



แบบเรียน
ของ
กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ

DIRECT METHOD READER

FOR THAI STUDENTS.

เล่ม ๑



กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ

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หม่อมหลวงมานิจ ชุมสาย M.A. (Cantab.)

เรียบเรียง



พิมพ์ครั้งที่สิบเจ็ด ๑๕,๐๐๐ เล่ม

พ.ศ. ๒๕๐๘

ปกกระดาษราคาเล่มละ ๒.๐๐ บาท

(ห้ามขายเกินกว่าราคาที่กำหนดไว้)

พิมพ์ที่โรงพิมพ์คุรุสภา

ปากคลองบางลำพูบน พระนคร

มีลิขสิทธิ์ตามพระราชบัญญัติ

A

เอ=แอ



ANT · แอนท

F

เอฟ=ฟ



FAN · แฟน

B

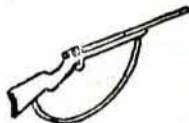
บี=ม



BIRD · เบ็ด

G

จี=จ, ก



GUN · กัน

C

ซี=ค



CAT · แคท

H

เฮ้=ฮ



HAT · แฮท

D

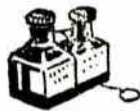
ดี=ด



DOG · ด็อก

I

ไอ=อิ



INK · อิงค์

E

อี=เอ



EGG · เอ็ก

J

เจ=จ



JACK-FRUIT แจ็คฟรุต

K

เค=ก



KING

ก=ก

P

พ=พ



PEN . เพ็ญ

L

แลล=ล



LAMP แล่มพ

Q

คิว=คว



QUEEN . ควัน

M

เอ็ม=ม



MAN . แมน

R

อาร์=ร



RAT . แร็ท

N

เอ็น=น



NEST . เนลท

S

เอส=ส



SNAKE . ชนัค

O

โอ=อ



OX . อ็อกซ

T

ที=ท



TREE . ทรี

U

ยู=อ



UMBRELLA - อัมเบรลล่า

X

เอ็กซ์, เอกซ์, XYLOPHONE - ซิลโลโฟน



V

วี=ว



VIOLIN - ไวโอลิน

Y

วาย=ย



YACHT - ย็อท

W

ดับเบิลยู=วิ



WOMAN - วูแมน

Z

แซด=ซ



ZEBRA - ซีมบ้า

ตัวพิมพ์ชนิดใหญ่

A B C D E F G H I J

K L M N O P Q R S T

U V W X Y Z

ตัวพิมพ์ชนิดเล็ก

a b c d e f g h i j

k l m n o p q r s

t u v w x y z

5

A	a	เอ	=	เอ, แอ
B	b	บ	=	บ
C	c	ช	=	ค, ซ
D	d	ด	=	ด
E	e	อ	=	เอ
F	f	เอฟ	=	ฟ
G	g	จ*	=	ก, จ*
H	h	เฮช	=	ฮ
I	i	ไอ	=	อิ
J	j	เจ*	=	จ*
K	k	เค	=	ค
L	l	แอล	=	ล
M	m	เอ็ม	=	ม
N	n	เอ็น	=	น
O	o	โอ	=	โอ, (ออกเสียงคล้าย <u>โ</u> ว), ออ
P	p	พี	=	*พ
Q	q	คิว	=	คว
R	r	อาร์	=	ร

S	s	เส็	=	ซ
T	t	ที	=	ท
U	u	ยู	=	อ
V	v	ว*	=	ว*
W	w	ดับเบิ้ลยู	=	ว
X	x	เอ็กซ	=	กซ*
Y	y	วาย	=	ไอ, อี, ย
Z	z	แซด*	=	ซ*

หมายเหตุ

จุดข้างใต้ตัวอักษร หมายความว่าออกเสียงตัวท้าย

* เป็นเสียงที่ไม่ตรงกับตัวใดในภาษาไทยทีเดียว

สระในภาษาอังกฤษมีอยู่ ๕ ตัวด้วยกัน คือ

A E I O U

อักษรภาษาอังกฤษอาจจะควบกล้ำกันได้อย่างภาษาไทย ที่ควบกันแล้วอ่านออกเสียงดังนี้คือ :—

ch ช ck ค ce ซ

-ng -ง -nk -งค

ss ซ sh ช* se ซ sch ชค

th ฑ* -ve -ฟ wh- ว, ฮ

A = แอ

AM AN AT AND ANT

CAP CAT FAT HAT RAT HAS MAN

HAND LAND STAND LAMP BACK

BANK BLACK FLAG THAI-LAND

* เป็นเสียงที่ไม่ตรงกับตัวใดในภาษาไทย; *—เป็นเสียงที่ออกตามไร
 ฟันอันบนกับลิ้นประกบกัน

E = เอ (สั้น)

EGG END PEN RED TEN TELL
NEST SEV-EN* DESK BENCH
FRENCH

E ถ้าอยู่ข้างหลังพยัญชนะ และไม่มีอะไรมากตามหลังอีก
แล้ว = อี

ME HE WE SHE

I = อี

IN IS IT SIT SIX BIG HIS KING
FIFTH NICK-EL* PEN-CIL

I ถ้าอยู่ข้างหลังพยัญชนะ และไม่มีอะไรมากตามหลังอีก
แล้ว = ไอ, อาย

FRI-DAY

* พยางค์ที่สองออกเสียงสั้นมาก

O = ออ (เสียงสั้นคล้ายกับเสียง 'เอะ')

ON OF OX BOX DOG NOT STRONG
CLOCK

O บางทีก็ = อ

SON MON-DAY MOTHER MONTH
MON○EY SE○COND* COL○OUR¹

O ถ้าอยู่ข้างหลังพยัญชนะและไม่มีอะไรตามหลังอีก=โอ
(คล้ายเสียงโอว)

NO SO GO LO

O แต่บางทีก็อ่านเป็นเสียง 'อู' ในคำต่อไปนี้

TO WHO WHOSE DO TO*-DAY

U = อู เช่น อัน อัส ฯลฯ

US UP UN BUT CUP GUN RUB RUN
SUN MUCH PLUS

* พยางค์นอกเสียงสั้นมาก

1 คัดเล่อ

Y = อาย

MY CRY

Y บางทีก็ = อี (เสียงสั้น)

