition, or total acceptance including some which may be harmful to one person or to everyone as a whole.*

VOCABULARY REVIEW & SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

Effects of Tradition on Modern Thai Society

adhere : (v) – to stick to; to support (เกาะแน่น, สนับสนุน)

adherent : (n) – a follower of a leader or party (องครักษ์, ผู้ติดตาม)

Ex.-->

1. Glue **adheres** to most objects.
2. Superglue **adheres** to anything, according to adverts.
3. Political **adherents** claim that Gen. Chawalit still runs the NIP.
4. **Adherents** of moderation claimed that Islam was becoming too extreme.

anarchy : – no government (ไร้รัฐบาล; lawlessness (ไร้กฎหมาย)

Ex.-->

1. If the people cannot find a satisfactory leader, there will be **anarchy** in the nation.
2. Between the reign of Feng Tai Ping and the succeeding monarch, all of China was in a state of **anarchy**.
3. When a country is **anarchic** there is general chaos and lawlessness.

bewilder : (v) – confuse; puzzle (ทำให้งง, ทำให้สับสน)

Ex.-->

1. That my letter has not arrived **bewilders** me.
2. Sometimes children's questions **bewilder** their parents.
3. That people today still refuse to admit that they are part of any problem **bewilders** analysts.

bitter : (adj.) – unpleasant; causing sorrow; not sweet (ขมขื่น)

Ex.--

1. "It takes a bit of butter to make a **bitter** batter better."
2. Losing her loved ones so soon, Emiline felt **bitter**.
3. Learn to take the **bitter** with the sweet.

conflict : (v) – struggle; disagreement; opposition (ขัดแย้ง)

Ex.-->

1. Holding two jobs could cause a **conflict** of schedule.
2. The two sides of this **conflict** have, thus far, refused reconciliation.
3. Refusing to accept the other's opinion, worsens **conflict**.

flexible : (adj.) – able to change; adaptable (ยืดหยุ่นได้)

Ex.-->

1. A **flexible** time-table is often a benefit.
2. People should train their minds to be **flexible**.
3. Rubber is one of our most **flexible** materials.

isolate : (v) - to separate someone from (แยกจากกัน, โดดเดี่ยว)

Ex.-->

1. People are often **isolated** during a crisis.
2. Life in the city **isolates** and alienates people.
3. Following the earthquake, many people were **isolated** from their loved ones.

keep abreast of : (idiom) - to follow closely (ตามติดแจ้ง)

Ex.-->

1. **Keeping abreast of** the times means to follow trends.
2. A person who follows social trends **keeps abreast of** the time.
3. You'd best study social circumstances and **keep abreast of** one times.

misconceive : (v) - to think wrongly (คิดผิด ๆ, เข้าใจผิด ๆ)

misconception : (n)

Ex.-->

1. Lack of information makes people **misconceive** about the world.
2. "Going through life with blinders on" means to **misconceive** about life.
3. People often **misconceive** when they ignore the facts.

outdated : (adj.) - out-of-date; old-fashioned (ล้าสมัย)

Ex.-->

1. Some of our oldest institutions are already **outdated**.
2. Adhering **outdated** customs makes us “dinosaurs. ”
3. Abandon anything **outdated** which has not value and assimilate (adopt) good habits.

proportion : (n) - fraction (สัดส่วน); dimension (มิติ)

Ex.-->

1. A fixed **proportion** of the fund is invested in developing human resources.
2. The room is wide in **proportion** to its height.
3. The fighting escalated into frightening **proportion**.

self-destructive : (adj.) - hurting or destroying oneself (ทำลายตัวเอง)

Ex.-->

1. Unwillingness to change is **self-destructive** because it threatens survivals.
2. Many of our bad habits - e.g. smoking, hard liquor, drugs (narcotics) are **self-destructive**.
3. Man is the only animal who seeks his own destructive (i.e. he is **self-destructive**).

survival-conscious : (adj.) - concerned with survival as a person
(สำนึกเอาตัวรอด)

Ex.--> ,

1. All animals are **survival-conscious**.

2. Being alone in a forest makes Man **survival-conscious**.
3. **Survival-conscious** is a trait of Nature.

trend : (n) – tendency, pattern; popular notion (แนวโน้ม)

