



แบบเรียนภาษาอังกฤษ
ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ ๓

DIRECT METHOD READER

FOR THAI STUDENTS.

เล่ม ๓

ของ

กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ

กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ



แบบเรียนภาษาอังกฤษ

ชั้นมัธยมปีที่ ๓

DIRECT METHOD READER

FOR THAI STUDENTS. เล่ม ๓

ของ

กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ

หม่อมหลวงมานิจ ชุมสาย M.A. (Cantab.)

เรียบเรียง



พิมพ์ครั้งที่ ๔๐,๐๐๐ เล่ม

พ.ศ. ๒๕๐๔

ปกกระดาษราคาเล่มละ ๒.๒๐ บาท
(ห้ามขายเกินกว่าราคาที่กำหนดไว้)

พิมพ์ที่โรงพิมพ์คุรุสภา

ปากคลองบางลำพูน พระนคร

มีลิขสิทธิ์ตามพระราชบัญญัติ

๗๐๕๕๙๔

๒๕/๒๖

๒๕๒๐ ม. ๓ ; ๗.๑. ๑๖

LESSON 1



Chab is now in Matayom III.

He was in Matayom II last year.

He is a diligent boy. He is not lazy.

He always does his home-work.

Next year he will be in Matayom IV.

In two years he will be in Matayom V.

In three years he will be in Matayom VI.

He will be very happy.

He is now twelve years old.

He will be thirteen next year.

In eight years he will be twenty.

And then he will already be a young man!

Last year he was only eleven years old.



He was only a small boy.

His brother Manat is in Matayom I.

Manat is only nine years old.



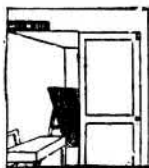
The two brothers go to school together every day.

They go to Thepsirin School.

The school is near their house.



The Teacher: Sang, what class are you
in now ?



Sang: I am now in Matayom III, sir.

(or, miss; or, madam.)



The Teacher: How many boys are there in your class?

Sang: There are thirty-one boys, sir.



The Teacher: Who is your teacher?

Sang: Kru Plang is our teacher, sir.

The Teacher: What does he teach you?

Sang: He teaches us mathematics (arithmetic and geometry), Siamese, English, history, geography and drawing, sir. He teaches us every subject.



The Teacher: In what class were you last year?

Sang: I was in Matayom II last year, sir.

The Teacher: What did you learn last year?

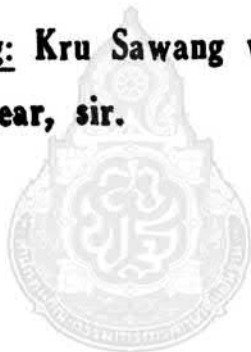
Sang:

Last year I also learnt mathematics,
Siamese, English, history, geography
and drawing, sir.



The Teacher: Who was your teacher
last year?

Sang: Kru Sawang was my teacher last
year, sir.



LESSON 2

I have finished.

Have I finished?

You have finished.

Have you finished?

She has finished.

Has she finished?

He has finished.

Has he finished?

It has finished.

Has it finished?

We have finished.

Have we finished?

They have finished.

Have they finished?

Sang and Anong have finished.

Have Sang and Anong finished?



Boon Mee: Sang, have you finished your home-work?

Sang: Yes, I have.

I have finished three sums in arithmetic.

Have you finished your home-work (yours)?

Boon Mee: Yes, I have also finished my home-work
(mine).

Has Tong Dee finished his home-work (his)?
Let us go to him and see.

Sang: Yes, Tong Dee has finished his home-work.
He has finished his home-work.

We all have finished our home-work.



Anong has some home-work too.
She has also finished her home-work
(hers).



Have these three boys finished their
home-work (theirs)?



Yes, they have.
They want to play now.
They have a small football.



They play football at school.



Anong is sitting in the room with her mother.



She is learning 'Physical Geography.'



Her mother is working.



She says to Anong:

'Anong, have you opened that door ?

I told you to open it.

It is hot in here.'

**'Yes, Mother, I have already opened
the door.**



**‘Go and tell the servants to open the
windows upstairs.’**

**‘They have already opened the
windows, Mother.’**

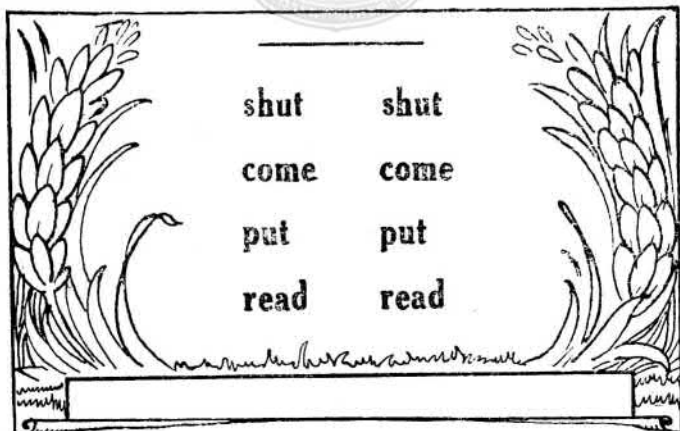


LESSON 3

Past Participles of verbs you should know :-

go	gone	do	done
sleep	slept	write	written
eat	eaten	take	taken
have	had	drink	drunk
be	been	give	given

(is, am, are)





Father: Good Morning, children, have you finished your breakfast already ?

Chab: Good Morning, Father, we have finished our breakfast, but Anong is still upstairs. She is not yet up.

She is still sleeping.



Father: Have you not told her to get up ?

Chab: I have told her, Father. She cannot get up.

She is not well.

She is ill.

Father: Then I shall send for the doctor.

Chab: The doctor has already come.

He came at seven o'clock.



He has given her some medicine.

Father: Has she already taken the medicine?

Chab: Yes, she has already taken some aspirin.

Father: What has she done to be ill?

Chab: She has eaten too many Chinese noodles,
and she has drunk too much water.

Father: Is the doctor still upstairs ?

Chab: No, Father, he has already gone home.

Father: Have you written a letter to Anong's teacher ?

Chab: Yes, I have.

Father: Who has shut that door ? It is hot in here.

Chab: I have told the servants to open it.

They have not opened it.

I shall go and open it.



Did you sleep well, Father ?

Father: Yes, very well, thank you, my child.

I slept very well last night.

Where is mother ?

Chab: She has gone to the market.

Father: Has she had her breakfast ?

Chab: Yes, she has.

She has eaten rice with omelette.

She has drunk tea and she has gone
away very quickly.

Father, have you read the newspaper ?

The King has come back to Thailand.

Father: What newspaper have you read ?

Chab: I have read the Prajajati.



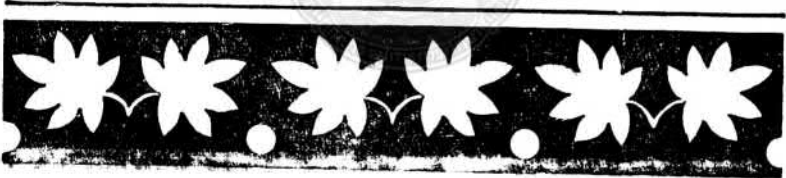
Father: Where is the newspaper ?

Chab: I have put it on your

table, Father.



Note: King Ananda came back from Europe in November 1938 (2481).



LESSON 4

I have not finished. Have I not finished?

You have not finished. Have you not finished?