UG-LY TWEN-TY THIR-TY

AY คล้ายเสียง เอ (ก็ออกเสียงเหมือน 'เอ' แล้วมีหาเสียง 'อี' สั้นๆ ข้างท้าย แต่อ่านกลาเป็นพยางค์เดียว

DAY SAY MAY HAY NAY GAY FRIDAY MID-DAY HOLI-DAY MON-DAY

AR = อา

CAR ARE+ MARCH

ER IR UR = เออ (ออกเสียงสั้น)

HER UN-DER DE-CEM-BER OCTOBER NO-VE-M-BER SEP-TE-M-BER SIL-VER COP-PER NUM-BER SIS-TER FA-THER TEACHER W+ -RI-TE

+ ตัวนี้ไม่ออกเสียง

SIR BIRD THIRD THIRTY FIRST
 CUR TUR (SAT $\bigcirc$ UR-DAY) THURS-
 DAY PIC-TURE⁺ (พิกเจอร์)

OR = ออ

OR FOR NOR FORM HORSE

A-E (ตัว A แล้วมี E ต่อข้างท้าย) = เอ

AME SAME NAME GAME HATE
 DATE MADE SNAKE

I-E (ตัว I แล้วมี E ต่อข้างท้าย) = ไอ, อย

DIE LIE MINE TIME NINE FIVE
 K⁺-NIFE W⁺-RITE WHITE FIRE

O-E (ตัว O แล้วมี E ต่อข้างท้าย) = โอ

NOTE ROPE HOME

^๕
 + ตัวนี้ไม่ออกเสียง

EA, EE = เอ

TEA SEA TEACH TEACHER LEAF
WEAK

SEE TREE THREE WEEK GREEN

EAR = เอีย

EAR YEAR NEAR REAR

OO = อู

FOOT GOOD BOOK

OO = อู

TOO TOOTH SOON BOOT ROOM
SCHOOL

AU, AW = ออ

DAU-GH⁺-TER AU-GUST BE-CAUSE
SAW DRAW

AL, ALL = ออล

AL-SO TIC^oAL ALL WALL BALL

ELL = เอ็ล

TELL SELL WELL YELL BELL
FELL HELL

ALK = ออลก

TALK CHALK WALK

AIR = แอร

HAIR FAIR PAIR CHAIR

OW, OU = อาว

HOW NOW DOWN HOUSE COW

OW มีเสียง 'โอ' ในคำต่อไปนั้

WIN-DOW YELL^oOW CROW

ตัวเขียนชนิดใหญ่และชนิดเล็กเขาเขียนดังนี้คือ:—

A B C D E F G

H I J K L M N

O P Q R S T U

V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g

h i j k l m n

o p q r s t u

v w x y z

ตัวอย่างคัดลายมือ

The boy is the brother.

The girl is the sister.

The man is the father.

The woman is the mother.



บทที่ 1

(ครูหัดให้นักเรียนทำตามคำสั่งเป็นภาษาอังกฤษ เช่นครู เรียกนักเรียนออกมาหน้าชั้น พูดให้ชัดว่า **stand up!** แล้วจับตัวนักเรียนให้ **stand up** จนกว่าจะรู้เอาเองโดยไม่ต้องแปล)

Stand up!

Sit down!

Come here!

Go back!

บทที่ 2

คำนามในภาษาอังกฤษ มักจะมี **a, an** หรือ **the** นำหน้าเสมอ ให้นักเรียนสังเกตดูว่า เมื่อไรเขาใช้ **a** และเมื่อไรเขาจึงจะใช้ **an**.



A man.

The man.



A boy.

The boy.



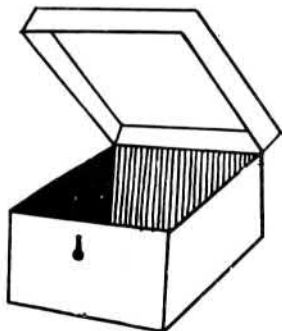
A pen. The pen.



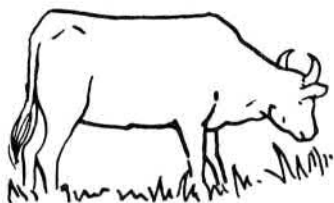
A hat. The hat.



A rat. The rat.



A box. The box.



An ox. The ox.



An egg. The egg.



An ant. The ant.



บทที่ 3

(วิธีใช้ประโยชน์อย่างง่าย ๆ เรียกสิ่งของ)

This is a man.



This is a woman.



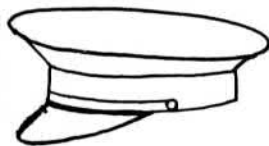
This is a boy.



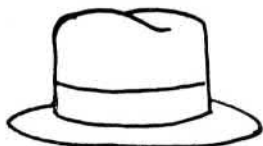
This is a girl.



This is a pen.



This is a cap.



This is a hat.



The boy has a pen.



The girl has a pen too.



FATHER MOTHER

The boy is the brother.
The girl is the sister.
The man is the father.
The woman is the
mother.





This is Daeng.

His name is Daeng.

What is his name?

His name is Daeng.

What is your name?

My name is Sawat.

Tell me your name!

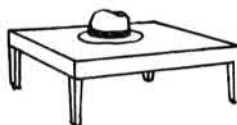
My name is Siri.



(บุรพบท ON, IN, UNDER.)



This is a table.



The hat is on the table.



The book is under the table.



The chalk is in the hand.

This is the hand.



23



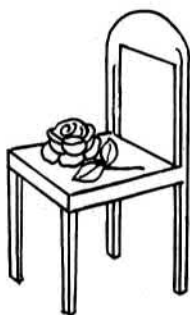
CHAIR

A chair.

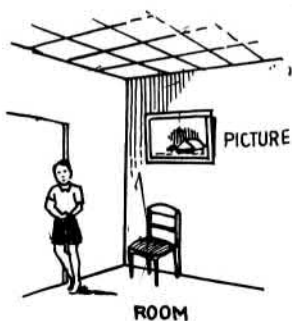


Rose

A rose.



