Thailand legalises marijuana

Thailand makes growing and consumption of marijuana in food and drinks legal in order to help its economy

Thailand legalised the growing of marijuana and its **consumption** in food and drinks on Thursday, the first Asian country to do so, with the aim of **boosting** its agriculture and tourism sectors but smoking **pot** is still against the law.

Shoppers **queued up** at outlets selling **cannabis-infused** drinks, sweets and other items as **advocates of** the plant welcomed the reform in a country that has long had a reputation for strict anti-drug laws.

Among those at the front of the queue at one Bangkok shop was Rittipong Dachkul, 24, waiting since Wednesday evening to buy his first ever legal marijuana.

"I took a bus here after I got off work," Rittipong told Reuters.

"We're now able to find it easily, we don't have to worry about the source, but I have no idea about the quality," he said, referring to the strength of the products on offer. Thailand, which has a tradition of using cannabis to **relieve pain** and **fatigue**, legalised medicinal marijuana in 2018. The government, **banking** on the plant as a **cash crop**, plans to give away a million plants to encourage farmers to **take up** its **cultivation**. "After COVID, the economy **going down the drain**, we really do need this," said Chokwan Kitty Chopaka, who owns a shop selling cannabis gum sweets. But authorities aim to **head off** an explosion of recreational use by limiting the strength of the products on offer. The possession and sale of cannabis extracts containing more than 0.2% of its psychoactive ingredient, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), is not allowed, wich will mean smokers of the drug known as "pot", "**weed**" and a host of other names, will struggle to **get** "**stoned**".

"**Buds** with 0.2% THC is considered low, so you would need to consume a lot to **get high**," said Suphamet Hetrakul, co-founder of the Teera Group, which grows cannabis for medical use. THC is concentrated in the plant's flowers, or buds.

Those who break the law can still **face jail** and fines.

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GROWERS' APP

Cannabis growers have to register on a government app called PlookGanja, or grow ganja, another nickname for the **spikey-leafed plant**. Nearly 100,000 people have signed up to the app, said health ministry official Paisan Dankhum.

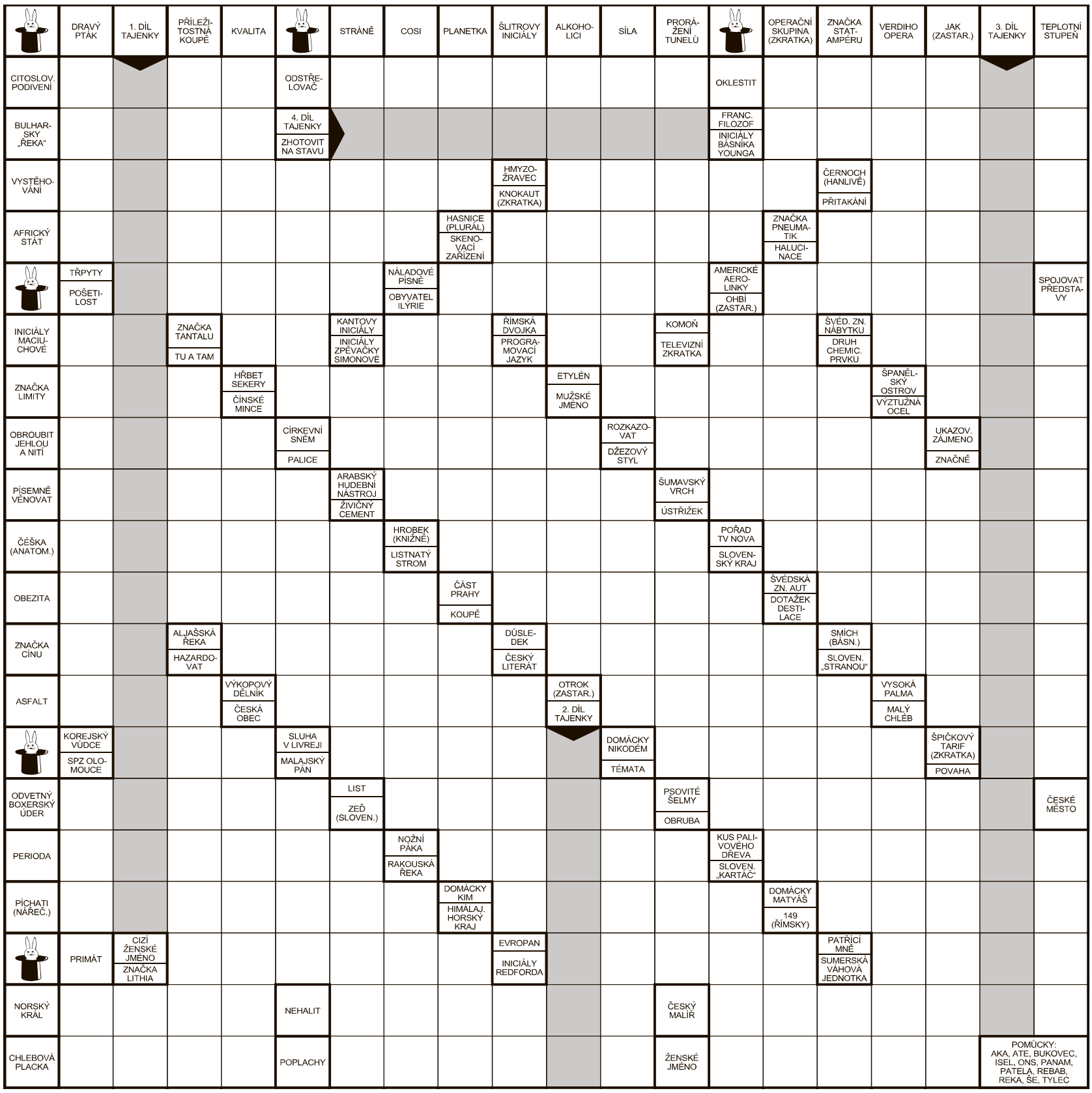
Suphamet said he was concerned about quality control among the many new cultivators. The health ministry said it has approved 1,181 products including cosmetics and food, containing cannabis extracts and it expects that the industry will earn as much as 15 billion baht ($435.16 million) by 2026. Big business is **jumping in**. Agro-industrial conglomerate Charoen Pokphand Foods Pcl (CPF.BK) and energy firm Gunkul Engineering (GUNKUL.BK) have **teamed up** to produce food and drinks infused with the extract.