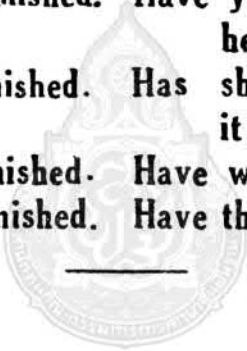
He } has not finished. Has he }
She } not finished ?
It }
it }

She has not finished. Has she

It) it)

We have not finished. Have we not finished?

They have not finished. Have they not finished?



She has not finished her home-work.



Has Mother come home from the market yet?

No, she has not yet come back.

She must have something for our breakfast tomorrow.

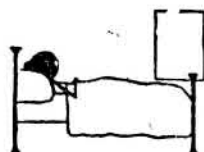
She has not yet had her dinner.



The father has not yet read the newspaper.

He has had no time to read it.

Anong is still in bed.



She has not taken any aspirin yet.

She cannot get up.



Have you drunk coffee yet ?

No, I have not yet drunk any coffee.



Have you eaten your omelette ?

No, not yet.



I am waiting for some salt.

**The servant has not brought me any
salt yet.**



Has the doctor given Anong quinine ?

**No, the doctor has not given her any
quinine.**



He has given her only some aspirin.



Has the servant already shut the door?



No, not yet. It is not yet dark.



How long have you been in this room?

I have been here only five minutes.

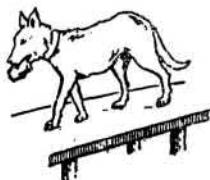


LESSON 5

I shall tell you a story now.

It is the story of a dog.

It is a greedy dog.



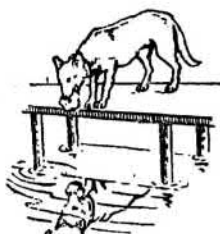
He is crossing a bridge.



He has a piece of meat in his mouth.



It is a small piece of meat.



He sees his image in the water.

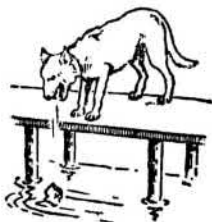
**The image has also a piece of
meat in its mouth.**

This piece of meat looks very big.

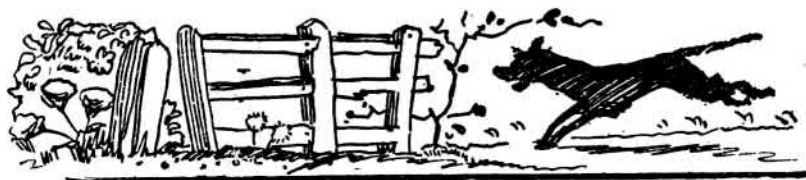
The dog wants this big piece.



He opens his mouth.



He drops his meat into the water.



LESSON 6

small
young
fat
tall
big

smaller
younger
fatter
taller
bigger

smallest
youngest
fattest
tallest
biggest

Look at these three cats.

The first cat is small.

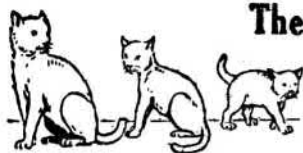


The second cat is smaller.

The third one is smaller still.

The third one is the smallest.

The third one is the smallest of the three.



The second one is bigger than
the third.

The first one is bigger than the second.

The first one is the biggest of the three.



Look at these two small huts.

The first hut is small.



The second hut is smaller than
the first.

Which is the smaller of the two?

The second one is the smaller of the

two.

Look at these two houses.

They are very big houses.

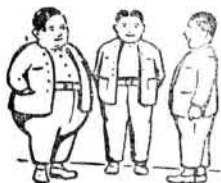


The first one is big,

but the second one is bigger.

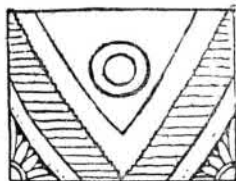
Which is the bigger of the two?

The second one is the bigger of the two.



Look at these three men.

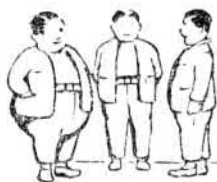
They are all fat men.



The first man is fatter than the
second.

The second man is fatter than the third.

Who is the fattest of the three?



The first man is the fattest.

He is as fat as a pig.



Who is the smallest of the three?

The third man is the smallest.

Chab is now twelve years old.

His brother, Manat, is only nine
years old.



Chab is still young.

Manat is younger.



He is younger than Chab.



They have a sister.

The name of their sister

is Anong.



Anong is seven.

She is very young.

She is younger than Manat.

She is also younger than
Chab.

She is younger than they.



She is the youngest of the three.

Who is the younger of the two brothers?

Manat is the younger of the two brothers.

LESSON 7

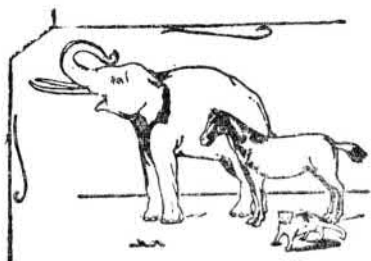
Look at these three trees and then tell me :-

Which tree is the tallest ?

Which tree is the smallest ?

Which tree is taller than the second tree ?

Which tree is smaller than the second tree ?



Look at this picture.

They are an elephant,
a horse and a cat.

Is the elephant smaller than the horse ?

No, the elephant is not smaller than the horse.

Is the cat bigger than the elephant ?

No, the cat is much smaller than the elephant.

Is the cat stronger than the horse ?

No, the cat is not stronger.

The horse is stronger.

Is the elephant the smallest of the three ?

No, the elephant is not the smallest of the three.

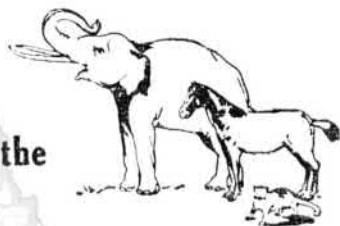


The elephant is the biggest.

It is also the strongest.

Is the cat the strongest of
the three?

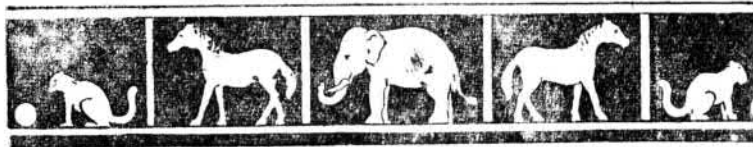
No, the cat is not the
strongest,



It is the weakest.

It is weaker than the horse.

It is also weaker than the elephant.



LESSON 8



A small frog sees a big cow.

‘Oh, that is a very big frog,’ it thinks.



So when the mother frog comes back in

the evening, the small frog tells its
mother :



‘I have seen a very big frog, Mother.

It is the biggest frog in the world.'

The mother frog then asks:

'Is it bigger than I?'

'Yes, Mother, much bigger.'

'He cannot be very big.

He cannot be much bigger than I.

Now, look at me.

Is he bigger than this?'

'Yes, Mother, he is bigger.'

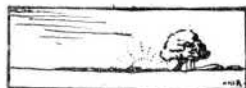
'Now, look at me again.

Is he as big as this?'

'Yes, Mother, he is much bigger



He is bigger than that tree there.



He is bigger than this tree also.'



The mother frog makes her body
bigger and bigger.



At last she bursts.



Where are the frogs?

The frogs are in the field.

They live in a pond.

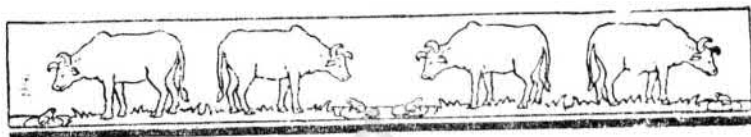


Is the cow smaller than the frog?