The rose is on the
chair.



The picture is on the
wall.

The boy is in the
room.

(วิธีใช้ IS, AM, ARE)

I am a boy (girl).

You are a boy (girl).

He is a boy.

She is a girl.

We are boys (girls).

They are boys (girls).

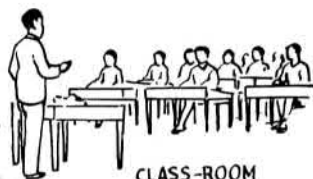
The boys are in the room.

The boy is in the room.

The teacher is in the room.

The hat is in the room too.

The hat and the table are in the
room.



This is a class-room.

The teacher is in the class-room.

The boys are in the class-room too.

บทที่ 7

(วิธีใช้ has และ have.)

Has Have

He has

I have

She has

You have

The boy has

The boys have

The girl has

The girls have



THIS IS
THE DESK THIS IS SIRI

The boy is Siri.

He has a book.



Book.



THIS IS ANONG

The book is in his desk.
It is in his desk.
The girl is Anong.
She has a book.

The book is on the desk.



THIS IS A MAN

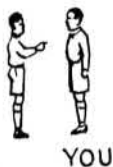
The man is Khru Sanan.
He is the teacher.
He has a book too.
The book is on the table.
He has a pen in his hand.

The boy and the girl have books.

They have books.



The boy, the girl and the teacher have books.



They have books.

I have a book too.

You have a book.



WE

We have books.

The boy has a pen.



Pencil

The girl has a pencil.

The boys have pens.



Pens

The girls have pencils.



Pencils

HE HIS
 SHE HER
 I MY
 YOU YOUR
 WE OUR

I have a book. It is my book.
 You have a book. It is your book.
 The boy has a book. He has a
 book. It is his book.

The girl has a book. Anong has
 a book. She has a book. It
 is her book.

Anong, whose book is this? It is
 my book.

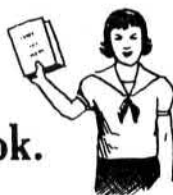
Siri, whose pen is this? It is my
 pen. It is your pen. It is
 his pen. It is her pen.

This is my book.
Is this my book?
Yes, it is your book.
Yes, it is.



MY BOOK

The girl has a book.
Has the girl a book?
Yes, the girl has a book.
Yes, she has.



THE GIRL HAS A BOOK

She has a pen.
Has she a pen?
Yes, she has a pen.
Yes, she has.

Siri has a ruler.
Has Siri a ruler?

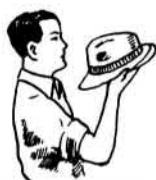


THIS IS A RULER

Yes, Siri has a ruler.
Yes, he has.



SIRI AND HIS RULER



SAWAT AND HIS HAT

Sawat has a hat.
Has Sawat a hat?
Yes, Sawat has a hat.
Yes, he has.
He has a hat.

๒๓๓ ๑๐

(วิธีถามโดยใช้ who, what และ whose)



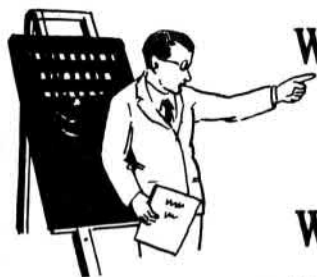
A BOY



A GIRL

This is a boy.
Who is this?
This is a boy.

Who is this?
This is a girl.



Who is the man?
The man is the
teacher.

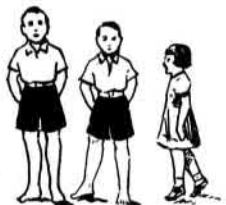
What is this? This is a
pen.



The teacher.



What has the boy?
The boy has a ruler.
Whose ruler is this?
This is his ruler.



BOY BROTHER SISTER

The boy has a brother.
He has also a sister.
Has he a sister?
Yes, he has a sister.
Yes, he has.

He has a brother too.
Who is in the room?
The teacher is in the room.
Who are in the room?
The boys are in the room.



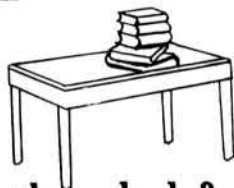
The teacher and the boys
are in the room.

What is on the table?

The book is on the table.

What are on the table?

The books are on the
table.



What is on the desk?

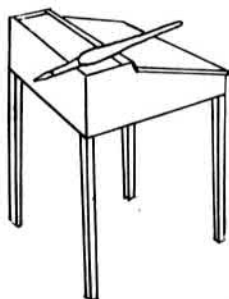
The pen is on the desk.

Who has pens?

I have pens.

Nai Kam has a pen too.

The girl has pens too.

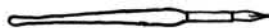


ครูหยิบหรือสิ่งต่าง ๆ ในชั้น เช่น pen, hat, pen-
cil, ruler, rubber, table, book, chair,
cap, knife, colour-box บอกชื่อเป็นภาษา

อังกฤษอย่างชัดถ้อยชัดคำ แล้วถามนักเรียนดังต่อไปนี้
เมื่อเห็นนักเรียนตอบได้คล่องแคล่ว จึงให้เปิดหนังสือ
ขึ้นมาอ่านดังต่อไปนี้:—

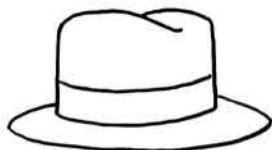
What is this?

This is a pen.



What is this?

This is a hat.



What is this?

This is a pencil.



What is this?

This is a ruler.



What is this?

This is a table.



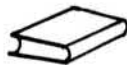
What is this?

This is a rubber.



What is this?

This is a book



What is this?

This is a chair.



CHAIR

What is this?

This is a cap.



What is this?

This is a knife.



What is this?

This is a colour-box.



(หมวดคำถามว่าด้วย whose.)