Text pochází z agentury Reuters

■ Slovíčka ke dnešní lekci a gramatická pravidla najdete v pravé dolní části této stránky.

FOTO REUTERS

LETNÍ KŘÍŽOVKA



Dnešní znění tajenky: Je velmi špatné, když jediným argumentem většiny je většina.

Slovíčka

consumption [kən'sʌmpʃən] konzumace
boost [bu:st] podpořit, oživit
pot [pɒt] marihuana, tráva (hov.)
queue up [kju: ʌp] stát ve frontě
cannabis-infused [ˈkænəbɪs ɪnˈfju:zd] s obsahem konopí
advocate of sth [ˈædvəˌkeɪt] zastánce, stoupenec *čeho*
relieve pain [rɪˈli:v peɪn] ulevit od bolesti
fatigue [fəˈti:g] únava
bank on sth [bæŋk ɒn] spoléhat (se) *na co*
cash crop [kæʃ krɒp] tržní plodina
take up sth [teɪk ʌp] začít se věnovat *čemu*
cultivation [ˌkʌltɪˈveɪʃən] pěstování, kultivace (plodin)
go down the drain [gəʊ daʊn ðə dreɪn] přijít nazmar (hovor.)
head off sth [hed ɒf] předejít *čemu*
weed [wi:d] marihuana, tráva (hovor.)
get stoned [get stəʊnd] sjet se, zhulit se (hovor.)
bud [bʌd] pupen, poupě
get high [get haɪ] být v rauši (slang.)
face jail [feɪs dʒeɪl] čelit vězení
spikey-leafed plant [spaɪki li:ft plɑ:nt] rostlina se špičatými listy
jump in [dʒʌmp ɪn] jít do toho, vrhnout se do toho
team up [ti:m ʌp] spojit se, začít spolupracovat

Naučte se gramatiku z textu

V dnešním článku jsme se setkali s modálním slovesem **have to** (v záporu) ve větě: „We're now able to find it easily, we don't **have to** worry about the source, but ..." („Nyní ji snadno seženeme, **nemusíme** se starat o zdroj, ale...") Co musíme a nemusíme, vyjadřujeme v angličtině pomocí modálního slovesa **HAVE TO**, za kterým následuje **infinitiv**. **HAVE TO** se používá pro vyjádření povinnosti nebo nutnosti něco udělat. Jde o objektivní povinnost, kdy je povinnost podložena faktem, například zákonem či případně jiným mluvčím, a mluvčí tuto povinnost pouze oznamuje.
V 3. osobě j. č. si musíme dát pozor na změnu tvaru na **HAS TO** a v **minulém čase** se **HAVE TO** změní na **HAD TO**.

Doplňte modální sloveso HAVE TO ve správném tvaru:
Tom...(write) an essay.
The police...(wear) a uniform.
Eve...(call) her boss yesterday.

Řešení: has to write, have to wear, had to call