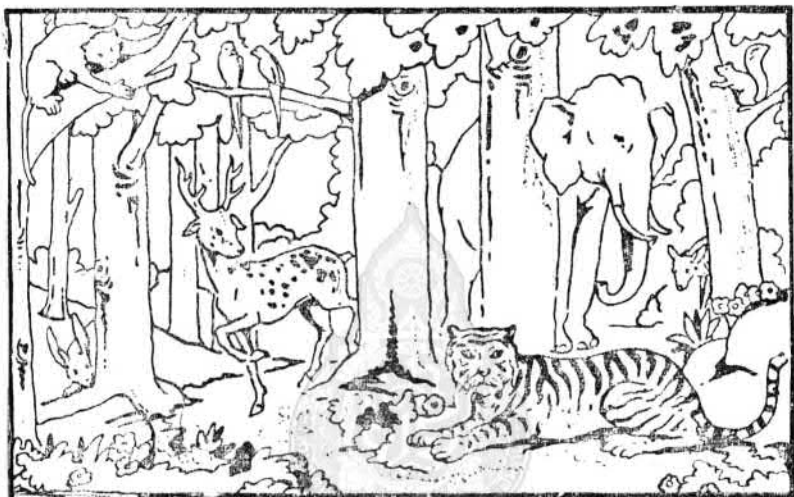
No, the cow is much bigger than the frog.

What did the small frog see one day?

It saw a big cow.

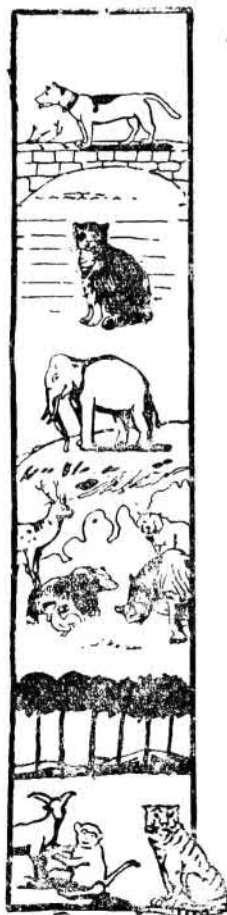


LESSON 9



Have you ever seen a forest? The forest is full of trees, small trees and big trees. In Thailand there are many big forests. These forests are full of

animals. There are many animals in the forests.



What are animals ?

A dog is an animal.

A cat is an animal.

An elephant is also an animal.

There are small animals and big animals.

Some animals are wild.

They live in the forests.

Wild animals live in the forests.



Tigers live in the forests.

They are very fierce.

They eat men.

Men are afraid of tigers.

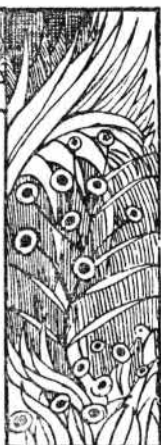
They shoot tigers when they see them.

But there are other animals in
the forests also.

There are monkeys.

The monkeys live on trees.

They are not fierce.



They are not like tigers.

Have you ever seen a monkey?

Yes, I have seen one in a cage

at home.



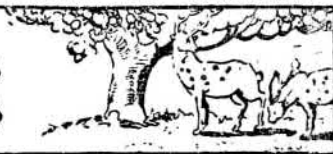
My father brought it from the forest.

He put it in a cage.



In the big forests there are many
elephants. These are wild elephants.

Wild elephants are very fierce. In the
forests of Thailand there are other



animals such as
bears, stags



and hares.



The flesh of a stag is very good to eat.



Squirrels are very small animals. They live on the tops of high trees.



Of all these wild animals the tiger is the fiercest.



The elephant is also fierce, but the tiger is fiercer.

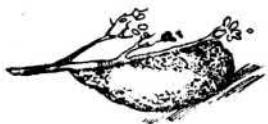


The bear is also fierce, but it is not as fierce as the tiger.



Bears like to eat honey.

Who make honey?



Bees make honey.

They get honey from flowers.



LESSON 10

Domestic Animals.

We have also animals at home or in our fields. They are not wild animals. They are domestic animals. They are not fierce. We have cats, dogs, pigs, buffaloes, cows, horses, donkeys and sometimes monkeys. Cocks, hens, ducks, and geese are domestic birds. Cocks and hens are called fowls. (One goose, two geese ...)

Monkeys like to eat fruit.



Cats catch mice.

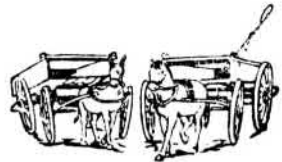
(A mouse, two mice,)



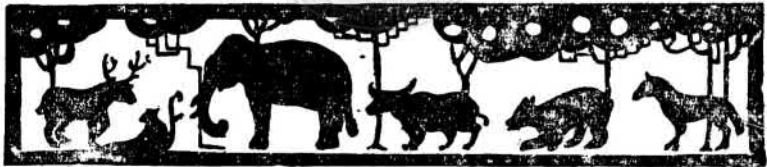
**Buffaloes and cows work in the
fields.**



**Horses and donkeys draw
carriages and carts.**



They are very useful animals.



LESSON 11



What does mother frog think ?

(Lesson 7) She thinks that the cow
is not bigger than she.



What does the dog think when he sees

his image ? (See Lesson 5)



He thinks that it is another dog



He thinks that this dog has a bigger
piece of meat.

He thinks that his piece of meat is smaller.

What did the teacher tell you this morning?

He told us about the world.



He said that the world is round.

It is not flat.

Many hundred years ago people thought that the earth was flat, and if they went too far away from the sea-shore, they would fall off.

Columbus did not think that the earth was flat. He believed that the world was round. He said that we could go to the West to India.

We now know that he was right.



LESSON 12



This is a house.



This is Jack.

Jack built this house.

It is the house that Jack built.



This is a rat.



This is rice.

It lay in Jack's house.

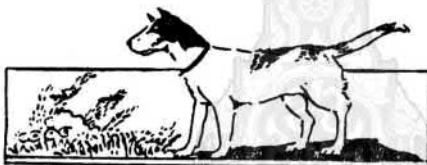
It is the rat that ate rice.



This is a cat.

This cat killed the rat.

It is the cat that killed the rat.



This is a dog.

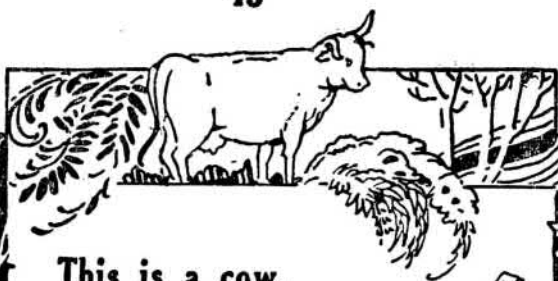
It worried the cat.



It is the dog

that worried the cat.