ครูหยิบสิ่งของต่าง ๆ ของครูเองบ้าง ของเด็ก
คนโน้นคนบ้างแล้วถามเจ้าของเองบ้าง (ซึ่งเป็นการ
ต้องการให้เด็กใช้ **my book, my pen, etc.**) ถาม

คนอื่นบ้าง (ซึ่งเป็นการต้องการให้เด็กใช้ { **his**
her **book,**

{ **his**
her **pen, etc.**) หรือของครูเองนั้นเป็นการให้เด็ก

ตอบว่า **your book, your pen, etc.** และถ้า
เป็นครูผู้ชายสอนให้หัดตอบ **sir**, ถ้าเป็นครูผู้หญิงสอน
ให้หัดตอบว่า **Miss** ด้วย.

Whose book is this?

This is my book, sir. (Miss)

Whose pencil is this?

This is my pencil, sir. (Miss)

Whose ink is this?

This is my ink.

Whose rubber is this?

This is his (her) rubber.

Whose hat is this?

This is his (her) hat.



Whose chalk is this?

This is your chalk.

Whose hand is this?

This is your hand.

Whose rose is this?

The girl and
her rose

This is her rose. (မိမိ' his!)

(หมวดคำถามว่าด้วย who.)

Who is this?

This is a boy.

This is Nai Siri.

He is a boy.

Who is this?

This is Khru Plang.

This is the teacher.

He is the teacher.

He is our teacher.

We are his pupils.



NaiKhao

Who is this?

This is Nai Khao.

Who is Nai Khao?

Nai Khao is a man.

Who is this boy?

This boy is his friend.

Nai Khao is a pupil.

Nai Chab is a pupil.

Nai Chab is his friend.

Who is this?

This is a man.

Who is this man?

This man is his father.

Chab is his son.

The girl is his daughter.



FATHER

Who is this?

This is a woman.

Who is this woman?

This woman is his mother.

Chab is her son.

The girl is her daughter.



MOTHER

Who is this girl?

This girl is his sister.
Chab is her brother.



ANONG

Her name is Anong.

She is a girl.

The man is her father.

The woman is her mother.



FATHER MOTHER DAUGHTER SON

He (Nai Chab) is a boy.
The man is his father.
The woman is his
mother.

๒๓ ๑๑

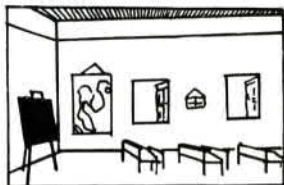
(คำปฏิเสธ)



Field

Are you in the field?

Yes, I am in the field.



CLASS-ROOM

No, I am not in the
field.

I am in the class-room.



This is a boy.

This is not a girl.



Is this a boy?

No, this is not a boy.

This is a girl.

She is not a woman.

He is a boy.

Is he a girl?

No, he is not a girl.

She is not a boy.

The teacher is not a boy.

He is a man.

The girl is not a boy.

Anong is not a boy, she is a girl.

Has she a son?

No, she has no son.

Has she a mother?

Yes, she has a mother, and
a father too.



Has she a hat?

No, she has no hat.

Has she a rose?

No, she has no rose.



Has she a hat?

Yes, she has a hat, but she
has no rose. She has no
pen. She has no pencil.
She is not in the field.



Siri

Siri, have you a hat?

**No, I have no hat. I am
in the room.**



Where is the book?

**The book is on the table.
Is it under the table?**

**No, it is not under the table.
It is on the table.**

Is the chalk on the table?

**No, the chalk is not on
the table.**

Is the boy in the room?

**No, the boy is not in
the room.**

He is in the field.

The girl is in the room.

She is not in the field.



CUP



BENCH

Is the cup on the bench?
No, the cup is not
on the bench.

Is the cup under the
bench?

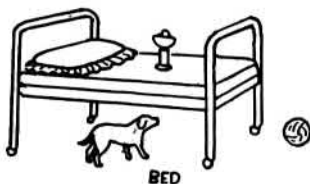
No, the cup is not
under the bench.

THE CUP IS NEAR THE BENCH.



บทที่ 12

(วิธีใช้คำถาม where?)



BED



LAMP

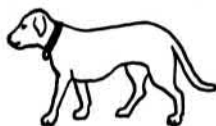
Where is the lamp?

The lamp is on the bed.

Where is the man?

The man is in the field.

He is not on the bed.



Dog

Where is the dog?

The dog is under the bed.



Foot-ball

Where is the foot-ball?

The foot-ball is near the bed.

The foot-ball is not in the field.

Where are the boys (girls)?

The boys (girls) are in the class-room.

Where is the teacher?

The teacher is in the class-room too.

Where are the desks?

The desks are in the class-room.

Where are your books?

My books are in the desk.

Where is your ink?

My ink is on the desk.

Where is my hat?

Your hat is on the wall.



Where is the man?

The man is on the table. He is in the room. He is not in the field. The boys are in the class-room too.



But the mother is at home.

The father is in his office. He is not in the class. We are in the class. We are not at home.



School

The father is in his office. The mother is at home. The boys (girls) are in the school.

Is the teacher at home?
No, the teacher is not at home.

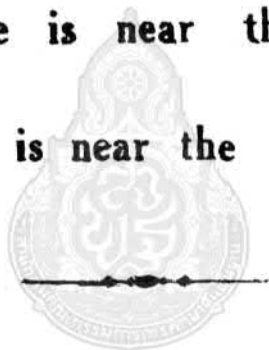
Is your brother at home?

Yes, my brother is at home.

My sister is at home too.

Our house is near the school.

The house is near the office too.



(การนับ)



ONE bird



TWO birds



THREE birds



FOUR birds



FIVE birds



SIX birds



SEVEN birds



EIGHT birds



NINE birds



TEN birds

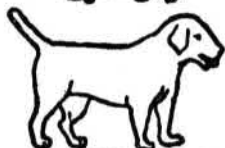
(ให้นักเรียนสังเกตดูว่า เมื่อไรคำนามต้องเติม S)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

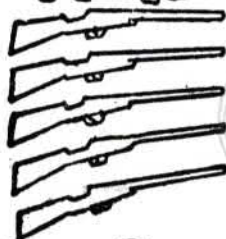
one two three four five six seven eight nine ten.



