

Scanning



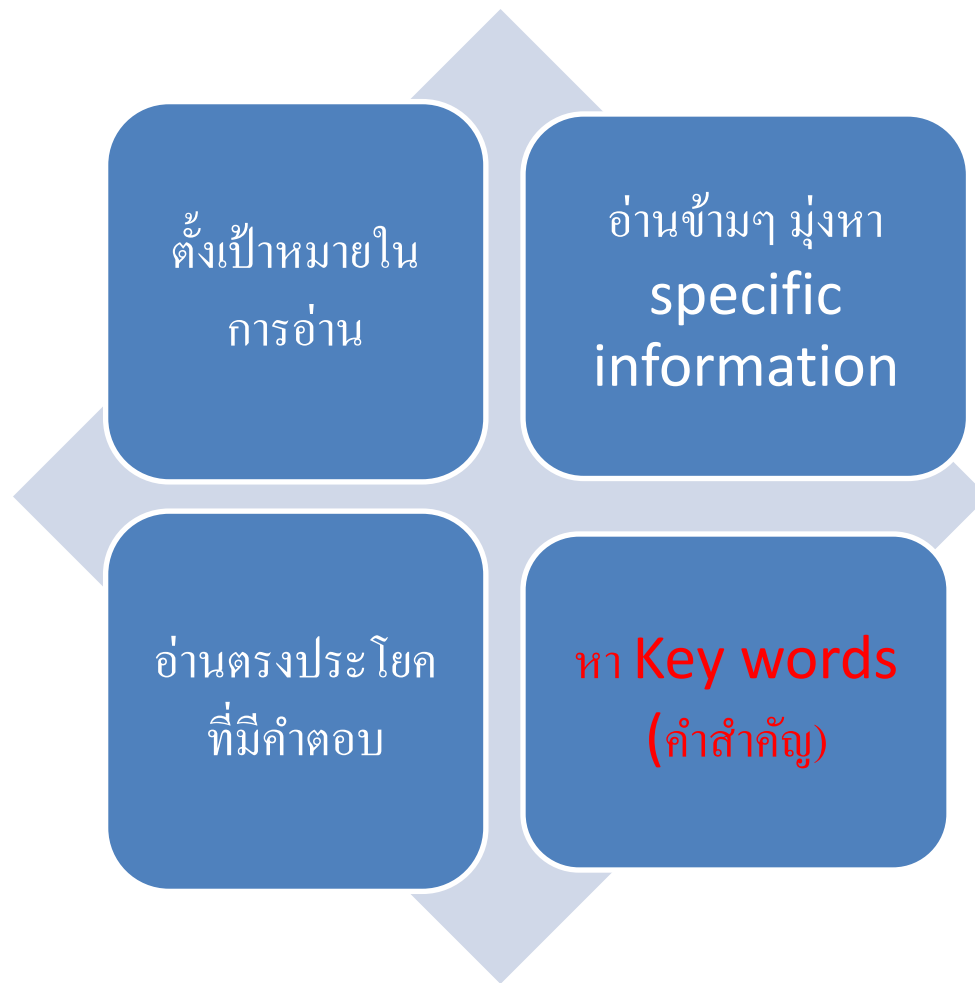
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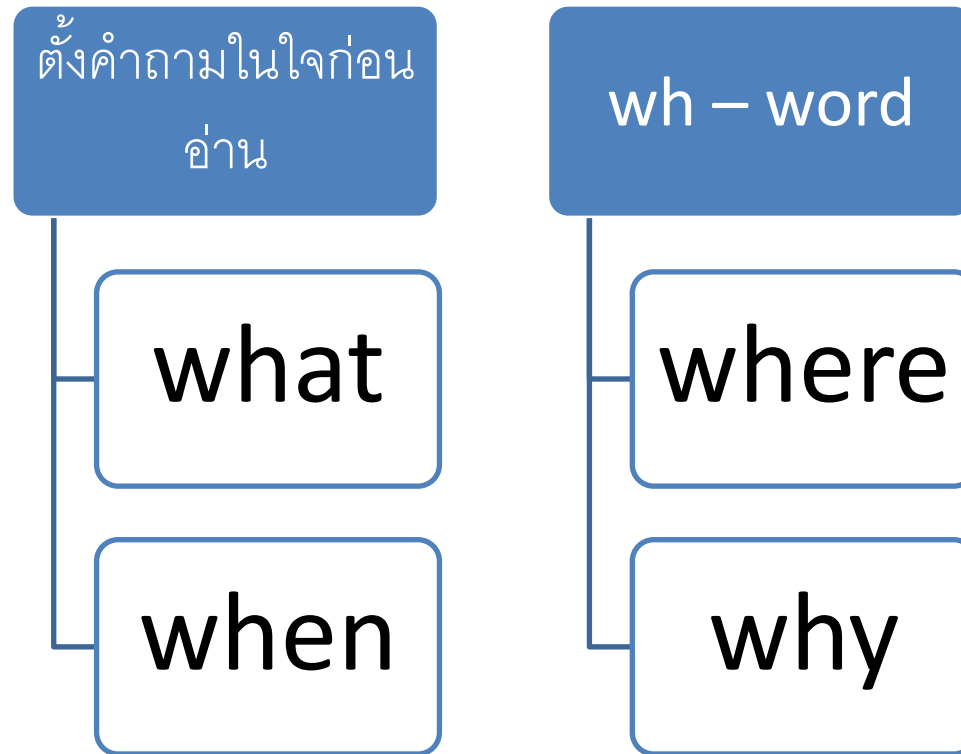
Scanning