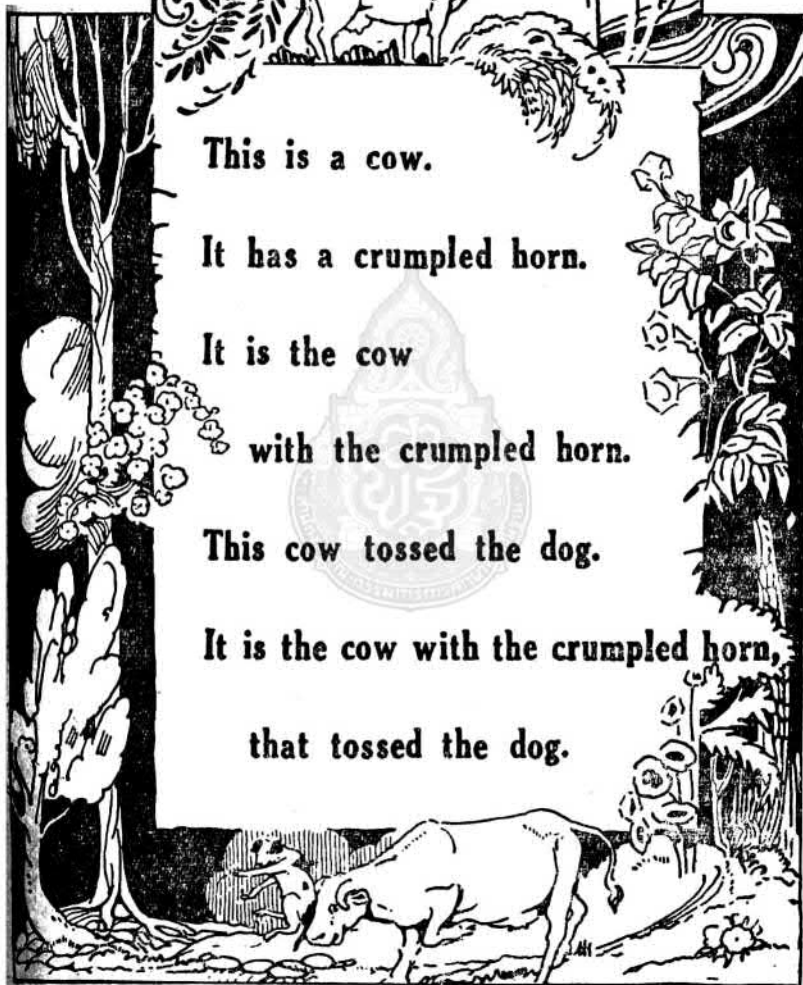
This is a cow.

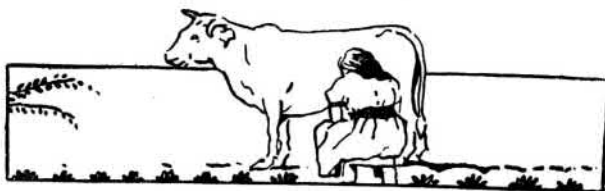
It has a crumpled horn.

**It is the cow
with the crumpled horn.**

This cow tossed the dog.

**It is the cow with the crumpled horn,
that tossed the dog.**





This is a maiden.

She milked the cow.

**It is the maiden that milked the cow
with the crumpled horn.**



This is a man.

**His coat and trousers are tattered
and torn.**

He kissed the maiden.

**This is the man
that kissed the maiden.**





This is a priest.

He is not a Buddhist priest.

He is a Christian priest.

He married the man

all tattered and torn.



This is the priest that married the man.



This is a cock.

It crowed in the morning.

It is the cock

that crowed in the morn.





The priest wakes up

when the cock crows.

The cock wakes the priest.



This is the cock that waked the priest.

How is this priest ?

This priest is all shaven and shorn.



Look at this man.

He is not shaven and shorn.



I shave.

I shave with my razor.



I shear.

I shear with my scissors.



This is the house that Jack built.



This is the malt

That lay in the house that Jack built.



This is the rat,

That ate the malt

That lay in the house that Jack built.

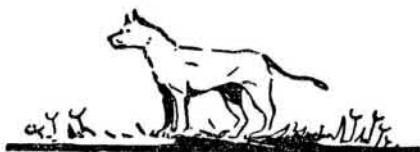


This is the cat,

That killed the rat,

That ate the malt

That lay in the house that Jack built.



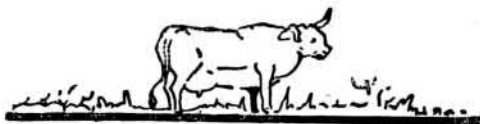
This is the dog.

That worried the cat,

That killed the rat,

That ate the malt

That lay in the house that Jack built.



This is the cow with the crumpled horn,

That tossed the dog,

That worried the cat,

That killed the rat,

That ate the malt

That lay in the house that Jack built.



This is the maiden all forlorn,

That milked the cow with the crumpled horn,

That tossed the dog,

That worried the cat,

That killed the rat,

That ate the malt

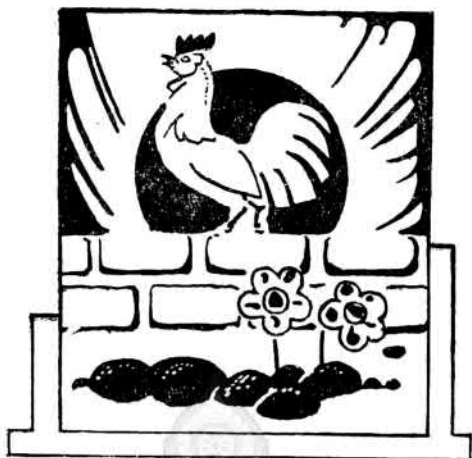
That lay in the house that Jack built.



**This is the man all tattered and torn,
That kissed the maiden all forlorn,
That milked the cow with the crumpled horn,
That tossed the dog,
That worried the cat,
That killed the rat,
That ate the malt
That lay in the house that Jack built.**



This is the priest all shaven and shorn,
That married the man all tattered and torn,
That kissed the maiden all forlorn,
That milked the cow with the crumpled horn,
That tossed the dog,
That worried the cat,
That killed the rat,
That ate the malt
That lay in the house that Jack built.



This is the cock that crowed in the morn,
That waked the priest all shaven and shorn,
That married the man all tattered and torn,
That kissed the maiden all forlorn,
That milked the cow with the crumpled horn,
That tossed the dog,

That worried the cat,

That killed the rat,

That ate the malt

That lay in the house that Jack built.



LESSON 13

HEROINES OF THAI HISTORY.



King Rama Kamhaeng was a Thai hero.



King Naresuan was also a hero.



So also was King

Taksin.

They were Thai heroes.

They were heroes of Thai history.



Queen Suriyotai was a Thai heroine.

We have also other heroines: Mo of Korat

(Tao Sura Nari), and Tao Tep Kasat-tri

and her sister, Tao Si Sunthon of Thalang.

King Maha Chakrapat had seven white elephants. When the King of Burma heard this

he asked the King of Thailand to give him two



elephants. The King of Thailand

would not give him the elephants.

And so Tabinshwehti, the King of Burma, came to Thailand with a large army. King Maha Chakrapat came out to fight the Burmese. His Queen, Phra Suriyotai, asked that she might

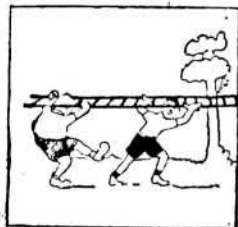
go with him. The King said that women should stay at home, but the queen begged that she might also go. So she put on a man's dress and went out with him. With them were their two sons, Prince Mahin and Prince Ramesuan. They rode on elephants. The King fought with Prince Prae of Burma. But Prince Prae was stronger than he. King Chakrapat's elephant ran away and the Burmese prince ran after him.

When Queen Suriyotai saw this, she thought that she had to save him. So she came in between King Chakrapat and Prince Præ of Burma.

Prince Præ did not know that she was a woman and killed her.

Queen Suriyotai saved her husband and king from the enemy. By her heroic deed she won the praise of all Thai.