Three rats.



One dog.



Five guns.



Two hens.



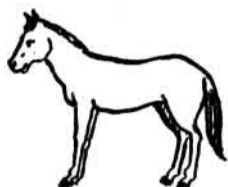
Six fans.



Ten hats.



Seven eggs.



One horse.



One snake and
three eggs.

Where is the
snake?

The snake is on the tree.
Where are the three eggs?

The three eggs are in the nest.
Where is the nest?

The nest is on the tree too.
Where is the tree?

The tree is in the field.

Four horses are in the field too. Eight boys are in the class. One teacher is in the class-room. I have one father, but I have four brothers and two sisters. Siri, have you four brothers too? No, I have no brothers, I have four sisters.



CAT



HOUSE

Arun has only three sisters. He has one mother at home too. Where are the six cats? They are in the house. They are my cats. The man has one gun in his hand.

Where are the four horses?

The four horses are in the field.

Where are my six cats?

My six cats are in the house.

Whose cats are they?

They are my cats.

Where are your four brothers?

My four brothers are in the school.

Whose teacher is he?

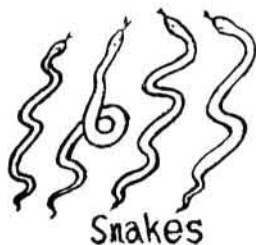
He is our teacher.

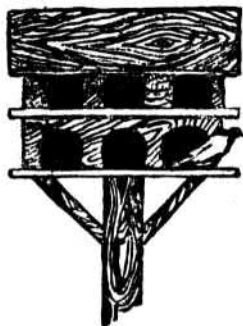
What are they?

They are four snakes.

Where are they?

They are under the
house.





Where are the two birds?

They are near the house.

Where are your nine books?

My nine books are in the desk.

(ให้นักเรียนสังเกตตัวเดียว สี่เดียว อันเดียว
ใช้ is หรือ are และถ้าหลายตัวใช้ is หรือ are
กันแน่.)



(การบอกเวลา)

**One o'clock.****Two o'clock.****Three o'clock.****Four o'clock.**



Five o'clock.



Six o'clock.



Seven o'clock.



Eight o'clock.



Nine o'clock.



Ten o'clock.



Eleven o'clock.



Mid-day (twelve o'clock).



Mid-night.



What time is it?
It is five o'clock.

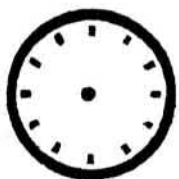


What time is it?
It is nine o'clock.



เข็มจะชี้อย่างไร ถ้าเวลานี้เป็นเวลา---
It is six o'clock.

(ให้นักเรียนเขียนเข็มเอาเอง)



It is mid-day.



It is eight o'clock.

(สังเกตุดูให้ดีว่า การบอกเวลา เขาเติม 8 ที่
คำนามหรือเปล่า)



Day.



Night.



This is a bank-
note.
It is a one-tical
note.



I have two ticals.
Daeng has five ticals.



This is a ten-tical note.



A lot of money.

My father has a lot of money. My brother has no money. He is only a boy. My mother has a lot of money too. She has many ticals.

My father has a lot of bank-notes. They are one-tical notes, five-tical notes, ten-tical notes and twenty (20)-tical notes.

Have you any money?

**No, I have no money, but
my teacher has a lot of
money. He is a man.**



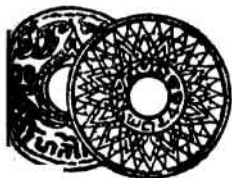
**This is a one-stang piece.
It is made of tin.**



**This is a five-stang piece.
It is made of tin.**



**This is a ten-stang piece.
It is made of tin.**



**This is a twenty-stang
piece.**

It is made of tin too.

HOW MANY: Daeng, how many stangs have you?

I have ten stangs: it is a ten-stang piece. My brother has only two stangs, but my father has many stangs. My sister has six stangs: a five-stang piece and a one-stang piece.

How many stangs has this boy?

This boy has eight stangs.

Siri, how many stangs have you?

I have seven stangs.

The pupils have few stangs.



FEW

The teacher has many stangs.



MANY

How many stangs has the mother?

The mother has many stangs too.

How many ticals has Daeng?

How many ticals have you?

(เข้าใจว่านักเรียนก็ตอบได้ จึงไม่ได้เขียนคำตอบไว้)

หมายเหตุ: คำว่า tical ทางราชการ ใช้คำว่า baht.

11 eleven.	30 thirty.
12 twelve.	40 forty.*
13 thirteen.	50 fifty.
14 fourteen.*	60 sixty.
15 fifteen.	70 seventy.
16 sixteen.	80 eighty.
17 seventeen.	90 ninety.
18 eighteen.	100 one hundred.
19 nineteen.	200 two hundred.
20 twenty.	300 three hundred.
21 twenty-one.	335 three hundred
22 twenty-two.	and thirty five.
23 twenty-three.	1000 one thousand.

* สันเกตดูการสะกดของ four, fourteen และ forty ให้ดี



Write
He is writing

WRITE	WRITES
STAND	STANDS
SIT	SITS

I write.

You write.

We write.

They write.

The boys write.

The boy writes.

The girl writes.

She writes.

He writes.

Nai Saeng writes.

He writes.

Nai Siri writes in the book.

The boy writes in the book.

The girl writes in her book.

The teacher writes on the black-board.

They write in the books.

The boys write in the books.

The girls write in the books.

Nai Saeng writes on the wall.

He writes A B C D on the wall.

(ในการบอกเล่าความเป็นไปเฉยๆ ในปัจจุบัน คำกริยา ในภาษาอังกฤษบางทีก็เติม s บางทีก็ไม่เติม s ไม่เหมือนในภาษาไทยเรา เพราะเราไม่พูดว่า 'เขาวิ่งซ้' นักเรียนจงสังเกตดูให้ดีว่า เมื่อไรเขาจึงเติม s และเมื่อไรเขาจึงไม่เติม s)



He is standing. He is sitting. He is walking. He is running.



He is crying.



He is laughing.

