วิชา ภาษาอังกฤษ

ม.ปลาย ตอนที่ 17

เรื่อง Purpose & Attitude & Tone

โดย พี่บอส **พิเชฐ ด่านไทยนำ** ทรูปลูกปัญญา

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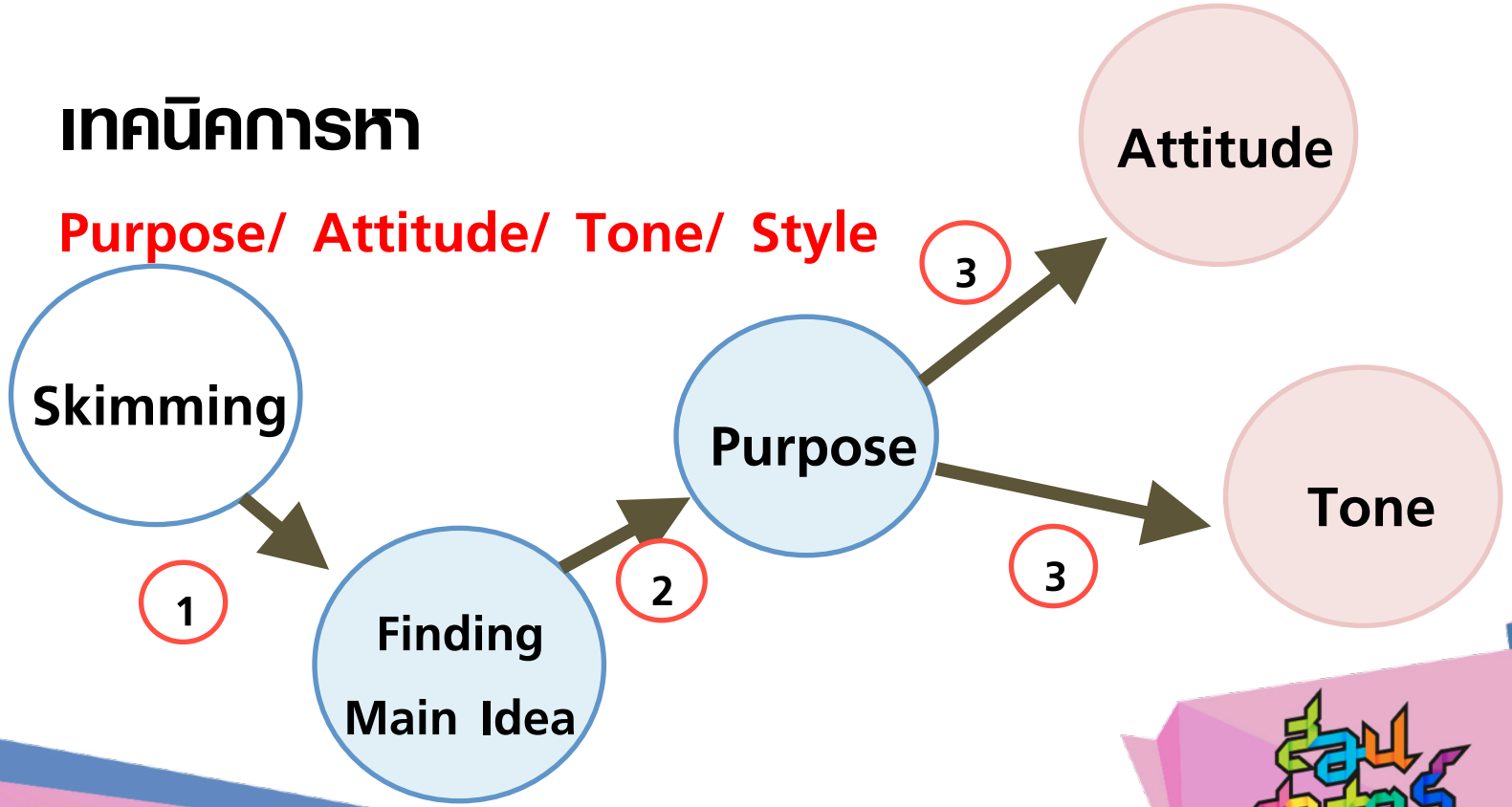
Purpose/ Attitude/ Tone