Ex.-->

1. Western cultures may be a mere **trend** in Thai society.
2. Watching social **trends** can help us fit into our society.
3. **Trends** are Khamma which have birth and death.

utilize : (v) – to use (ใช้ประโยชน์)

Ex.-->

1. Learn how to **utilize** time and resources.
2. Many businesses don't **utilize** their employees properly.
3. **Utilizing** resources should include sustainable management to prevent shortage.

withstand : (v) – resist (ต้านทาน, รองรับ)

Ex.-->

1. The pier can only **withstand** a weight of 150 kg.
2. Modern automobiles and racing cars are designed to **withstand** the moving air.
3. The human ear can **withstand** only 10 db of sound.
(db = decibel)

ASSIGNMENT 5

Directions: Write a complete cause & effect argumentative composition from this given topic “ **Effects of Unemployment on Thai Society**”

Do your own jotted or sentence outline before starting developing your unified composition.

Make your five-paragraphed composition with at least three support paragraphs.

<i>Effects of Unemployment on Thai Society</i>

The agricultural age saw a people at peace with themselves. There were no factories, no offices, on “wanted” ads. in the newspapers and no drought pushing them into the cities as we have today. After a few misguided individuals bought or sold their land for industry, they sought work in cities or workers for their factories. As more people “flooded” in, the established group felt more anxious. Furthermore, people still “flood” into Bangkok. Modern Thai city life is very nervous and insecure and unemployment can lead to dangerous consequences. ***Thais may resent or hate their government because they feel employment is the government’s responsibility; they may fight each other in gangs to get what they want. They may also try desperately to leave the country.***

Like many societies, Thai people often lay the responsibility upon their government to initiate anything. Employment is therefore considered to be a government issue rather than private sector. When the government fails to stem urban migration and unemployment, the people blame it for not protecting their interests. They may resort to politically-oriented bombing as well as mass protests and destruction to private and government property. The government may finally resign in shame and dismay over its failure, or may flee from the disaster.

Assuming that a sector of the population lacks the initiative or resources to bomb the government, their growing frustration and

resentment may inevitably induce them to form vicious gangs and fight each other for whatever they need and want. They will mass together in large numbers and wage street wars as they did in early Chicago. They may possess war weapons or whatever tools they can find to inflict pain and cause damage. Many people may finally die or be seriously wounded from the fighting.

It is equally possible to predict that the less aggressive among Thai society may try to leave the country in whichever way possible. If they are clever enough, they may try to forge passports to leave Thailand for a foreign country. Others may try to apply for positions overseas and in neighbouring countries, doing whatever is possible. The result could be mass evacuation and emigration and deserted cities.

Given that foreigners may apply here as teachers, etc. because of similar difficulties abroad, it is fairly easy to predict that imagination at least will be a major result of unemployment in Thailand. Gangs have existed for a long time and could escalate into frighteningly dangerous proportions. *If urban migration continues, it will induce disaster to extents which no one wants to imagine. A state of anarchy could develop. Anything can happen, but we all hope that* “worse will not come to worst.”

VOCABULARY REVIEW & SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

Effects of Unemployment on Thai Society

consequence : (n) - effect (ผลสืบเนื่อง)

Ex.-->

1. The **consequence** of water mismanagement is drought.
2. The **consequence** of vice is punishment.
3. Guilty persons are never ready to accept **consequences**.

desperate : (adj.) - **reckless** and despairing; dangerous (สิ้นทาง, ลินหวัง, อันตราย)

Ex.-->

1. **Desperate** for a chance at new life, he "sold his soul."
2. **Desperate** men fought each other for power in tombstone.
3. A person who is truly **desperate** "will do anything!"

drought : (n) - lack of water (ขาดน้ำ, แห้งแล้ง)

Ex.-->

1. The **drought** in the provinces led to urban migration.
2. **Drought** can be solved by redirecting water sources or by drilling underground water.
3. Both floods and **drought** are increased by environmental degradation.

emigrate : (v) - *to leave one's homeland* (ย้ายถิ่นฐานจากบ้านเกิด)

emigration : (n)

Ex.--

1. In early American history, thousands of Europeans **emigrated** from their homes.
2. **Most** of those who **emigrated** left their homes to find a better future in the young USA.
3. **I emigrated** from US for the same reasons to make my future.

escalate : (v) - *increase; develop* (เพิ่มขึ้น)