แต่ทว่า เวลาบอกการกระทำที่กระทำอยู่จริงๆ ใน
 เวลานั้น มีวิธีพูดอีกอย่างหนึ่ง ให้ดูการ
 เปลี่ยนแปลงของกริยาซึ่งบอกอาการเช่นนั้น ว่าเขาใช้
 เติมอะไรข้างท้าย และใช้ควบกับกริยาชนิดไหน และ
 ให้สังเกตดูด้วยว่า ทำไมคำเหล่านั้นเขาจึงใช้กับ is :—

He is standing.

He is walking.

He is running.

He is crying.

He is laughing.

He is sitting.

Nai Siri is running

The girl is sitting.

The teacher is standing.

The boy is writing.

และเมื่อไรเขาจึงใช้กับ are :—

The boys are standing.

The girls are reading.

Nai Saeng and Nai Siri are
writing.

They are writing.

We are writing.

You are writing too.

Stand up! Who is standing up? Siri is standing up. The boy is standing up. The girl is standing up.

Sit down! Who is sitting down? The boy is sitting down. The girl is sitting down. The teacher is sitting down too. He is sitting down in his chair. The boy is sitting down on the table.

Walk! Who is walking? He is walking. Nai Saeng and Nai Lek are walking. They are walking. Nai Saeng is running.

Who is running? He is running in the field. The pupils are running. The girls are running too.

Cry! Who is crying? He is crying.
 Laugh! Who is laughing? Nai Saeng is
 laughing. Who are laughing in the
 class-room? The boys are laughing
 in the class-room.

หมายเหตุ

run ก่อนเติม -ing เพิ่ม n ขึ้นอีกตัวหนึ่งก่อน.
 sit ก่อนเติม -ing เพิ่ม t ขึ้นอีกตัวหนึ่งก่อน.
 write ก่อนเติม -ing ต้องทิ้งตัว e เสียก่อน.
 laugh อ่านว่า ลาฟ.

(ประโยคคำถาม)

He writes. They run. Nai Saeng laughs
in the class-room. Nai Daeng cries.
The girls run in the field. Nai Siri
writes on the table.

Does he write? Yes, he writes.

Is he writing? Yes, he is writing.

Do they run? Yes, they run.

Are they running? Yes, they are
running.

Do you laugh in the class-room?

Yes, I laugh in the class-room.

Are you laughing in the class-room?

Yes, I am laughing in the class-room.

Does Nai Saeng laugh in the class-
room?

Yes, Nai Saeng laughs in the class-
room. Nai Saeng is still laughing.

cry ก่อนเดิม s ต้องเปลี่ยน y เป็น ie เสียก่อน.

Does Nai Daeng cry?

Yes, Nai Daeng cries.

Do the girls run in the field?

Yes, the girls run in the field.

They are running there now.

Does Nai Siri write on the table?

Yes, Nai Siri writes on the table.

(นักเรียนจงสังเกตดูให้ดีๆ เวลาประโยคบอกเล่า
มี **s** ท้ายคำกริยา ประโยคนั้นเวลาใช้เป็นคำถามเขา
ใช้ **does** หรือ **do** นำหน้า และถ้าในประโยคบอก
เล่าไม่มี **s** ท้ายคำกริยา เวลาถามเขาใช้ **does** หรือ
do กันแน่ และเมื่อมี **DOES** หรือ **DO** แล้วคำ
กริยาเขาเติม **S** บ้างหรือไม่ ส่วนประโยคที่มี **is**,
am หรือ **are** เวลาเปลี่ยนเป็นคำถาม เขาเอาคำ
เหล่านั้นสลับไปไว้ที่ไหน)

(ประโยคปฏิเสธที่ไม่มี **is** หรือ **are**
และ **has** หรือ **have**)

นักเรียนจงสังเกตดูให้ดีว่า วิธีปฏิเสธในประโยค
ที่ไม่มี **is, are, has** หรือ **have** เขาใช้ทำอย่าง
ไร และ เวลาที่เขาใช้ **do** หรือ **does** ในประโยค
นั้นแล้ว คำกริยาในประโยคนั้นเคยเติม **s** บ้างหรือไม่.
และจงสังเกตดูด้วยว่า เมื่อประโยคบอกเล่ามี **s** ท้าย
คำกริยา เวลาเปลี่ยนเป็นปฏิเสธประโยคนั้นใช้ **do**
not หรือ **does not**, และถ้าประโยคบอกเล่าไม่มี **s**
ท้ายคำกริยาเขาเลือกใช้คำไหนกันแน่

Does the teacher write on the table?

**No, the teacher does not write
on the table. He writes on the
black-board.**

Siri and Sanan write in the books.
They do not write on the wall. They
write in the books.

Do they write on the black-board?
No, they do not write on the
black-board.

Do they cry? No, they do not cry.
Does this girl cry? No, she does
not cry. She laughs.

Does she laugh in the class-room?
No, she does not laugh in the
class-room. She laughs at home.

Do Siri and Sanan write in the books?
Yes, they write in the books.

Do we write in our books?

Yes, we write in our books too.

We do not write on the table.

We do not write on the wall.

Are the girls sitting down?

No, the girls are not sitting
down. They are standing up.



HERE THEY SPEAK ENGLISH

UNN 20

What do we
learn?

We learn
English.

This is England.



England is in
Europe.

This is Europe.



He is in Thailand
 We are Thai.
 You are a Thai.
 I am a Thai.
 He is a Thai.
 My teacher is a
 Thai too.



This is the King.
 He is the King of Thailand.
 His name is King Bhumibol
 Adulyadet

KING BHUMIBOL ADULYADET

He is in Thailand.

He learns French.

He learns Thai

too.

He learns Thai,

because he is a

Thai.



He has a brother and a sister.

His mother is in Lausanne.

(คำอ่านว่า 'โลซาน' เพราะเป็นคำฝรั่งเศสไม่ใช่คำอังกฤษ)

Who are you?

I am a Thai.

I am a Thai boy.

Who is Bhumibol Adulyadet?

He is the King of Thailand.

He is the Thai King.

Does he learn Thai?