เทคนิคการหา

Purpose/ Attitude/ Tone/ Style



Vocabulary ที่ต้องรู้ : “Purpose”

analyze

give the fact

disapprove/ protest

compare & contrast

comment/ criticize

convince/ persuade

support/ promote

Vocabulary ที่ต้องรู้ : “Purpose”

defend

predict/ forecast

praise

study

entertain/ amuse

outline/ classify

ensure

Vocabulary ที่ต้องรู้ : “Purpose”

report

express feeling

arouse

share experience

remind

advertise

emphasis/ stress

give an opinion

Vocabulary ที่ต้องรู้ : “Purpose”

introduce/ propose

define

point out/ show/ illustrate

describe/ explain/ inform/ tell

instruct/ recommend/ present

debate/ argue/ reject

Vocabulary ที่ต้องรู้ : “Tones & Attitudes”

scientific

philosophical

optimistic/ positive

pessimistic/ negative

happy/ gay/ festive

sarcastic/ ironic

hatred

informative

Vocabulary ที่ต้องรู้ : “Tones & Attitudes”

despairing/ depress

insincere

sentimental/ sensitive

cynical

devotional

frightening/ shocking

judgmental

Vocabulary ที่ต้องรู้ : “Tones & Attitudes”

sincere

cautioning

sad/ tragic/ elegiac

bitter

dispassionate/ fair

speculative

humanistic

Vocabulary ที่ต้องรู้ : “Tones & Attitudes”

biased/ prejudiced

fascinated

meditative

objective/ skeptic

concerned/ grave

bombastic

Vocabulary ที่ต้องรู้ : “Tones & Attitudes”

doubtful/ dubious

sympathetic

disgust

thoughtful

scornful

detached

critical

Vocabulary ที่ต้องรู้ : “Tones & Attitudes”

complacent/ satisfy

fanciful

fervent/ enthusiastic

patronizing

wry/ distort

instructive

Vocabulary ที่ต้องรู้ : “Tones & Attitudes”

indifferent/ neutral

appreciate

frustrated/ disappointed

self-righteous/

self-centered/ dogmatic

adulatory/ admire/ complimentary/ eulogistic

make-believe/ affected

Exercise

An electronic pocket calculator can perform almost instant arithmetic. A calculator requires an input unit to feed in numbers, a processing unit to make the calculation, a memory unit, and an output unit to display the result.

The calculator is powered by a small battery or by a panel of solar cells. Inside is a microchip that contains the memory and processing units and also controls the input unit, which is the keyboard, and the output unit, which is the display.

The input unit has keys for numbers and operations. Beneath the keys is a printed circuit board containing a set of contents for each key. Pressing a key closes the contacts and sends a signal along a pair of lines in the circuit board to the processing unit, in which the binary code for that key is stored in the memory.

The processing unit also sends the code to the display. Each key is connected by a different pair of lines to the processing unit, which repeatedly checks the lines to find out when a pair is linked by a key.

The memory unit stores the arithmetic instructions for the processing unit and holds the temporary results that occur during calculation. Storage cells in the memory unit hold the binary codes for the keys that have been pressed. The number codes, together with the operation code for the plus key, are held in temporary cells until the processing unit requires them.

When the equals key is pressed, it sends a signal to the processing unit. This takes the operation code-for example, addition-and the two numbers being held in the memory unit and performs the operation on two numbers.

A full adder does the addition, and the result goes to the decoder in the calculator's microchip. This code is then sent to the liquid crystal display unit, which shows the result, or output, of the calculation.

What is the organization of the passage?

1. To summarize the history of technology
2. To discuss innovative developments in technology
3. To explain how a calculator works
4. To compare computers and calculators with other machines

If you really want to go green, the conventional thinking goes, buy a hybrid. Practically speaking thought, there is a faster and cheaper option: shift to a low-carbon diet. The meal plan of the average American family accounts for 2.8 tons of CO_2 emitted annually, compared with 2.2 tons for driving.

Worldwide agriculture contributed some 30% of global greenhouse-gas emissions, far more than transportation. So when it comes to cutting your carbon footprint today, the truth is that what you eat is as important as what you drive. “If you can’t buy a Prius,” says Jonathan Kaplan of the Natural Resources Defense Council,

“you can certainly eat like one.”

It may be hard to believe that a meal at McDonal's produces more carbon than your trip to the drive-through --- until you consider just how vast and energy-intensive the global food system is. Nearly 40% of the world's land is used for agriculture, much of it ground that was once forested ---

and deforestation is a major source of carbon. The fertilizer and machinery needed on modern farm also have a large carbon footprint, as does the network of ships and trucks that brings the food from the farm to your plate. On average, it takes seven to 10 times as much fossil-fuel energy to produce and ship food as we get from eating it.

The objective of this passage is to _____.

1. convince readers to think different way in environment protection
2. provoke readers to protect world environment
3. protest the use of new transport technology
4. outline the alternative energy substituting fossil-fuel energy

The passage is organized by _____.

1. comparing the two ideas and providing many details
2. defining term and giving various examples
3. reporting the new finding and forecasting by using it
4. introducing the new idea and supporting with evidence

Here's my idea for a dream exercise machine: I input my weight, the number of calories I want to burn and how much time I have. Then, I power up the gleaming, multi-geared thing-and it goes to work by itself while I return to my favorite chair, play online poker and eat maple-glazed doughnuts.

Which word could be best explained the tone of this statement?

1. **Enthusiastic**
2. **Arrogant**
3. **Fanciful**
4. **Apprehensive**

According to the passage, the author's attitude toward exercising is _____.

1. disgusted
2. inactive
3. doubtful
4. positive

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