- เป็นทักษะการอ่านเร็วที่มีลักษณะคล้ายกับ **Skimming** คือเป็นการกวาดตาคร่าวๆ อย่างเร็วๆ ไปบนสิ่งที่เราจะอ่านเหมือนกัน
- ต่างกันก็ตรง **Scanning** เป็นการกวาดตาอย่างรวดเร็วเพื่อหาเป้าหมายหรือข้อมูลเฉพาะอย่าง เรียกว่า เราต้องมีจุดประสงค์อยู่ในใจ
อย่างแน่นแน่ว่าเราต้องการรู้หรืออ่านเพื่อค้นหาอะไร

วิธีการอ่านแบบข้อมูลเฉพาะเจาะจง



วิธีการอ่านแบบข้อมูลเฉพาะเจาะจง



- การอ่านแบบนี้ทำให้เราไปถึงจุดหมายปลายทางที่แน่นอน และรวดเร็วเพราะเป็นการอ่านเพื่อหาคำตอบ หาข้อมูลเฉพาะ
- เป็นการอ่านเพื่อให้ได้มาซึ่งข้อมูลหรือเรียกง่ายๆว่า การตอบคำถามแบบเฉพาะ ตรงตามวัตถุประสงค์

Benjamin Franklin

1 **As a writer**, Benjamin Franklin prepared a successful magazine.¹ In it he wrote hundreds of sayings that are now common sayings.² He started a library whose books could be borrowed by the public.³ He also started a school that later became the University of Pennsylvania.⁴ **As a scientist and inventor** he made a stove and a harmonica and studied electricity.⁵ **As a public servant** he changed the post office system, making it work smoothly and profitably.⁶ **As a statesman** he helped with the Declaration of Independence, served in the Constitutional Convention, and spoke and acted for the United States in England and France.⁷

Bracy, Jane, and McClintock, Marian. 1980. *Read to Succeed*. 2nd ed.

New York: McGraw-Hill, 96.

Questions and Answers

What is the keyword?

Who is Benjamin Franklin?

Events in US History

In order to associate events in history, certain dates form crucial reference points must be committed to memory. In United States history, the following dates are reference points:

1492	Columbus discovers America.
1620	Mayflower lands English Pilgrims in Plymouth, Massachusetts.
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1620	Mayflower lands English Pilgrims in Plymouth, Massachusetts.
1776	Declaration of Independence.
1865	Civil War ends.
1929	Stock market crash and start of Great Depression.
1945	World War II ends.
1973	Vietnam War ends.

Smith, Brenda D. 1993. *Bridging the Gap: College Reading*. 4th ed. New York:
Harper Collins College Publishers, 36.

1. What is the specific information you are looking for in this passage?

Historical dates and historical events of USA.

2. What are the dates or the historical events of the United States?

_____ Declaration of Independence.

_____ The Great Depression.

_____ World War II ends.

1492 _____

1865 _____

1973 _____

E-Education begins

RANGOON – Burma launched an ambitious e–education program over the weekend with the opening of 203 electronic learning centers in all states and divisions nationwide, official media reports said recently. The “Electronic Data Broadcasting System” we officially inaugurated recently by the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Information, said the state run New Light of Myanmar newspaper. Under the program, students will have access to lectures on “academic subjects and technology subjects” at special learning centers via computer, satellite links and television.

Answer the questions.

1. Where in Burma inaugurated e-education program?

- a. Myanmar** **b. Rangoon**
- c. all the states** **d. centre of Burma**

2. When did e-education program open?

- a. everyday** **b. every week**
- c. every month** **d. only weekend**

3. Which subjects do the students have on this program?

- a. technology and academic subjects**
- b. academic subjects and electronic**
- c. technology and science subject**
- d. Mathematics and English**

The violence in the three southern border provinces

The situation in the southern border provinces started to become **violent** in 1948. It eventually died down and has recently heated up again. Forty-three violent incidents took place between November 2002 and April 2003. Most of these incidents were ambushes and occurred mostly, that was 21 times, in Narathiwat provinces.

- Thirty-one times of the violence targeted government buildings and officials, resulting in 30 people dead and 30 injured. Especially between January and 15 July 2002, there were 32 times of explosions, extortions and killings of state officials, totaling 19 lives of police officers. It was evident that the incidents of 2002 were tense and took place 30 times more than those happened in 2001 while the violence in early 2003 tended to be more intense.