Yes, he learns Thai.



A green book.

This is a green book.

It is a green book.

This book is green.



This is paper.

Is the paper green? No,
the paper is not green.

The paper is white. It is a white piece of paper. A blue pencil. The pencil is blue and red.



This is a crow. The crow is black.

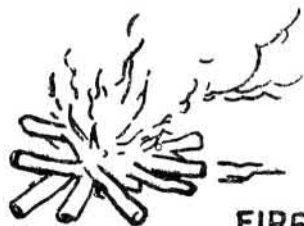
Where is the crow?

It is on the tree.
The tree is green.

The cat is black too.
It is a black cat.



CAT



FIRE

The fire is red.

Have you a blue book?

No, I have a green book.

Have you a red pencil?

No, I have no red pencil. I have
a black pencil.



SHOES

Siri has white shoes.
Where are the black
shoes?

The black shoes are in the
house.

Where are the two black crows?

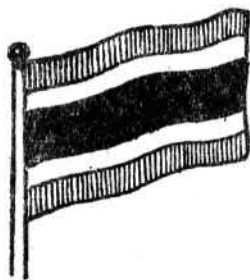
The two black crows are in the
field near the green tree.

Where are the Thai boys (girls)?

**The Thai boys (girls) are in
Thailand.**

Where is the Thai King?

The Thai King is in Thailand.



FLAG

What flag is this?

This is the Thai flag.

**It is red, white
and blue.**



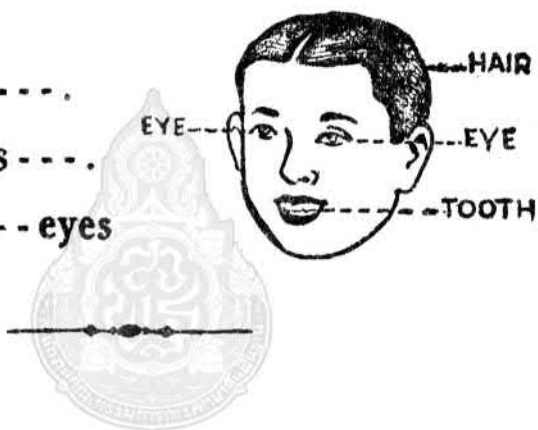
เราลองทายสิว่า ---

The leaf is ---.

The hair is ---.

The tooth is ---.

I have two --- eyes



(คำคุณศัพท์)

จงสังเกตดูว่าคำคุณศัพท์อยู่หน้าหรือหลังนาม และ
บางทีก็ใช้พ้องกับกริยาอะไรได้บ้าง —

A red book. The book is red.
Where is the red book? The red
book is in the desk.



BIG

small

A big girl and a small
girl. They are standing.



She is **beautiful**.



She is **ugly**.



He is strong.

He is a strong man.



He is weak.

He is a weak man.

Is he a weak man?	He is not strong.
No, he is not a weak man.	Nai Siri is a weak man.



THIN

FAT

The woman is fat.
The man is thin.
The fat woman and the thin man are in the house. They have no sons, no daughters. Are they sitting down? No, they are not sitting

down. They are standing in the room. The fat woman is strong, but the thin man is weak. She is big and he is small. They are ugly. They are not beautiful. She is an ugly woman because she is too fat. He is

an ugly man because he is thin, very thin. They are very ugly.

What is the name of the fat woman?

Her name is Nang Uan.

What is the name of the thin man?

His name is Nai Phom.

Nai Phom and Nang Uan are not in the field. They are in the house.

UNN 23

(There is, there are.)

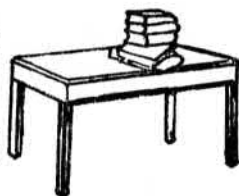
There are five books on the table.

How many books are there?

There are five books.

The five books are on the table.

They are not under the table.



Are there six books?

No, there are only five books.

How many boys are there in the field?

There are seven boys in the field.

How many boys are there under the house?

There are four boys under the house.

The room has four walls.

How many walls are there in this room?

There are four walls in this room.

There are also two windows and

two doors in this room.

One pen: There is one pen in this desk.

Two books: There are two books in this desk. There are many boys in this class.



There is a boy under the tree. He is a Thai boy.

There is also a bench under the tree. The boy is sitting on the bench.

Is there one boy under this tree?

Yes, there is one boy under this tree.

(นักเรียนจงสังเกตดูว่าเมื่อไรใช้ there is และ เมื่อไรจึงใช้ there are.)



(DAYS.)

There are seven days in a week.

A week has seven days.

The days of the week are:

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday is the first day of the week.

Saturday is the last day of the week.

A is first.

G is last.

A is the first
boy (number one).

B is the second
boy (number two).

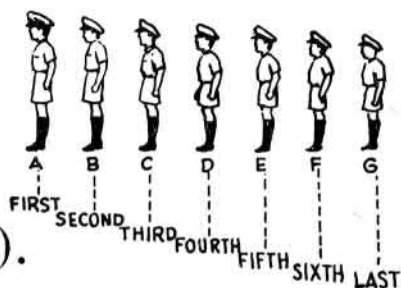
C is the third boy (number three).

D is the fourth boy (number four).

E is the fifth boy (number five).

F is the sixth boy (number six).

G is the last boy.



What is the first day of the week?

Sunday is the first day of the week.

Monday is the second day of the week.

Tuesday is the third day of the week.

Wednesday is the fourth day of the week.

Thursday is the fifth day of the week.

Friday is the sixth day of the week.

Saturday is the last day of the week.

What day is it to-day?

It is Friday to-day.

We learn six days a week.

We do not learn on Sundays.

How many days are there in a week?

What are the names of the seven days?

What is the name of the first day?

What is the name of the last day?



(นักเรียนจงสังเกตดูว่าชื่อวันเขาเขียนชนต้นตัวเล็ก
หรือตัวใหญ่เสมอ)



(MONTHS.)

There are 30 (thirty) days in a month.

Thirty is ten+(plus) ten+ten, or ten
three times.

There are twelve months in a year.

They are:

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

January is the first month of the year. It has thirty-one days.

How many days has February?