Ex.-->

1. The riot finally **escalated** into serious proportions.
2. The general strike finally **escalated** into rival gangs fighting each other.

establish : (v) - *to install (a place); to erect; build; start* (สร้าง, ก่อเกิด)

Ex.-->

1. **We established** the unions to protect the workers.
2. The older firms were **established** under royal patronage.
3. The British commonwealth was **established** twelve years before American independence.

evacuate : (v) - *to leave a place in emergency* (อพยพฉุกเฉิน, ถอน, ย้ายถิ่น)

Ex.-->

1. Thousands of people **evacuated** the site of Chernobyl.

2. Before the explosion, the police warned the citizens to **evacuate**.
3. Some people were wounded **evacuating** from Sarajevo during the conflict.

flee : (v) – run away (หนี, หนีให้พ้น)

Ex.-->

1. After causing traffic accidents, many Thai drivers usually **flee**.
2. **Fleeing** the scene of car accident is equal to admitting guilt.
3. The suspects were seen **fleeing** from the crime.

forg : (v) – to copy or print illegally; to falsify (ปลอมแปลง)

Ex.-->

1. **Forging** works of art has been known for fifty years.
2. Some people **forg** passports to leave their country.
3. The KGB used to **forg** foreign travel documents.

frustrate : (v) – to prevent from carrying out a purpose

frustration : (n) – feeling of failure (ความคับข้องใจ)

Ex.-->

1. Bangkok residents felt **frustrated** by Traffic Police Chief's honesty.
2. Many Thai politicians are **frustrated** by “news hounds”.
3. **Frustration** causes tension.

induce : (v) - to lead to; to cause; influence by permission

(จูงใจ, เป็นเหตุให้, เหนี่ยวนำ)

Ex.-->

1. Rubbing two stones together **induces** fiction.
2. My parents couldn't **induce** me to study law.
3. Repeated questioning by media **induced** new minister to make absurd statements.

inevitable : (adj.) - unavoidable (หลีกเลี่ยงไม่ได้)

Ex.-->

1. Gang conflict was **inevitable**.
2. When two countries require the same resources, war is **inevitable**.
3. It is **inevitable** that two men fight for one woman.

inflict : (v) - to cause something damaging or painful to be endured

(ทำให้คนอื่นเสียหาย หรือ เจ็บปวดเป็นทุกข์)

Ex.-->

1. No one has the right to **inflict** pain on an other.
2. Most pains are **self-inflicted**.
3. Man's troubles and suffering, he **inflicts** upon himself daily.

initiate : (v) - begin; start; to set going (เริ่มต้น, นำเข้ามาให้รู้จัก)

Ex.-->

1. **Initiation** of new students should be more sophisticated.
2. The Dean **initiated** the ceremony.

3. In Thailand, the Royal family initiates the graduation ceremony.

initiative : (n) - desire to start *something* (ความริเริ่ม)

Ex.-->

1. That's 'a journey of a thousand miles begins with one step ' is a warning of **initiative**.
2. Many a project will fail to succeed if its creator lacks *initiative*.
3. A great project begins with strong **initiative** and imagination.

predict : (v) - to *foretell; forecast* (ทำนาย)

Ex.-->

1. Nostradamus **predicted** World War III.
2. Weather and women's moods cannot be **predicted**.
3. I **predict** the next comet will be in 2010 A.D.

resign : (v) - to *leave work*; permanently; to quit a *job* (ลาออกจากงาน)

Ex.-->

1. I **resigned** because of work dissatisfaction.
2. Having not been paid the bonus he expected, Apichart **resigned** from his company.
3. Some government officers have been asked to *resign*.

vice : (n) - sin; crime; bad behavior (บาป, อาชญากรรม, พฤติกรรมชั่ว)

vicious : (adj.) - dangerous and sinful; destructive (อันตราย, เป็นบาป, ทำลาย)

Ex.-->

1. **Vice** leads to damnation.
2. A man's major vice is greed.
3. **Vice** squads are police who arrest people guilt of sexual offences, or serious crimes.

wanted ads. : (n) - advertisements for people or objects desired
(ประกาศหางาน)

Ex.-->

1. In USA people search "**Wanted ads.**" for a good job.
2. You can find anything in the "**Wanted ads**".
3. Each newspaper has a "**Wanted ads.**" section.