LESSON 14**THE STORY OF TWO NAUGHTY BOYS**

Two naughty boys went to get
a ladder.



One told the other that he had
seen a nest on a tree.



He said that there were two
small birds in this nest.



They put the ladder
against the tree.



They got up
the ladder.



The ladder
turned over.



They fell down
into the pond.





A man came to the pond
with a dog.



The man told the dog to get
the naughty boys out.



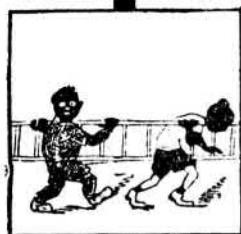
The dog went in
and dragged one out.



But he would not drag
the other out of the pond.



So the man went in
and dragged him out.



The two boys were
nearly as black as coal.



The birds on the tree
were happy.



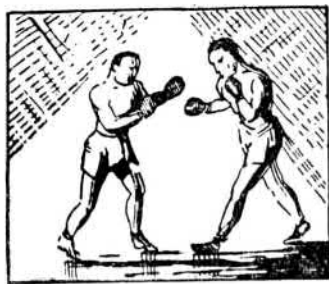
LESSON 15

THE STORY OF SI TANONCHAI



Si Tanonchai was a very
wise man. The king liked him
very much because he was

wiser than the others in his palace. He was
the wisest man in Ayudhya.



One day there came
strangers to the king.
They were boxers.

They wanted to fight with Thai boxers.

They were very strong.

The king was unhappy.

So he sent for Si Tanonchai.

Si Tanonchai came and he told the king
that he would fight the strangers.

Then he got a man five feet high
and dressed him up as a baby.



He then put him
in a cradle.

Many people came to see the strange baby.

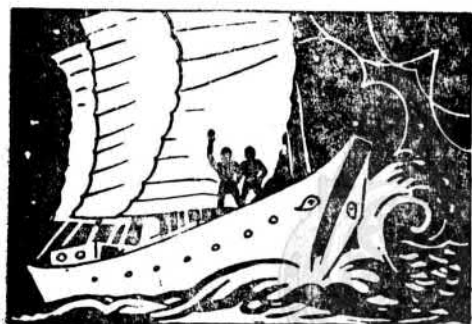
The strangers also came.

Si Tanonchai's servants told them that
this was the Thai boxer's baby.

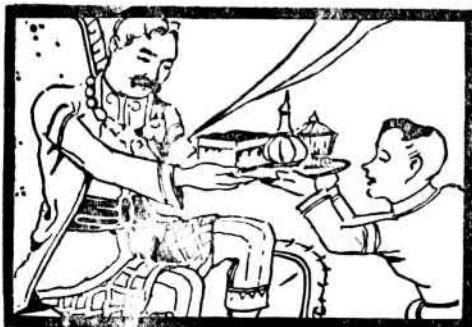
'Oho!' they cried,

'if the Thai boxer's baby is already so big,
then the boxer himself must be a giant.

We cannot fight with a giant, because we are only men. Let us go away from this country as quickly as we can.'



So at night the strangers went away from Ayudhya as quickly as they could.



When the king heard this, he was very happy. He called

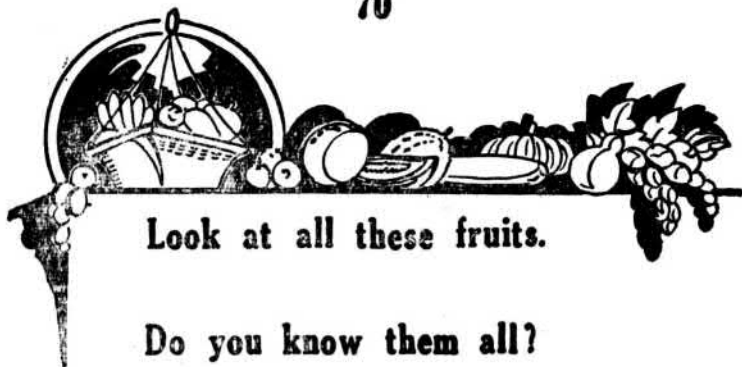
for Si Tanonchai and gave him big rewards.

LESSON 16

Look at the
gardeners. They are
in their gardens.

They work hard all day long. They plant
trees in their gardens. These trees bear fruit.

We have many kinds of fruit.



Look at all these fruits.

Do you know them all?

**I don't think that you know them
all yet.**



This is a maize-cob.



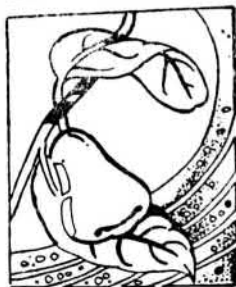
This is a papaya.



This is a guava.



**A pomegranate is of beautiful
colour. It is rosy inside like
rubies.**



This is a rose-apple.

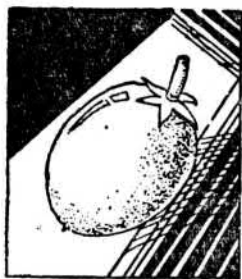
Children like rose-apples.



This is a rambutan.



This looks very much like
a rambutan, but it is a litchi.
It has no hairs like a rambutan.



This is a sapota.
It is brown.



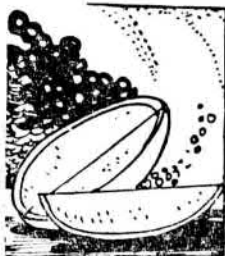
This is an orange.



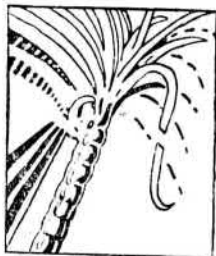
A pomelo is a much bigger
kind of orange.



Monkey-nuts are found
under the ground.



A water-melon is big
and rosy inside,
but it is green outside.



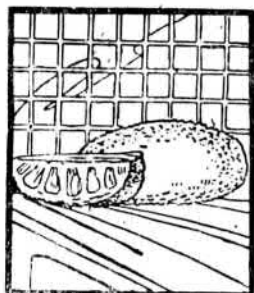
We get sugar from sugar-cane.



We sometimes get sugar
from toddy.



Yams, like monkey-nuts,
are found under the ground.



Very much like a durian
is a jack-fruit. It is not
like a durian inside. It is
different inside.



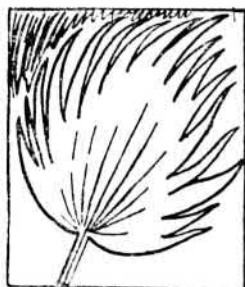
Like a jack-fruit but much
smaller is a bread-fruit.



We have many kinds of
palm-trees like the coco-nut
palm, the betel or areca-palm

and the toddy-palm.

They are all very tall trees.



In olden days the Thais used palm leaves for writing upon.

This is the corypha palm.



We also use palm leaves sometimes for the roofs of our houses. These are attap palms.

Those in Paknam should know this kind of palm very well.



Little boys like

tamarinds

and jujubes.



They are very sour, and the

boys eat jujubes with salt and chili, and

perhaps also with a little sugar.

There are so many kinds of fruit-trees
that we cannot speak of them all.



When the different fruits are ripe,
the farmers put them into their boats.
They then come down to Bangkok, for
Bangkok is a big market for fruit and
they get much money for their fruit.

Then with the money they buy clothes
in Pahurat Road and then go back to their
homes in the country.



LESSON 17

Have you ever seen a country house ?

**The men live very happily in a small house
and they work hard all day long on their**

farms, in the fields and in their gardens.



The women weave under the house.