February has only twenty-eight days.

What is the last month of the year?

December is the last month of the year.

We have holidays at the end of March.

And we do not learn during the holidays.

What is the second month of the year?

February is the second month of the year.

What is the third month of the year?

March is the third month of the year.

April is the fourth month.

May is the fifth month.

June is the sixth month.

December is the last month.

Hip-hip-hurrah!

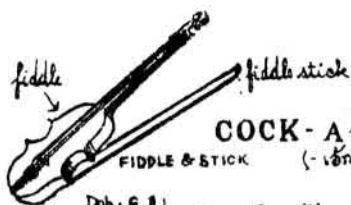
This is the end of the book!

Good-bye, Boys (Girls)!

(นักเรียนจงสังเกตดูว่าชื่อเดือนเขาเขียนขึ้นต้นตัว

ชนิดไรเสมอ)





COCK - A - DOODLE - DOO!

FIDDLE & STICK

(- เล่น ธิ เล่น ธิ)

COCK.



LADY - ผู้หญิง-ภรรยา LOST - ทำหาย
 MASTER - นาย 'S - HAS (HAS LOST - ได้ทำหายแล้ว)
 DOESN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO - ไม่รู้จะทำอย่างไรดี



JILL CAME TUMBLING
AFTER



JACK AND JILL

Do-C : s l : : : : l : : d : - d l r : - m

JACK AND JILL WENT

UP THE HILL, TO FETCH A PAIL OF WA - TER; JACK FELL DOWN AND

BROKE HIS CROWN, AND JILL CAME TUMB-LING AF - TER.

FETCH - ฝึบเอว

CAME TUMB-LING AFTER - พกฝึบเอวตกน้

HILL ฝึบเอว

THE CROWING COCK.

A little boy got out of bed,
 'Twas only six o'clock;
 And through the window put his head,
 And saw a crowing Cock.

The little boy said, "Mr. Bird,
 Please tell me, who are you?"
 And all the answer that he heard
 Was "Cock-a-doodle-doo."

little — small crowing — ก้าวขัน (ไก')

got out of — ลุกขึ้นจาก

twas — it was said — พูดว่า

put — โผล่ please — โปรด

head — ศีรษะ tell — บอก

saw — แลเห็น answer — คำตอบ

heard — ได้ยิน

Cock — ก — doodle — doo — เอ๊ก อี้ เอ๊ก เอ๊ก

บัดนี้ท่านได้รู้จักคำภาษาอังกฤษถึง 278 คำแล้ว ท่าน
ลองตรวจดูว่าท่านรู้จักมันทุกคำหรือยัง

a	beautiful [บิวตีฟูล]	but
am	because [บีคอส]	
an	bed	came
and	bench	cap
answer [อานเซอร์]	big	cat
ant	bird	chair
April	black	chalk [ชอล์ก]
are	black-board [แบล็คบอร์ด]	class [คลาส]
at, at home.	blue	class-room
at the end of.	book	cock
August	box	cock-a-doodle-doo
	boy	colour-box
back, go back.	broke	come [คัม]
bank-note	brother [บราเธอร์]	copper

crow	draw	fat
crowing	during [ดึวริง]	father [ฟาเธอร]
crown [คราวน์]		February
cry, cries	egg	fell down
cup	eight [เอท]	fetch
	eighteen	fiddle
daughter	eighty	fiddle-stick
day	eleven	field [ฟีลด์]
December	end	fifteen
desk	England [อิงแลนด์]	fifth
do	English	fifty
does [ดาส]	Europe [ยูโรป]	fire
dog	eye [อาย]	first
door [ดอร์]		five
down	fan	flag

foot-ball	gun	holiday
forty		home
four	hair	horse
fourteen	hand	house
fourth	has	how many
France	has lost	hundred
French	hat	
Friday	have	I
friend [เฟรนด์]	he	in
	heard [เฮ็ด]	ink
girl	hen	is
go	her	it
good-bye [กุดบาย]	here	
got out of.	hill	January
green	his	July

June	made of	my
	man	
king	many	name
knife [ไนฟ์]	March	near
know [โนว]	master [มาสเตอร์]	nest
	May	nickel
lady	me	night [ไนท์]
lamp	mid-day	nine
last [ลาส]	mid-night	nineteen
laugh [ลาฟ]	Miss	ninety
Lausanne	Monday	no
leaf	money	not
learn [เลิร์น]	month	note
little	mother	November
	much	now [โนว]

number	pen	run
	pencil	
o'clock	picture [พิกเจอร์]	said
October	piece [พีส์]	Saturday
of	please	saw
office	plus	school
on	pupil	second
one [วัน]	put [พุท]	September
only [ไอน์ลี]		seven
or	rat	seventeen
our	red	seventy
ox	room	she
	rose	shoe
pail	rubber	Thailand
paper	ruler	Thai

silver

Sir,

Siri

sister

sit

six

sixteen

sixth

sixty

small

snake

son

speak

stand

strong

Sunday

table

teacher

tell

ten

the

there are

there is

they

thin

third

thirteen

thirty

this

thousand

three

through [ทฺร]

Thursday

tical

time

to-day

too

tooth

tree

Tuesday [ทิวสเว]

tumbling (came

tumbling after)

twelve

twenty

two

week

yes

went up

you [ยู]

ugly

what

your [ชัว]

under

where

up

white

who

very

whose [ฮุส]

window

walk [วอลค]

with

wall

woman [วูแมน]

was [ว็อซ]

write [ไรท์]

water [วอเทอร์]

writer [ไรเตอร์]

we

weak

year

Wednesday

[เว้นซเด]

yellow





พิมพ์ที่โรงพิมพ์คุรุสภา นายกำธร สติรกุล ผู้พิมพ์และผู้โฆษณา



องค์การผ้าของคุรุสภา

พิมพ์ที่โรงพิมพ์ตรัสภา

นายกำธร สัตถกุล ผู้พิมพ์และผู้โฆษณา

๑๖ เมษายน ๒๕๐๘

พิมพ์ครั้งที่ ๒๖ พ.ศ. ๒๕๐๓