The violence in the three southern border provinces

The most serious incidents of 2003 were those of the two border patrol policemen, who had been assaulted and killed by several villagers at Ban Manangkuepoh of Tanyongmas subdistrict in Narathiwat on 26 April 2003 and the weapons theft at the Southern development Unit at Yala province's Than To district, whereby five officers were killed and two injured on 28 April 2003. On 7 April 2001, a bomb was planted at Hat Yai railway station, killing a child and injuring 37 people.

- So far, nobody has come out to claim responsibility for the explosion, two explosions took place : one at a gas factory in Songkhla's Chana district and another in front of Yal's Sri Betong Hotel. In fact, the Hat Yai railway planted with bombs once on 13 August 1992, killing three people and injuring 77 persons. At the time, a letter was found and signed by the pulo (Pattani United Liberation Organization) movement, which claimed responsibility.

The violence in the three southern border provinces

But all these incidents cannot compare with the level of violence taking place in 2004. First on 4 January, a 50-militant force with a well-managed and cautious plan entered an army depot, robbing more than 400 guns and killing four soldiers. Then a Buddhist monk was killed on 22 January in Narathiwat's Ba Chon district.

Two days later, similar incidents took place in Yala and Pattani provinces, **whereby** one monk and a 13-year-old novice were dead. Such killings of Buddhist monks were unprecedented in the southernmost in the southernmost provinces, where violence has lasted for over half a century and a number of Islamic religious scholars have been harmed. But it can be said that such harm had never been faced by the Buddhist monks before.

The violence in the three southern border provinces

- This new violent trend could jeopardize the good relations between the Muslim and Buddhist people, whose cultural prejudice against each other might be usually expected, but could live peacefully in the region. (Most of the people in these three provinces are Muslim Malays while the majority people of the Thai society are Buddhist.)

- For the economic impact, as instability has increased, thousands of Muslim families have left the afflicted provinces, creating a potential for social problems and ethnic tension in other regions with predominantly Buddhist populations. The influx of large numbers of internal refugees, generally in provinces close to Bangkok, has inflated house prices and led to more competition for low-cost employment. Moreover, most of those who fled the south are from the educated middle classes, depriving the southern provinces of a vital constituency required to overcome the social resentments that feed separatist recruitment.

- Economic cooperation and trade across the border with Malaysia, a critical element in developing the south, has been harmed by the instability, with investors from both countries cooling on efforts to establish cross-border free trade zones. Tighter border checks to prevent extremists from taking refuge in Malaysia, have also made cross-border trade more difficult. Furthermore, the government has jeopardized lucrative tourism revenues by advising its nationals not to visit southern Thailand.

- Then on 28 April 2004, a number of militants mostly armed with knives raided police stations in Narathiwat, Pattani and Songkhla. The raids ended in 112 people dead, five of them were government officials. Thirty-two of the knife-wielding militants were killed by the government security personnel at Pattani's Krue Se mosque.

- More damaging to the relations between the state officials and the locals and between people of diverse cultures was the protest at Tak Bai in Narathiwat. The 25-October-2004 protest ended tragically with six protesters being shot dead at the scene while 78 of them died in custody after being loaded in army trucks to an army deport in Pattani. These increasingly violent incidents could well point to a future trend of rising violence.

- The violence taking place in the southern border provinces over the past three years, or 35 months between 2004 and 2006, can be broken down as follows. In 2004, 1850 violent incidents took place while 2,297 and 1,622 incidents (the incidents in December were not included) occurred in 2005 and 2006, respectively. Of these three years, the highest incidents occurred in 2005.

- But considering the injuries and deaths taking place over the past three years, it appeared that more people were injured and killed in the southern violence in 2006 than those injured and killed in 2004 and 2005. Approximately, 1,699 people were injured and killed in 2006; 1,643 in 2005; and 1,438 in 2004. And the violence was caused by bombings more than arson attacks, which were previously used.

- The data of the violence targets indicate that the public or innocent people continue to be on the priority list of the violent incidents. This has been the Pattern of the continued violence recurring in the southern border provinces since 2004. As a political fight for the southern border province identity, attacking the state or its officials is a significantly symbolic resistance to the Thai state authority.

- But the actual targets are ordinary Buddhist and Muslim people instead. This could be concluded that the violent act aimed at terrifying both the Buddhist and Muslim groups. Although recently the Buddhist people have been increasingly threatened, Muslim people are also in great danger.

Website

- เว็บไซต์ ของอาจารย์ธิดารัตน์ สืบญาติ
- นศ. สามารถเข้าไปดาวน์โหลดเอกสารการเรียนรู้ วิชาการบริหาร การคลัง (9011103) และ ภาษาอังกฤษสำหรับรัฐประศาสน ศาสตร์ ได้ที่
- <http://pws.npru.ac.th/chanokchone/>
- เพื่อใช้เป็นเอกสารประกอบการเรียน

Thank You !