The women are as strong as the men.



They plant rice side by side with the men.



They go out from place to place in ox-carts.

They are very industrious.



They rear silk worms.

With the silk they make

beautiful silk skirts, and loin cloths.





They also rear animals.

Near their houses

you will see pigs, cows,

buffaloes, and sometimes

ducks and hens.

They are indeed very industrious.



LESSON 18

THE STORY OF MO

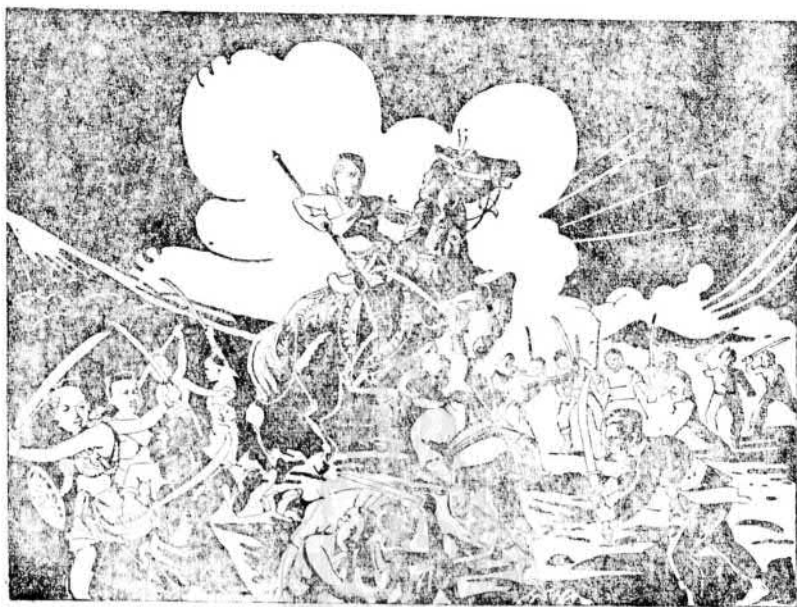
Mo was the wife of Phya Palat



at Korat. At that time Prince Anu of Wiangchan came down with an army to Thailand. He came to Korat. The Governor of Korat was absent at that time.

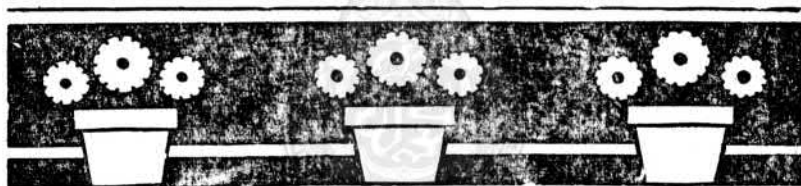
So Prince Anu took the city and took away men,

women and children with him.



Outside the city at Samrit Field, Mo with her army of women fought Anu's men and killed many of them. Some of the men went back to Anu and told him that the Thai army had come.

Anu was afraid and went back to his own country. This was during the time of King Rama the Third in B. E. 2369.

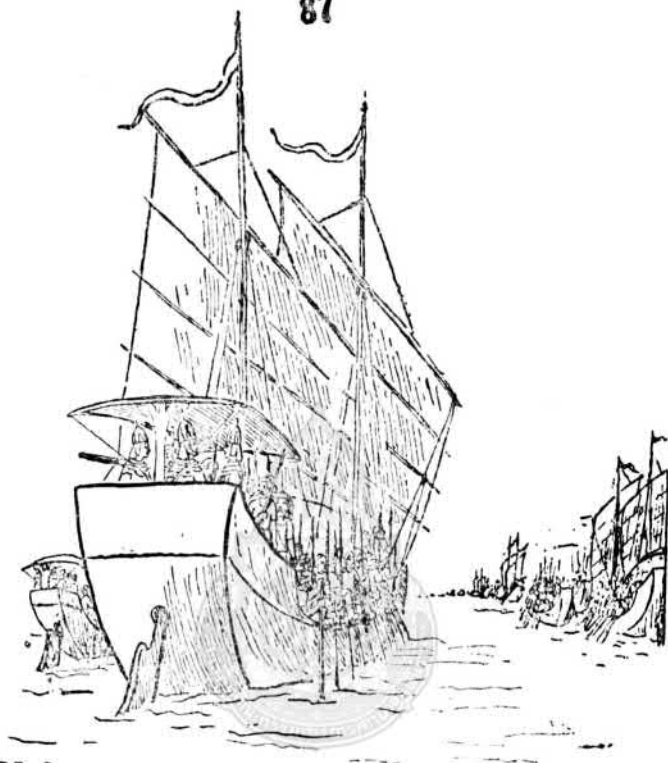


LESSON 19

THE STORY OF CHANDA AND MUK.



There are many brave women in
Thai history. We have already learnt about
Queen Suriyotai and Mo. Now hear of Chanda



and Muk.

During the time of Rama the First, the
Burmese came to Thailand. Yiwun came with a
big navy to the South of Thailand. He took

Takuapa and Takuathung, and then he came down to Thalang. Phya Thalang, the Governor, had already died, so there was no governor. Chanda, the Governor's wife, had a sister, Muk. These two women fought against the enemy and defended the town very heroically for one month. The Burmese could not take the town and had to go away at last. These two women fought very

bravely for a long time when others had given up their towns to the enemy. The Burmese had taken Chumpon, Chaiya, Nakon Si Thammarat, and the men who defended these towns had run away. But these two women did not run away.

The King of Thailand was very happy and he gave them the titles of Thao Thep Kasat-tri and Thao Si Sunthon.

LESSON 20

WHO, WHICH, WHOM



Si Tanonchai was a man.

Si Tanonchai was very wise.

Si Tanonchai was a man who was

very wise.



Two strangers came to Ayudhya.

These strangers were boxers.

The two strangers, who were

boxers, came to Ayudhya.

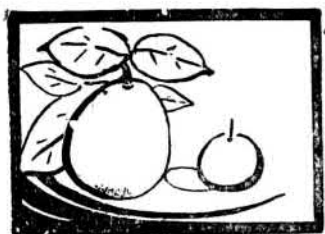


The strangers had come to
Ayudhya.

The strangers went away.

The strangers, who had come to Ayudhya,

went away.



A pomelo is a fruit.

A pomelo is much bigger

than an orange.

A pomelo is a fruit, which is much

bigger than an orange.



I have eaten the pomelo.

My brother gave me the

pomelo.

I have eaten the pomelo, which my brother gave me.



I see a dog.

The dog is under the house.

I see the dog, which is under
the house.



The King of Burma fought against

Phra Maha Chakrapat

Phra Maha Chakrapat had seven
white elephants.

The King of Burma fought against

Phra Maha Chakrapat,

who had seven white elephants.



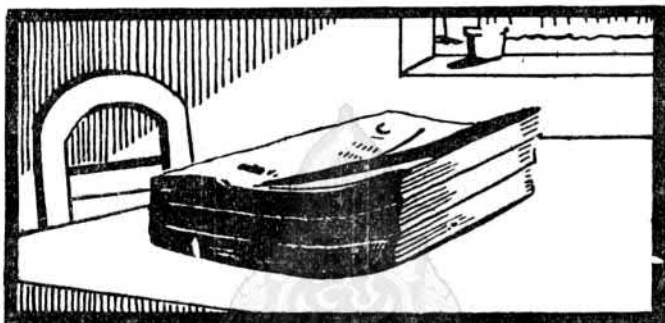
You saw the boy yesterday.

The boy was my brother.

The boy whom you saw yesterday was
my brother.



LESSON 21



What are the books which you are reading
at school?

The books which I am reading at school
are Samkok, Phra Apai, the "Moral Code for
Gentlemen," and "General Knowledge of Industry"



What is the name of the man who
teaches you English ?

The name of the man who teaches
me English is Kru Khao.



Is it the man whom I saw yesterday ?

No, the man whom you saw yesterday
is the head-master.

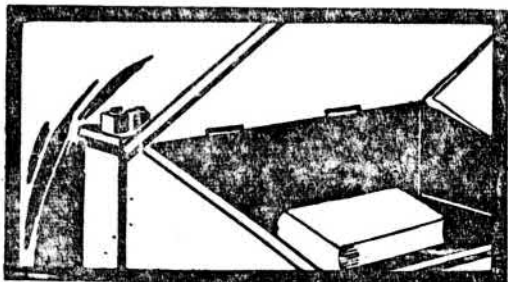


Is it the man who has a brown hat?

No, it is the man who has a white hat.



This is the man who has a big white hat.



This is the book which is in the desk.



This is the cat that killed the rat.



This is the girl who has beautiful hair.



This is the old man who has one leg.



The bird which is on the tree is black.

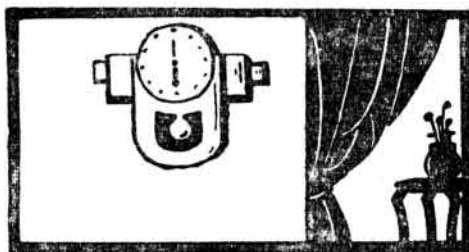


The watch which my father gave me is beautiful.



The three boys whom you saw at school are in

Matayom III.



The clock which is on the wall is my father's clock.



This is the ring which my mother bought for me.



This is the postman who brings me letters in the
morning.



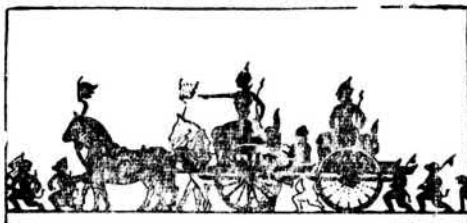
LESSON 22



Thotsakan was a giant who had ten heads and twenty arms.



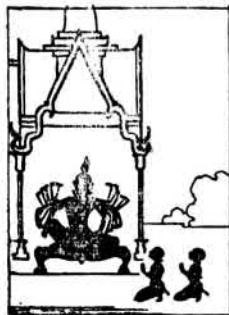
It was he who stole the beautiful Princess Sida, who was Rama's wife.



Rama, who was her husband, came to Ceylon with his brother and a large army of monkeys.



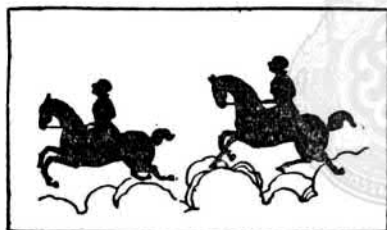
It was Rama who killed many giants.



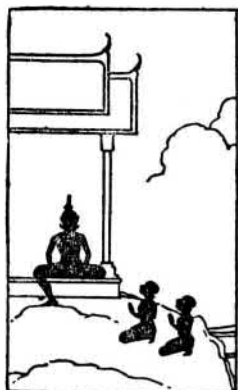
The King of the giants was very unhappy, and so he sent for two little giants, who were his nephews.



The King told them to go to see Thao Mali, who was his grand-uncle and who lived on a high mountain.



The two little giants rode on horses which were as fierce as lions. These were horses which could go through the air. When they arrived at the mountain, they told their great-grand uncle that their uncle Thotsakan was very unhappy now.



‘Why is he unhappy?’

asked the old man.

‘He is unhappy because two men have come to Ceylon and

killed many giants,’ answered the two little giants.

The old man said: ‘Who are these two men who have come and killed giants? How could they kill giants who were all very brave and strong?’

‘They are Atchaban’s grand-sons. One day my uncle saw a beautiful girl who lived in a forest. My uncle took her home. Then these

two men came and said that the girl whom we had in the palace was Rama's wife. We would not give her up to them, and so they came to



Ceylon by the road which the monkeys built for them across the sea to our island.

They killed our men, officers and soldiers.



Hanuman, whom
they had with them,
burnt our city.



Sukrip, who is their very brave
officer, broke the parasol in
our palace.

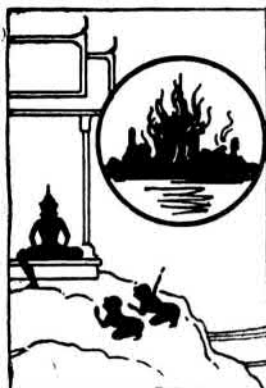
They are stronger than our strongest giants.

And now my uncle has no strong giants to

fight with these monkeys and men. Please

come and help us, great-grand uncle, or they will

kill us all. We shall all die and you will see
us who are your children no more.



You will not see the palace
which we now have, because they
will soon burn it.'



LESSON 23



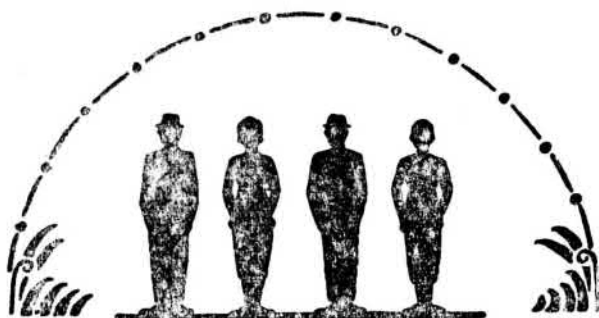
All of them have hats.



All of them have shoes.



All of them are men.



Some of them have hats.

Some of them have no hats.

Some of them are men.

Some of them are women.



One of them has a hat.

One of them has no shoes.

Three of them have no hats.

Two of them have dogs.



Some of them have no hats.

Some of them have dogs.

Some of them have shoes.



All of them have walking-sticks.

Every one has a walking-stick.

Everybody has a walking-stick.

Each of them has a walking-stick.



All of them are men.

Each man has a walking-stick.

Each one has a walking-stick.



All of them have no hats.

None of them have hats.

No-one has a hat.

None of them have dogs.



Some of them are walking.

Some of them are running.

One of them is sitting.

Many of them are walking.

Several of them are walking.

Two of them are running.

None of them are reading.

None of them are women.

None of them have dogs.

Each of them has shoes.

Everybody has shoes.

Every one has shoes.

LESSON 24

There are two men.

Both of them are standing.

One of them has a hat.

The other has no hat.

Both of them are men.



One of them is a man.

The other is a woman.

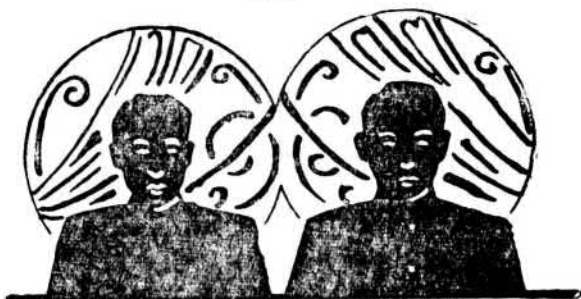
Both are sitting.



They are two men.

They box each other.

They are both boxers.



They are two brothers.

They are like each other.



They are two brothers.

They are not like each other.

They are unlike each other.



The one is fat, the other is thin.

The one is short, the other is tall.

The one has a cat, the other has a dog.

They are unlike each other.



Several men.

There are several boxers.

They box one another.

They are all boxers.

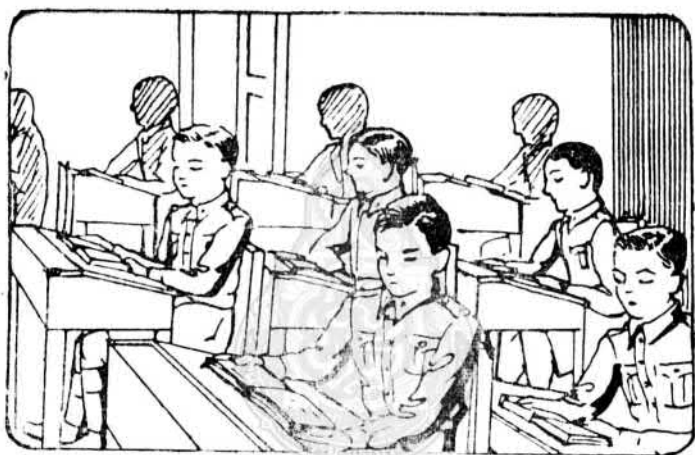
All of them are boxers.

All of them are men.

They all fight one another.

They are all fighters.

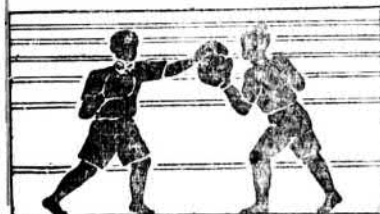
LESSON 75



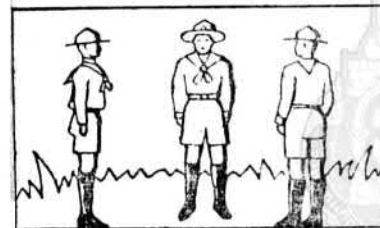
There are many boys in my class-room. All of them learn English. All of them are in Matayom III. Some of them are clever. Some of them are stupid. None of them are girls.



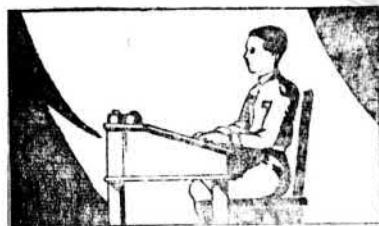
Several of them
play foot-ball.



Some of them
learn boxing.



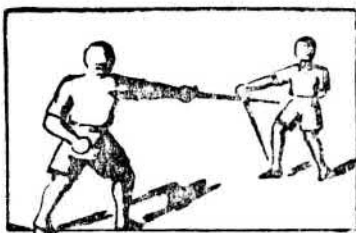
Many of them
are boy scouts.



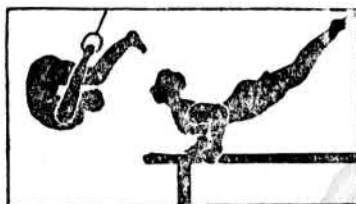
Each has a desk
and a bench.



Everybody likes English.
Every one of them
speaks English.



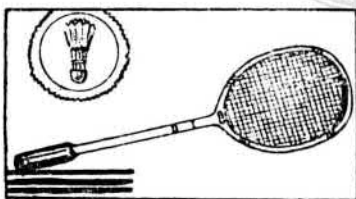
Some of them learn
fencing.



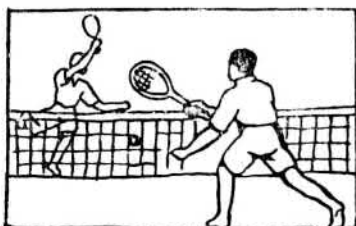
Some of them learn
gymnastics.



Some of them learn
jujitsu.



Some of them play
badminton.



None of them play
tennis.

LESSON 26

This is
a god.



And this is a goddess.

Have you ever seen a god?

No, I have never seen a god.



Have you ever seen a tiger?

Yes, I have.



Where have you seen one?

I have often seen one
in the forest.



Have you ever seen a giant?

No, I have never seen one.

I have seen one only in pictures.

There are pictures of giants in the temples.

Have you ever seen a

dragon?



No, I have never seen a dragon.

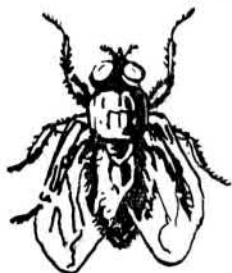
I don't think that there are dragons.



But I have seen dragon-flies.

Have you seen any flies ?

Yes, there are flies everywhere.



This is a fly.

There are

flies in the water-closet.

Flies are very dirty.



A fly is an insect.

A bee is also an insect.



What other insects do you know ?



I know a dragon-fly.



I know a mosquito.



I know a butterfly.

What do you see on a wall and sometimes

on a ceiling ?



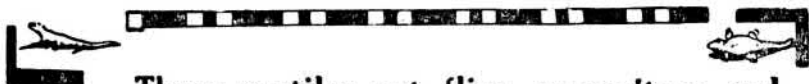
I see a lizard,

and sometimes a much bigger one.



It is a gecko.





These reptiles eat flies, mosquitoes and other insects. They are very ugly but they are very useful.



LESSON 27

In Bangkok there are many canals.

We cannot drink the water in the canals.

We see many boats, canoes and sampans on
the canals.



The bigger canals are very useful. Many men row up and down the canals. Some men live in the boats.

We sometimes see a market on the canals.



We call it a floating market.

The canals flow into a river. The River Chao Phya comes from the North of Thailand, from a high mountain.



There are many mountains in the North of Thailand. The highest mount is

Doi Intanon. There are many wild animals



in the North of Thailand.

The River Chao Phya flows through a wide plain.

There are many rice-fields in this plain. Then the river flows into

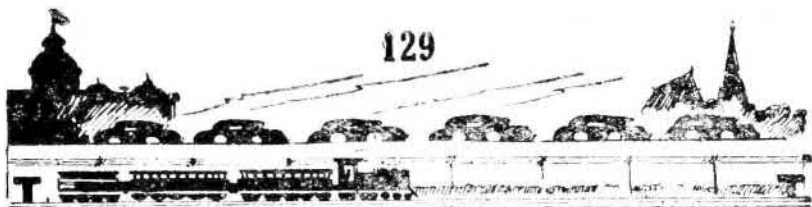


the sea, into the Gulf of Thailand.

The river near the Gulf is very wide.

At the mouth of the river is the town

Paknam, twelve miles from Bangkok.

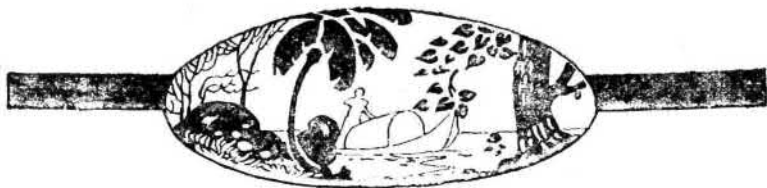


There is a good road between Bangkok and Paknam. The train goes to Paknam from Bangkok. On each side of this road there are many beautiful buildings.



Here are some of them.

I think that you would very much like to live in one of them.







องค์การตำรวจนครบาล

พิมพ์ที่โรงพิมพ์ตรา

นายตำรวจ สัตว์กุล พิมพ์และโฆษณา

๑๕ พฤษภาคม ๒๕๐๔

พิมพ์ครั้งที่ ๑๐ พ.ศ. ๒๕๐๓